

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. 已知微分方程式為  $y' = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}}$ ，試求：在點(2, 2)的切線斜率。(5%)
  
2. 已知  $e^{\alpha x}(2y^{-2}e^x + 1)dx - 2y^{\beta}e^{2x}dy = 0$  為一正合微分方程，且  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  均為常數
  - (a) 試求常數  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  之值。(8%)
  - (b) 求解此一正合微分方程式。(5%)
  
3. 已知微分方程式為  $xy' + y = -\frac{1}{y}$ 
  - (1) 此微分方程式為線性或非線性?(5%) 並以一階線性法求解。(8%)  
(若為線性，直接求解；若非線性，使用變數變換法轉成線性，再求解)
  - (2) 此微分方程式為正合(exact)或非正合?(5%) 並以正合法求解。(8%)  
(若正合，直接求解；若非正合，先求出積分因子，再求解)
  - (3) 試以分離變數法求解。(8%)
  
4. 已知 Clairaut 微分方程式為  $xy'^2 - yy' + 1 = 0$ ，試求此微分方程式的通解 (general solution) 與奇解(singular solution)。(10%)
  
5. 已知 Riccati 微分方程式為  $y' + y^2 = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$ 
  - (1) 先以觀察法得一特解  $S$ 。(令  $S = x^m$ ) (3%)
  - (2) 再由變數變換( $y = W + S$ )將上述 ODE 轉換為以  $W$  表示之微分方程。(4%)  
請問：轉換後為何種類型微分方程式。(2%)
  - (3) 試求  $W = ?$  並寫出最後解的表示式( $y = W + S$ )。(8%)
  
6. 試解下列各微分方程
  - (1)  $xy' = \frac{y^2}{x} + y$  (7%)
  - (2)  $y' + 3y = \sin 3x$  (7%)
  - (3)  $(x^2 - 1)y' = 2 \tan y$ ,  $y(3) = \frac{\pi}{6}$  (7%)

參考解答：

1. 已知微分方程式為  $y' = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}}$ ，試求：在點(2, 2)的切線斜率。(5%)

$$\text{在點(2, 2)時切線斜率為 } y' = \frac{2}{2 + \sqrt{2 \cdot 2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 已知  $e^{\alpha x}(2y^{-2}e^x + 1)dx - 2y^\beta e^{2x}dy = 0$  為一正合微分方程，且  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  均為常數

(a) 試求常數  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  之值。(8%)

(b) 求解此一正合微分方程式。(5%)

$$\text{令 } M = e^{\alpha x}(2y^{-2}e^x + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -4y^{-3}e^{(\alpha+1)x}$$

$$N = -2y^\beta e^{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -4y^\beta e^{2x}$$

∴ 此為正合微分方程式

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \text{即 } \alpha = 1, \beta = -3$$

故此微分方程式為  $(2y^{-2}e^{2x} + e^x)dx - 2y^{-3}e^{2x}dy = 0$

$$\text{又 } M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = (2y^{-2}e^{2x} + e^x) \Rightarrow \phi = y^{-2}e^{2x} + e^x + f(y)$$

$$N = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -2y^{-3}e^{2x} \Rightarrow \phi = y^{-2}e^{2x} + g(x)$$

比較係數後可得  $\phi(x, y) = y^{-2}e^{2x} + e^x$

其解為  $\phi(x, y) = c \Rightarrow y^{-2}e^{2x} + e^x = c$

3. 已知微分方程式為  $xy' + y = -\frac{1}{y}$

(1) 此微分方程式為線性或非線性?(5%) 並以一階線性法求解。(8%)

(若為線性，直接求解；若非線性，使用變數變換法轉成線性，再求解)

(2) 此微分方程式為正合(exact)或非正合?(5%) 並以正合法求解。(8%)

(若正合，直接求解；若非正合，先求出積分因子，再求解)

(3) 試以分離變數法求解。(8%)

$$(1) \quad xy' + y = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow xyy' + y^2 = -1$$

因為有  $yy'$  與  $y^2$  項存在，所以此為非線性 ODE。

令  $u = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$  代回 ODE 可得

$$\frac{1}{2}x \frac{du}{dx} + u = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}u = -\frac{2}{x} \longrightarrow \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\therefore \text{積分因子 } \mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = x^2$$

將 ODE 同乘積分因子後可得  $x^2 \frac{du}{dx} + 2xu = -2x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^2u) = -2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d(x^2u) = -\int 2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2u = -x^2 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y^2 + x^2 = c$$

$$(2) \quad xy' + y = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow (y^2 + 1) dx + xy dy = 0 \quad (\text{化為標準型})$$

$$M = y^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$N = xy \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y$$

$$\therefore \text{判別式 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$  此為非正合 ODE

由  $\frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{2y - y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}$  可知積分因子  $\mu$  為  $x$  函數

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\mu} d\mu = \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\mu} d\mu = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \mu = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = x$$

將 ODE 同乘積分因子後可得  $(xy^2 + x) dx + x^2y dy = 0$

$\therefore$  此為正合微分方程式

$$\therefore M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = xy^2 + x \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + f(y)$$

$$N = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = x^2y \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + g(x)$$

$$\text{比較係數後可得 } \phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\text{其解為 } \phi(x, y) = c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad xy' + y &= -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow x \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2 + 1}{y} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{y}{y^2 + 1} dy = -\frac{1}{x} dx \\
&\Rightarrow \int \frac{y}{y^2 + 1} dy = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2 + 1| = -\ln|x| + c_1 \\
&\Rightarrow \ln|y^2 + 1| + 2\ln|x| = 2c_1 \\
&\Rightarrow x^2 y^2 + x^2 = e^{2c_1} \quad \Rightarrow x^2 y^2 + x^2 = c
\end{aligned}$$

4. 已知 Clairaut 微分方程式為  $xy'^2 - yy' + 1 = 0$ ，試求此微分方程式的通解 (general solution) 與奇解 (singular solution)。(10%)

$$xy'^2 - yy' + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$$

$$\text{令 } u = y' \text{ 代回 ODE 可得 } y = xu + \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\text{同時將兩邊對 } x \text{ 微分: } y' = u + xu' - \frac{u'}{u^2} \Rightarrow u = u + xu' - \frac{u'}{u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(x - \frac{1}{u^2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = 0 \text{ 或 } u^2 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{當 } u' = 0 \Rightarrow u = c \Rightarrow y = c \cdot x + \frac{1}{c} \text{ (通解)}$$

$$\text{當 } u^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow uy = xu^2 + 1 \Rightarrow uy = 2 \Rightarrow u^2 y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y^2 = 4x \text{ (奇解)}$$

5. 已知 Riccati 微分方程式為  $y' + y^2 = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$

(1) 先以觀察法得一特解  $S$ 。(令  $S = x^m$ ) (3%)

(2) 再由變數變換 ( $y = W + S$ ) 將上述 ODE 轉換為以  $W$  表示之微分方程。(4%)

請問: 轉換後為何種類型微分方程式。(2%)

(3) 試求  $W = ?$  並寫出最後解的表示式 ( $y = W + S$ )。(8%)

$$(1) \text{ 令 } y = S = x^m \text{ 代入 ODE 可得 } \Rightarrow mx^{m-1} + x^{2m} = x^{m-1} - x^{-2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 可得 } m = -1 \text{ 即 } S = \frac{1}{x}$$

(2) 令  $y = W + S = W + \frac{1}{x}$  代入 ODE 可得

$$\begin{aligned}(W' - \frac{1}{x^2}) + (W + \frac{1}{x})^2 &= \frac{1}{x}(W + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \Rightarrow W' - \frac{1}{x^2} + W^2 + \frac{2}{x}W + \frac{1}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{x}W + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \Rightarrow W' + \frac{1}{x}W &= -W^2\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  可知此為 Bernoulli ODE

$$(3) W' + \frac{1}{x}W = -W^2 \quad \Rightarrow W^{-2}W' + \frac{1}{x}W^{-1} = -1$$

令  $u = W^{-1} \Rightarrow u' = -W^{-2}W'$  代回 ODE 可得

$$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\therefore \text{積分因子 } \mu = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{將 ODE 同乘積分因子後可得 } \frac{1}{x}u' - \frac{1}{x^2}u &= \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}u\right) = \frac{1}{x} \\ &\Rightarrow \int d\left(\frac{1}{x}u\right) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}u = \ln|x| + c \\ &\Rightarrow u = x \ln|x| + cx \\ &\Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{x \ln|x| + cx}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y = W + S = \frac{1}{x \ln|x| + cx} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln|x| + c}\right)$$

## 6. 試解下列各微分方程

(1)  $xy' = \frac{y^2}{x} + y$  (7%)

(2)  $y' + 3y = \sin 3x$  (7%)

(3)  $(x^2 - 1)y' = 2 \tan y$ ,  $y(3) = \frac{\pi}{6}$  (7%)

(1)  $xy' = \frac{y^2}{x} + y \quad \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{y}{x} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{齊次型 ODE}$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = ux \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u \text{ 代回 ODE}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u &= u^2 + u \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = u^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u^2} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + c \\ &\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{y} = \ln|x| + c \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $y' + 3y = \sin 3x \longrightarrow$  此為一階線性 ODE

$$\therefore \text{積分因子 } \mu = e^{\int 3dx} = e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{將 ODE 同乘積分因子後可得 } e^{3x} y' + 3e^{3x} y &= e^{3x} \cdot \sin 3x \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^{3x} y) = e^{3x} \cdot \sin 3x \\ &\Rightarrow d(e^{3x} y) = e^{3x} \cdot \sin 3x dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int d(e^{3x} y) = \int e^{3x} \cdot \sin 3x dx \\ &\Rightarrow e^{3x} y = \frac{1}{6} e^{3x} (\sin 3x - \cos 3x) + c \\ &\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{6} (\sin 3x - \cos 3x) + ce^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) (x^2 - 1)y' = 2 \tan y &\Rightarrow \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sin y} d(\sin y) = \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &\Rightarrow \ln|\sin y| = \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + \ln|c| \\ &\Rightarrow \sin y = c \frac{x-1}{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } y(3) = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = c \frac{3-1}{3+1} \Rightarrow c = 1$$

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