

# 미분방정식

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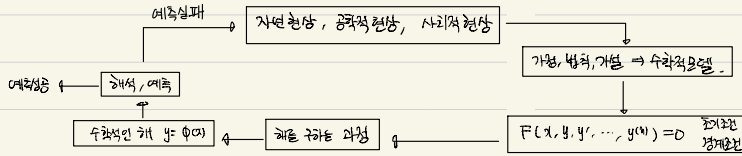


# 미분방정식

출석 20 중간 90  
과제 20 기말 30

2022/3/3

\*개론



\* ex) - 인구문제

$y = y(t)$  : 시간  $t$ 에서 국가총인구.

$\Delta t$ : 시간구간

출생수 =  $\alpha y \Delta t$  사망수 =  $\beta y \Delta t$  ( $\alpha, \beta$ : constant)

$\Delta t$  구간에서 인구가  $\Delta y$  (인구크기는 시간구간에 비례한다.)

$\Delta y = \alpha y \Delta t - \beta y \Delta t = (\alpha - \beta) y \Delta t$  put  $\alpha - \beta = \gamma$

$= \gamma y \Delta t$

$\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \gamma y$

$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \gamma y$  수학적모델.

(해미미 미분방정식)

<Def> \* 상미분 방정식 (ordinary differential equation) : 독립변수가 1개

$$\text{ex) } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a \frac{dy}{dx} + y = g(x)$$

\* 편미분 방정식 (partial differential equation) : 독립변수가 2개 이상.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + z = g(x, y)$$

<Def> order (계수) : 종속변수의 최고차 도함수 계수

ex)  $y'' + ay' + y = g(x)$  : 2계

$(y')^3 + by = c$  : 1계

$$F(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(n)} = G(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' = \sim$$

<Def> linear DE : 종속변수와 도함수가 1차

non linear DE : " " 1차가 아닌 경우

$$\text{ex) } (y')^2 = y^2 \dots$$

$$a_n(x) y^{(n)} + \dots + a_1(x) y' + a_0(x) y = g(x)$$

$a_i(x)$ : 계수  $a_i(x)$ : 상수계수

①  $g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$  제1차 미분방정식 (homogeneous DE)

②  $g(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  비제1차 미분방정식 (non homogeneous DE)

L> 항상 ①을 구하고 ②를 푼다.

1. 2. Solutions of D.E

$$\{ y = g(x; \dots, c_1, \dots, c_n) \mid c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n : \text{constants} \}$$

: n-parameter family of curves.

L> 2차식.

$y = g(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$  : n-th differentiable.

n번 미분한 결과 미지수가 없다.

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx} g(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} g(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

;

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} g(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n$ 은 주어

$$\psi(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

$$y^{(n)} = \gamma(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$\text{ex) } y = ce^{3x}$$

$$y' = 3ce^{3x}$$

(L> C를 대)  $y' = 3 \cdot y \Rightarrow y' - 3y = 0$

$$3ce^{3x} - 3ce^{3x} = 0$$

$$y^2 - cx = 1$$

$$2y y' - c = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y y' x = 1$$

<Rmk>  $y=g(x)$  : sol of  $\psi(x, y, y' \dots y^{(n)})=0$

$$I(x, y) \neq 0 \quad I(x, y) \psi(x, y, y' \dots y^{(n)})=0$$

0이 아닌 값을 가질 수 있다.

<Rmk>  $A_n(x)y^{(n)} + \dots + A_1(x)y' + A_0(x)y = 0$

$y=0$  : trivial solution (자명한 해),

$y \neq 0$  : non trivial solution (비자명한 해)  $\rightarrow$  원근성론 이론은 존재.

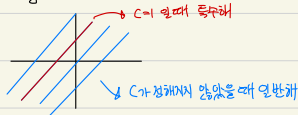
<Def>  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$  : 독립적인 일의 함수  $\otimes$  linear independent  
다시말해,

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = g(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$$

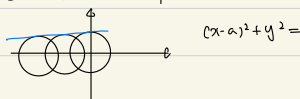
: General solution  
(일반해)

(2)  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ 에 특정한 대입한 해 : particular solution.  
(특수해)

$$\text{ex) } y = x + C$$



(3) g.s or p.ss 아닌 해 : 특이해 (Singular solution)



Recall)  $G(x, C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n) = 0$  : g.s

$C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n$ 이 정해져있을 때 : P.S

\* initial value problem (초기값문제)  $\rightarrow$  특수해를 구하기 위함.

$$y'' = f(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0, \quad y'(x_0) = y_1, \quad \dots, \quad y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_{n-1}$$

\* boundary value problem (경계값문제)

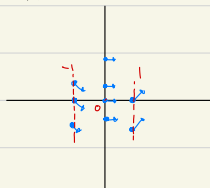
$$y'' + ay = 0$$

1계 미분방정식.

$\rightarrow$  부정적분과 유사.

2.1. 방향장 ; direction field.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow x^2 + C$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{N(x, y)}{M(x, y)} \quad dx M(x, y) = dy N(x, y).$$

위의 3가지 형태는 다 같은 종류의 방정식이다.

2.1.2. 포락선과 특이해.

<Def>  $H(x, y) = 0$  : differentiable (매끄러운 곡선)

: envelope of  $G(x, y, C) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1) \exists (x_p, y_p) \text{ on } H(x, y) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C_p \text{ Constant.}$$

s.t.  $G(x, y, C_p) = 0$   $H(x, y) = 0$  은  $(x_p, y_p)$ 에서 접한다.  
such that

Todo: 편미분까지 공부.

2022/3/8

g.s 까지 읽어

p.s는 왜? → C를 구하기 위한 과정

(2)  $\forall k$ : constant,  $G(x, y, k) = 0$ ,  $H(x, y) = 0$  은

한 하나의 점에서 접한다.  $(x_p, y_p)$

$(x(c), y(c))$ :  $G(x, y, c) = 0$   $H(x, y) = 0$  의 접점.

$\Rightarrow G(x(c), y(c), c) = 0$

C에 관하여 편미분.

$$\frac{\partial G(x(c), y(c), c)}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dc} + \frac{\partial G(x(c), y(c))}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dc} + \frac{\partial G(x(c), y(c))}{\partial c} = 0$$

$$(f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y})$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x, y, c)}{\partial c} = 0 \quad G(x, y, c) = 0 \quad \text{이며 } C \text{를 소거한 것이 } H(x, y) = 0$$

exm)  $y' = \sqrt{y-1}$

$$\Rightarrow g.s : y = \frac{1}{2}(x+c)^2 + 1 \quad \nearrow G(x, y, c) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2}(x+c)$$

exm)  $yy' = -\sqrt{1-y^2}$

g.s.  $(x-c)^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$-2(x-c) = 0 \quad \therefore x-c = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \quad y = \pm 1$$

exm)  $y' = ay$

$$\Rightarrow g.s \quad y = ce^{at}$$

$$0 = ace^{at} \quad e^{at} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{불가능}$$

→ 미분방정식에 존재하지 않는다.

## 2.2. Separable form (변분분리형)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{M(x)}{N(y)} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$$

$$N(y)dy + M(x)dx = 0 \quad f(x)dx = g(y)dy$$

$$\int N(y)dy + \int M(x)dx = 0 \quad \int f(x)dx = \int g(y)dy$$

exm) (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = ay$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = a dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int a dx$$

$$\ln y = ax + C$$

$$y = e^{ax+C} \rightarrow y = e^C e^{ax} = C_1 e^{ax}$$

(2)  $y = C_1 e^{ax}$  : g.s

$$y(x_0) = y_0 = C_1 e^{ax_0} \quad C_1 = y_0 e^{-ax_0}$$

$$y = y_0 e^{a(x-x_0)} : p.s$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}, \quad y(x_0) = y_0 \neq 0$$

$$\int y dy = - \int x dx + C$$

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

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

$$(x_0^2 + y_0^2) = 2C$$

exm)  $(1+x)y + (1-y)x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\frac{y}{1-y} + \frac{x}{1+x} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

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

$$dy \cdot \frac{y-1}{y} = -\frac{(1+x)}{x} dx$$

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

$$y - \ln y = x + \ln x$$

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

$$xy = e^{y-x} \cdot C_1$$

exm)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = a(1-\frac{y}{k})y$

$$\int \frac{dy}{(1-\frac{y}{k})y} = \int a dx$$

$$\int \frac{k}{(k-y)y} dy = \int a dx$$

$$k \left( \int \frac{1}{k-y} dy + \int \frac{1}{y} dy \right) = a dx$$

- 변분분리형으로 변경하는 방법

→ exm) 1은 상수

1.  $dy = f(px+qy+r) dx$

$$\text{put } px+qy+r = t$$

$$\text{diff } x \quad p + q \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{q} \left( \frac{dt}{dx} - p \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(t)$$

$$x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) + \tan(x+y) = 0$$

$$\text{put } x+y = t \rightarrow x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) + \tan t = 0$$

$$\text{diff } x \quad 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$x \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} + \tan t = 0$$

$$x \frac{dt}{dx} = -\tan t \quad \frac{dx}{x dt} = -\frac{1}{\tan t}$$

$$Q \quad x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 \text{ 중차형?}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ A & B \end{pmatrix} = aB - bA \text{ 맞나?}$$

$$x = x + x_0 \text{ 일때}$$

$$dx = dX \text{ 이 실패?}$$

↙ 맞음 (해설 4)

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

$$\text{put } t = 2x+y$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 2 + \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 2 = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 2 = t^2 + 1$$

2. 중차형.

$$f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$$

$$\text{ex) } x^2 + xy + y^2$$

$$M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{put } \frac{y}{x} = t \rightarrow y = xt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$t + x \frac{dt}{dx} = f(t)$$

$$x \frac{dt}{dx} = f(t) - t ; \text{변분가능}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{f(t)-t} dt = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C$$

$$\text{exm) } (x^2+y^2) - 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\left(1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2\right) - 2\frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\text{put } \frac{y}{x} = t \quad y = xt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$(1+t^2) - 2t(t+x \frac{dt}{dx}) = 0$$

$$(-t^2) - 2tx \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{-2t}{1-t^2} dt = C$$

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

$$\ln x(1-t^2) = C \rightarrow x(1-t^2) = e^C = C_1$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = C_1 x \therefore g.s$$

$$\text{exm) } xy' = x e^{-\frac{y}{x}} + y$$

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

$$\text{put } \frac{y}{x} = t \quad y = xt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\cancel{t} + x \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = e^{-t} + \cancel{t}$$

$$\int e^t dt = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C$$

$$e^t = \ln x + C$$

$$e^{\frac{y}{x}} = \ln x + C$$

- 중차형으로 변형되는 게일C.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{ax+by+c}{Ax+By+C}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{해설 2번과 같다.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} ax+by+C &= 0 \\ Ax+By+C &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{해 } (x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{put } x = X + x_0 \quad y = Y + y_0$$

$$dx = dX \quad dy = dY$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dY}{dX}$$

$$a(X+x_0) + b(Y+y_0) + C = 0$$

$$= aX + bY + (ax_0 + by_0 + C) = aX + bY$$

$$A(X+x_0) + B(Y+y_0) + C = AX + BY$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = f\left(\frac{aX+bY}{AX+BY}\right) = f\left(\frac{a+b\frac{Y}{X}}{A+B\frac{Y}{X}}\right)$$

$$\text{put } \frac{Y}{X} = t \quad Y = Xt \quad X \text{에대하여 미분.}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = t + X \frac{dt}{dX}$$

$$t + X \frac{dt}{dX} = f\left(\frac{a+b\frac{Y}{X}}{A+B\frac{Y}{X}}\right) \rightarrow \text{중차형.}$$

Todo: 변수분리형, 동차형, 동차형변형 ① ② 각각 3개씩 풀어보기.

감마, 베타값을 찾아보기.

exm)  $(6x-2y-3) dx + (-2x-2y+1) dy = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -12 - (-4) = -8 \neq 0$$

$$6x-2y-3=0$$

$$-2x-2y+1=0$$

$$8x=4 \quad x=\frac{1}{2} \quad y=0$$

$$x=X+\frac{1}{2} \quad y=Y+0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dY}{dX} \quad \frac{dY}{dX} = 1 \quad \frac{dY}{dY} = 1$$

$$(6X-2Y) dX + (-2X-2Y) dY = 0$$

$$(3X-Y) dX + (-X-Y) dY = 0$$

$$(3-\frac{Y}{X}) dX = (1+\frac{Y}{X}) dY$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = t \quad Y = Xt \quad \frac{dY}{dX} = t + \frac{dt}{dX} \cdot X$$

$$\frac{3-t}{1+t} = t + X \frac{dt}{dX}$$

②  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} = 0$  put  $\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{B} = k$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{k(Ax+By)+C}{Ax+By+C}\right)$$

$$\text{put } Ax+By = t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{kt+C}{t+C}\right) \rightarrow f(t) \text{ 형태이다.}$$

$$A + B \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dt}{dX}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{1}{B} \left( \frac{dt}{dX} - A \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{B} \left( \frac{dt}{dX} - A \right) = f\left(\frac{kt+C}{t+C}\right)$$

정리:  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=X+x_0 \quad y=Y+y_0$

$$\Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \text{ 교점} \Rightarrow \text{동차형} \Rightarrow \text{변수분리형.}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{B} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{변수분리형.}$$

exm)  $(x-y+3) - (2x-2y+5) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$x-y=t \quad 1 - \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$(t+3) - (2t+5) \left(1 - \frac{dt}{dx}\right) = 0$$

$$(t+3) - (2t+5) + (2t+5) \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$$

$$-t+2 + (2t+5) \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$$

$$- \int dx + \int \frac{2t+5}{t+2} dt = C$$

$$-x + \int 2 + \frac{1}{t+2} dt = C$$

$$-x + 2t + \ln(t+2) = C$$

$$-x + 2(x-y) + \ln(x-y+2) = C$$

(Report 문제)

(1)  $(x-2y+5) dx + (2x-y+4) dy = 0$

(2)  $(2x-y+2) dx + (4x-2y-1) dy = 0$

(3)  $(4x+3y-4) dx + (2x-y-3) dy = 0$

(4)  $(20x+y) dx - (4x+2y-1) dy = 0$

- 변수분리형으로 해결가능한 경우.

(1)  $f(x^2, y^2) x dx + g(x^2, y^2) y dy = 0$

put  $u = x^2 \quad v = y^2$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$dv = 2y dy$$

$$f(u, v) \frac{1}{2} du + g(v, v) \frac{1}{2} dv$$

: 동차형으로 변형가능.  $\rightarrow$  변수분리형.

⊗ 전미분 가능성.

$$\text{exm)} \quad (2x^2 + 3y^2 - 7)x \, dx - (3x^2 + 2y^2 - 8)y \, dy = 0$$

$$x^2 = p \quad y^2 = q$$

$$2x \, dx = dp \quad 2y \, dy = dq$$

$$(2p+3q-7) \frac{1}{2} dp - (3p+2q-8) \frac{1}{2} dq = 0$$

$$2p+3q-7 - (3p+2q-8) \frac{dq}{dp} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 9 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2p+3q-7=0 \\ 3p+2q-8=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{점} : (1, 2)$$

$$\text{put } p = p+1 \quad q = q+2$$

$$(2p+3q) - (3p+2q) \frac{dp}{dq} = 0$$

$$(2+3t) - (3+t) \left( t + 2 \frac{dt}{dq} \right) = 0$$

; 미분가능

$$\text{답} : (x^2 - y^2 - 1)^5 = c(x^2 + y^2 - 3)$$





