

## H31 数学 解答 (途中あり)

$$[1] (1) \int_a^x (x-t)f(t)dt$$

$$(与式)' = \left[ x \int_a^x f(t)dt - \int_a^x tf(t)dt \right]' = \int_a^x f(t)dt + x(F(x) - F(a))' - (xF(x) - aF(a))' + (G(x) - G(a))'$$

$$(2) (x+1)e^{-x} + b = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+1)e^{-x} + b &= [xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + b]' \\ &= e^{-x} - xe^{-x} + e^{-x} \\ &= -xe^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_a^x (x-t)f(t)dt = (x+1)e^{-x} + b \text{ が成り立つ } f(x), a, b,$$

(1), (2) より

$$\int_a^x f(t)dt = -xe^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-xe^{-x})' &= -e^{-x} + xe^{-x} \\ &= (x-1)e^{-x} = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x (t-1)e^{-t}dt &= \int_a^x te^{-t}dt - \int_a^x e^{-t}dt \\ &= -[te^{-t}]_a^x + \int_a^x e^{-t}dt - \int_a^x e^{-t}dt \\ &= -xe^{-x} - ae^{-a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{解は } -xe^{-x} \text{ である}$$

$$-ae^{-a} = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 0$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x (x-t)(t-1)e^{-t}dt &= x \int_0^x te^{-t}dt - x \int_0^x e^{-t}dt - \int_0^x t^2e^{-t}dt + \int_0^x te^{-t}dt \\ &= x(-te^{-t})_0^x + \int_0^x e^{-t}dt - x \int_0^x e^{-t}dt - \left( [-te^{-t}]_0^x + 2 \int_0^x te^{-t}dt \right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^x te^{-t}dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= -xe^{-x} + xe^{-x} - \int_0^x te^{-t}dt$$

$$= -\left( [-te^{-t}]_0^x + \int_0^x e^{-t}dt \right)$$

$$= xe^{-x} + [e^{-t}]_0^x$$

$$= xe^{-x} + e^{-x} - 1$$

$$= (x+1)e^{-x} - 1$$

$$\therefore b = -1$$

以上より

$$f(x) = (x-1)e^{-x}$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = -1$$

$$[2] \quad \left(x - \frac{2y}{x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{e^{2y}}{x} - 2\right)dy = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$(1) \quad P^{(x,y)} = x - \frac{2y}{x}, \quad Q^{(x,y)} = \frac{e^{2y}}{x} - 2 \quad \text{である}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^{2y}}{x^2}$$

よって  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  であるから完全微分方程式ではない

(2) 積分因子は

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) &= \frac{1}{\frac{e^{2y}}{x} - 2} \left( -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{e^{2y}}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{e^{2y} - 2x} \left( \frac{e^{2y}}{x} - 2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} = \lambda(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって 積分因子  $\mu(x)$  は

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \lambda(x) dx} = e^{\log x} = x$$

よって  $x$  は

(3) (2) の積分因子  $\mu(x)$  を用いて  $P, Q$  は

$$\mu(x)P(x,y) = x^2 - 2y, \quad \mu(x)Q(x,y) = e^{2y} - 2x$$

$$\frac{\mu(x)P}{\partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\mu(x)Q}{\partial x} = -2$$

よって 完全微分方程式である

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y) &= \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y \mu(x_0)Q(x_0,y) dy \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x (x^2 - 2y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (e^{2y} - 2x_0) dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2xy \right]_{x_0}^x + \left[ \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} - 2x_0 y \right]_{y_0}^y \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2xy - \frac{1}{3}x_0^3 + 2x_0 y + \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} - 2x_0 y - \frac{1}{2}e^{2y_0} + 2x_0 y_0 = C_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2xy + \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} = C_1 \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2xy + \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} = C_2$$

$$[3] \begin{cases} x' + y' + y = 0 & -① \\ x' + 2x + 6 \int_0^x y dt = -2u(t) & -② \end{cases}$$

①より

$$\begin{aligned} s\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} - x(0) + s\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - y(0) + \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} &= 0 \\ s\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} - (-5) + s\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - 6 + \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} &= 0 \\ s\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} + (s+1)\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} &= 1 \quad -③ \end{aligned}$$

②より

$$x' + 2x + 6\left([xY(t)]_0^x - \int_0^x Y(t) dt\right) = -2u(t)$$

$$\cancel{x''} + 2x' + 6(Y(x) + xY(x) - Y(x)) = 0$$

$$x'' + 2x' + 6y(x) = 0$$

$$s^2\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} - x'(0) - sx(0) + 2[s\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} - x(0)] + 6\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=0 \quad (②)$$

$$x'(0) + 2x(0) + 6 \int_0^0 y dt = -2$$

$$x'(0) - 10 = -2$$

$$x'(0) = 8$$

③より

$$(s^2 + 2s)\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} - 8 + 5s + 10 + 6\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = 0$$

$$s(s+2)\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} + 6\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = -5s - 2 \quad -④$$

$$③ \times 6 - ④ \times (s+1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 6s\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} + 6(s+1)\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = 6 \\ s(s+1)(s+2)\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} + 6(s+1)\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = -(5s+2)(s+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\{6s - s(s+1)(s+2)\} \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = 6 + 5s^2 + 7s + 2$$

$$-(s^3 + 3s^2 - 4s) \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = 5s^2 + 7s + 8$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = -\frac{5s^2 + 7s + 8}{s^3 + 3s^2 - 4s}$$

$$= -\frac{5s^2 + 7s + 8}{s(s-1)(s+4)}$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s-1} + \frac{3}{s+4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{s} - \frac{4}{s-1} - \frac{3}{s+4}$$

LT=P<sup>m</sup>, 1

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s} - \frac{4}{s-1} - \frac{3}{s+4}\right\}$$

$$= 2u(t) - 4e^t - 3e^{-4t}$$

$$[4] \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 + (a+b+c)x_4 = 0$$

$$ax_1 + b^2x_2 + c^2x_3 + (a^2+b^2+c^2)x_4 = 0$$

(i)  $a \neq b \neq c$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & a+b+c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & b+c \\ 0 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & b^2+c^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{c-a}{b-a} & \frac{b+c}{b-a} \\ 0 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & b^2+c^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 - \frac{c-a}{b-a} & 1 - \frac{b+c}{b-a} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{c-a}{b-a} & \frac{b+c}{b-a} \\ 0 & 0 & c^2-a^2 - (c-a)(b+a) & (b^2+c^2) - (b+c)(b+a) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{b-c}{b-a} & -\frac{a+c}{b-a} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{c-a}{b-a} & \frac{b+c}{b-a} \\ 0 & 0 & (c+b)(c+a) & c^2 - (a+b)c - ab \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ rank = 3

自由度  $4 - 3 = 1$ (ii)  $a = b = c$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & a+b+c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ rank = 2

∴ 自由度  $4 - 2 = 2$



$$[5] \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (0 < x < 1) \\ 0 & (1 \leq x < 4) \end{cases}$$

$$T = 4, \quad \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} (\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( f(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x \right\} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \sqrt{(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2})^2 + (\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \sqrt{(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2})^2 + (\cos \frac{n\pi}{2})^2 - 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2})} \end{aligned}$$