### \$\$ 问题一:

 $x^2$ 与x|x|在C[-1,1]是否线性相关?

解答:  $c_1 x^2 + c_2 x |x| = 0$ 

在[0,1]上 $c_1$ =1,  $c_2$ =-1

在[-1,0]上 $c_1=1$ ,  $c_2=1$ 

所以它们在C[-1,1]是线性相关的;

## 问题二:

$$R\binom{A}{B} = R\binom{A^T}{B^T}^T$$

矩阵的转置法则拓展:先整体转置, 再转置子矩阵

若有
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$
,则可知: $X^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}^T = (x_1^T, x_2^T, \dots, x_m^T)^T$ 

# 问题三:

和式恒等变换

$$<1>\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}\right)^{2}=\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}^{2}+2\sum_{1\leq i< j\leq n}a_{i}a_{j}$$

$$<2>\sum_{1\leq i< j\leq n} \left(a_i-a_j\right)^2 = n\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^2$$

$$<3> \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{j}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j}$$

$$<4>\sum_{1\leq i< j\leq n}a_{i}a_{j}=\sum_{i=l}^{n}\Biggl(\sum_{j=i}^{n}a_{i}\,a_{j}\biggr)=\sum_{j=l}^{n}\Biggl(\sum_{i=l}^{j}a_{i}\,a_{j}\biggr)$$

$$<5>\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{i}b_{j}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left(a_{i}b_{j}+a_{j}b_{i}\right)$$

$$<6>\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_{i+1}-a_i)=a_n-a_1$$

$$<7>\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}b_{j}=\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(a_{i}-a_{i+1})B_{i}+a_{n}B_{n}$$

[拓展]
$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} = \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} (a_{i} - a_{i+1}) B_{i} + a_{n} B_{n} - a_{m} B_{m-1}$$

注: 此式即为阿贝尔变换

$$<8>(\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}^{2})\square(\sum_{i=1}^{n}b_{i}^{2})=(\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}b_{i})^{2}+\sum_{1\leq i< j\leq n}(a_{i}b_{j}-a_{j}b_{i})^{2}$$

注:此式即为Lagrange恒等式

证明:

首先说明一个式子的几何意义,这对下面的证明有帮助

$$\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} a_i a_j$$

它的几何意义如下:

$$\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} a_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 a_2 & +a_1 a_3 & +a_1 a_n \\ +a_2 a_3 & \cdots & +a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \cdots & +a_{n-1} a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

注: 
$$(n-1)$$
 行,  $(n-1)$  列:

不妨令A=
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1a_1 & & & \cdots \\ a_2a_1 & a_2a_2 & \cdots & & \\ \cdots & \cdots & a_3a_3 & & \\ a_{n-1}a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ a_na_1 & a_na_2 & \cdots & a_na_{n-1} & a_na_n \end{vmatrix}$$

A旋转即可得到

那么 $\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} a_{ij}$ 就是它的左下部分的旋转

<1>

证明:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}\right)^{2}$$

$$= (a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_{n})^{2}$$

$$= a_{1}(a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_{n}) + a_{2}(a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_{n}) + \cdots + a_{n}(a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_{n})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1}a_{1} & +a_{1}a_{2} & +a_{1}a_{3} & \cdots & +a_{1}a_{n} \\ +a_{2}a_{1} & +a_{2}a_{2} & \cdots & & \\ \cdots & \cdots & +a_{3}a_{3} & & \\ +a_{n-1}a_{1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ +a_{n}a_{1} & +a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & +a_{n}a_{n-1} & +a_{n}a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2} + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{i}a_{j}$$

注:〈第*i*行为第*i*项〉

证明:

$$\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n}^{n} (a_i - a_j)^2$$

$$= \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n}^{n} (a_i^2 - 2a_i a_j + a_j^2)$$

$$= [(a_1^2 - 2a_1 a_2 + a_2^2) + \dots + (a_1^2 - 2a_1 a_n + a_n^2)]$$

$$+ [(a_2^2 - 2a_2 a_3 + a_3^2) + \dots + (a_2^2 - 2a_2 a_n + a_n^2)]$$

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$$+[(a_{n-1}^{2}-2a_{n-1} a_{n}+a_{n}^{2})]$$

$$=(n-1)\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}^{2}-2\begin{vmatrix} a_{1}a_{2} & +a_{1}a_{3} & +a_{1}a_{n} \\ +a_{2}a_{3} & \cdots & +a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & +a_{n-1}a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (n-1)\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 - 2\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n}^{n} a_i a_j$$

$$= n\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 + 2\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n}^{n} a_i a_j)$$

$$= n\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i)^2 \to \text{由} < 1 > 易知$$

<3>

证明:

$$(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i) \times (\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & +a_1b_2 & +a_1b_3 & \cdots & +a_1b_n \\ +a_2b_1 & +a_2b_2 & \cdots & \\ \cdots & \cdots & +a_3b_3 & \\ +a_{n-1}b_1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ +a_nb_1 & +a_nb_2 & \cdots & +a_nb_{n-1} & +a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j + a_2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j + \cdots + a_n \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} [a_i (\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_i b_j]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_i b_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_j b_i$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_j < \text{此式说明多重求和时可以改变求和次序} >$$

证明:

$$\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} a_i a_j = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 a_2 & +a_1 a_3 & \cdots & +a_1 a_n \\ +a_2 a_3 & a_2 a_4 & \cdots & +a_2 a_n \\ +a_3 a_4 & \cdots & +a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ +a_{n-1} a_n & & & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=a_{1}\sum_{j=1+1}^{n}a_{j}+a_{2}\sum_{j=2+1}^{n}a_{j}+\cdots+a_{n-1}\sum_{j=(n-1)+1}^{n}a_{j}<以前标为基准,i为前标>$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [a_i (\sum_{j=i+1}^n a_j)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [(\sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_i a_j)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_i a_j$$

以45°线为行有:<以斜标为基准,j为前标>

#### **LHS**

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots \\ +a_{1}a_{3} & a_{2}a_{3} & \cdots \\ +a_{1}a_{4} & +a_{2}a_{4} & +a_{3}a_{4} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ +a_{1}a_{n} & a_{2}a_{n} & \cdots & +a_{n-1}a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [a_{1}]a_{2} + [a_{1} + a_{2}]a_{3} + \cdots + [a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n-1}]a_{n}$$

$$= a_{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2-1} a_{j} + a_{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3-1} a_{j} + \cdots + a_{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^{n} [a_{i}(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{j})]$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^{n} [(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{i}a_{j})]$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{i}a_{j} \rightarrow$$
注:【先取定外面的i值再展开内层】

若以后标为基准即有:

若将方阵变化一下即有:

LHS

$$\begin{vmatrix} +a_{1}a_{2} & +a_{2}a_{3} & +a_{3}a_{4} & \cdots & a_{n-1}a_{n} \\ +a_{1}a_{3} & +a_{2}a_{4} & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ +a_{1}a_{4} & \vdots & +a_{3}a_{n} & \vdots \\ \vdots & +a_{2}a_{n} & \vdots & +a_{1}a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

由对偶性知:

LHS

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{n} a_i a_j$$

综上:<i,j只是一个记号而已>

< 5 >

证明:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{j} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j} b_{i} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( a_{i} b_{j} + a_{j} b_{i} \right) \end{split}$$

<6>

证明:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_{i+1} - a_i) \\ &= (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_n - a_{n-1}) + \dots + (a_3 - a_2) + (a_2 - a_1) \\ &= a_n - a_1 \\ &\stackrel{}{\times} \pm : \end{split}$$

此式即为伸缩求和

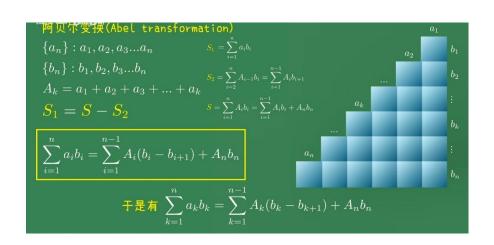
#### <7>

# 阿贝尔恒等变换, 如右图

证法一:

注:

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n} A_{i-1}b_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A_{i}b_{i+1}$$
  
把所有的 $i \rightarrow i+1$   
但是 $n \rightarrow n-1$ 



证法二:

注:此式即为Abel分部求和

 $\langle 1 \rangle$ 若定义 $A_0=0$ ,那么当m=1时即有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} b_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A_{i} (b_{i} - b_{i+1}) + A_{n} b_{n}$$

<2>若a.不便于求和,那么便有

$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} (A_i - A_{i-1})b_i = \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} A_i(b_i - b_{i+1}) + A_n b_n - A_{m-1}b_m$$

此式即为Abel和差变换

证法三:

设 $A_i$ 为 $a_i$ 的前n项和

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}b_{i}$$

$$= a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3} + \dots + a_{n}b_{n}$$

$$= b_{1}(A_{1} - A_{0}) + b_{2}(A_{2} - A_{1}) + b_{3}(A_{3} - A_{2}) + \dots + b_{n}(A_{n-1} - A_{n})$$

$$= (b_{1} - b_{2})A_{1} + (b_{2} - b_{3})A_{2} + (b_{4} - b_{3})A_{3} + \dots + (b_{n-1} - b_{n})A_{n-1} + b_{n}A_{n} - b_{1}A_{0}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A_{i}(b_{i} - b_{i+1}) + b_{n}A_{n}$$

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证明:

$$\begin{split} &(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2})(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i}^{2}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_{i}b_{i})^{2} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2}b_{j}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{i}b_{i}a_{j}b_{j} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (a_{i}^{2}b_{j}^{2} - 2a_{i}b_{i}a_{j}b_{j} + a_{j}^{2}b_{i}^{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (a_{i}b_{j} - a_{j}b_{i})^{2} \\ &= \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} (a_{i}b_{j} - a_{j}b_{i})^{2} \end{split}$$

注: 柯西不等式即证毕

欲证:
$$\arccos \frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{arcsec} x$$

即证: $\cos[\arccos\frac{1}{x}] = \cos[\arccos x]$ 

即证: 
$$\frac{1}{x} = \cos[\arccos x]$$

另有 
$$\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdots x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(1.1)

其中:
$$\beta \sim \widetilde{\beta}$$

证明:
$$\lim_{x\to \bullet} \alpha^{\beta} == \lim_{x\to \bullet} \alpha^{\tilde{\beta}}$$

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{L}}: \lim_{x \to \bullet} e^{\beta \ln \alpha} = e^{\lim_{x \to \bullet} \beta \ln \alpha} = e^{\lim_{x \to \bullet} \beta \ln \alpha} = e^{\lim_{x \to \bullet} \beta \ln \alpha} = \lim_{x \to \bullet} \alpha^{\widetilde{\beta}}$$

证毕

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - x - 1} dx$$

$$Answer: I = \frac{\pi^2}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

### P判别法

函数f(x)在[a,+ $\infty$ )的任意区间可积,其中a>0.

$$记
\gamma = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^p f(x),$$
 其中 $0 \le \gamma < +\infty$ 

若p>1,则积分收敛

若P≤1则积分发散

5. 下列积分中收敛的是()

$$A. \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

B. 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{3}}$$

$$\mathsf{C.} \ \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln\sqrt{x})^{2}} \, dx$$

$$\mathsf{D.} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \, dx$$

例题

答案: B

 $A: \lim_{x\to +\infty} xf(x)=0, p=1,$ 积分发散

B:  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 f(x) = 1, p = 2$ , 积分收敛

 $C: \lim_{x \to +\infty} xf(x) = 0, p = 1,$ 积分发散

D: 拆分为两项 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$ 和 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$ 

其中第二项收敛,第一项中  $\lim_{x\to a} x^2 f(x) = 0$ 

p=2,故积分发散  $\rightarrow$ 注:此时积分区间是(0,1),

与上边的结论相反

问题:

比如A有特征值2,对应的特征向量为p,

我把 $p_i$ 正交化后的得到的正交基记为 $\xi_i$ 

疑问一: 那么 $\xi_i$ 是对应于A的特征值为 $\lambda_i$ 的特征向量吗?

疑问二:还有就是为什么把 $p_i$ 单位正交化后的得到的 $\xi_i$ 组合为

 $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots \xi_i).$ 就有 $A = \xi^T diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_i)\xi$ ?

解答:

当A是对称实矩阵时,只有当礼为重根时才需要对求出的特征向量正交化,

且正交化后的向量仍然是原矩阵的特征向量。

证明:

如 $\lambda_i$ 为二重根,则有 $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ 两个特征向量与之对应。

正交化后即有 $\xi_1 = p_1$ ;  $\xi_2 = p_2 - \frac{[p_1, \xi_1]}{[\xi_1, \xi_1]} \xi_1 = p_2 - kp_1$ 

故 $A\xi_2 = A(p_2-kp_1) = Ap_2 - kAp_1 = \lambda_i p_2 - k\lambda_i p_2 = \lambda_i (p_2-kp_1)$ 

当*A*不是对称矩阵时,正交化后的向量就不是原矩阵的特征向量 至于为何是这样的结构,记住就行! 题目:  $f''(x) + 2[f'(x)]^2 - 10$ 

分离变量后有

$$\int \frac{dp}{10-2p^2} = \int dx$$
,积分后有----->注:关于x的恒等式两边对x积分后仍然相等

$$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{5}-p}{\sqrt{5}+p}\right| = x+c$$

反解有:
$$p(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5}(-1 + e^{2\sqrt{5}(2x-c)})}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5}(2x-c)}} = f'(x)$$

世女 
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{5} \left(-1 + e^{2\sqrt{5}(2x-c)}\right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5}(2x-c)}} dx = \sqrt{5} \left\{-x + \frac{\ln[1 + e^{2\sqrt{5}(2x-c)}]}{2\sqrt{5}}\right\} + c^*$$

其中c,c\*为任意常数

//\*\*\*//

#### 以下为 Mathematica 的验算过程

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{DSolve}[y''|x_1 + 2 + y'|x_1 \wedge 2 - 10 = 0, \ y|x_1, \ x \\ & \text{spinsoffield} \end{aligned}   & \left\{ \left\{ y|x_1 \rightarrow c_2 + \sqrt{5} \left[ -x + \frac{\text{Log}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right] \right\} \right\} \# \hat{\phi} f(x) = y|x_1 \end{aligned}   & \text{DSolve}[p'|x_1 + 2 + y|x_1 \wedge 2 - 10 = 0, \ p|x_1, \ x \\ & \text{prime} \right\}   & \left\{ \left\{ p|x_1 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right\} \right\} \# \hat{\psi} f(x) = y|x_1 \rangle   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right\} \# \hat{\psi} f(x) = y|x_1 \rangle   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \times x \end{bmatrix}   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{2 \sqrt{5}} \times x \end{bmatrix}   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{2 \sqrt{5}} \times x \end{bmatrix}   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{2 \sqrt{5}} \times x \end{bmatrix} + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \# \text{Def}(x)   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1})} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{(1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1})^2} + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} + 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right) \wedge 2 \right]   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1})} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{\left( 1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)^2} + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} + 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right) \wedge 2 \right]   & \text{Def}(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1})} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} + 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right) + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} + 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right) + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} + 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \left( -1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1} \right)}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right) + \frac{20 e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}}{1 + e^{2\sqrt{5} \, G \, z - c_1}} \right)
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问题: