

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

おまわり  $y=a, b$

( $\ominus$ )  $D=0, \infty$  はそれぞれ対称

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

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

( $\ominus$ )  $D=-2C$  は定数

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

条件より  $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

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

条件より  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

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

条件より  $y = \sqrt{x+1}$

条件より

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\boxed{6F}$  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。

訂正 レポート問題 6

$$n \geq 1 \text{ かつ } n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

は使ってよいです。

5/23 の演習は 4問に行きます。

[2A] (1)  $2 \times 3$       (2) 3      (3)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

[2B] (1)  $(x+y)$       (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x+2y \end{pmatrix}$       (3)  $\begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x+2y \\ 2x+3y \end{pmatrix}$       (4)  $\begin{pmatrix} x+y+2z \\ x+2y+3z \end{pmatrix}$

[2C] (1)  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$       (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$       (3)  $\begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

[2D] (1) 係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  放大係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

連立方程式  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  放大係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  連立方程式  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) 係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  放大係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  連立方程式  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(4) 係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  放大係數行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  連立方程式  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

[2E] (1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$       (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$       (3)  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$       (4)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

(5)  $(2 \ 3)$       (6)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$       (7)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$       (8)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$\boxed{12F}$  (1)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -E_2$  if  $A^3 = -A$ ,  $A^4 = E_2$  2nd order

for  $\mathbb{Z}$   $A^n = \begin{cases} E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ -A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$

(2)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_3$

for  $\mathbb{Z}$   $A^n = \begin{cases} E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$

(3)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3A$

for  $\mathbb{Z}$   $A^n = 3^{n-1} A = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} & -3^{n-1} & -3^{n-1} \\ -3^{n-1} & 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} & -3^{n-1} \\ -3^{n-1} & -3^{n-1} & 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$  if  $n \geq 1$   
 $\textcircled{\neq} A^0 = E_3$

$$(4) \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 4E_4 \quad (\text{2})$$

$$A^m = \begin{cases} 4^{\frac{m}{2}} E_4 = 2^m E_4 & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 4^{\frac{m-1}{2}} A = 2^{m-1} A & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

12G  $A$  を  $n \times n$  の正定行列とす。

$A$  の第  $j$  列を  $a_j$  とす。  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  と表す。  $\left( \begin{array}{l} a_j \text{ は } n\text{-次元} \\ \text{列ベクトル} \end{array} \right)_0$

$$A^2 = A(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (Aa_1, \dots, Aa_n)$$

$$\lambda A = (\lambda a_1, \dots, \lambda a_n) \quad (\text{2}) \quad \forall j=1, \dots, n, \quad Aa_j = \lambda a_j \quad \text{2} \text{ である}$$

今、 $A \neq O$  かつ  $\exists i=1, \dots, n, a_i \neq 0$  とす。 非零ベクトル  $a_i$  は  $A$  の固有ベクトルである。