



例 1

(i) (i)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1-y} dy = x dx.$$

$$\log(1-y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$1-y = A e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad (A: \text{Const})$$

$$\therefore y = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= -y \\ \frac{1}{y} dy &= -dx. \\ \log y &= -x + \text{Const} \\ y &= A e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 非同次方程式に2次の同次方程式:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

①の一般解は  $y = A e^{-x}$

②  $y = ax + b$  とする.  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x$  の一般解は

$$a + ax + b = x.$$

$$(a-1)x + a+b = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} a-1=0 \\ a+b=0. \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

②の一般解は  $y = A e^{-x} + x - 1$

(iii)  $z = y^{1-n}$  とし  $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{1}{1-n} z^n$  とする.

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= (1-n) \frac{z^n}{y} dy \\ \frac{1}{1-n} z^n &= \frac{dy}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) y^{1-n} = f_2(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} z^n \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) z = f_2(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) z = f_2(x). //$$

(iv)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = y^2 x.$

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

$$\frac{1}{y^2 - y} dy = x dx.$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = x$$

$$\log(y-1) - \log y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$\log \frac{y-1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$\frac{y-1}{y} = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad (A: \text{const})$$

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

$$\frac{1}{y} = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1} //$$

(2) (i) 証明は.  $\nabla\phi = \left( \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} \right)$  2" & 3" 1.5.

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla\phi = r_x \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + r_y \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} + r_z \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}$$

証明は.

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial r} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x+h r_x, y+h r_y, z+h r_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h}$$

$$+ \frac{\phi(x, y+h r_y, z+h r_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h}$$

$$+ \frac{\phi(x, y, z+h r_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} r_x \frac{\phi(x+h r_x, y+h r_y, z+h r_z) - \phi(x, y+h r_y, z+h r_z)}{h r_x}$$

+ ...

$$= r_x \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + r_y \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} + r_z \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} //$$

(ii) (i) 2.1)  $\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial n} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla\phi$ . 3" 3.3.

証明は. 証明は 1.5.

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial n} \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla\phi)$$

=

$$\underline{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v}} + \nabla\psi = 0$$

3" 3.3. 2.1) 2.1) 2.1) 2.1)

(iii) 証明は. 証明は. 証明は.

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 \right]_i = \frac{1}{2} \partial_i u_j u_j$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [u_j \partial_i u_j + u_j \partial_j u_i] = u_j \partial_i u_j$$

$$[\mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{v}]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} u_j [\text{rot } \mathbf{v}]_k$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} u_j \varepsilon_{klm} \partial_l u_m$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} u_j \partial_l u_m$$

$$= (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) u_j \partial_l u_m$$

$$= \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} u_j \partial_l u_m - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} u_j \partial_l u_m$$

$$= u_j \partial_i u_j - u_j \partial_j u_i$$

2" & 3" 1.5.

$$(証明) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 - \mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{v} \right]_i = u_j \partial_i u_j - u_j \partial_j u_i + u_j \partial_j u_i$$

$$(\text{右四}) = [(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}]_i = v_j \partial_j v_i = (\text{右四}) \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \ell} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \psi \right) &= \mathcal{L} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \nabla v^2 + \nabla \psi \right) \\
 &= \mathcal{L} \cdot \left( \cancel{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{v} + \cancel{\nabla \psi} \right) \\
 &= \mathcal{L} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{v}) \\
 &=
 \end{aligned}$$

# प्रश्न B

(1)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = \exp(a)$  तब  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = \exp(a) - 1$  (यदि  $a=0$  तो 0)

(2)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 e^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 (y e^y - y) dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 y e^y dy - \int_0^1 y dy$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= [\frac{1}{2} y^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_0^1 y e^y dy = [y e^y]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^y dy$$

$$= e - [e^y]_0^1$$

$$= e - e + 1$$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  //

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

$\lambda = e^x$  ( $\lambda > 0$ )  $x < \infty$   
 $0 = \lambda^2 - 2y\lambda - 1$   
 $\lambda = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$  ( $\lambda > 0$  का कारण से)  
 $e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$   
 $x = \log(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1})$

$\sinh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$  //

(4)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(i)  $\det(A) = (-1 + 0 + 0) - (6 + 2 + 0)$   
 $= -1 - 8 = -9$  //

(ii)  $\Delta_{ij}$

$\tilde{A}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1 - 2) = -3$

$\tilde{A}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (0 - 2) = 2$

$\tilde{A}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (0 - 2) = -2$

$$\tilde{A}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-6) = 6$$

$$\tilde{A}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1-6) = -7$$

$$\tilde{A}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (2-0) = -2$$

$$\tilde{A}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (0-3) = -3$$

$$\tilde{A}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (1-0) = -1$$

$$\tilde{A}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (1-0) = 1$$

$$\text{ゆえに } \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 6 & -7 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{よって } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A}^T$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{7}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) A の固有値を求めよ。

固有値方程式  $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda E) &= -(1-\lambda)^2(1+\lambda) - 6(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda) \\ &= (\lambda-1) \left[ (1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) + 6 + 2 \right] \\ &= (\lambda-1)(1-\lambda^2+8) \\ &= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)(\lambda+3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

固有値は  $\lambda = -3, 1, 3$  //

(iv) 固有値ベクトルを求めよ。

(a)  $\lambda = 3$  のとき。

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -2x + 3z = 0 \\ -2y + z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y - 4z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3}{2}z \\ y = \frac{1}{2}z \end{array}$$

$\therefore$  固有値ベクトルは  
( $t$ :任意)  $t \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $\lambda = 1$  のとき

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3z = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y - 2z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -y \\ z = 0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$  固有値ベクトルは  
( $t$ :任意)  $t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\lambda = -3$  のとき。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4x + 3z = 0 \\ 4y + z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{3}{4}z \\ y = -\frac{1}{4}z \end{array}$$

$\therefore$  固有値ベクトルは  
( $t$ :任意)  $t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  //

$$\begin{aligned}
 (v) \quad A^3 &= (P \mathcal{D} P^{-1})^3 \\
 &= P \mathcal{D} P^{-1} P \mathcal{D} P^{-1} P \mathcal{D} P^{-1} P \mathcal{D} P^{-1} \\
 &= P \mathcal{D}^3 P^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = P \mathcal{D}^2 P^{-1}$$

$$P \mathcal{D}^3 P^{-1} + a P \mathcal{D}^2 P^{-1} + b P \mathcal{D} P^{-1} + c E = 0.$$

$$P (\mathcal{D}^3 + a \mathcal{D}^2 + b \mathcal{D}) P^{-1} + c E = 0.$$

$$P \begin{bmatrix} -27 + 9a - 3b & & 0 \\ & 1 + a + b & \\ & & 27 + 9a + 3b \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -c & & 0 \\ & -c & \\ 0 & & -c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -27 + 9a - 3b \\ & 1 + a + b \\ & & 27 + 9a + 3b \end{bmatrix} = -c P^{-1} E P = -c E$$

∴ 21: 次の連立方程式を解く。

$$\begin{cases} -27 + 9a - 3b = -c \\ 1 + a + b = -c \\ 27 + 9a + 3b = -c \end{cases}$$

$$-27 + 9a - 3b = 27 + 9a + 3b.$$

$$-54 = 6b$$

$$-9 = b$$

$$-27 + 9a + 27 = 1 + a - 9$$

$$8a = -8$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -27 + 9a - 3b = -c \\
 27 + 9a + 3b = -c \\
 \hline
 18a = -2c
 \end{array}$$

$$9a = -c \rightarrow c = +9$$

$$\therefore a = -1, b = -9, c = 9$$

(%i1) solve([-27+9\*a-3\*b=-c,1+a+b=-c,27+9\*a+3\*b=-c],[a,b,c]);

(%o1) [[a=-1,b=-9,c=9]]

$$(vi) \quad \underline{A^6 - 2A^5 - 6A^4 + 14A^3 - 25A^2 + 30A - 12E}$$

$$= \underline{\cancel{A^5} + \cancel{9A^4} - \cancel{9A^3} - \cancel{2A^5} - \cancel{6A^4} + \cancel{14A^3} - \cancel{25A^2} + \cancel{30A} - 12E}$$

$$= -A^5 + 3A^4 + 5A^3 - 25A^2 + 30A - 12E$$

$$= -(\cancel{A^4} + \cancel{9A^3} - \cancel{9A^2}) + \cancel{3A^4} + \cancel{5A^3} - \cancel{25A^2} + 30A - 12E$$

$$= 2A^4 - 4A^3 - 16A^2 + 30A - 12E$$

$$= 2(\cancel{A^3} + \cancel{9A^2} - \cancel{9A}) - \cancel{4A^3} - 16A^2 + 30A - 12E$$

$$A^3 = A^2 + 9A - 9$$

$$= -2A^3 + 2A^2 + 12A - 12E$$

$$= -2(A^2 + 9A - 9) + \cancel{2A^2} + 12A - 12E$$

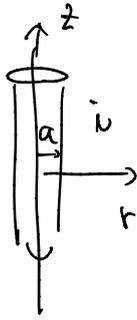
$$= -18A + 18E + 12A - 12E$$

$$\therefore -6A + 6E$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \\ -12 & -12 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 物理学 A

(1)



(i)  $P = \rho_0 - \rho_0 \rightarrow \pm \lambda \hat{z} \quad \mathbf{E} = \lambda \hat{z}$

(a)  $r < a$  のとき

電流  $I$  は  $I = \lambda r^2 \pi$

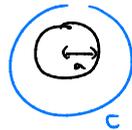


$$\oint_C \mathbf{B}_\phi d\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 \lambda r^2 \pi$$

$$\therefore B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda r}{2} //$$

(b)  $a < r$  のとき



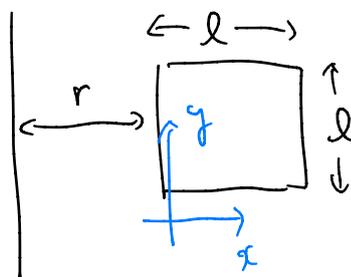
電流  $I = \lambda a^2 \pi$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{B}_\phi d\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 \lambda a^2 \pi$$

$$B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2}{2r} //$$

(ii)



$$\Phi = \int_0^l \int_r^{r+l} B_\phi dy dx$$

$$= \int_r^{r+l} \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2}{2r} dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2}{2} \log \frac{r+l}{r} //$$

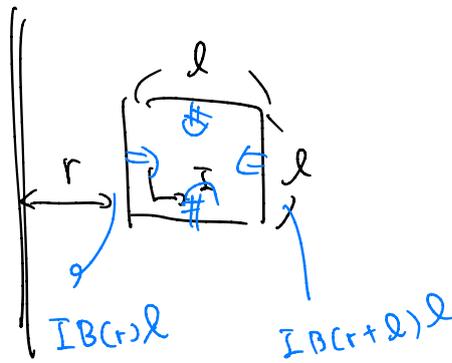
(iii) 磁場を起す電流  $V$  は

$$V = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r+l} v_0 - \frac{1}{r} v_0 \right)$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2 l v_0}{2r(r+l)}$$

$$\sum a \text{ 付近 } |V| \text{ は } \frac{\mu_0 \lambda a^2 l v_0}{2r(r+l)} //$$

(iv)



力の全合力は (運動方向)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & IB(r)l - IB(r+l)l \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 I l}{2r} - \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 I l}{2(r+l)} \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 I l^2}{2r(r+l)} \quad //
 \end{aligned}$$

力は運動方向 (右向き) 2" あり.

(2) (i)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m u^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \right) = m u \frac{du}{dt} + k x \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = u \left( m \frac{du}{dt} + k x \right) = 0 //$

(ii) 運動方程式は  $m \ddot{x} = -kx$  2"  $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$   
 一般解は

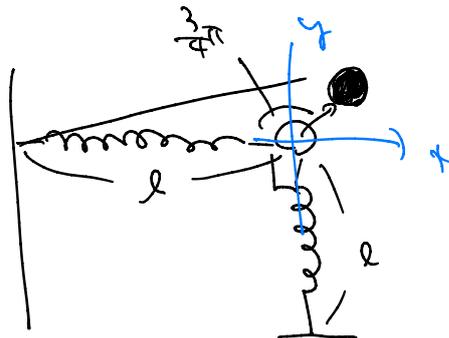
$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \\
 v &= i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \left( -A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v(0) = 0 \quad x(0) = a \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = a \\ -A + B = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A = B = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって } x(t) &= \frac{a}{2} \left( e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \right) \\
 &= a \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t \quad //
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii)



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{if } t < 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 &= l^2 + r^2 - 2lr \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi \\
 &= l^2 + r^2 + \sqrt{2}lr
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$a - l = \sqrt{l^2 + r^2 + \sqrt{2}lr} - l.$$

$$(iv) \quad a - l = \frac{l \left( \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r}{l}\right)^2 + \sqrt{2} \frac{r}{l}} \right) - l}{\oplus}$$

$$\oplus \text{ is } \left( 1 + \sqrt{2} \frac{r}{l} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{r}{l}$$

$$l - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r - l = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r.$$

# 物理詳解

(1) (i)

(a)  $C_L u^2 = mg$ .

$$\therefore u_H = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}$$

(b) 運動方程式は.

$$m \ddot{z} = -mg + C_L \dot{z}^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = -g + \frac{C_L}{m} \left( \frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = w$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = -g + \frac{C_L}{m} w^2$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{C_L}{m} \left( w^2 - \frac{mg}{C_L} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{C_L}{m} \left( w^2 - \frac{mg}{C_L} \right)} dw = dt.$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{C_L}{m} \left( w^2 - \frac{mg}{C_L} \right)} dw = dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{C_L g}}$$

$$\log \frac{w + \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}}{w - \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}} = t$$