

1 章 ベクトル解析

§1 ベクトル関数(p.1~p.16)

問 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= (1, 2, 3) - 3(-2, 3, 1) \\
 &= (1, 2, 3) - (-6, 9, 3) \\
 &= (1+6, 2-9, 3-3) \\
 &= (7, -7, 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) |a - 3b|^2 = 7^2 + (-7)^2 + 0^2 = 49 + 49 = 98$$

$$|a - 3b| = \sqrt{98} = 7\sqrt{2}$$

よって、求めるベクトルは、

$$\pm \frac{1}{7\sqrt{2}}(7, -7, 0) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0)$$

問 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \cdot a &= a \cdot b = 2 \cdot 3 + k \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 3 \\
 &= 6 - k - 3 = 3 - k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 1 + 9} = \sqrt{19}$$

よって、求める正射影の大きさは、

$$\frac{|b \cdot a|}{|b|} = \frac{|3 - k|}{\sqrt{19}} = \frac{|k - 3|}{\sqrt{19}}$$

また、 $a \perp b$ となるのは、 $a \cdot b = 0$ のときであるから、
 $3 - k = 0$ より、 $k = 3$

問 3

$$j \times i = -(i \times j) = -k$$

$$j \times j = 0$$

$$j \times k = i$$

$$k \times i = j$$

$$k \times j = -(j \times k) = -i$$

$$k \times k = 0$$

問 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \times b &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} i - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} j + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} k \\
 &= (0 + 2)i - (0 - 0)j + (1 - 0)k \\
 &= 2i - 0j + k \\
 &= (2, 0, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{AB} &= (1, -1, 2) - (2, 1, 3) \\
 &= (-1, -2, -1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{AC} &= (2, 2, 1) - (2, 1, 3) \\
 &= (0, 1, -2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} i - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} j + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} k \\
 &= (4 + 1)i - (2 - 0)j + (-1 - 0)k \\
 &= 5i - 2j - k \\
 &= (5, -2, -1)
 \end{aligned}$$

三角形の面積は平行四辺形の面積の半分だから、

$$\begin{aligned}
 \triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{25 + 4 + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{30} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 6

$$(i \times i) \times j = 0 \times j = 0$$

$$i \times (i \times j) = i \times k = -(k \times i) = -j$$

問 7

$$(1) a'(t) = \left(e^t, \frac{1}{t}, 1 \right)$$

$t = 1$ における微分係数は、

$$\begin{aligned}
 a'(1) &= \left(e^1, \frac{1}{1}, 1 \right) \\
 &= (e, 1, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) b'(t) &= (-\cos 2\pi t \cdot 2\pi, -\sin \pi t \cdot \pi, 1) \\
 &= (-2\pi \cos 2\pi t, -\pi \sin \pi t, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$t = 1$ における微分係数は、

$$\begin{aligned}
 b'(1) &= (-2\pi \cos 2\pi, -\pi \sin \pi, 1) \\
 &= (-2\pi, 0, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 8

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}}{dt} = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0)$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{a}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} \\ &= \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

問 9

 \mathbf{a} と \mathbf{b} の成分表示を, それぞれ

$$\mathbf{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \quad \mathbf{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z) \text{ とする.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= (a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z)' \\ &= (a_x b_x)' + (a_y b_y)' + (a_z b_z)' \\ &= a_x' b_x + a_x b_x' + a_y' b_y + a_y b_y' + a_z' b_z + a_z b_z' \\ &= (a_x' b_x + a_y' b_y + a_z' b_z) + (a_x b_x' + a_y b_y' + a_z b_z') \\ &= \mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}' = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

問 10

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (1 + 2t, 2t, 1 - 2t)$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{(1 + 2t)^2 + (2t)^2 + (1 - 2t)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 + 4t + 4t^2 + 4t^2 + 1 - 4t + 4t^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2 + 12t^2} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + 12t^2}} (1 + 2t, 2t, 1 - 2t)$$

問 11 曲線の長さを s とする.

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (-\sin t, \cos t, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \\ s &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} [t]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\pi$$

問 12 単位法線ベクトルを \mathbf{n} とする.

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (2, 0, 2u), \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (0, 3, 2v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 2u \\ 0 & 3 & 2v \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2u \\ 3 & 2v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2u \\ 0 & 2v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\ &= (0 - 6u)\mathbf{i} - (4v - 0)\mathbf{j} + (6 - 0)\mathbf{k} \\ &= -6u\mathbf{i} - 4v\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k} \\ &= (-6u, -4v, 6) \end{aligned}$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| &= \sqrt{(-6u)^2 + (-4v)^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36u^2 + 16v^2 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{4(9u^2 + 4v^2 + 9)} \\ &= 2\sqrt{9u^2 + 4v^2 + 9} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n} &= \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9u^2 + 4v^2 + 9}} (-6u, -4v, 6) \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{9u^2 + 4v^2 + 9}} (3u, 2v, -3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (\cos v, \sin v, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \sin v & 0 \\ u \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \cos v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \cos v & \sin v \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\ &= (\sin v - 0)\mathbf{i} - (\cos v - 0)\mathbf{j} + (u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v)\mathbf{k} \\ &= \sin v \mathbf{i} - \cos v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k} \\ &= (\sin v, -\cos v, u) \end{aligned}$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| &= \sqrt{(\sin v)^2 + (-\cos v)^2 + u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v + u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{u^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} (\sin v, -\cos v, u)$$

問 13

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (-\sin u, \cos u, 0), \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -\sin u & \cos u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -\sin u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -\sin u & \cos u \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\ &= (\cos u - 0)\mathbf{i} - (-\sin u - 0)\mathbf{j} + (0 - 0)\mathbf{k} \\ &= \cos u \mathbf{i} + \sin u \mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k} \\ &= (\cos u, \sin u, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| &= \sqrt{\cos^2 u + \sin^2 u + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_D 1 \cdot du dv \\ &= \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^\pi du \right) dv \\ &= \int_0^2 ([u]_0^\pi) dv \\ &= \int_0^2 \pi dv \\ &= \pi [v]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \cdot 2 = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$