

# 応用数学Ⅰ

$$1. (1) \quad y' = -\frac{y+1}{x}, \quad \frac{y'}{y+1} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y+1} dy = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\log(y+1) = -\log x + C.$$

$$y+1 = e^C \cdot \frac{1}{x} = C \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad (e^C \rightarrow C)$$

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy} = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}{\frac{y}{x}} \quad \frac{y}{x} = v \text{ と可換}$$

$$y' = v + xv' \quad \text{よ}$$

$$xv' = \frac{v^2 - 1}{v} - v = -\frac{1}{v}$$

$$-vv' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \int -v dv = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}v^2 = \log x + C.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \log x + C \quad -\frac{1}{2}y^2 = x^2(\log x + C)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dy}(2x + e^y) = e^y, \quad \frac{d}{dx} x e^y = e^y \quad \text{よ} \quad \text{これは完全}$$

$$u = \int 2x + e^y dx = x^2 + x e^y + v(y) \quad \text{よ}$$

$$v_y = x e^y + v'(y) = x e^y \quad \therefore v'(y) = 0 \quad v(y) = 0$$

$$\therefore u = x^2 + x e^y = C$$

2.  $z = y^{-5}$ ,  $y = z^{-\frac{1}{5}}$  とおくと.  $y' = -\frac{1}{5} z^{-\frac{6}{5}} z'$  より

$$x \left( -\frac{1}{5} z^{-\frac{6}{5}} z' \right) + z^{-\frac{1}{5}} = x^3 y^{-\frac{6}{5}}$$

$$x z' - 5z = -5x^3 \quad \text{となる.} \quad \therefore x z' - 5z = 0 \text{ を解くと}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z} dz = \int \frac{5}{x} dx \quad \text{より} \quad \log z = 5 \log x + C$$

$$\therefore z = e^C \cdot x^5 = C \cdot x^5 \quad (e^C \rightarrow C)$$

$C$  を  $v(x)$  でおきかえて5式に代入すると.

$$x(v' x^5 + 5v x^4) - 5v x^5 = -5x^3$$

$$v' = -5x^{-3} \quad \therefore v = \frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + C$$

$$\therefore z = \left( \frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + C \right) \cdot x^5$$

$$y^{-5} = \frac{5}{2} x^3 + C x^5$$

3  $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$  をとくと  $\lambda = \pm 2 \therefore e^{2x}, e^{-2x}$  が基本解.

推測特殊解を  $y = ae^{3x} + b\sin x + c\cos x$  とすると.

$$y'' = 9ae^{3x} - b\sin x - c\cos x \text{ かつ}$$

$$9ae^{3x} - b\sin x - c\cos x - 4ae^{3x} - 4b\sin x - 4c\cos x = 2e^{3x} + \sin x$$

$$\therefore 5a = 2, -5b = 1, -5c = 0.$$

$\therefore$  一般解は  $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{2}{5} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{5} \sin x$ .

$$4. \cos t * t = \int_0^t \cos(t-u) \cdot u \, du$$

$$= \left[ -\sin(t-u) \cdot u \right]_0^t + \int_0^t \sin(t-u) \, du = \left[ \cos(t-u) \right]_0^t$$

$$= 1 - \cos t.$$

$$\text{また } L(\cos t * t) = L(\cos t) \cdot L(t) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$$

5. ラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 2 - 6sF(s) + 9F(s) = 0$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{2}{(s-3)^2} \quad \therefore f(t) = 2t \cdot e^{3t} \text{ である.}$$

6.  $f'(0) = a$  としラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - a + 2sF(s) + 2F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2+2s+2)} + \frac{a}{s^2+2s+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+2}{s^2+2s+2} \right) + \frac{a}{s^2+2s+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+1} + \frac{a-\frac{1}{2}}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \cos t + (a-\frac{1}{2}) e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (よ)} \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + (a-\frac{1}{2}) e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \cos t$$