

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知 $y' = \frac{2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4}{Axy^3 + Bx^2y^2}$ 為一正合微分方程，且 A, B 均為常數

- (1) 試求常數 A, B 之值。(4%)
 (2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

2. 試以分離變數法求解下述微分方程式

(1) $x \sin 2x + \sin(x+y)y' = \sin(x-y)y'$ (8%)

(2) $\sqrt{1+x} dy = \sqrt{(1+y)(1-y)} dx$ (8%)

(3) $y' = \frac{x+2y+7}{-2x+y-9}$ (8%)

3. 已知微分方程式為 $x \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \sin y = -4x^2$

- (1) 此微分方程式為線性或非線性?(2%) 並以一階線性法求解。(7%)
 (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?(2%) 並以正合法求解。(7%)
 (若正合，直接求解；若非正合，先求出積分因子，再求解)

特殊微分方程式 — Clairaut、Bernoulli 與 Riccati 微分方程

4. 已知微分方程式為 $y' - 4xy + 2x\sqrt{y} = 0$

- (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式?(2%) 為線性或非線性?(2%)
 (2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

5. 已知微分方程式為 $xy' + 3xy = y^2 + 2x^2 + y$

- (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式?(2%) 為線性或非線性?(2%)
 (2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

6. 已知微分方程式為 $(y')^2 + xy' - y = 0$

- (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式?(2%) 為線性或非線性?(2%)
 (2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

7. 試解下列各微分方程

(1) $(2y^2 - 6xy)dx + (3xy - 4x^2)dy = 0$ (7%)

(2) $y' = \frac{y}{2x + y^3 e^y}$ (7%)

<參考解答>

1. 已知 $y' = \frac{2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4}{Axy^3 + Bx^2y^2}$ 為一正合微分方程，且 A, B 均為常數

(1) 試求常數 A, B 之值。(4%)

(2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

$$(1) \quad y' = \frac{2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4}{Axy^3 + Bx^2y^2} \Rightarrow (2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4)dx - (Axy^3 + Bx^2y^2)dy = 0$$

$$\text{令 } M = 2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 - 12y^3$$

$$N = -(Axy^3 + Bx^2y^2) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -Ay^3 - 2Bxy^2$$

$$\text{又此為正合 ODE，故可知 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \text{可得 } A = 12, B = -3$$

$$(2) \quad M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 + 4x^3 - 3y^4 \Rightarrow \phi = x^2y^3 + x^4 - 3xy^4 + f(y)$$

$$N = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -12xy^3 + 3x^2y^2 \Rightarrow \phi = -3xy^4 + x^2y^3 + g(x)$$

$$\text{比較後可得 } \phi(x, y) = x^2y^3 - 3xy^4 + x^4 = C$$

2. 試以分離變數法求解下述微分方程式

$$(1) \quad x \sin 2x + \sin(x+y)y' = \sin(x-y)y' \quad (8\%)$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{1+x} dy = \sqrt{(1+y)(1-y)} dx \quad (8\%)$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{x+2y+7}{-2x+y-9} \quad (8\%)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x \sin 2x = [\sin(x-y) - \sin(x+y)] \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x \sin x \cos x = -2 \cos x \sin y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \sin x dx = -\int \sin y dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x - x \cos x = \cos y + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x - x \cos x - \cos y = C$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} y = 2\sqrt{1+x} + C$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{x+2y+7}{-2x+y-9} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y+7}{-2x+y-9}$$

$$\text{令 } x = u + a \Rightarrow dx = du$$

$$y = v + b \Rightarrow dy = dv$$

$$\text{代回 ODE 可得 } \frac{dv}{du} = -\frac{u+2v+(a+2b+7)}{-2u+v+(-2a+b-9)}$$

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} a+2b+7=0 \\ -2a+b-9=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-5 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+2v}{-2u+v} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{1+2\frac{v}{u}}{-2+\frac{v}{u}}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{v}{u} \Rightarrow v = ut \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} v' = t + u \frac{dt}{du} \text{ 代回 ODE 可得}$$

$$t + u \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1+2t}{-2+t} \Rightarrow u \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1+2t}{-2+t} - t = \frac{1+4t-t^2}{-2+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{t-2}{t^2-4t-1} dt = \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int \frac{t-2}{t^2-4t-1} dt = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\text{令 } s = t^2 - 4t - 1 \Rightarrow ds = (2t - 4)dt$$

$$\therefore -\int \frac{t-2}{t^2-4t-1} dt = \int \frac{1}{u} du \Rightarrow -\int \frac{1}{s} ds = 2\int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln|s| = 2\ln|u| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow su^2 = \frac{1}{e^c}$$

$$\Rightarrow (t^2 - 4t - 1)u^2 = c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{v^2}{u^2} - 4\frac{v}{u} - 1\right)u^2 = c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - 4uv - u^2 = c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+1)^2 - 4(x+5)(y+1) - (x+5)^2 = c_1$$

3. 已知微分方程式為 $x \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \sin y = -4x^2$

- (1) 此微分方程式為線性或非線性? (2%) 並以一階線性法求解。(7%)
(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? (2%) 並以正合法求解。(7%)
(若正合, 直接求解; 若非正合, 先求出積分因子, 再求解)

(1) 此為非線性 ODE

令 $u = \sin y \Rightarrow du = \cos y dy$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}u = -4x \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

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

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } x^2 \frac{du}{dx} + 2xu = -4x^3$$

$$d(x^2u) = -4x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d(x^2u) = -4 \int x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2u = -x^4 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \sin y = -x^4 + c$$

$$(2) \quad x \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \sin y = -4x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 \sin y + 4x^2)dx + (x \cos y)dy = 0$$

$$\text{令 } M = 2 \sin y + 4x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2 \cos y$$

$$N = x \cos y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \cos y$$

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

\therefore 此為非正合 ODE

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

$$\therefore \text{積分因子 } \int \frac{1}{\mu} d\mu = \int \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } \Rightarrow (2x \sin y + 4x^3)dx + (x^2 \cos y)dy = 0$$

此為正合 ODE

$$\therefore M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2x \sin y + 4x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \phi = x^2 \sin y + x^4 + f(y)$$

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

比較後可得 $\phi(x, y) = x^2 \sin y + x^4 = c$

4. 已知微分方程式為 $y' - 4xy + 2x\sqrt{y} = 0$

(1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式? (2%) 為線性或非線性? (2%)

(2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

$$(1) y' - 4xy + 2x\sqrt{y} = 0 \Rightarrow y' - 4xy = -2xy^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

此為 Bernoulli ODE，屬於非線性 ODE

$$(2) y' - 4xy = -2xy^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow y^{-\frac{1}{2}}y' - 4xy^{\frac{1}{2}} = -2x$$

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

$$2u' - 4xu = -2x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' - 2xu = -x \rightarrow \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int p(x)dx} = e^{-\int 2x dx} = e^{-x^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

5. 已知微分方程式為 $xy' + 3xy = y^2 + 2x^2 + y$

(1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式? (2%) 為線性或非線性? (2%)

(2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

$$(1) xy' + 3xy = y^2 + 2x^2 + y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x}y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right)y + 2x$$

此為 Riccati ODE，屬於非線性 ODE

(2) 由觀察得一解 $S = x$

令其解為 $y = S + \frac{1}{V} = x + \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow y' = 1 - \frac{V'}{V^2}$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$1 - \frac{V'}{V^2} = \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{V}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{V}\right) + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow V' + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)V = -\frac{1}{x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int p(x)dx} = e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) dx} = e^{\ln x - x} = xe^{-x}$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } xe^{-x}V' + xe^{-x}\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)V = -e^{-x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int d(xe^{-x}V) = -\int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow xe^{-x}V = e^{-x} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{x}(1 + Ce^x)$$

$$\text{可得 Riccati ODE 的解為 } y = S + \frac{1}{V} = x + \frac{x}{1 + Ce^x}$$

6. 已知微分方程式為 $(y')^2 + xy' - y = 0$

(1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式? (2%) 為線性或非線性? (2%)

(2) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)

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

此為 Clairaut ODE，屬於非線性 ODE

$$(2) \text{ 令 } p = y' \Rightarrow y = xp + p^2$$

$$\text{將兩邊對 } x \text{ 微分可得 } y' = p + xp' + 2pp'$$

$$\Rightarrow p = p + xp' + 2pp'$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2p)p' = 0$$

$$\text{由 } p' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = p = c \text{ 代回 } y = xy' + y'^2$$

$$\text{可得 } y = xc + c^2 \text{ (通解)}$$

$$\text{由 } x + 2p = 0 \Rightarrow y' = p = -\frac{x}{2} \text{ 代回 } y = xy' + y'^2$$

$$\text{可得 } y = -\frac{x^2}{4} \text{ (奇解)}$$

7. 試解下列各微分方程

(1) $(2y^2 - 6xy)dx + (3xy - 4x^2)dy = 0$ (7%)

(2) $y' = \frac{y}{2x + y^3 e^y}$ (7%)

(1) $(2y^2 - 6xy)dx + (3xy - 4x^2)dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (2y^2 dx + 3xy dy) - (6xy dx + 4x^2 dy) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

(2) $y' = \frac{y}{2x + y^3 e^y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2x + y^3 e^y}{y}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y} x = y^2 e^y \rightarrow \text{視 } x = x(y) \text{ 此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\therefore \text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int p(y) dy} = e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{-2 \ln y} = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

同乘積分因子後可得 $\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y^3} x = e^y$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{y^2} x \right) = e^y$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d\left(\frac{1}{y^2} x\right) = \int e^y dy$$

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