

[I]

(1)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' \text{ 且 } \dots$$

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad - (1)$$

右邊 = 0 且  $\geq$  同以  $\alpha$  場合  $\alpha$  解  $\neq$  故  $\dots$

$$y' + P(x)y = 0$$

$$y' = -P(x)y$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -P(x)$$

$$\therefore y = A e^{-\int P(x) dx} \quad - (2)$$

以  $\geq$ , 右邊 =  $Q(x)$  且  $\geq$  同以  $\alpha$  場合  $\alpha$  解  $\neq$  故  $\dots$

$A$  在  $x$  的變數  $A(x)$  且  $\geq$

$$y = A(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

$$y' = A'(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} + A(x) \cdot (-P(x)) e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

且  $\geq$  (1) 且  $\geq$

$$A'(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} - A(x) P(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} + A(x) P(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} = Q(x)$$

$$\therefore A'(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} = Q(x)$$

$$A'(x) = Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$\therefore A(x) = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C$$

且  $\geq$  (2) 且  $\geq$  同以  $\alpha$  場合  $\alpha$  解  $\neq$  故  $\dots$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left( \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right)$$

故得  $\dots$

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

$$e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|}$$

以  $\geq$   $\frac{1}{x}$  且  $\geq$

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

$$\therefore \left(y \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{x} + 2x$$

$$y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2x\right) dx$$

$$= \ln|x| + x^2 + C$$

$$y = x \ln|x| + x^3 + Cx$$

積分値は? Cの値は?

$$(3) y' - \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{\ln x}{2x} y^3$$

$$y^{-3} y' - \frac{y^{-2}}{2x} = \frac{\ln x}{2x}$$

$$u = y^{-2} \{ \text{と置く} \}$$

$$u' = -2 y^{-3} \cdot y'$$

$$\therefore -\frac{u'}{2} - \frac{u}{2x} = \frac{\ln x}{2x}$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$$

両辺に  $x$  をかけよう.

$$xu' + u = -\ln x$$

$$\therefore (u \cdot x)' = -\ln x$$

$$u \cdot x = \int -\ln x \, dx$$

$$= -x \ln x + x + C$$

$$\therefore u = -\ln x + 1 + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\therefore y^{-2} = -\ln x + 1 + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ として } y = 1 \text{ になる解は}$$

$$1 = 1 + C$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \ln x}}$$

$$e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x$$

[2]

$$(1) \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1, -2$$

$$\therefore y = Ae^{-x} + Be^{-2x}$$

(2)

右辺 = 0 の解は (1) と同じ。

与式の特殊解  $\alpha$  として  $y = a$  と予想

$$y = a, y' = 0, y'' = 0$$

これを与式の左辺に代入

$$2a = 1$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$$

よって特殊解  $\alpha$  としては  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

よって (1) で求めた一般解と重ね合わせ、与式の一般解は

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

$$\therefore y' = -Ae^{-x} - 2Be^{-2x}$$

これを  $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$  と適用する。

$$\begin{cases} 1 = A + B + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 = -A - 2B \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = 1$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

[3]

$$(1) \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\therefore y = (Ax + B)e^{-x}$$

$$1 = A + B + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{f1 } 0 = A - 2B$$

$$1 = -B + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = 1$$

$$(2) \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = z' e^t = z' x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} &= \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \\ &= z'' x^2 + z' x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z' x = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$z' x^2 = \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - z' x = \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - \frac{dz}{dt}$$

よって  $z(x)$  は

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - \frac{dz}{dt} + 3 \frac{dz}{dt} + z = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dz}{dt} + z = 0 \quad - (*)'$$

(3)

(1) より,  $(*)'$  の一般解は

$$z = (At + B) e^{-t}$$

$t = \ln x$  より,  $(*)$  の一般解は

$$z = (A \ln x + B) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(4) \int_1^e z(x) dx$$

$$= \int_1^e \left( \frac{A \ln x}{x} + \frac{B}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{A}{2} (\ln|x|)^2 + B \ln|x| \right]_1^e$$

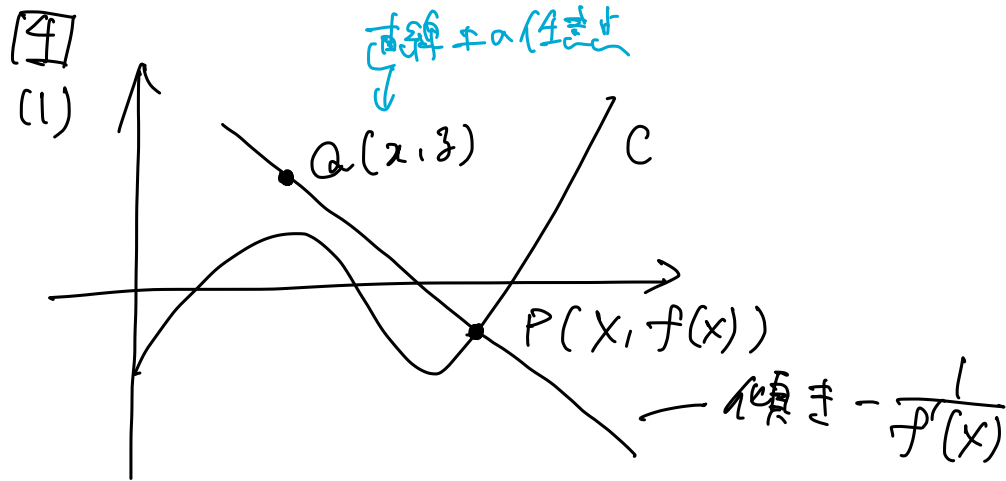
$$= \frac{A}{2} + B$$

よって, 条件より以下の連立方程式が成立.

$$\begin{cases} 0 = B \\ 1 = \frac{A}{2} + B \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore B = 0, A = 2$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$$



$$3 - f(x) = -\frac{1}{f'(x)}(x - x)$$

$$f'(x)3 - f'(x)f(x) = -x + x$$

$$x + f'(x)3 - x - f'(x)f(x) = 0$$

よって原点と点  $Q$  の距離は点  $P$  と点  $Q$  の距離に等しい

$$\frac{|-x - f'(x)f(x)|}{\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}}$$

よって点  $P$  の座標  $(x, f(x))$  の絶対値が等しいため

$$\frac{|-x - f'(x)f(x)|}{\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}} = |f(x)|$$

両辺を2乗する

$$\frac{x^2 + 2xf'(x)f(x) + (f'(x)f(x))^2}{1 + (f'(x))^2} = (f(x))^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2xf'(x)f(x) + (f'(x)f(x))^2 = (f(x))^2 + (f'(x)f(x))^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2xf'(x)f(x) - (f(x))^2 = 0$$

よって

$$x^2 + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} y - y^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy}$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}{2 \frac{y}{x}}$$

$$u'x + u = y'$$

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

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln(u^2 + 1) = -\ln|x| + C$$

$$u^2 + 1 = \frac{A}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{A}{x} - 1$$

$$y^2 = Ax - x^2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{Ax - x^2}$$

$$(1,1) \in \text{graph of } y, \sqrt{Ax - x^2} > 0 \text{ for } x > 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{Ax - x^2}$$

$$1 = A - 1$$

$$A = 2$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$