

# ANSWER FOR 1B 2016

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^3 - 3}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} &= \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 + (x^2 + x - 4)}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} \\ &= 1 + \frac{x^2 + x - 4}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}\end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = (x - 1)^2(x + 1)$$

だから

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 4}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{A}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{B}{x - 1} + \frac{C}{x + 1}$$

とおけて、

$$x^2 + x - 4 = A(x + 1) + B(x + 1)(x - 1) + C(x - 1)^2$$

$$x^2 + x - 4 = (B + C)x^2 + (A - 2B)x + A - B + C$$

係数を比較して、

$$\begin{cases} B + C = 1 \\ A - 2B = 1 \\ A - B - C = -4 \end{cases}$$

これを拡大係数行列にして連立方程式を解くと、

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C = 3, B = -2, A = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int 1 dx + \int \left( \frac{-3}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{-2}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= x + \frac{3}{x - 1} + \log \left| \frac{x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} \right| + \text{const.}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\mathcal{D} := \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, y^3 \leq x \leq 2 - y^2\}$$

これをグラフに書くと

$$\mathcal{D}' = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt[3]{x} & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2 - x} & (1 \leq x \leq 2) \end{cases} \right\}$$

従って定積分は

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{x}} \frac{y^2}{x\sqrt{2-x}} dy \right) dx + \int_1^2 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x}} \frac{y^2}{x\sqrt{2-x}} dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2-x}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{2-x}{3x} dx = \left[ -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2-x} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3}\log x \right]_1^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{3}x \right]_1^2\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2} + \log 2) - 1$$

(3)

$$\mathcal{D} := \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

$$f_x = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \exp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \exp -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \exp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \exp -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}.$$

曲面積は

$$S = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left( \exp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} - \exp -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \right)^2} dx dy.$$

ここで

$$x = r \cos x, y = \sin x$$

と変数変換すると,

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} (\exp r + \exp(-r))}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\exp r + 2 + \exp(-r))} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \frac{1}{2} \left( \exp \frac{r}{2} + \exp \frac{-r}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left[ 2r \exp \frac{r}{2} - 2 \exp \frac{r}{2} - 2r \exp \frac{-r}{2} + 2 \exp \frac{-r}{2} \right]_0^2 = \pi(4e - 2e - 4e^{-1} + 2e^{-1})$$

$$= 2\pi(e - e^{-1})$$

(4) (a)

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \exp(-x^2 - y^2) - z$$

とおくと, 問題の曲面は  $\varphi = 0$  で表される曲面である. この曲面の法線ベクトルは

$$\nabla \varphi = \begin{bmatrix} -2x \exp(-x^2 - y^2) \\ -2y \exp(-x^2 - y^2) \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

従って求める単位法線ベクトルは

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) \exp(-2(x^2 + y^2)) + 1}} \begin{bmatrix} 2x \exp(-x^2 - y^2) \\ 2y \exp(-x^2 - y^2) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

だから

$$\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{\{2(x^2 + y^2) + 1\} \exp(-(x^2 + y^2))}{\sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) \exp(-2(x^2 + y^2)) + 1}}$$

従って求める面積分は

$$S = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\{2(x^2 + y^2) + 1\} \exp(-(x^2 + y^2))}{\sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) \exp(-2(x^2 + y^2)) + 1}} dx dy$$

ここで

$$x = r \cos x, y = \sin x$$

と変数変換すると,

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^\infty r dr \frac{(2r^2 + 1) \exp(-r^2)}{\sqrt{4r^2 \exp(-2r^2) + 1}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^\infty \frac{(2r^2 + 1)r dr}{\sqrt{4r^2 + \exp 2r^2}}$$

(5) ストークスの定理から