1.常微分方程式

(1)
$$(2x+4) dx + x dy = 0$$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{3}{3}}$
 $(2+\frac{y}{x}) dx + dy = 0$
 $y = ux \times x < x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u$
 $(2+u) + (x \frac{du}{dx} + u) = 0$
 $x \frac{du}{dx} = -2u - 2$
 $-\frac{du}{2(u+1)} = \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $-\frac{1}{2} |og| |2(u+1)| = |og| |2| + C$
 $x \sqrt{2(u+1)} = C$
 $x \sqrt{2(u+1)} = C$

(2)
$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$$

基本解は e^{-2x} e^{3x} x^{9}
 $y = C, e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$

(3)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = (0502x)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad 0 - \text{Right}$$

$$y_{h} = C_{1} e^{-2x} + C_{2} e^{-2x}$$

ここで特解 サpを求める。 $\gamma(\alpha) = (0521 + \beta \sin 2\alpha n \pi)$ $\gamma(\alpha) = (0521 + \beta \sin 2\alpha n \pi)$ $\gamma(\alpha) = 2\beta \cos 2\alpha - 2d \sin 2\alpha$ $\gamma(\alpha) = -4d \cos 2\alpha - 4\beta \sin 2\alpha$

これを与えに代入して (-4×+6β+2×) cos2×+ (-4β-6×+2β) sm2× = cos2×

2. 行列

固有値を だめる.

$$|A-\lambda E|^{2}$$
 $|A-\lambda E|^{2}$ $|A-\lambda E|^{2}$

$$= - (\lambda - 1) (\lambda^{2} - 5\lambda + 6)$$

$$= - (\lambda - 1) (\lambda - 2) (\lambda - 3)^{2} 0$$

入=1、2、3 と求まった。

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

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

3.偏微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2u}{r^{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$U) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\right) = -\frac{2}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial r^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (r\phi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\phi + r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial r^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial r^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial r^{2}}$$

(2) (3,2)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (3,1) (2,1) $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$) $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r^{3}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r^{2}} - \frac{2}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r \partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r^{3}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r \partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{3}\phi}{\partial r \partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (r\phi)\right)^{2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial t^{2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (r\phi)^{2} - \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (r\phi)^{2} - \frac{1}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial t^{2}} (r\phi)$$

2062.

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (r\phi) = \frac{1}{C_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} (r\phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} (Rw)T(t) = \frac{1}{C_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} (Rw)T(t)$$

$$R''(r)T(t) = \frac{1}{C_L^2}R(r)T''(t)$$

これは変数分、離形より、(左辺)=(右辺)=/ハとおける

(i)M>0 0 x=

$$\phi(r,t) = \frac{R(r)T(t)}{r} = \frac{(C_1e^{\lambda r}+C_2e^{-\lambda r})(C_3e^{\lambda c_1t}-\lambda c_1t)}{r}$$

(11) M= OOCE

Hinr $\phi(r,t) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(r)T(t)}{r} = \frac{\mathcal{L}(r)T(t)}{r}$ (iii) /U< 0 on 2 ? $M = -\lambda^2 \times 5 \times 2$ $R''(r) = -\lambda^2 R(r)$ Rm= C'eirt Ceir 2 C, cos Ar + C2 om Ar $(: e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ 同樣几 TCt) = C3 COS & CLt + C4 Sin & CLt Min \emptyset (r,t)z RINTU) = (C1 coshr+C25mhr) (C3 coshQt+C45mh CLt)

(水 M<0の場合が |番大争)

4.標本調査

C(1)
$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{95}{10} = 9.5$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{\sum (x - \overline{X})^{2}}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{8.5}{10} = 0.85$$

$$\overline{U}^{2} = \frac{\sum (x - \overline{X})^{2}}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{8.5}{10} = 0.944... \approx 0.94$$

(2) 材料を変更した製品の母手均をMとする。 Mがその製品の母手均10に近いとみなせるか を判定する。

> 帰無仮説 Ho: M=10 対立仮説 H,: M≠10

統計量 t
$$t = \frac{\sqrt{-\mu}}{\sqrt{U'/n}}$$
は自由度 $n-1$ の t 分 π に π な π .

一方で、対立板流 H、こ ルチ 10より 有意水準 10% での棄却域 Wは W= (-∞、-1.833]、[1.833、∞)

tの実現(をは

$$\frac{2-\mu}{\sqrt{U^2/n}} = \frac{95-10}{\sqrt{\frac{85}{9}}/10} = -0.5 \sqrt{\frac{90}{85}}$$

 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}}$
 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}}$

これはWに念まれない。 したがってけいとかを10は棄むとれない ため、3至度に安化かあったとは しいんない。