

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. xy 平面上有一曲線 $g(x, y) = 0$ 恆過點 $(0, -1)$ ，且其上任一點 (x, y) 的切線在 x 軸上的截距為 $y^2 e^{-y}$ ，試求此曲線的方程式。(10%)

2. 試以分離變數法求解下述微分方程式
 - (1) $y' = \sec^2 x \cdot \cos^2 y \cdot \sin x$ (8%)
 - (2) $(y^2 + 2y + 5)dx - dy = 0$ (8%)
 - (3) $y' = \frac{3x - y - 9}{x + y + 1}$ (8%) (109 台科大丙組)

3. 已知微分方程式為 $(-x + 4y \ln y)y' = y$
 - (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，則轉換成線性，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)

4. 已知微分方程式為 $y^2 dx + (2xy - x^4)dy = 0$
 - (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式?(Clairaut、Bernoulli 或是 Riccati) (2%)
 - (2) 此為線性或非線性?(2%)
 - (3) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)
 - (4) 此微分方程式為正合(exact)或非正合?(2%)
 - (5) 試以正合法求解。(若正合，直接求解；若非正合，先求出積分因子，再求解) (7%)

5. 已知微分方程式為 $y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$
 - (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式?(Clairaut、Bernoulli 或是 Riccati) (2%)
 - (2) 此為線性或非線性?(2%)
 - (3) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (8%)

6. 試解下列各微分方程
 - (1) $xy' - y = \frac{y}{\ln y - \ln x}$ (8%)
 - (2) $xy(y')^2 + (x^2 + xy + y^2)y' + x(x + y) = 0$ (8%)

<參考解答>

1. xy 平面上有一曲線 $g(x, y) = 0$ 恆過點 $(0, -1)$ ，且其上任一點 (x, y) 的切線在 x 軸上的截距為 $y^2 e^{-y}$ ，試求此曲線的方程式。(10%)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由題意可知 } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y-0}{x-y^2 e^{-y}} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x-y^2 e^{-y}}{y} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}x = -ye^{-y} \end{aligned}$$

可視為以 y 為自變數， x 為應變數的一階線性微分方程式

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

同乘積分因子後可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y^2}x &= -e^{-y} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{y}x \right) = -e^{-y} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y}x = e^{-y} + C \\ &\Rightarrow x = ye^{-y} + Cy \end{aligned}$$

又通過點 $(0, -1)$ ，即 $y(0) = -1$ 代入後可得 $C = -e$

$$\therefore x = ye^{-y} - ey$$

2. 試以分離變數法求解下述微分方程式

(1) $y' = \sec^2 x \cdot \cos^2 y \cdot \sin x$ (8%)

(2) $(y^2 + 2y + 5)dx - dy = 0$ (8%)

(3) $y' = \frac{3x - y - 9}{x + y + 1}$ (8%)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y' &= \sec^2 x \cdot \cos^2 y \cdot \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} dy = \sec^2 x \cdot \sin x dx \\ &\Rightarrow \sec^2 y dy = \sec x \cdot \tan x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{兩邊積分}) &\Rightarrow \int \sec^2 y dy = \int \sec x \cdot \tan x dx \\ &\Rightarrow \tan y = \sec x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad (y^2 + 2y + 5)dx - dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2 + 2y + 5} dy = dx$$

$$(\text{兩邊積分}) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 2y + 5} dy = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(y+1)^2 + 4} dy = \int dx$$

$$\text{令 } u = y+1 \Rightarrow du = dy$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(y+1)^2 + 4} dy = \int dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 4} du = \int dx$$

$$\text{令 } u = 2 \tan \theta \Rightarrow du = 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 4} du = \int dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} d\theta = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int d\theta = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 2x + C$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y+1 = 2 \tan(2x + C)$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{3x - y - 9}{x + y + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x - y - 9}{x + y + 1}$$

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

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

$$\text{代回 ODE 可得 } \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{3u - v + (3a - b - 9)}{u + v + (a + b + 1)}$$

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} 3a - b - 9 = 0 \\ a + b + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{3u - v}{u + v} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{3 - \frac{v}{u}}{1 + \frac{v}{u}}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{v}{u} \Rightarrow v = ut \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = t + u \frac{dt}{du} \text{ 代回 ODE 可得}$$

$$t + u \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{3-t}{1+t} \Rightarrow u \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{3-t}{1+t} - t = \frac{3-2t-t^2}{1+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{t+1}{t^2+2t-3} dt = \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int \frac{t+1}{t^2+2t-3} dt = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\text{令 } s = t^2 + 2t - 3 \Rightarrow ds = 2(t+1)dt$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow -\int \frac{t+1}{t^2+2t-3} dt = \int \frac{1}{u} du \Rightarrow -\int \frac{1}{s} ds = 2 \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow su^2 &= \frac{1}{e^c} \\ \Rightarrow (t^2 + 2t - 3)u^2 &= C_1 \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{v^2}{u^2} + 2\frac{v}{u} - 3\right)u^2 &= C_1 \\ \Rightarrow v^2 + 2uv - 3u^2 &= C_1 \\ \Rightarrow (y+3)^2 + 2(x-2)(y+3) - 3(x-2)^2 &= C_1 \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知微分方程式為 $(-x + 4y \ln y)y' = y$

(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，則轉換成線性，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)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad (-x + 4y \ln y)y' &= y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{-x + 4y \ln y} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-x + 4y \ln y}{y} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}x = 4 \ln y \end{aligned}$$

若以 x 為自變數， y 為應變數，則此為一階非線性微分方程式

若以 y 為自變數， x 為應變數，則此為一階線性微分方程式

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

同乘積分因子後可得

$$\begin{aligned} y \frac{dx}{dy} + x &= 4y \ln y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(yx) = 4y \ln y \\ &\Rightarrow yx = 2y^2 \ln y - y^2 + C \\ &\Rightarrow x = 2y \ln y - y + Cy^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (-x + 4y \ln y)y' &= y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{-x + 4y \ln y} \\ &\Rightarrow ydx + (x - 4y \ln y)dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } M = y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$N = x - 4y \ln y \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 1$$

由判斷式 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 可知，此為正合 ODE

$$\therefore \text{可知 } M = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = y \Rightarrow \phi = xy + f(y)$$

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

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

4. 已知微分方程式為 $y^2 dx + (2xy - x^4) dy = 0$

- (1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式? (Clairaut、Bernoulli 或是 Riccati) (2%)
- (2) 此為線性或非線性? (2%)
- (3) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (7%)
- (4) 此微分方程式為正合(exact)或非正合? (2%)
- (5) 試以正合法求解。(若正合，直接求解；若非正合，先求出積分因子，再求解) (7%)

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{2}{y}x = \frac{1}{y^2}x^4$$

若以 x 為自變數， y 為應變數，則此為一階非線性 ODE

若以 y 為自變數， x 為應變數，則此為 Bernoulli ODE

(2) 非線性

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

$$\text{令 } u = x^{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} = -3x^{-4} \frac{dx}{dy} \text{ 代回 ODE 可得}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{2}{y}u = \frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{6}{y}u = -\frac{3}{y^2} \longrightarrow \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\text{可知其積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int p(y)dy} = e^{-\int \frac{6}{y}dy} = e^{-6 \ln|y|} = \frac{1}{y^6}$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } \frac{1}{y^6} \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{6}{y^7}u = -\frac{3}{y^8} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{y^6}u \right) = -\frac{3}{y^8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^6}u = \frac{3}{7}y^{-7} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{3}{7y} = Cy^6$$

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

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

$$N = 2xy - x^4 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y - 4x^3$$

由判斷式 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 可知，此不是正合 ODE

$$(5) \therefore \text{由 } \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{4x^3}{2xy - x^4} \text{ 與 } \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{-4x^3}{y^2}$$

可知 μ 非單純為 x 函數或 y 函數

$$\therefore \text{令 } \mu = x^m y^n$$

同乘積分因子後可得

$$x^m y^{n+2} dx + (2x^{m+1} y^{n+1} - x^{m+4} y^n) dy = 0$$

此為正合微分方程

$$\therefore \bar{M} = x^m y^{n+2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{M}}{\partial y} = (n+2)x^m y^{n+1}$$

$$\bar{N} = 2x^{m+1} y^{n+1} - x^{m+4} y^n \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{N}}{\partial x} = 2(m+1)x^m y^{n+1} - (m+4)x^{m+3} y^n$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial \bar{M}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \bar{N}}{\partial x} \Rightarrow m = -4 \Rightarrow m = -4, n = -8$$

$$\therefore \bar{M} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = x^{-4} y^{-6} \Rightarrow \phi = -\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} y^{-6} + f(y)$$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 2x^{-3} y^{-7} - y^{-8} \Rightarrow \phi = -\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} y^{-6} + \frac{1}{7} y^{-7} + g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由上兩式可知 } \phi(x, y) &= -\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} y^{-6} + \frac{1}{7} y^{-7} = C_1 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{3}{7y} = Cy^6 \end{aligned}$$

5. 已知微分方程式為 $y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$

(1) 此為何種類型之微分方程式? (Clairaut、Bernoulli 或是 Riccati) (2%)

(2) 此為線性或非線性? (2%)

(3) 試求此微分方程式之解 $y(x) = ?$ (8%)

(1) 此為 Clairaut ODE

(2) 屬於非線性 ODE

(3) 令 $p = y' \Rightarrow y = xp + \frac{1}{p}$

將兩邊對 x 微分可得 $y' = p + xp' - \frac{p'}{p^2}$

$$\Rightarrow p = p + xp' - \frac{p'}{p^2}$$

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

由 $p' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = p = c$ 代回 $y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$

可得 $y = xc + \frac{1}{c}$ (通解)

由 $x - \frac{1}{p^2} = 0 \Rightarrow p^2 = (y')^2 = \frac{1}{x}$ 代回 $y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$

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

$$\Rightarrow y'y = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (y'y)^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 4x \quad (\text{奇解})$$

6. 試解下列各微分方程

(1) $xy' - y = \frac{y}{\ln y - \ln x}$ (8%)

(2) $xy(y')^2 + (x^2 + xy + y^2)y' + x(x + y) = 0$ (8%)

$$(1) \quad xy' - y = \frac{y}{\ln y - \ln x} \Rightarrow xdy - ydx = \frac{y}{\ln \frac{y}{x}} dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{y}{\ln \frac{y}{x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x}} d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

(令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 並對兩邊積分) $\Rightarrow \int \frac{\ln u}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow \int \ln u d(\ln u) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\ln|u|)^2 = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right|\right)^2 = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(2) \quad xy(y')^2 + (x^2 + xy + y^2)y' + x(x + y) = 0 \quad (8\%)$$

令 $u = y'$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$xyu^2 + (x^2 + xy + y^2)u + x(x + y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [xu + (x + y)](yu + x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xu + (x + y) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad yu + x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} xu + (x + y) = 0 &\Rightarrow xy' + y = -x &\Rightarrow d(xy) = -x &\Rightarrow xy = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \bar{C}_1 \\ & & &\Rightarrow x^2 + 2xy - C_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} yu + x = 0 &\Rightarrow yy' = -x &\Rightarrow ydy = -xdx &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \bar{C}_2 \\ & & &\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - C_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{此 ODE 的解為 } (x^2 + 2xy - C_1)(x^2 + y^2 - C_2) = 0$$