

$$\boxed{6A} \quad (1) \quad y' = -\lambda a \sin(ax+b) + \mu a \cos(ax+b)$$

$$y'' = -\lambda a^2 \cos(ax+b) - \mu a^2 \sin(ax+b) = -a^2 (\lambda \cos(ax+b) + \mu \sin(ax+b)) \\ = -a^2 y$$

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{a}{ax+b} = a e^{-\log(ax+b)} = a e^{-y}$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{a}{\cos^2(ax+b)} = a (1 + \tan^2(ax+b))$$

$$y'' = 2a \tan(ax+b) \frac{a}{\cos^2(ax+b)} = 2ayy'$$

$$(4) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2)} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$(5) \quad y' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \quad \neq y$$

$$x(1-x)y'' + (1-3x)y' - y = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1-3x}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{6B} \quad (1) \quad \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \int 2x dx \quad \text{f)} \quad \operatorname{arsinh} y = x^2 + C \\ \therefore y = \sinh(x^2 + C) \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \int dx \quad \text{f)} \quad \arctan y = x + C \quad \therefore y = \tan(x+C) \quad (//)$$

$$(3) \quad \int e^y dy = \int e^x dx \quad \text{f)} \quad e^y = e^x + C \quad \therefore y = \log(e^x + C) \quad (//)$$

$$(4) \quad \int \cosh y dy = \int dx \quad \text{f)} \quad \sinh y = x + C \quad \therefore y = \operatorname{arsinh}(x+C) \quad (//)$$

$$\boxed{6C} \quad (1) \int \frac{dy}{y-a} = \int k dx \quad \therefore \log|y-a| = kx+C$$

$$\therefore y = \pm e^C e^{kx} + a \quad \therefore y = D e^{kx} + a \quad (D \text{は定数})$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dy}{(y-a)(y-b)} = \int k dx \quad \therefore \log \left| \frac{y-a}{y-b} \right| = (a-b)(kx+C)$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \int \left( \frac{1}{y-a} - \frac{1}{y-b} \right) dy \quad \therefore \frac{y-a}{y-b} = \pm e^{(a-b)C} e^{k(a-b)x}$$

$$\therefore y-a = D e^{k(a-b)x} (y-b) \quad (D = \pm e^{(a-b)C} \text{とおく})$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{b D e^{k(a-b)x} - a}{D e^{k(a-b)x} - 1} = \frac{b D e^{kax} - a e^{kbx}}{D e^{kax} - e^{kbx}} \quad \text{おとす } y=a, b$$

( $\ominus$ )  $D=0, \infty$  はそれぞれ対称

$$(3) \int \frac{dy}{(y-a)^2} = \int k dx \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{y-a} = kx+C \quad \therefore y = a - \frac{1}{kx+C} \quad \text{おとす } y=a$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dy}{(y-a)^3} = \int k dx \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2(y-a)^2} = kx+C \quad \therefore y = a \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2kx}} \quad \text{おとす } y=a$$

( $\ominus$ )  $D = -2C$  (は定数)

$$\boxed{6D} \quad (1) \int y dy = \int x dx \quad \therefore \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad \therefore y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2C}$$

$$\text{条件 } y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$(2) \int y dy = -\int x dx \quad \therefore \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad \therefore y = \pm \sqrt{2C - x^2}$$

$$\text{条件 } y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(3) \int 2y dy = \int dx \quad \therefore y^2 = x + C \quad \therefore y = \pm \sqrt{x+C}$$

$$\text{条件 } y = \sqrt{x+1}$$

条件

$$(4) \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \int dx \quad \therefore \arctan y = x + C \quad \therefore y = \tan(x+C) \quad y = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\boxed{6E} \quad (1) \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int x dx \quad \text{よ} \log |y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\therefore y = \pm e^C e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \text{よ} \quad y = D e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (D \neq \text{定数})$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \sin x dx \quad \text{よ} \quad \log |y| = -\cos x + C$$

$$\therefore y = \pm e^C e^{-\cos x} \quad \text{よ} \quad y = D e^{-\cos x} \quad (D \neq \text{定数})$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \quad \text{よ} \quad \log |y| = \log(1+x^2) + C$$

$$\therefore y = \pm e^C e^{\log(1+x^2)} = \pm e^C \cdot (1+x^2) \quad \text{よ} \quad y = D(1+x^2) \quad (D \neq \text{定数})$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx \quad \text{よ} \quad \log |y| = \log(e^x+1)$$

$$(3) \text{ と同様} \quad y = D(e^x+1) \quad (D \neq \text{定数})$$

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{\cosh x} \quad \text{よ} \quad \log |y| = \int \frac{2e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = 2 \arctan(e^x) + C$$

$$\text{よ} \quad y = D \exp(2 \arctan x) \quad (D \neq \text{定数})$$

$\boxed{6F}$  例 3 : (1), (4), (5)

例 4 : (2), (3)

例 5 : (4) を示す :  $y_1' = x^2 y_1$   
 $y_2' = x^2 y_2$  とき、 $y = \lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$  ならば

$$y' = \lambda y_1' + \mu y_2' = \lambda x^2 y_1 + \mu x^2 y_2 = x^2 (\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) = x^2 y$$

例 5 : (2) の例 :  $y = -1$  は (2) の解ではない、 $2y$  は (2) の解ではない。