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3C-2

16

(1)  $y = x^2$

$y' = 2x$

$y'' = 2$

これをE式の左辺に代入すると、

$$2 - \frac{4+x}{x} \cdot 2x + \frac{b+2x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = 2 - (8+2x) + (b+2x) = 0$$

と判、E式を満たすため、 $y = x^2$ は解である。

(2)  $y = ux^2$  とおくと、

$y' = u'x^2 + u \cdot 2x$

$y'' = u''x^2 + u' \cdot 2x + u' \cdot 2x + u \cdot 2$

$= x^2 u'' + 4xu' + 2u$

これをE式に代入すると、

$$(x^2 u'' + 4xu' + 2u) - \frac{4+x}{x} (x^2 u' + 2xu) + \frac{b+2x}{x^2} \cdot ux^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 u'' + 4xu' + 2u - (4xu' + 8u + x^2 u' + 2xu) + bu + 2xu = 0$$

$$x^2 u'' - x^2 u' = 0$$

$$\therefore u'' - u' = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

(3)  $\textcircled{1}$  を解く。  $p = u'$  とおくと、

$$\frac{dp}{dx} - p = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = \int dx$$

$$\log |p| = x + C_1 \quad (\forall C_1 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore p = C_1 e^x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = C_1 e^x$$

$$\int du = \int C_1 e^x dx$$

$$\therefore u = C_1 e^x + C_2 \quad (\forall C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

= したがって、

$$y = (C_1 e^x + C_2) x^2$$

3C-3

(1) 各式の両辺に  $e^{\int P dx}$  をかけると、

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( y e^{\int P dx} \right) = Q(x) e^{\int P dx}$$

両辺を積分すると、

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

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

(2)

(i)  $2x y' + y = 2x^2$

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

$\frac{d}{dx} \left( y \sqrt{x} \right) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$y \sqrt{x} = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$

$\therefore y = \frac{2}{5} x^2 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{x}}$

(ii)  $(1+x^2) y' = x y + 1$

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

$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} y \right) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

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

右辺に  $x = \tan t$  とおくと、

$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \cos^3 t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \cos t dt$

$= \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$

∴

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$

$\therefore y = x + C \sqrt{1+x^2}$

3C-4

7

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x' &= -\lambda y \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ y' &= \lambda x \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

①と②を両辺たして微分し、②を代入し、

$$x'' = -\lambda \cdot \lambda x = -\lambda^2 x$$

これは2次微分、

$$x = C_1 \cos \lambda t + C_2 \sin \lambda t \quad (\forall C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

求めた  $x \in \textcircled{1}$  を代入し、

$$-\lambda y = -C_1 \lambda \sin \lambda t + C_2 \lambda \cos \lambda t$$

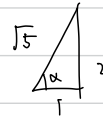
$$\therefore y = C_1 \sin \lambda t - C_2 \cos \lambda t$$

条件より、

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C_1 \\ 2 = -C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \cos \lambda t - 2 \sin \lambda t \\ y = \sin \lambda t + 2 \cos \lambda t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos \lambda t - 2 \sin \lambda t \\ &= \sqrt{5} \cos \alpha \cos \lambda t - \sqrt{5} \sin \alpha \sin \lambda t \\ &= \sqrt{5} \cos(\lambda t + \alpha) \\ y &= \sin \lambda t + 2 \cos \lambda t \\ &= \sqrt{5} \cos \alpha \sin \lambda t + \sqrt{5} \sin \alpha \cos \lambda t \\ &= \sqrt{5} \sin(\lambda t + \alpha) \end{aligned}$$



(2) (1) より、

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= \cos^2 \lambda t - 4 \sin \lambda t \cos \lambda t + 4 \sin^2 \lambda t \\ &\quad + \sin^2 \lambda t + 4 \sin \lambda t \cos \lambda t + 4 \cos^2 \lambda t \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

これは原点を中心半径  $\sqrt{5}$  の円

より、 $t=0$  のとき、 $t$  の  $\lambda$  倍だけ回転する。

$P$  の座標  $\varepsilon$ -度  $(x_0, y_0)$  とおく。

$(x_0, y_0)$  における接線の方程式は、

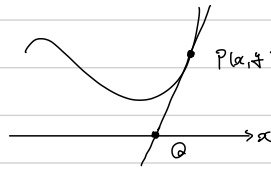
$$y - y_0 = y'(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0)$$

で、 $Q$  はこの直線上にあり、 $y = 0$  のとき、

$Q$  の  $x$  座標は、

$$-y_0 = y'(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\therefore x = x_0 - \frac{y_0}{y'(x_0, y_0)}$$



$PQ$  の長さ  $l$  とおくと、

$$l^2 = (x_0 - x)^2 + y_0^2 = \left( \frac{y_0}{y'(x_0, y_0)} \right)^2 + y_0^2$$

$$= y_0^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\{y'(x_0, y_0)\}^2} \right)$$

題意より、 $x = l$  のとき、

$$x^2 = l^2$$

$$\left\{ x_0 - \frac{y_0}{y'(x_0, y_0)} \right\}^2 = y_0^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\{y'(x_0, y_0)\}^2} \right)$$

$$\left\{ x_0 y'(x_0, y_0) - y_0 \right\}^2 = y_0^2 \left( \{y'(x_0, y_0)\}^2 + 1 \right)$$

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

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

$$(x^2 - y^2) y'^2 - 2xyy' = 0$$

$$\left\{ (x^2 - y^2) y' - 2xy \right\} y' = 0$$

$y' \neq 0$  より、求むべき微分方程式は、

$$(x^2 - y^2) y' - 2xy = 0$$

これをとく。

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

$u = \frac{y}{x}$  とおくと、

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

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

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

$$\int \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \frac{3u^2 + 1}{u^3 + u} + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{u^3 + u} \right\} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \frac{3u^2 + 1}{u^3 + u} + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{u} + \frac{-u}{u^2 + 1} \right) \right\} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \log|u^3 + u| + \frac{4}{3} \log|u| - \frac{2}{3} \log|u^2 + 1| = \log|x| + C_1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{u^4}{(u^3 + u)(u^2 + 1)^2} \right| = \log|x| + C_1$$

$$\frac{u^4}{(u^3+u)(u^2+1)^2} = C_1 x^3$$

$$\frac{u^3}{(u^2+1)^3} = C_1 x^3$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3}{\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1\right)^3} = C_1 x^3$$

$$\frac{x^3 y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^3} = C_1 x^3$$

$$\frac{y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^3} = C_1$$

3C-6

(1)  $z = y^{-4}$  の場合,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = -4y^{-5} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

(2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y P(x) = y^5 Q(x)$

$$y^{-5} y' + y^{-4} P(x) = Q(x)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \frac{dz}{dx} + P(x) z = Q(x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} - 4P(x) z = -4Q(x)$$

(3) (2) 同し,  $z = y^{-4}$  とおくと, 方程式は,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 4x z = -4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 4x z = -2x$$

= 積分因子  $e^{-2x^2}$  をかけると,

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{-2x^2} \cdot z) = -2x e^{-2x^2}$$

$$e^{-2x^2} \cdot z = \int -2x e^{-2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x^2} + C$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x^2}$$

$$\therefore y^{-4} = \frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x^2}$$

3C-7

5

$$(1) f(0) = 1$$

$f$  は  $f$  の導関数,

$$f'(x) = 0 + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t) dt - \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ x \int_0^x f(t) dt \right\}$$

$$= x f(x) - \left\{ \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) \right\}$$

$$= - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$f(1)$ ,

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$(2) (1) \text{より}$$

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

$x \in \mathbb{R}$  とし,

$$f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad (\forall C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$$

条件より,

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C_1 \\ 0 = C_2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore f(x) = \cos x$$



$$(1) \quad y = e^{px} \quad \text{とおく,}$$

$$y' = p e^{px}$$

$$y'' = p^2 e^{px}$$

= 代入式に代入し,

$$\alpha p^2 e^{px} - (\alpha + 1) p e^{px} + e^{px} = 0$$

$$(p^2 - p) \alpha e^{px} + (-p + 1) e^{px} = 0$$

∴, 各項を  $e^{px}$  で割る.

$$\begin{cases} p(p-1) = 0 \\ -p+1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore p = 1$$

$$\therefore y = e^x$$

$$(2) \quad y = e^x u \quad \text{とおく,}$$

$$y' = e^x u + e^x u'$$

$$y'' = e^x u + e^x u' + e^x u' + e^x u''$$

$$= (u'' + 2u' + u) e^x$$

= 代入式に代入し,

$$\alpha (u'' + 2u' + u) e^x - (\alpha + 1) (u + u') e^x + u e^x = 2\alpha^2 e^{2x}$$

$$\alpha (u'' + 2u' + u) - (\alpha + 1) (u + u') + u = 2\alpha^2 e^x$$

$$\alpha u'' + (\alpha - 1) u' = 2\alpha^2 e^x$$

$u = p$  とおく,

$$\alpha p' + (\alpha - 1) p = 2\alpha^2 e^x$$

$$p' + (1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}) p = 2\alpha e^x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

(3) ① とおく.

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} e^x p \right) = 2e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} e^x p = \int 2e^{2x} d\alpha = e^{2x} + C_1 \quad (\forall C_1 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore p = \alpha e^{-x} (e^{2x} + C_1)$$

$$= \alpha (e^x + C_1 e^{-x})$$

∴,

$$\frac{du}{d\alpha} = \alpha (e^x + C_1 e^{-x})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \alpha \quad e^x - C_1 e^{-x} + \\ 1 \quad e^x + C_1 e^{-x} - \end{array}$$

$$u = \int \alpha (e^x + C_1 e^{-x}) d\alpha = \alpha (e^x - C_1 e^{-x}) - (e^x + C_1 e^{-x}) + C_2$$

$$= (\alpha - 1) e^x - C_1 (\alpha + 1) e^{-x} + C_2$$

$$\therefore y = \left\{ (\alpha - 1) e^x - C_1 (\alpha + 1) e^{-x} + C_2 \right\} e^x$$

$$= (\alpha - 1) e^{2x} + C_2 e^x - \underline{C_1 (\alpha + 1)} \quad \text{A}$$

$$(1) Y - \eta = f'(\alpha, \eta)(X - \alpha)$$

$$\therefore Y = \eta'(\alpha, \eta)X - f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha + \eta$$

(2) (1) の式に  $x = 0$  の値を代入

$$Y = -f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha + \eta$$

$$\therefore (0, -f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha + \eta)$$

(3)  $N_P, 0, N$  の長さを  $l_P, l_0$  とおくと

$$l_P^2 = x^2 + \{-f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha + \eta - \eta\}^2$$

$$= x^2 + \{f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha\}^2 = x^2(1 + \{f'(\alpha, \eta)\}^2)$$

$$l_0^2 = \{-f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha + \eta\}^2$$

$$= \{f'(\alpha, \eta)\}^2 x^2 - 2f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha\eta + \eta^2$$

より、次に求める

$$l_P^2 = l_0^2$$

$$x^2(1 + \{f'(\alpha, \eta)\}^2) = \{f'(\alpha, \eta)\}^2 x^2 - 2f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha\eta + \eta^2$$

$$2f'(\alpha, \eta)\alpha\eta = -x^2 + \eta^2$$

$$\eta' = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{x}{\eta} + \frac{\eta}{x} \right) \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$(4) z = \frac{\eta}{x} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\frac{-1+z^2}{2z} \sim \frac{2z^2}{2z}$$

$$\frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} = \alpha \frac{dz}{d\alpha} + z$$

これを  $\textcircled{1}$  に代入

$$\alpha \frac{dz}{d\alpha} + z = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{z} + z \right)$$

$$\alpha \frac{dz}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{z} - z \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1+z^2}{z}$$

$$\int \frac{z}{1+z^2} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\alpha} d\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log|1+z^2| = -\frac{1}{2} \log|\alpha| + C \quad (\forall C \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore 1+z^2 = \frac{C}{\alpha}$$

$$(5) z = \frac{\eta}{x} \text{ より}$$

$$x^2 + \eta^2 = C\alpha$$

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

$$\therefore (x - C)^2 + \eta^2 = C^2$$

3C-13

(1)  $x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$   $x \in ]0, 1[$ , 25

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}, \quad y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

f11,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{y\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy &= \int -\frac{1}{y^2} dx = \int -\frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right\} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\ln|x+1| + \ln|x-1| \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}+1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\int p dp = \int (y - 2y^3) dy$

$$\frac{1}{2} p^2 = \frac{1}{2} y^2 - \frac{1}{2} y^4 + C_1$$

$$p^2 = y^2 - y^4 + C_1$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{y^2 - y^4 + C_1}$$

$$p(0) = 0 \text{ f11, } C_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore p = y \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

(3)  $y' = p$   $x \in ]0, 1[$ ,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

f11,

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = y - 2y^3$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{y^2 - y^4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{y^2 - y^4}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \int dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}+1} \right| = x + C_2 \quad (\forall C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \sqrt{1-y^2} = 1 \text{ f11,}$$

$$0 = 0 + C_2 \quad \therefore C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}+1} \right| = 2x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(\sqrt{1-y^2}-1)^2}{1-y^2-1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y} \right)^2 \right| = \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y}$$

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

$$(1 - y e^x)^2 = 1 - y^2$$

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

$$y \{ (e^{2x} + 1) y - 2e^x \} = 0$$

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

3C-14

6

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y' + y = xy^3$$

$$-2y' y^{-3} - 2y^{-2} = -2x$$

$$u = y^{-2} \text{ とおくと,}$$

$$u' - 2u = 2x$$

$= \mathbb{R}$  と  $\mathbb{C}$ 。両辺に  $e^{-2x}$  をかけると,

$$\alpha \quad -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ u e^{-2x} \right\} = -2x e^{-2x}$$

$$1 \quad -\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x}$$

$$u e^{-2x} = \int x e^{-2x} dx = \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-2x} + C$$

$$\therefore u = x + \frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x}$$

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



$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\cos y - y \cos x) dx - (\sin x + x \sin y) dy = 0$$

$$P = \cos y - y \cos x, \quad Q = -(\sin x + x \sin y) \text{ とおくと}$$

$$P_y = -\sin y - \cos x, \quad Q_x = -\cos x - \sin y$$

$$\therefore P_y = Q_x$$

$=$  判別式は完全微分方程式。P, Q 各々  $x, y$  に積分すると,

$$\int P dx = x \cos y - y \sin x + C_1(y)$$

$$\int Q dy = -y \sin x + x \cos y + C_2(x)$$

$$\therefore -y \sin x + x \cos y = C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

✓ 3-15

$u = X(\alpha) T(t)$  とおくと,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$X(\alpha) \frac{dT(t)}{dt} + X(\alpha) T(t) \cdot T(t) \frac{dX(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = 0$$

$$X(\alpha) \left\{ T'(t) + T^2(t) X'(\alpha) \right\} = 0$$

$X(\alpha) = 0$  は自明解なので,

$$T'(t) + T^2(t) X'(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{T'(t)}{T^2(t)} = -X'(\alpha)$$

両辺の変数分離で解か、常に等しいので,

それぞれ定数である。  $= \text{の} = \text{と} \text{f1}$ ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T'(t) = A T^2(t) \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ X'(\alpha) = -A \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} (\forall A \in \mathbb{R})$$

① f1,

$$\int \frac{1}{T^2} dT = A \int dt$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{T} = A t \Rightarrow T = -\frac{1}{At}$$

② f1,

$$\int dx = -A \int dt$$

$$\therefore x = -A t$$

特解だから  
積分定数はいらない

以上 f1,

$$u(\alpha, t) = (-A t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{At}\right) = \frac{\alpha}{t}$$

② 偏微分方程式の存在,

①  $u(\alpha, t) = X(\alpha) T(t)$  とおく

②  $X(\alpha), T(t)$  を各々一方の辺に集めよ,

$\alpha, t$  が独立であるから, 定数非同次の階の連立1=好。

3C-16

$$2y y'' - 3(y')^2 = y^2$$

(1)  $p = y'$  とおくと,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

F1, (\*) F1,

$$2y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} - 3p^2 = y^2$$

$$\therefore f(y, p) = 2yp$$

(2) (\*) F 同次形.

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 \frac{p}{y} + \frac{y}{p} \right\}$$

 $u = \frac{p}{y}$  とおくと,

$$y \frac{du}{dy} + u = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3u + \frac{1}{u} \right) = \frac{3u^2 + 1}{2u}$$

$$y \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{3u^2 + 1}{2u} - u = \frac{3u^2 + 1}{2u} - \frac{2u^2}{2u} = \frac{u^2 + 1}{2u}$$

$$\int \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\log |u^2 + 1| = \log |y| + C_1 \quad (\forall C_1 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore u^2 + 1 = C_1 y$$

$$p^2 + y^2 = C_1 y^3$$

初期条件より,  $C_1 = 2$ 

$$\therefore p^2 + y^2 = 2y^3$$

 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$  より,

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \sqrt{2y - 1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y \sqrt{2y - 1}} dy = \int dx \dots \textcircled{a}$$

左辺に ついて,  $t = \sqrt{2y - 1}$  とおくと,

$$\int \frac{1}{y \sqrt{2y - 1}} dy = \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 1) \cdot t} t dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} t = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2y - 1}$$

F1 ① F1,

$$2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2y - 1} = x + C_2$$

初期条件より,

$$2 \tan^{-1} 1 = C_2 \quad \therefore C_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2y - 1} = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2y - 1} = \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$24 - 1 = \left\{ \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right\}^2$$

$$\therefore 4 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \tan^2\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1 \right\}$$

(1)  $(x^2y - 2y + 4x^2y^3) dx + (8x^4y^2 - x^3) dy = 0$   
 $P = x^2y - 2y + 4x^2y^3, Q = 8x^4y^2 - x^3$  とおくと,  
 $P_y = x^2 - 2 + 12x^2y^2, Q_x = 32x^3y^2 - 3x^2$   
 $P_y \neq Q_x$  利完全形でない。

(2) 方程式の両辺に  $x^m y^n$  をかけると,  
 $P x^m y^n dx + Q x^m y^n dy = 0$   
 $P_2 = P x^m y^n, Q_2 = Q x^m y^n$  とおくと,  
 $\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ x^{m+2} y^{n+1} - 2x^m y^{n+1} + 4x^{m+2} y^{n+3} \}$   
 $= (m+1)x^{m+2} y^n - 2(m+1)x^m y^n + 4(m+3)x^{m+2} y^{n+2}$   
 $\frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{ 8x^{m+4} y^{n+2} - x^{m+3} y^n \}$   
 $= 8(m+4)x^{m+3} y^{n+2} - (m+3)x^{m+2} y^n$   
 $\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x}$  をおこなうと以下のようになる。  

$$\begin{cases} n+1 = -(m+3) \\ n+1 = 0 \\ n+3 = 2(m+4) \end{cases}$$
  
 $\therefore n = -1, m = -3$

(3)  $P \cdot x^3 y^{-1} dx + Q x^2 y^{-1} dy = 0$   
 $(x^{-1} - 2x^{-3} + 4y^2) dx + (8xy - y^{-1}) dy = 0$

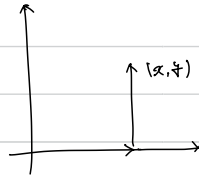
まず,

$$\int (x^{-1} - 2x^{-3} + 4y^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + x^{-2} + 4xy^2 + C_1(y)$$

$$\int (8xy - y^{-1}) dy = 4xy^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| + C_2(x)$$

したがって,

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| + x^{-2} + 4xy^2 = C.$$





3C-18

(1)  $\ddot{y} = A(x)B(t)$  とおくと、①は、

$$A(x) \frac{d^2 B(t)}{dt^2} = C^2 B(t) \frac{d^2 A(x)}{dx^2}$$

$A(x) \neq 0, B(t) \neq 0$  ならば、

$$\frac{1}{C^2 B} \frac{d^2 B}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{d^2 A}{dx^2}$$

(2) ④は、

$$A(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

⑤は、

$$B(t) = C_1' \cos(c\sqrt{\lambda} t) + C_2' \sin(c\sqrt{\lambda} t)$$

(3)  $\ddot{y} = A(x)B(t)$  は、

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{y}(x, t) &= (C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x) (C_1' \cos(c\sqrt{\lambda} t) + C_2' \sin(c\sqrt{\lambda} t)) \\ &= C_1 C_1' \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x \cos(c\sqrt{\lambda} t) + C_1 C_2' \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x \sin(c\sqrt{\lambda} t) \end{aligned}$$

境界条件は  $y(0, t) = y(L, t) = 0$  であり、

これは free 端の  $x=0, L$  における  $A(x)$  が 0 であるということ。

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} L = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $C_1 = 0$  のとき、 $C_2 \neq 0$  のとき、

$$\therefore \sqrt{\lambda} L = n\pi$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$$

$$Re = 1$$

3c-15

$u = X(\alpha)T(\alpha)$  をおこせ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$X \frac{dT}{dt} + XT^2 \frac{dX}{d\alpha} = 0$$

$X \neq 0$  利,

$$\frac{dX}{d\alpha} = -\frac{1}{T^2} \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$\alpha, t$  は独立変数なので, 上式利,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dX}{d\alpha} = C \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ -\frac{1}{T^2} \frac{dT}{dt} = C \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right. \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

① をおこせ,

$$X = C\alpha$$

② をおこせ,

$$\frac{1}{T} = C t \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{C t}$$

以上利,

$$u = XT = C\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{C t} = \frac{\alpha}{t}$$