

試験答案用紙

2x4F2

1.  $y_1 = -1$  かつ  $y = u - 1$  とし ① に代入すると  
 $u' = (u-4)u \therefore u' + (4u-u^2) = 0 \dots ②$   
 $z = u^{-1}$  とおくと  $z' = -u^{-2}u'$  ②より  $z' = 4z - z^2$   
 $z = u^{-1}$  とおくと  $z' = 4z - z^2$  ②より  $z' = 4z - z^2$   
 $z = C e^{4x} + \frac{1}{4}$   $\therefore u = \frac{4}{4Ce^{4x} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{4}{Ce^{4x} + 1}$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{4}{Ce^{4x} + 1} - 1 = \frac{3 - Ce^{4x}}{Ce^{4x} + 1}$

2. (1) 式は  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12$   
 (2) 式は  $\begin{vmatrix} e^{ax} & e^{bx} & e^{cx} \\ ae^{ax} & be^{bx} & ce^{ax} \\ a^2e^{ax} & b^2e^{bx} & c^2e^{ax} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} e^{ax+bx+cx}$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a+b & a+c \end{vmatrix}$   
 $\therefore (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) e^{(a+b+c)x}$

3.  $u = y^2$  とおくと  $u' = 2y y'$  ①より  $u' + 2xu = 2R^{-x^2} \sin x$   
 $u' + 2xu = 0$  とおくと  $u = C e^{-x^2}$   $v = v(x)$  とおくと  
 $u = v e^{-x^2}$  ②に代入  $v' e^{-x^2} = 2e^{-x^2} \sin x$   
 $\therefore v = 2 \int \sin x dx + C = -2 \cos x + C$   
 $\therefore u = (C - 2 \cos x) e^{-x^2}$   
 $y^2 = (C - 2 \cos x) e^{-x^2}$

4.  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$  ( $(\lambda+2)^2 = 0$ ) ①より  $y_0 = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$   
 $\eta = \frac{1}{(D+2)^2} \left( \frac{e^{-2x}}{1+x^2} \right) = e^{-2x} \frac{1}{(D^2) \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)}$   
 $\frac{1}{D^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2}$   
 $\frac{1}{D^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int \tan^{-1} x dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)$   
 $\therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x} + \left( x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) \right) e^{-2x}$

5. (1)  $W' = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_2' \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ -p y_1' - Q y_1 & -p y_2' - Q y_2 \end{vmatrix}$   
 $= -P(x)W \therefore \int \frac{dw}{w} = \int -P(x) dx + C \therefore w = \frac{1}{2} w \exp\left(-\int P(x) dx\right)$

(2)  $-2 \int_0^x \sqrt{t^2+2} dt = -\left[ t \sqrt{t^2+2} + 2 \log(t + \sqrt{t^2+2}) \right]_0^x$   
 $= \log 2 - x \sqrt{x^2+2} - 2 \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+2})$   
 $W(0) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(0) & y_2(0) \\ y_1'(0) & y_2'(0) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -8 \\ 8 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 82$   
 $\therefore W = 82 \exp(\log 2 - 2 \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+2}) - x \sqrt{x^2+2})$   
 $= \frac{164}{(x + \sqrt{x^2+2})^2 \exp(x \sqrt{x^2+2})}$

6. (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-y}{x+2y}$ ,  $u = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y = xu \therefore y' = u + xu'$   
 $\frac{u+2xu'}{1+2u} = \frac{2(u^2+1)}{2u+1}$   
 $\int \frac{2u+1}{u^2+1} du = \log(u^2+1) + \tan^{-1} u$   
 $\log(u^2+1) + \tan^{-1} u = \frac{1}{x^2} + C$   
 $\therefore \log(x^2+y^2) + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = C$

6. (2)  $P = \frac{2x-y}{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $Q = \frac{2y+x}{x^2+y^2}$  とおくと  
 $P_y = Q_x = \frac{y^2-x^2-4xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$  ①より完全微分  
 $u_x = P$  とおくと  $u = \int \frac{2x-y}{x^2+y^2} dx + \varphi(y)$   
 $u_y = Q$  とおくと  $\frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + \varphi'(y) = Q \therefore \varphi'(y) = C$   
 $\therefore u = \log(x^2+y^2) - \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} = C$

7.  $y = x^a$  とおくと  $a(a-1)x^{a-2} + 2ax^{a-2} + 2x^a = 0 \therefore (a-1)(a-2) = 0$   
 $\eta = x u_1 + x^2 u_2$  とおくと  $\eta' = u_1 + 2x u_2 + (x u_1' + x^2 u_2')$   
 $x u_1' + x^2 u_2' = 0$  ②より  $\eta' = u_1 + 2x u_2$  とおくと  
 $\eta'' = 2u_2 + (u_1' + 2x u_2')$   
 $\rightarrow (u_1' + 2x u_2') = x^{-1}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \therefore u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 \\ x & 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = -x$   
 $u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix}}{x^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$   
 $\therefore u_1 = -\frac{1}{2} x^2$ ,  $u_2 = x$   $\therefore \eta = \frac{1}{2} x^3$   
 $\therefore y = (C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^3)$

8.  $\dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ ,  $\ddot{y} = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$  とおくと  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dot{y} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dot{y}$   
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \dot{y} + \frac{1}{x^2} \ddot{y} = \frac{1}{x^2} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y})$  ①に代入  
 $\ddot{y} - \dot{y} - 2\dot{y} + 2y = e^{3t} \rightarrow \ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} + 2y = e^{3t}$   
 特性方程式  $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1, 2$  ②より  
 $\eta = \frac{1}{D^2 - 3D + 2} e^{3t} = \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \therefore y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{3t}$   
 $\therefore y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^3$

