$$(1) \quad \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{\lambda}{Z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{z}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\lambda}{Z^2} \right) = \frac{z}{x^2} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z - x^2}{x^2 b}}{\frac{z^2 - x b}{x^2 c}} = \frac{z^2 (\beta z - x^2)}{\alpha \beta (z^2 - x b)}$$

$$-\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{1}{3^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{1}{3^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2^2} \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{z^2} \right) = \frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) = \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$-\frac{y}{z^2} = \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{Z^2}\Big) = \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{Z}$$

$$4z - y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \frac{xz - y^2}{y^2z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \frac{z^2 - xy}{z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \frac{\frac{\alpha z - b^2}{b^2 z}}{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial z^2}} = \frac{\alpha z (\alpha z - b^2)}{\frac{\partial^2 (z^2 - \alpha b)}{\alpha z^2}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{(x+1)} = \int_{1}^{x}$$

$$=$$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right\} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \cdot dx$$

$$= \left[\left| -\frac{1}{2+1} \right| \right]_{1}^{\infty}$$

$$= 0 - \log \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
\frac{1}{2} & c
\end{pmatrix} \quad \text{from 7}.$$

$$a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(i)
$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 or $k \stackrel{\circ}{=}$.

$$\left(\left(b, C \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$(b,c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$$
,7. $(a,b,c) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right), \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$(ii) \alpha = -\frac{17}{2} \alpha z^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$(bc) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{13}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$b,c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

(2-1) 固有多項式 $\begin{vmatrix} B-\lambda E \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & (-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & (-\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$

 $= (1 - \lambda) (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 - \alpha)$

 $= \left(\left| -\lambda \right| \right) \left\{ \left(\lambda - 3 \right) \left(\lambda - 1 \right) - d \right\}$ $= \left(\left| -\lambda \right| \right) \left(\lambda^2 + 3 \right) \left(\lambda^2 + 3 \right) \left(\lambda^2 + 3 \right)$

 $= \left(\left| -\lambda \right| \left\{ \lambda - \left(2 + \sqrt{4 - 3 + \alpha} \right) \right\} \left\{ \lambda - \left(2 - \sqrt{4 - 3 + \alpha} \right) \right\}$



 $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ の 4組

(2-2)

Bの固有値が重複しないなら、3つの線型独立な固有で外ルがとれ、

B13対角化可能である.

Bの固有値が重複 するのは

① d=-1 のとき、 A=1, 2(重解)

② d= 0 oとき、 \= (fm) 3 である.

それがれたついて調べる.

$$B-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$縦, 7. \lambda=200 固有ベクトルとして、 $a\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 0\\ 1\end{pmatrix} (a\neq 0) かとれるか、$$$

国有値全体で、貌型独立な 国面が7NLと3つ 持たないので、 Bは対角化不可

(2)の場合

①と同様に 日は対角化不可