

5章 微分方程式

3節 2階微分方程式 (p.178~199)

練習1 C, D は任意定数

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

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x} + C \quad y = -\log|x| + Cx + D$$

$$(2) \quad y'' = x \cos x$$

$$y' = \int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$y = \int (x \sin x + \cos x + C) \, dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx + \sin x + Cx + D$$

$$= -x \cos x + 2 \sin x + Cx + D$$

練習2 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad y'' + (y')^2 = 0$$

$$y' = p \quad \text{とおくと} \quad y'' = p'$$

$$p' + p^2 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p^2} \, dp = -\int dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{p} = -x + C$$

$$p = \frac{1}{x+C} \quad (C = -C \text{ とおくと})$$

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

$$\therefore y = \log|x+C| + D$$

$$(2) \quad xy'' - y' + 1 = 0$$

$$y' = p \quad \text{とおくと} \quad y'' = p'$$

$$xp' - p + 1 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p-1} \, dp = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\log|p-1| = \log|x| + C$$

$$\log\left|\frac{p-1}{x}\right| = C$$

$$\frac{p-1}{x} = \pm e^C = C$$

$$p = Cx + 1$$

$$y' = Cx + 1$$

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

$$= Cx^2 + x + D$$

練習3 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad yy'' + (y')^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y' = p \text{ とおくと } y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} p$$

$$y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{p}{p^2+1} dp = - \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log |p^2+1| = -\log |y| + C$$

$$\log |(p^2+1)y^2| = 2C$$

$$(p^2+1)y^2 = \pm e^{2C} = C$$

$$p^2+1 = \frac{C}{y^2} \quad p^2 = \frac{C}{y^2} - 1 = \frac{C-y^2}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{C-y^2}{y^2}} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C-y^2}}{y}$$

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

$$\mp \sqrt{C-y^2} = x + D$$

$$\therefore (x+D)^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$(2) \quad (y+1)y'' + (y')^2 = 0$$

$$y' = p \text{ とおくと } y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} p$$

$$(y+1) \frac{dp}{dy} p + p^2 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = - \int \frac{1}{y+1} dy$$

$$\log |p| = -\log |y+1| + C$$

$$\log |p(y+1)| = C$$

$$p(y+1) = \pm e^C = C$$

$$p = \frac{C}{y+1} \quad y' = \frac{C}{y+1}$$

$$\int (y+1) dy = \int C dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 + y = Cx + D$$

$$\therefore y^2 + 2y + Cx + D = 0$$

練習4

$$(1) \quad W(e^x, xe^x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ e^x & e^x + xe^x \end{vmatrix} = e^x(e^x + xe^x) - e^x \cdot xe^x = e^{2x} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{1次独立}$$

$$(2) \quad W(x, x^2) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2x^2 - x^2 = x^2 \neq 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \quad \therefore \text{1次独立}$$

$$(3) \quad W(\log x, \log x^2) = \begin{vmatrix} \log x & \log x^2 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \frac{2}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2 \log x}{x} - \frac{\log x^2}{x} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{1次従属}$$

練習 5

(1) $y = \sin x$ とすると $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$ より

$y'' + y = -\sin x + \sin x = 0$ であるから $y = \sin x$ は微分方程式を満たす。

同様に, $y = \cos x$ とすると

$y' = -\sin x$, $y'' = -\cos x$ より

$y'' + y = -\cos x + \cos x = 0$ であるから $y = \cos x$ は微分方程式を満たす。

また, $W(\sin x, \cos x) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = -\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore 1 \text{ 次独立}$

(2) $y = C \sin x + D \cos x$ (C, D は任意定数)

練習 6

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

$y' = 2x$, $y'' = 2$ より

$y'' + y = 2 + x^2 - 2 = x^2$ と微分方程式を満たすので解である。

(2) $y = C \sin x + D \cos x + x^2 - 2$ (C, D は任意定数)

練習 7 C, D は任意定数

(1) 特性方程式

$$3\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2)(3\lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -2, -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{-2x} + De^{-\frac{4}{3}x}$$

(2) 特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 3$$

$$\therefore y = (C + Dx)e^{3x}$$

(3) 特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 7 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-28}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{(3+\sqrt{2})x} + De^{(3-\sqrt{2})x}$$

(4) 特性方程式

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

$$\lambda = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x \right)$$

練習 8

(1) 特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$$

$$y' = 2Ce^{2x} + 3De^{3x}$$

$x = 0$ のとき $y = 0$, $y' = 1$ を代入すると

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C + D \\ 1 = 2C + 3D \end{cases} \quad \text{より } C = -1, D = 1$$

$$\therefore y = -e^{2x} + e^{3x}$$

(2) 特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{8-8}}{2} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = (C + Dx)e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$y' = De^{-\sqrt{2}x} + (C + Dx) \cdot (-\sqrt{2})e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

$x = 1$ のとき $y = 0$, $y' = 1$ を代入すると

$$\begin{cases} 0 = (C + D)e^{-\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 = De^{-\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}(C + D)e^{-\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \text{より } D = e^{\sqrt{2}}, C = -e^{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

(3) 特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-20}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right)$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right) + e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}C \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}D \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right)$$

$x = 0$ のとき $y = 1$, $y' = 0$ を代入すると

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C \\ 0 = \frac{3}{2}C + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}D \end{cases} \quad \text{より } C = 1, D = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right)$$

練習9 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad y'' + y' - 2y = 3x$$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$

$$(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \quad \lambda = -2, 1$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{-2x} + De^x$$

1つの解を $y = Ax + B$ と予想 $y' = A, y'' = 0$

$$A - 2(Ax + B) = 3x$$

$$-2Ax + A - 2B = 3x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -2A = 3 \\ A - 2B = 0 \end{cases} \text{より } A = -\frac{3}{2}, B = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}$$

したがって一般解は, $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{4} + Ce^{-2x} + De^x$

$$(2) \quad 3y'' - y' + y = x^2 + x$$

同次の特性方程式 $3\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-12}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{1}{6}x} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}x + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}x \right)$$

1つの解を $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ と予想 $y' = 2Ax + B, y'' = 2A$

$$6A - 2Ax - B + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2 + x$$

$$Ax^2 + (-2A + B)x + 6A - B + C = x^2 + x$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ -2A + B = 1 \\ 6A - B + C = 0 \end{cases} \text{より } A = 1, B = 3, C = -3$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 + 3x - 3$$

したがって一般解は, $y = x^2 + 3x - 3 + e^{\frac{1}{6}x} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}x + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}x \right)$

練習 10 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$$

1つの解を $y = Ae^x$ と予想 $y' = Ae^x, y'' = Ae^x$

$$Ae^x - 5Ae^x + 6Ae^x = e^x$$

$$2Ae^x = e^x \quad \text{より } A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

したがって一般解は, $y = \frac{1}{2}e^x + Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$

(2) $y = (Cx + D)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}e^{2x}$

練習 11 C, D は任意定数

(1) 練習 10 より

同次の一般解は $y = Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$

一つの解を $y = Axe^{2x}$ と予想

$$y' = Ae^{2x} + 2Axe^{2x}$$

$$y'' = 4Ae^{2x} + 4Axe^{2x}$$

$$4Ae^{2x} + 4Axe^{2x} - 5Ae^{2x} - 10Axe^{2x} + 6Axe^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$-Ae^{2x} = e^{2x} \quad \therefore A = -1$$

$$y = -xe^{2x}$$

したがって一般解は, $y = -xe^{2x} + Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$

(2) $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$

$$(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3$$

$$\therefore y = (C + Dx)e^{3x}$$

1つの解を $y = Ax^2e^{3x}$ と予想

$$y' = 2Axe^{3x} + 3Ax^2e^{3x}$$

$$y'' = 2Ae^{3x} + 12Axe^{3x} + 9Ax^2e^{3x}$$

$$2Ae^{3x} + 12Axe^{3x} + 9Ax^2e^{3x} - 12Axe^{3x} - 18Ax^2e^{3x} + 9Ax^2e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$2Ae^{3x} = e^{3x} \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{3x}$$

したがって一般解は, $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{3x} + (C + Dx)e^{3x}$

練習 12 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y'' - 3y' + y = \cos x$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} + De^{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}x}$$

1 つの解を $y = A \cos x + B \sin x$ と予想

$$y' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x + 3A \sin x - 3B \cos x + A \cos x + B \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 0 \\ -3B = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad A = 0, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3} \sin x$$

したがって一般解は, $y = -\frac{1}{3} \sin x + Ce^{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} + De^{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}x}$

(2) $y = Ce^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}x} + De^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}x} - 2 \cos x$

練習 13 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y'' + 9y = 2 \sin 3x$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 9 = 0$

$$\lambda = \pm 3i \quad \therefore y = C \cos 3x + D \sin 3x$$

1 つの解を $y = x(A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x)$ と予想

$$y' = A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x + x(-3A \sin 3x + 3B \cos 3x)$$

$$y'' = -6A \sin 3x + 6B \cos 3x + x(-9A \cos 3x - 9B \sin 3x)$$

$$-6A \sin 3x + 6B \cos 3x + x(-9A \cos 3x - 9B \sin 3x)$$

$$+ 9x(A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x) = 2 \sin 3x$$

$$\begin{cases} -6A = 2 \\ 6B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad A = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad B = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x$$

したがって一般解は, $y = -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + C \cos 3x + D \sin 3x$

$$(2) \quad y' = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + x \sin 3x - 3C \sin 3x + 3D \cos 3x$$

$x = 0, y = 1, y' = 1$ を代入して

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C \\ 1 = -\frac{1}{3} + 3D \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} C = 1 \\ D = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases}$$

したがって $y = -\frac{1}{3}x \cos 3x + \cos 3x + \frac{4}{9} \sin 3x$

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6}, y = 1 \quad \text{と} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = 0 \quad \text{を代入して}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = D \\ 0 = -\frac{\pi}{9} + C \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} C = \frac{\pi}{9} \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

したがって $y = -\frac{1}{3}x \cos 3x + \frac{\pi}{9} \cos 3x + \sin 3x$

練習 14

$$(1) \quad y = x(A \cos x + B \sin x) + C \cos x + D \sin x$$

$$y' = A \cos x + B \sin x + x(-A \sin x + B \cos x) - C \sin x + D \cos x$$

$$y'' = -2A \sin x + 2B \cos x + x(-A \cos x - B \sin x) - C \cos x - D \sin x$$

$$-2A \sin x + 2B \cos x + Ax \cos x - Bx \sin x - C \cos x - D \sin x$$

$$-2A \cos x - 2B \sin x + 2Ax \sin x - 2Bx \cos x + 2C \sin x - 2D \cos x$$

$$+ Ax \cos x + Bx \sin x + C \cos x + D \sin x = x \sin x$$

$$(-2A - 2B + 2C) \sin x + (2B - 2A - 2D) \cos x + 2Ax \sin x - 2Bx \cos x = x \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} -A - B + C = 0 \\ B - A - D = 0 \\ 2A = 1 \\ -2B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2}, & B = 0, \\ C = \frac{1}{2}, & D = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

したがって $y = \frac{1}{2}(x \cos x + \cos x - \sin x)$

$$(2) \quad y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \therefore y = (C + Dx)e^x$$

したがって $y = \frac{1}{2}(x \cos x + \cos x - \sin x) + (C + Dx)e^x$

練習 15 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y = Ax + B$ より $y' = A, y'' = 0$

微分方程式に代入して $4(Ax + B) = x$

$$\begin{cases} 4A = 1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases} \text{ より } A = \frac{1}{4}, B = 0$$

したがって一つの解は $y = \frac{x}{4}$

(2) $y'' + 4y = x$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$ より $\lambda = \pm 2i$

$$\therefore y = C \cos 2x + D \sin 2x$$

$y_1 = \cos 2x, y_2 = \sin 2x$ とすると

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ -2 \sin 2x & 2 \cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cos^2 2x + 2 \sin^2 2x = 2$$

\therefore 一つの解は

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\cos 2x \int \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \cdot x \, dx + \sin 2x \int \frac{\cos 2x \cdot x}{2} \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot x + \int \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \, dx \right) \\ &= \frac{x}{4} \cos^2 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \sin 2x + \frac{x}{4} \sin^2 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cos 2x \\ &= \frac{x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

練習 16 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad y'' - y' - 6y = e^{3x}$$

$$\text{同次の特性方程式} \quad \lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 3, -2 \quad \therefore y = Ce^{3x} + De^{-2x}$$

$$W(e^{3x}, e^{-2x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & e^{-2x} \\ 3e^{3x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -2e^x - 3e^x = -5e^x$$

\therefore 1つの解は

$$y = -e^{3x} \int \frac{e^{-2x} \cdot e^{3x}}{-5e^x} dx + e^{-2x} \int \frac{e^{3x} \cdot e^{3x}}{-5e^x} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{5} \int dx - \frac{e^{-2x}}{5} \int e^{5x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{25} e^{3x}$$

$$\text{したがって一般解は} \quad y = \frac{1}{5} xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{25} e^{3x} + Ce^{3x} + De^{-2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} xe^{3x} + Ce^{3x} + De^{-2x}$$

$$(2) \quad y'' - 2y' + y = e^x \log x$$

$$\text{同次の特性方程式} \quad \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \therefore y = (C + Dx)e^x$$

$$W(e^x, xe^x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ e^x & e^x + xe^x \end{vmatrix} = e^x(e^x + xe^x) - e^x \cdot xe^x = e^{2x}$$

\therefore 1つの解は

$$y = -e^x \int \frac{xe^x \cdot e^x \cdot \log x}{e^{2x}} dx + x \cdot e^x \int \frac{e^x \cdot e^x \log x}{e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= -e^x \int x \log x dx + xe^x \int \log x dx$$

$$= -e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) + xe^x \left(x \log x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right)$$

$$= -e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) + x \cdot e^x (x \log x - x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x \log x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^x$$

$$\text{したがって一般解は} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x \log x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^x + (C + Dx)e^x$$

$$(3) \quad y'' + y = \frac{1}{\cos^3 x}$$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm i$

$$\therefore y = C \cos x + D \sin x$$

$$W(\cos x, \sin x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

\therefore 1つの解は

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\cos x \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \sin x}{1} dx + \sin x \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \cos x}{1} dx \\ &= -\cos x \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + \sin x \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = -\cos x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-2} x \right) + \sin x \cdot \tan x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \cos x} + \sin x \cdot \tan x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \cos x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \frac{-1 + 2 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos x} = \frac{1}{2 \cos x} - \cos x \end{aligned}$$

したがって一般解は

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{2 \cos x} - \cos x + C \cos x + D \sin x \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cos x} + C \cos x + D \sin x \end{aligned}$$

練習 17 C, D は任意定数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y + \cos 2t & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - \sin 2t & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①を t で微分 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dy}{dt} - 2 \sin 2t$

②を代入して $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = x - \sin 2t - 2 \sin 2t$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x = -3 \sin 2t \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

③の同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 1$

$$\therefore x = C \cos t + D \sin t$$

③の 1 つの解を $x = A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t$ と予想

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -2A \sin 2t + 2B \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -4A \cos 2t - 4B \sin 2t$$

$$-4A \cos 2t - 4B \sin 2t - A \cos 2t - B \sin 2t = -3 \sin 2t$$

$$-5A \cos 2t - 5B \sin 2t = -3 \sin 2t$$

$$\begin{cases} -5A = 0 \\ -5B = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad A = 0, \quad B = \frac{3}{5}$$

\therefore ③の一般解は $x = \frac{3}{5} \sin 2t + Ce^t + Ce^{-t}$

①より $y = \frac{dx}{dt} - \cos 2t$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6}{5} \cos 2t - \cos 2t + Ce^t - De^{-t} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cos 2t + Ce^t - De^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

練習 18 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad x^2 y'' + xy' - 4y = 0$$

$y = x^\lambda$ の形の解があると予想

$$y' = \lambda x^{\lambda-1}, \quad y'' = \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}$$

$$x^2 \cdot \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2} + x \cdot \lambda x^{\lambda-1} - 4x^\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + \lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

$\therefore y = x^2, y = x^{-2}$ は解

これらは 1 次独立であるので $y = Cx^2 + Dx^{-2}$

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

$y = x^\lambda$ の形の解があると予想

$$y' = \lambda x^{\lambda-1}, \quad y'' = \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1)x^\lambda - \lambda x^\lambda + x^\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 1$$

$\therefore y = x$ は解であり, $y = Cx$ も解である。

この C を x の関数 u として $y = ux$ とおく。

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

$$y'' = u''x + 2u'$$

$$x^2(u''x + 2u') - x(u'x + u) + ux = 0$$

$$u''x^3 + 2x^2u' - u'x^2 - ux + ux = 0$$

$$x^3u'' + x^2u' = 0$$

$$xu'' + u' = 0$$

$$(xu')' = 0$$

$$\therefore u'x = C \quad u' = \frac{C}{x} \quad \therefore u = C \log|x| + D$$

よって一般解は, $y = (C \log|x| + D)x$

練習 19 C, D は任意定数

$$(1) \quad xy'' - (3x+1)y' + (2x+1)y = 0$$

$$y = e^x \quad y' = y'' = e^x$$

$$xe^x - (3x+1)e^x + (2x+1)e^x = 0$$

$\therefore y = e^x$ は微分方程式の1つの解である。

(2) u と x の関数とし, $y = ue^x$ とおく

$$y' = u'e^x + ue^x, \quad y'' = u''e^x + 2u'e^x + ue^x$$

$$x(u''e^x + 2u'e^x + ue^x) - (3x+1)(u'e^x + ue^x) + (2x+1)ue^x = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$xu'' - (x+1)u' = 0$$

$$u' = p \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$xp' - (x+1)p = 0$$

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

$$\log |p| = x + \log |x| + C$$

$$\therefore p = Cxe^x \quad (\pm e^C = C)$$

$$u' = Cxe^x$$

$$u = C \int xe^x dx = C(x-1)e^x + D$$

したがって, 一般解は

$$y = (C(x-1)e^x + D)e^x$$

$$= C(x-1)e^{2x} + De^x$$

節末問題 (p.200)

1 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y'' \cos^2 x = 1$

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

$$y' = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$y = -\log |\cos x| + Cx + D$$

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

$$y' = p \text{ とおくと, } y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} p$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{p^2} dp = \int \frac{1}{y^2} dy$$

$$-\frac{1}{p} = -\frac{1}{y} + C = \frac{Cy-1}{y}$$

$$p = \frac{y}{1-Cy} \quad y' = \frac{y}{1-Cy}$$

$$\int \frac{1-Cy}{y} dy = \int dx$$

$$\log |y| - Cy = x + D$$

$$\log |y| = x + Cy + D$$

$$\therefore y = \pm e^{x+Cy+D} = Ce^{x+Dy}$$

(3) $y'' + (y')^2 + 1 = 0$

$$y' = p \text{ とおくと, } y'' = p'$$

$$p' + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p^2+1} dp = -\int dx$$

$$\text{Tan}^{-1} p = -x + C$$

$$p = \tan(-x + C)$$

$$y = \int \tan(-x + C) dx$$

$$= \log |\cos(-x + C)| + D$$

2 C, D は任意定数

(1) $y'' - 2y' + 4 = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$
$$\therefore y = e^x (C \cos \sqrt{3}x + D \sin \sqrt{3}x)$$

(2) $y'' - 8y' + 16 = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 16 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 64}}{2} = 4$$
$$\therefore y = (C + Dx)e^{4x}$$

(3) $y'' + 3y' + 2y = x^3$

同次の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$
 $(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \quad \lambda = -1, -2$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{-x} + De^{-2x}$$

1つの解を $y = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$ と予想

$$y' = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$$

$$y'' = 6Ax + 2B$$

$$6Ax + 2B + 9Ax^2 + 6Bx + 3C + 2Ax^3 + 2Bx^2 + 2Cx + 2D = x^3$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A = 1 \\ 9A + 2B = 0 \\ 6A + 6B + 2C = 0 \\ 2B + 3C + 2D = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\frac{9}{4} \\ C = \frac{21}{4} \\ D = -\frac{45}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{21}{4}x - \frac{45}{8}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{21}{4}x - \frac{45}{8} + Ce^{-x} + De^{-2x}$$

(4) $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^{-x}$

同次の一般解は, $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$$

1つの解を $y = Ae^{-x}$ と予想

$$y' = -Ae^{-x}, \quad y'' = Ae^{-x}$$

$$Ae^{-x} + 5Ae^{-x} + 6Ae^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$12A = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{12} \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{12}e^{-x}$$

よって一般解は, $y = \frac{1}{12}e^{-x} + Ce^{2x} + De^{3x}$

$$(5) \quad 2y'' - 3y' + y = \cos 2x + 2 \sin x$$

同次の一般解は $2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} = 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

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

1つの解を $y = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x + C \cos x + D \sin x$ と予想

$$y' = -2A \sin 2x + 2B \cos 2x - C \sin x + D \cos x$$

$$y'' = -4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x - C \cos x - D \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -8A \cos 2x - 8B \sin 2x - 2C \cos x - 2D \sin x \\ & + 6A \sin 2x - 6B \cos 2x + 3C \sin x - 3D \cos x \\ & + A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x + C \cos x + D \sin x \\ & = \cos 2x + 2 \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} -8A - 6B + A = 1 \\ -8B + 6A + B = 0 \\ -2C - 3D + C = 0 \\ -2D + 3C + D = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} A = -\frac{7}{85} \\ B = -\frac{6}{85} \\ C = \frac{3}{5} \\ D = -\frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{7}{85} \cos 2x - \frac{6}{85} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{5} \cos x - \frac{1}{5} \sin x$$

$$\text{よって一般解は, } y = -\frac{7}{85} \cos 2x - \frac{6}{85} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{5} \cos x - \frac{1}{5} \sin x + Ce^x + De^{\frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$(6) \quad y'' + y = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

同次の一般解は $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm i$

$$\therefore y = C \cos x + D \sin x$$

$$W(\cos x, \sin x) = 1$$

\therefore 1つの解は

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\cos x \int \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + \sin x \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} dx \\ &= \cos x \cdot \log |\cos x| + x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

よって 一般解は

$$y = \cos x \cdot \log |\cos x| + x \sin x + C \cos x + D \sin x$$

3 C, D は任意定数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - y + t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 2y - t^2 \end{cases} \quad y = -\frac{dx}{dt} + x + t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} &= \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} + 1 = \frac{dx}{dt} - x - 2y + t^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{dx}{dt} - x - 2\left(-\frac{dx}{dt} + x + t\right) + t^2 + 1 \\ &= 3\frac{dx}{dt} - 3x - 2t + t^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dx}{dt} + 3x = t^2 - 2t + 1$$

$$\text{同次の一般解} \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-12}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

1つの解を $x = At^2 + Bt + C$ と予想

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2At + B$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2A$$

$$2A - 6At - 3B + 3At^2 + 3Bt + 3C = t^2 - 2t + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 1 \\ -6A + 3B = -2 & \text{より } A = \frac{1}{3}, B = 0, C = \frac{1}{9} \\ 2A - 3B + 3C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad x = \frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{9} + e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

$$y = -\frac{dx}{dt} + x + t$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}t - \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) - e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}C \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}D \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{9} + e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left(C \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + D \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) + t$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \left\{ (C + \sqrt{3}D) \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - (\sqrt{3}C - D) \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right\}$$

$$4 \quad y'' - 6y' + 5y = xe^x$$

$$(1) \quad y = (ax^2 + bx)e^x$$

$$y' = (2ax + b)e^x + (ax^2 + bx)e^x$$

$$y'' = 2ae^x + 2(2ax + b)e^x + (ax^2 + bx)e^x$$

$$2ae^x + 4axe^x + 2be^x + ax^2e^x + bxe^x - 12axe^x - 6be^x - 6ax^2e^x - 6bxe^x \\ + 5ax^2e^x + 5bxe^x = xe^x$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a + b - 12a - 6b + 5b = 1 \\ 2a + 2b - 6b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{8} \\ b = -\frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y &= -\frac{1}{8} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x \right) e^x \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} (2x^2 + x) e^x \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同時の特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5) = 0 \quad \lambda = 1, 5$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^x + De^{5x}$$

したがって $y = -\frac{1}{16}(2x^2 + x)e^x + Ce^x + De^{5x}$ C, D は任意定数

5 C, D は任意定数

$$(x^2 + 3x + 4)y'' + (x^2 + x + 1)y' - (2x + 3)y = 0$$

(1) $y = e^{-x}$ $y' = -e^{-x}$ $y'' = e^{-x}$ より

$$(x^2 + 3x + 4)e^{-x} + (x^2 + x + 1)(-e^{-x}) - (2x + 3)e^{-x} = 0$$

$\therefore y = e^{-x}$ は1つの解

(2) u を x の関数として, $y = ue^{-x}$ とおく

$$y' = u'e^{-x} - ue^{-x}, \quad y'' = u''e^{-x} - 2u'e^{-x} + ue^{-x}$$

$$(x^2 + 3x + 4)(u''e^{-x} - 2u'e^{-x} + ue^{-x}) + (x^2 + x + 1)(u'e^{-x} - ue^{-x}) - (2x + 3)ue^{-x} = 0$$

$$x^2u'' - 2x^2u' + x^2u + 3xu'' - 6xu' + 3xu + 4u'' - 8u' + 4u$$

$$+ x^2u' - x^2u + xu' - xu + u' - u - 2xu - 3u = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 3x + 4)u'' + (-x^2 - 5x - 7)u' = 0$$

$u' = p$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{p} dp &= \int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 7}{x^2 + 3x + 4} dx \\ &= \int \left(1 + \frac{2x + 3}{x^2 + 3x + 4} \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\log |p| = x + \log |x^2 + 3x + 4| + C$$

$$p = Ce^x(x^2 + 3x + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= C \int e^x(x^2 + 3x + 4) dx \\ &= C \left(e^x(x^2 + 3x + 4) - \int e^x(2x + 3) dx \right) + D \\ &= C \left(e^x(x^2 + 3x + 4) - (e^x(2x + 3) - 2e^x) \right) + D \\ &= Ce^x(x^2 + x + 3) + D \end{aligned}$$

したがって一般解は $y = C(x^2 + x + 3) + De^{-x}$

$$6 \quad L \frac{d^2 I}{dt^2} + R \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{I}{C} = 0$$

特性方程式 $L\lambda^2 + R\lambda + \frac{1}{C} = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L}$$

したがって

$$R^2 > \frac{4L}{C} \text{ のとき } I = De^{-\frac{-R + \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L}t} + Ee^{-\frac{-R - \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L}t}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{4L}{C} \text{ のとき } I = (C + Ex)e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t}$$

$$R^2 < \frac{4L}{C} \text{ のとき } I = e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \left(D \cos \frac{\sqrt{-R^2 + \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L}t + E \sin \frac{\sqrt{-R^2 + \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L}t \right)$$

(D, E は任意定数)

演習

(1) $x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = x^2$

$x = e^t$ とおくと $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = e^{2t}$

同次方程式の特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$ より $\lambda = -1$

したがって、同次方程式の一般解は $y = (C + Dt)e^{-t}$ (C, D は任意定数)

1 つの解を $y = Ae^{2t}$ と予想して微分方程式に代入すると

$4Ae^{2t} + 4Ae^{2t} + Ae^{2t} = e^{2t}$ より $A = \frac{1}{9}$

ゆえに、一般解は $y = \frac{1}{9}e^{2t} + (C + Dt)e^{-t}$

$x = e^t$ を代入すれば、求める一般解は

$$y = \frac{1}{9}x^2 + (C + D \log x)x^{-1}$$

(2) $x^2 y - 4xy' + 5y = x^2 + 2x + 2$

$x = e^t$ とおくと $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = e^{2t} + 2e^t + 2$

同次の特性方程式

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 20}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad y = Ce^{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}t} + De^{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}t}$$

(C, D は任意定数)

1 つの解を $y = Ae^{2t} + Be^t + C$ とおくと

$$y' = 2Ae^{2t} + Be^t$$

$$y'' = 4Ae^{2t} + Be^t$$

$$4Ae^{2t} + Be^t - 10Ae^{2t} - 5Be^t + 5Ae^{2t} + 5Be^t + 5C = e^{2t} + 2e^t + 2$$

$$\begin{cases} -A = 1 \\ B = 2 \quad \text{より} \quad A = -1, B = 2, C = \frac{2}{5} \\ 5C = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -e^{2t} + 2e^t + \frac{2}{5}$$

したがって一般解は

$$y = -e^{2t} + 2e^t + \frac{2}{5} + Ce^{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}t} + De^{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}t}$$

$x = e^t$ ($t = \log x$) を代入すれば

$$y = -x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{5} + Cx^{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + Dx^{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \quad (C, D \text{ は任意定数})$$