

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知 xy 平面上有一曲線 $f(x, y) = 0$ 恆通過點 $(1, 0)$ ，且此曲線上任一點 (x, y) 的切線斜率 $(\frac{dy}{dx})$ 為 $\frac{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)}{xy}$ ，試求此曲線方程式。(10%)

2. 已知 $(2xy^3 - 3y) - (3x + \alpha x^2 y^2 - 2\alpha y)y' = 0$ 為正合微分方程
 - (1) 試求 α 之值。(5%)
 - (2) 求此正合微分方程式之通解。(5%) (103 台科大營建)

3. 已知微分方程式為 $2y' + y = \frac{x}{y}$
 - (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)

4. 已知微分方程式為 $y' + 3xy = xy^2 + 2x$
 - (1) 此微分方程式為線性或非線性?(3%)
 - (2) 先以觀察法得一特解 S 。(3%)
 - (3) 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。(5%)
請問：轉換後為何種類型微分方程式。(3%)
 - (4) 試求 $W = ?$ 並寫出最後解的表示式($y = W + S$)。(8%)
 - (5) 試以分離變數法求解。(8%)

5. 試解下列各微分方程
 - (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{\cos y - 2xy}$ (8%)
 - (2) $(\sin x)y' + (\cos x)y = \cos 2x$ (8%)
 - (3) $(2y^2 - 9xy)dx + (3xy - 6x^2)dy = 0$ (8%)

<參考解答>

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)}{xy} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{(1+y^2)} dy = \frac{(1+x^2)}{x} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \int \frac{1+x^2}{x} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) - \ln x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - c$$

又 $f(x, y) = 0$ 恆通過點 $(1, 0)$ ，此即為 $x=1, y=0$

$$\text{可得 } c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{曲線方程是為 } \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{或是再整理 } \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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

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

$$2. (1) (2xy^3 - 3y) - (3x + \alpha x^2 y^2 - 2\alpha y) y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2xy^3 - 3y) dx - (3x + \alpha x^2 y^2 - 2\alpha y) dy = 0$$

$$\text{令 } M = 2xy^3 - 3y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 - 3$$

$$N = -(3x + \alpha x^2 y^2 - 2\alpha y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -3 - 2\alpha xy^2$$

\therefore 此為正合微分方程

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \alpha = -3$$

$$(2) M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 - 3y \Rightarrow \phi = x^2 y^3 - 3xy + f(y)$$

$$N = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -(3x - 3x^2 y^2 + 6y) \Rightarrow \phi = -3xy + x^2 y^3 - 3y^2 + g(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{解為 } \phi(x, y) = c \Rightarrow x^2 y^3 - 3xy - 3y^2 = c$$

3. (1) 此為 Bernoulli ODE，為非線性微分方程式

$$2y' + y = \frac{x}{y} \quad \Rightarrow 2yy' + y^2 = x$$

$$\text{令 } u = y^2 \quad \Rightarrow u' = 2yy'$$

$$2yy' + y^2 = x \quad \Rightarrow u' + u = x \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

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

$$\text{同乘積分因子可得 } e^x u' + e^x u = x e^x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow e^x u = \int x e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow u = x - 1 + c e^{-x}$$

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

$$(2) 2y' + y = \frac{x}{y} \quad \Rightarrow (y^2 - x)dx + 2ydy = 0$$

$$\text{令 } M = y^2 - x \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$N = 2ydy \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 0$$

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

\therefore 此為非正合微分方程

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 1 \quad \text{可知其積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) dx} = e^{\int 1 dx} = e^x$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } e^x (y^2 - x)dx + 2e^x ydy = 0$$

此為正合微分方程

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

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 2e^x ydy = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \phi = e^x y^2 + g(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{解為 } \phi(x, y) = c \quad \Rightarrow e^x y^2 - e^x x + e^x = c \quad \Rightarrow y^2 = x - 1 + c e^{-x}$$

4. (1) 此為 Riccati ODE，為非線性微分方程式

(2) 由觀察可得一解 $S = 1$

(3) 令 $y = W + S = W + 1$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$W' + 3x(W + 1) = x(W + 1)^2 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow W' + 3xW + 3x = xW^2 + 2xW + x + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow W' + xW = xW^2 \quad \therefore \text{可知此為 Bernoulli ODE}$$

$$(4) W' + xW = xW^2 \Rightarrow W^{-2}W' + xW^{-1} = x$$

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

$u' - xu = -x \longrightarrow$ 此為一階線性 ODE

$$\therefore \text{積分因子 } \mu = e^{-\int x dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

將 ODE 同乘積分因子後可得 $e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} u' - xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} u = -xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} u) = -xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} u = -\int xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} u = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 1 + ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{W} = ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1}$$

$$y = W + S = \frac{1}{ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1} + 1$$

$$(5) y' + 3xy = xy^2 + 2x \Rightarrow y' = xy^2 - 3xy + 2x$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y-2| - \ln|y-1| = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{y-2}{y-1} \right| = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y-2}{y-1} = ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

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

若令 $\bar{c} = -c$ 則可得與(4)相同結果

$$5. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{\cos y - 2xy} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\cos y - 2xy}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{2}{y}x = \frac{\cos y}{y^2} \quad \text{此為 } x \text{ 的一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\therefore \text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{2 \ln|y|} = y^2$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } y^2 \frac{dx}{dy} + 2yx = \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(xy^2) = \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^2 = \int \cos y dy = \sin y + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y^2}(\sin y + c)$$

$$(2) (\sin x)y' + (\cos x)y = \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y \sin x) = \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sin x = \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sin x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c \right)$$

$$(3) (2y^2 - 9xy)dx + (3xy - 6x^2)dy = 0 \quad (8\%)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 dx - 9xy dx + 3xy dy - 6x^2 dy = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y \frac{d(x^2 y^3)}{xy^2} - 3x \frac{d(x^3 y^2)}{x^2 y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d(x^2 y^3) - 3d(x^3 y^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d(x^2 y^3) - 3 \int d(x^3 y^2) = \int 0 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y^3 - 3x^3 y^2 = c$$