



(i)

$$(i) \quad (i) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x(1-y)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-y} dy = x dx.$$

$$\log(1-y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$(1-y) = A e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad (\text{A: Const})$$

$$\therefore y = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1$$

(ii) 非同次方程式とある。右辺方程式：

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0 \quad \cdots \quad (1)$$

左辺式 3. (1) の一般解は。  $y = A e^{-x}$ 

$$\therefore y = ax + b \text{ とする。 } \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \in \text{ 第 2 四元}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y$$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = -dx.$$

$$\log y = -x + \text{Const}$$

$$y = A e^{-x}$$

$$a + ax + b = x.$$

$$(a-1)x + a+b = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} a-1=0 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = A e^{-x} + x - 1$$

$$(iii) \quad z = y^{1-n} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} y^n \quad \text{第 2 四元}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} dz &= (1-n) y^n dy \\ \frac{1}{1-n} y^n &= \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}}$$

左辺式

$$y^n \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) y^{1-n} = f_2(x)$$

$$y^n \frac{1}{1-n} y^n \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) z = f_2(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} \frac{dz}{dx} + f_1(x) z = f_2(x). \quad //$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = y^2 x.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x(y^2 - y)$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2 - y} dy = x dx.$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = x dx$$

$$\log(y-1) - \log y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$\log \frac{y-1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \text{Const}$$

$$\frac{y-1}{y} = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad (\text{A: const})$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{y} = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = A e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + 1}, //$$

$$(2) \text{ (i) } \text{ 假設 } \nabla \phi = \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) \text{ 2" 及 3" 款。}$$

$$\mathbf{R} \cdot \nabla \phi = \pi_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \pi_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \pi_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

定理 12.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x+h\pi_x, y+h\pi_y, z+h\pi_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h} \\ &\quad + \frac{\phi(x, y+h\pi_y, z+h\pi_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h} \\ &\quad + \frac{\phi(x, y, z+h\pi_z) - \phi(x, y, z)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x+h\pi_x, y+h\pi_y, z+h\pi_z) - \phi(x, y+h\pi_y, z+h\pi_z)}{h\pi_x} \\ &\quad + \dots \\ &= \pi_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \pi_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \pi_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii) (i) } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial h} = \mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \phi, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{h} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi_x \\ \pi_y \\ \pi_z \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\overline{\text{由}} \text{ 定理 12 得到。}$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial h} \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h} \cdot (\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla \phi)$$

=

$$(\mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{h} + \nabla \phi = 0$$

(iii)  $\overline{\text{由}} \text{ 定理 12 得到。}$

$$\overline{\text{由}} \text{ 例題 2 設 } \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 \right]_i &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_i u_j u_j \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [u_j \partial_i u_j + u_j \partial_j u_i] = u_j \partial_i u_j \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{U} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{U}]_i &= \epsilon_{ijk} u_j [\text{rot } \mathbf{U}]_k \\ &= \epsilon_{ijk} u_j \epsilon_{klm} \partial_l u_m \\ &= \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} u_j \partial_l u_m \\ &= (\delta_{i2} \delta_{j3} - \delta_{i3} \delta_{j2}) u_j \partial_l u_m \\ &= \delta_{i2} \delta_{j3} u_j \partial_l u_m - \delta_{i3} \delta_{j2} u_j \partial_l u_m \\ &= u_j \partial_i u_j - u_j \partial_j u_i \end{aligned}$$

2" 及 3" 款。

$$(\text{rot } \mathbf{U}) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 - \mathbf{U} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{U} \right]_i = u_j \partial_i u_j - u_j \partial_i u_j + u_j \partial_j u_i$$

$$(\text{左卫}) = [(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}]_i = u_j \partial_j u_i = (\text{右卫})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \psi \right) &= \mathbf{d} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \nabla u^2 + \nabla \psi \right) \\
 &= \mathbf{d} \cdot \left( (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{u} + \nabla \psi \right) \\
 &= \mathbf{d} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \text{rot } \mathbf{u})
 \end{aligned}$$

第2回 B

$$(1) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} = \exp(\alpha) \quad \text{+} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} = \exp(\alpha) - 1 \quad \text{は}\ 42\% \text{ です。}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y^2 e^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 (y e^y - y) dy$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 y e^y dy}{=} - \frac{\int_0^1 y dy}{=} = [\frac{1}{2} y^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 y e^y dy &= [y e^y]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^y dy \\ &= e - [e^y]_0^1 \\ &= e - e + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$2y = e^x - \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$2y e^x = e^{2x} - 1$$

$$0 = e^{2x} - 2y e^x - 1$$

$$x = e^x \ (x > 0) \quad \text{と} \quad x = e^{-x} \ (x < 0)$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2y x - 1$$

$$x = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 1}}{2} \quad (x > 0 \text{ または } x < 0)$$

$$e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

$$x = \log(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1})$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \sinh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad //$$

$$(4) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(i) \quad \det(A) = (-1 + 0 + 0) - (6 + 2 + 0) \\ = -1 - 8 = -9 \quad //$$

(ii) 逆行列。

$$\tilde{A}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{array} \right| = 1 \cdot (-1 - 2) = -3$$

$$\tilde{A}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{array} \right| = -1 \cdot (0 - 2) = 2$$

$$\tilde{A}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} \right| = 1 \cdot (0 - 2) = -2$$

$$\tilde{A}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-6) = 6$$

$$\tilde{A}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1 - 6) = -7$$

$$\tilde{A}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (2 - 0) = -2$$

$$\tilde{A}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (0 - 3) = -3$$

$$\tilde{A}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (1 - 0) = -1$$

$$\tilde{A}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (1 - 0) = 1$$

由上得  $\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 6 & -7 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{逆矩阵 } A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A}^T \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{7}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)  $A$  的固有值是  $-3, 1, 3$ 。

固有值方程式  $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda E) &= -(1-\lambda)^2(1+\lambda) - 6(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda) \\ &= (\lambda-1) \left[ (1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) + 6 + 2 \right] \\ &= (\lambda-1)(1-\lambda^2+8) \\ &= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)(\lambda+3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

固有值是  $\lambda = -3, 1, 3$  //

(iv) 固有値ベクトルを求める.

$$(a) \lambda = 3 \text{ とき.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2x + 3z = 0 \\ -2y + z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y - 4z = 0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3}{2}z \\ y = \frac{1}{2}z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \text{固有値ベクトル.} \quad t \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \lambda = 1 \text{ とき.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3z = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y - 2z = 0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -y \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \text{固有値ベクトル.} \quad t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \lambda = -3 \text{ とき.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x + 3z = 0 \\ 4y + z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{3}{4}z \\ y = -\frac{1}{4}z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \text{固有値ベクトル.} \quad t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(v) \quad A^3 = (P D P^{-1})^3 \\ = P D \cancel{P^{-1} P} \cancel{D P^{-1} P D P^{-1} P} \cancel{D P^{-1}} \\ = P D^3 P^{-1}$$

$$A^2 = P D^2 P^{-1}$$

$$P D^3 P^{-1} + a P D^2 P^{-1} + b P D P^{-1} + c E = 0.$$

$$P (D^3 + a D^2 + b D) P^{-1} + c E = 0.$$

$$P \begin{bmatrix} -27 + 9a - 3b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+a+b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 27 + 9a + 3b \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -27 + 9a - 3b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+a+b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 27 + 9a + 3b \end{bmatrix} = -c P^{-1} E P = -c E$$

由(2)建立方程組解之.

$$\begin{cases} -27 + 9a - 3b = -c \\ 1 + a + b = -c \\ 27 + 9a + 3b = -c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -27 + 9a - 3b = 27 + 9a + 3b & . & -27 + 9a - 3b = -c \\ -54 = 6b & & + ) \quad \underline{\quad 54 + 9a + 3b = -c} \\ -9 = b & & (8a = -2c \quad | :8) \\ -27 + 9a + 27 = 1 + a - 9 & & a = -1 \end{array}$$

$$8a = -8$$

$$a = -1$$

$$9a = -c \rightarrow c = +9$$

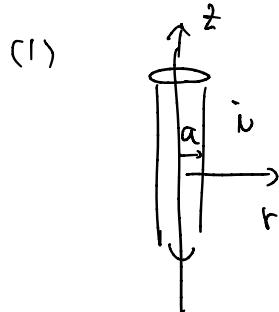
$$\therefore \underbrace{a = -1, b = -9, c = 9}_{\text{f}}$$

(%i1) `solve([-27+9*a-3*b=-c, 1+a+b=-c, 27+9*a+3*b=-c], [a, b, c]);`

(%o1) `[[a=-1, b=-9, c=9]]`

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} \quad & \underline{\underline{A^6 - 2A^5 - 6A^4 + 14A^3 - 25A^2 + 30A - 12E}} \\
 = & \cancel{A^5 + 9A^4 - 9A^3} - \cancel{2A^5 - 6A^4 + 14A^3} - \cancel{25A^2 + 30A} - 12E \\
 = & -A^5 + 3A^4 + 5A^3 - 25A^2 + 30A - 12E \\
 = & -(A^4 + 9A^3 - 9A^2) + 3A^4 + \cancel{5A^3} - \cancel{25A^2} + 30A - 12E \\
 = & 2A^4 - 4A^3 - 16A^2 + 30A - 12E \\
 = & 2(A^3 + 9A^2 - 9A) - 4A^3 - 16A^2 + 30A - 12E \quad A^3 = A^2 + 9A - 9 \\
 = & -2A^3 + 2A^2 + 12A - 12E \\
 = & -2(A^2 + 9A - 9) + 2A^2 + 12A - 12E \\
 = & -18A + 18E + 12A - 12E \\
 \therefore & -6A + 6E \\
 = & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \\ -12 & -12 & 12 \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

# 物理學 A



(i)  $B = \mu_0 - i l = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \pi r^2$

(a)  $r < a$  且

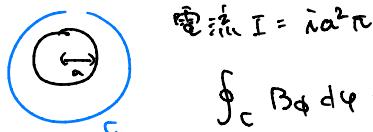
$$\text{電流 } I \text{ 之 } I = i r^2 \pi$$

$$\oint_C B_\phi d\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 i r^2 \pi$$

$$\therefore B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 i r}{2}$$

(b)  $a < r$  且



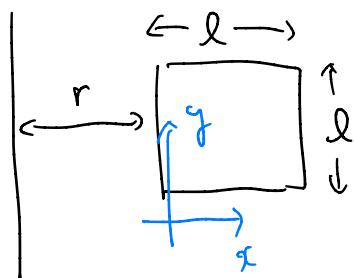
$$\text{電流 } I = i a^2 \pi$$

$$\oint_C B_\phi d\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 i a^2 \pi$$

$$B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 i a^2}{2r}$$

(ii)



$$\Phi = \int_0^l \int_r^{r+l} B_\phi dy dx$$

$$= \int_r^{r+l} \frac{\mu_0 i a^2}{2r} dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 i a^2}{2} \log \frac{r+l}{r}$$

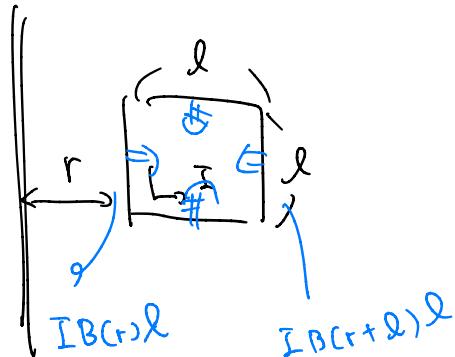
(iii) 由此可得  $V$ .

$$V = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 i a^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r+l} u_0 - \frac{1}{r} u_0 \right)$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 i a^2 l u_0}{2r(r+l)}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 未知 } |V|_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 i a^2 l u_0}{2r(r+l)}$$

(iv)

この全分は  $= \text{左} < \text{右}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} IB(r)l - IB(r+l)l \\ = \frac{\mu_0 i a^2 I l}{2r} - \frac{\mu_0 i a^2 I l}{2(r+l)} \\ = \frac{\mu_0 i a^2 I l^2}{2r(r+l)} \end{aligned}$$

これは重複する (右回り) です。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (i) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} m u^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \right) &= mu \frac{du}{dt} + kx \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 \\ &= u \left( u \frac{du}{dt} + kx \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 運動方程式は  $m\ddot{x} = -kx - 2\pi f_0 x$  です。 $\Rightarrow a \ddot{x} + a = -kx$  です。

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \\ v &= i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \left( -A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

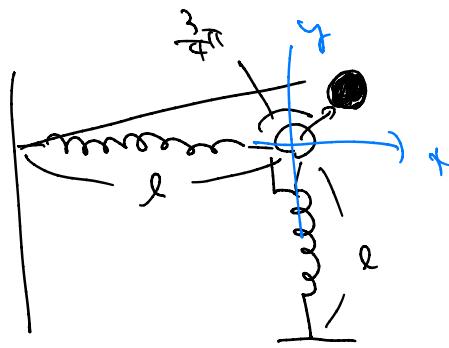
$$v(0) = 0 \quad x(0) = a \quad \text{式1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= a \\ -A + B &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \quad A = B = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{a}{2} \left( e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} + e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} \right)$$

$$= a \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$$

(iii)



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{式2c.}$$

$$l^2 = l^2 + r^2 - 2lr \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$= l^2 + r^2 + \sqrt{2}lr$$

式2a.2c.

$$a - l = \sqrt{l^2 + r^2 + \sqrt{2}lr} - l$$

$$(iv) \quad a - l = l \left( \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r}{l}\right)^2 + \sqrt{2} \frac{r}{l}}}_{\oplus} \right) - l.$$

$$\oplus \Leftrightarrow \left( 1 + \sqrt{2} \frac{r}{l} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{r}{l}$$

$$l - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r - l = - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r.$$

# 物理模型 B

(1) (i)

$$(a) \text{ 重力 } \propto \text{ 速度}^2, C_L u^2 = mg.$$

$$\therefore u_H = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}$$

(b) 速度  $\dot{z}$  的方程。

$$m\ddot{z} = -mg + C_L \dot{z}^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = -g + \frac{C_L}{m} (\frac{dz}{dt})^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \omega$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = -g + \frac{C_L}{m} \omega^2$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{C_L}{m} \left( \omega^2 - \frac{mg}{C_L} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{C_L}{m} \left( \omega^2 - \frac{mg}{C_L} \right)} d\omega = dt.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C_L}{mg}} \frac{m}{C_L} \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega + \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}} - \frac{1}{\omega - \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}} \right\} d\omega = dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{C_L g}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{C_L g}} \log \frac{\omega + \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}}{\omega - \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C_L}}} = t$$