

平成 28 年度応用数学 I ・ A 共通試験問題（河邊担当）

平成 28 年 8 月 9 日 3 時限（13:00～14:30）

[1] 変数 x の関数 $y = y(x)$ に関する微分方程式

$$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 1 - x^2$$

の一般解を求めよ.

[2] 積分因子を見つけ、全微分方程式

$$(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$$

の一般解を求めよ.

[3] 変数 x の関数 $y = y(x)$ に関する次の微分方程式の一般解を、ラプラス変換を用いずに解け.
ラプラス変換を用いた場合は零点とします.

$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = x^2 - 1$$

[4] 次の関数のラプラス変換を求めよ.

(1) $t^3 e^t$

(2) $t \sin t$

(3) $\sin^2 t$

[5] 変数 t の関数 $f = f(t)$ に関する次の初期値問題を解け.

$$f'' + f = t; \quad f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = -2$$

[6] 変数 t の関数 $f = f(t)$, $g = g(t)$ に関する連立微分方程式

$$\begin{cases} f' + 2g = \cos t \\ f - g' = \sin t \end{cases}$$

を、初期条件 $f(0) = 0$, $g(0) = 1$ のもとで解け.

$$\square ① y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \in \mathcal{F}C: \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \log y = -\log x + c$$

$$= \log \frac{e^c}{x} \therefore y = \frac{e^c}{x} \therefore y = \frac{c}{x}$$

$$\square ② y = \frac{v}{x} \text{ と置く. } y' = \frac{v'x - v}{x^2}. \text{ 与え式に代入: } y' = \frac{v'x - v}{x^2}.$$

$$\frac{2v' - v}{x^2} + \frac{v}{x^2} = 1 - x^2 \therefore \frac{v'}{x} = 1 - x^2 \therefore v' = x - x^3 \therefore v = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} + c$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} + c \right) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{c}{x}$$

$$\square ② P = x^2 + y^2 + x, Q = xy \in \mathcal{F}C. P_y = 2y, Q_x = y \therefore P_y \neq Q_x \therefore \text{非保存力}$$

$$\text{積分因子 } \mu = x^m y^n \in \mathcal{F}C.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^{m+2}y^n + x^m y^{n+2} + x^{m+1}y^n) = n x^{m+2}y^{n-1} + (n+2)x^m y^{n+1} + n x^{m+1}y^{n-1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^{m+1}y^{n+1}) = (m+1)x^m y^{n+1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{与え式に代入: } \begin{cases} n=0 \\ m+1=n+2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=0 \end{cases} \therefore \text{積分因子 } \mu = x$$

$$\therefore (x^3 + x y^2 + x^2) dx + x^2 y dy = 0 \text{ 非保存力}$$

$$\square ① u_x = x^3 + x y^2 + x^2 \in \mathcal{F}C \text{ と仮定:}$$

$$u = \int (x^3 + x y^2 + x^2) dx + w(y) = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + w(y)$$

$$\square ② u_y = x^2 y \in \mathcal{F}C \text{ と仮定:}$$

$$x^2 y + \frac{dw}{dy} = x^2 y \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\square ③ \text{保存力. } u = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 \text{ 非保存力}$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = c$$

②

$$\boxed{3} \text{ ① 基本解: } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)^2 + 1 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_1 = e^x \sin x, y_2 = e^x \cos x \text{ 基本解.}$$

$$\text{② 推測形: } y_0 = ax^2 + bx + c \therefore y_0' = 2ax + b, y_0'' = 2a. \text{ 代入式}$$

$$1 - 4\lambda: 2a - 2(2ax + b) + 2(ax^2 + bx + c) = x^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore 2ax^2 + (2b - 4a)x + 2a - 2b + 2c = x^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2a = 1 \\ 2b - 4a = 0 \\ 2a - 2b + 2c = -1 \end{cases} \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 0 \therefore y_0 = \frac{x^2}{2} + x$$

$$\text{③ 一般解: } y = e^x (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x) + \frac{x^2}{2} + x$$

$$\boxed{4} \text{ (1) } \mathcal{L}(e^t \cdot t^3) = \mathcal{L}(t^3)(s-1) = \frac{6}{(s-1)^4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t^3)(s) = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } \mathcal{L}(t \sin t) &= -\mathcal{L}((-t) \sin t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L}(\sin t)(s) = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) \\ &= - \left(-\frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \right) = \frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(3) } \cos 2t = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t = 1 - 2\sin^2 t \therefore \sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \text{ Toos.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\sin^2 t) &= \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \mathcal{L}(1) - \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 4 - s^2}{s(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{5} \text{ ① ラプラス変換: } s^2 F - f(0)s - f'(0) + F = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\therefore s^2 F - s + 2 + F = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

② F について: $(s^2+1)F = s-2+\frac{1}{s^2}$

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

$$= \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{2}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{3}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(\cos t) - 3\mathcal{L}(\sin t) + \mathcal{L}(t) = \mathcal{L}(t + \cos t - 3\sin t)$$

③ 変換:

$$\underline{f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F) = t + \cos t - 3\sin t}$$

④ ラプラス変換:

$$\begin{cases} sF - f(0) + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ F - (sG - \dot{f}(0)) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} sF + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ F - sG = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 \end{cases}$$

⑤ F, G について:

$$\begin{cases} sF + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ sF - s^2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} - s \end{cases} \therefore (s^2+2)G = s \therefore G = \frac{s}{s^2+2}$$

$$\therefore F = sG + \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 = \frac{s^2}{s^2+2} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 = \cancel{s} - \frac{2}{s^2+2} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} \cancel{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{2}{s^2+2}$$

⑥ ラプラス変換: $F = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{s^2+2} = \mathcal{L}(\sin t) - \sqrt{2}\mathcal{L}(\sin \sqrt{2}t)$

$$= \mathcal{L}(\sin t - \sqrt{2}\sin \sqrt{2}t) \therefore \underline{f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F) = \sin t - \sqrt{2}\sin \sqrt{2}t}$$

$$\text{---} \text{---} G = \frac{2}{s^2+2} = \mathcal{L}(\cos \sqrt{2}t) \therefore \underline{g(t) = \cos \sqrt{2}t}$$