

## 練習問題 1

1.

 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$ より,  $\mathbf{a} = -(\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})$ となるから

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -(\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})$$

$$= \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$$

$$= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$$

$$= \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$$

また,  $\mathbf{c} = -(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})$ 

$$\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} = -(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$$

以上より,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}$ となる.

2.

(1)

$$\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2)\mathbf{i} - (b_1c_3 - b_3c_1)\mathbf{j} + (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)\mathbf{k}$$

$$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2, \quad b_3c_1 - b_1c_3, \quad b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

よって,

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (a_1, \quad a_2, \quad a_3)$$

$$\cdot (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2, \quad b_3c_1 - b_1c_3, \quad b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

$$= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

また,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} a_1 - \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} a_2 + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} a_3$$

$$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2)a_1 - (b_1c_3 - b_3c_1)a_2 + (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)a_3$$

$$= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

したがって,

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2)

(1) のように行列式に変形させて展開すると,

$$\mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{※第3行について展開}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} a_1 - \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} a_2 + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} a_3$$

$$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2)a_1 - (b_1c_3 - b_3c_1)a_2 + (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)a_3$$

$$= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

$$\mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{※第2行について展開}$$

$$= -\begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} a_1 + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} a_2 - \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} a_3$$

$$= -(c_2b_3 - c_3b_2)a_1 + (c_1b_3 - c_3b_1)a_2 - (c_1b_2 - c_2b_1)a_3$$

$$= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

したがって,

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$$

3.

(1)

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1, \quad 2, \quad 3) - (0, \quad 1, \quad 2) = (-1, \quad 1, \quad 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = (2, \quad -2, \quad 2) - (0, \quad 1, \quad 2) = (2, \quad -3, \quad 0)$$

となるから,

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (0 + 3)\mathbf{i} - (0 - 2)\mathbf{j} + (3 - 2)\mathbf{k}$$

$$= 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} = (3, \quad 2, \quad 1)$$

したがって,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| \\ &= \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 4 + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{14} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

 $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$ は $\overrightarrow{AB}$ と $\overrightarrow{AC}$ に垂直なベクトルなので,

この単位ベクトルを求めればよい.

よって,

$$\pm \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|} (\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (3, \quad 2, \quad 1)$$

4.

(1) 接線ベクトルは,

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (e^t, -e^{-t}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{(e^t)^2 + (-e^{-t})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t} + 2} \\ &= \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} \\ &= e^t + e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 求める単位接線ベクトル $\mathbf{t}$ は,

$$\mathbf{t} = \frac{1}{e^t + e^{-t}}(e^t, -e^{-t}, \sqrt{2})$$

(2) 曲線の長さを $s$ とする.

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^1 \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (e^t + e^{-t}) dt \\ &= [e^t - e^{-t}]_0^1 \\ &= (e^1 - e^{-1}) - (e^0 - e^0) \\ &= e - \frac{1}{e} - 0 \\ &= e - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

5. 曲線の長さを $s$ とする.

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (2, 2\sqrt{3}t, 3t^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{3}t)^2 + (3t^2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 12t^2 + 9t^4} \\ &= \sqrt{(3t^2 + 2)^2} \\ &= 3t^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^3 \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt \\ &= \int_0^3 (3t^2 + 2) dt \\ &= [t^3 + 2t]_0^3 \\ &= 3^3 + 2 \cdot 3 \\ &= 27 + 6 \\ &= 33 \end{aligned}$$

6.

(1)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (-a \sin u \sin v, a \cos u \sin v, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (a \cos u \cos v, a \sin u \cos v, -a \sin v) \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -a \sin u \sin v & a \cos u \sin v & 0 \\ a \cos u \cos v & a \sin u \cos v & -a \sin v \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 \sin v \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -\sin u & \cos u & 0 \\ \cos u \cos v & \sin u \cos v & -\sin v \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 \sin v \left( \begin{vmatrix} \cos u & 0 \\ \sin u \cos v & -\sin v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \begin{vmatrix} -\sin u & 0 \\ \cos u \cos v & -\sin v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \begin{vmatrix} -\sin u & \cos u \\ \cos u \cos v & \sin u \cos v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \right) \\ &= a^2 \sin v \{(-\cos u \sin v - 0)\mathbf{i} - (\sin u \sin v - 0)\mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + (-\sin^2 u \cos v - \cos^2 u \cos v)\mathbf{k}\} \\ &= a^2 \sin v \{-\cos u \sin v \mathbf{i} - \sin u \sin v \mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + (-\cos v)(\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u)\mathbf{k}\} \\ &= -a^2 \sin v (\cos u \sin v, \sin u \sin v, \cos v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right|^2 &= (-a^2 \sin v)^2 \{(\cos u \sin v)^2 \\ &\quad + (\sin u \sin v)^2 + \cos^2 v\} \\ &= (a^4 \sin^2 v)(\cos^2 u \sin^2 v + \sin^2 u \sin^2 v + \cos^2 v) \\ &= (a^2 \sin v)^2 \{\sin^2 v (\cos^2 u + \sin^2 u) + \cos^2 v\} \\ &= (a^2 \sin v)^2 (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v) \\ &= (a^2 \sin v)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| = \sqrt{(a^2 \sin v)^2} = a^2 \sin v$$

よって, 求める単位法線ベクトルは,

$$\begin{aligned} &\pm \frac{1}{a^2 \sin v} \{-a^2 \sin v (\cos u \sin v, \sin u \sin v, \cos v)\} \\ &= \pm (\cos u \sin v, \sin u \sin v, \cos v) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_D a^2 \sin v du dv \\ &= a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin v du \right) dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [u \sin v]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \\
 &= a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \sin v \right) dv \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [-\cos v]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 \left( -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 \left( 0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2
 \end{aligned}$$


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