20/9, H31

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10-\lambda & -21 \\ 3 & -6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)\left\{ (\lambda^{-10})(\lambda+6) + 63 \right\} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^{2}-4\lambda+3) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda-1)$$

$$= \left(\left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \right| \right) \left| \frac{10 - \lambda}{3} - \frac{21}{6 - \lambda} \right| = \left(\left| \frac{1 - \lambda}{3} \right| \left(\frac{\lambda^{-1/0}}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^{+1/0}}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{\lambda^{-1/0}}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^{-1/0}}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{\lambda^{-1/0}}{3} \right$$

$$|A-\lambda E| = 0$$
 4/. 包有值は. $|A=1|$ (重解), 3.

$$[A-\lambda E]=0$$
 by. 固有值 $A=1$ (重解), $A=1$

 $A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 12 & 3 \\ -6 & -/0 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 36 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 $A-E = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & (2 & 3) \\ -6 & -8 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda=1 & \text{ and } \Lambda^* 7 \text{NL/B} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
-3 & -4 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
7 & 0 & 3 & | & 7 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & / & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
7 & 0 & 3 & | & 7 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 & 7 & -12 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 & 0 & | & -7 & -12 & -3 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & | & 6 & / & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$

 $//// P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \times 3 \times . \quad P^{-1} A^{n} P = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times 763.$

(3)

)
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 76 - 4 & 7-\lambda & -2 \\ -6 & -7-\lambda & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

縦って、 固有ベクトルとして、 (3) A~とれる。

 $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -12 & -3 \\ 6 & (0 & 2) & t^2 h^2 5. \end{pmatrix}$

$$\overrightarrow{Qn} = P\begin{pmatrix} 3^{n} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -12 & -3 \\ 6 & /0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \cdot 3^{n} \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \cdot 3^{n} + 9 \\ 0 \\ 21 \cdot 3^{n} - 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \begin{pmatrix}
2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\
1 & 4 & a & 1 \\
1 & -2 & 3 & -1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\chi \\
\chi \\
Z \\
\omega
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$

国 飛

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
1 \\
2 \\
6 \\
3
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 7 & 3 \\ \hline & 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

概。て、 $\alpha = -11$ a とき、 dim ker f = 2 で最大とか、 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ さ基底としてとれる。

$$(2) \overrightarrow{e}_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e}_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \times CT.$$

$$(f(\vec{e}_{i}) f(\vec{e}_{3}) f(\vec{e}_{3}) f(\vec{e}_{3}) = A \quad \text{TA3:2th5.} \quad f(\vec{e}_{1}), \dots, f(\vec{e}_{4}) \circ -\text{X风探证别A3.}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 - S & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} T. \quad \text{K基本变形 } T. \text{ RM on } -\text{X风探证记分 on } T.$$

$$(C(1)) \quad C(1) \quad C(2) \quad T = C(1) \text{ RM on } T. \text{ RM on }$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 で、 $\text{ fill def}(Can)$ の $\frac{1}{2}$ を \frac

3)
$$f_{5}(k + 1)$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ p & q & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2p+q+2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker \int \cdots \mathbb{O}$

ユーケ/(2/(-を)
D t満たす
$$\vec{u} \in \text{Kenf}$$
 も $\vec{u} = \chi \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ とすると.

①
$$\xi$$
 \tilde{A} \tilde

$$\begin{pmatrix}
5 & 1 & | & -7 \\
7 & -1 & | & 7 \\
3 & 0 & | & -p+4q+4 \\
0 & 3 & | & -\frac{x}{3}
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
3 & 0 & | & 1 \\
7 & 0 & | & \frac{14}{3} \\
3 & 0 & | & -p+4q+4 \\
0 & 1 & | & -\frac{x}{3}
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
3 & 0 & | & 1 \\
7 & 0 & | & \frac{14}{3} \\
3 & 0 & | & -p+4q+4 \\
0 & 1 & | & -\frac{x}{3}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$+y, \quad x = \frac{1}{3}, \quad y = -\frac{x}{3}, \quad -p+4q+4 = 1$$

$$4^{1/2} \pm h^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad y = -\frac{x}{3}, \quad y$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c}
3 & 0 & 1 \\
7 & 0 & \frac{14}{3}
\end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & -3 \\
-1 & -1
\end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 1 & -1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3}{u(x,y)} = f(x,y)$$

$$\mathcal{U}(x,y) = \int \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

(2) $\frac{du}{dx} = f(r) \cdot \frac{x}{h}$

 $1 = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} u(x, y) dxdy$

= $\iint_{D} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) dxdy$

 $= \int_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} dx dy$

 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{-r^{2}} dr d\theta = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{-r^{3}} dr$

(3).

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(r) + \frac{b}{r} + f(b)s,$

(1) So 接种 の方程式は
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha)(x - \cos\alpha) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha)(y - \sin\alpha) + (z - f(i)) = 0$$

$$(\beta) = \int (\sqrt{\chi^2 + \beta^2})$$

$$) = \int \left(\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$f(1) = f(1) = f(1) = f(1)$$

$$f(1) = f(1) = f(1)$$

$$f(2) = f(1)$$

$$f(3) = f(1)$$

$$f(3) = f(1)$$

$$f(3) = f(3)$$

$$f(3) =$$

$$= \int \left(\int \chi^2 + y^2 \right)$$

$$\chi^2 + y^2$$

$$\chi^2 + y^2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\chi^2+y^2}\right)$$

$$\chi^2 + y^2$$



f(1) cosa (x-cosa) + f(1) sina(y-sina) +z-f(1) = 0.

 $-f(1)+Z_0-f(1)=0$: $Z_0=f(1)+f(1)$

(ス,タ,ス)=(0,0,ス。)において、この式を満たすので

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\alpha, \beta) = f(\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2}) \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \beta}(\alpha, \beta) = f(\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2}) \cdot \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2}} \quad \forall \beta, \beta, \beta.$

 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 = \left(f(r)\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\chi^2 + y^2}{h^2} = \left(f(r)\right)^2$ 猴って、アの関係として表される。

X= rcosd, 3=rshox おくと、Dio E={(r,0) | 0≤r≤1, 0≤0≤2π} (=移)、極空響変換とあるので、

 $\int r^3 e^{-r^2} dr = -\frac{h^2}{2} e^{-r^2} + \int r e^{-r^2} dr = -\frac{h^2}{2} e^{-r^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} + C \left(C: 4 \% 放散 \right) d$

 $I = 2\pi \left[-\frac{L^2}{2}e^{-L^2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-L^2} \right]' = 2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{2e} - \frac{1}{2e} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi \left(-\frac{2}{e} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{(h+1)(h-1)} \frac{dh}{dx} = 1.$$

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

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

 $\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{2\sin x}, y\right) = \cos x \cdot e^{2\sin x}$

メで積か(7、e^{25hx} タ= ±e^{25hx} + ((c:鶴)を数)

y= 1+ C e-25/no((c: 任意定数)

$$\frac{2}{9+1} = e^{x} + 1$$

$$9+1 = \frac{2}{e^{x}+1} \qquad y = \frac{1-e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}$$

(i) $\frac{dx}{dx} + 2y\cos x = \cos x$.

两四. e^{2sina}zitta.

機って、
$$1-\frac{2}{2+1}=-e^{x}$$







(2)











(ii)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = \cos 3x$$
. ... (8) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = 0$... (10) 一般解局

特性方程式
$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \xi$$
解 17 . $\lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2} = -1 \pm i \xi'$.

次た ②の つり解る、
$$y = a \cos 3x + b \sin 3x$$
 とわくと、
$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 3b \cos 3x - 3a \sin x,$$

$$a+3b-9a$$
) $\cos 3x+(b-3a-9b)\sin 3x=\cos 3x$.

$$\int -\delta a + 3b = \begin{vmatrix} -\delta & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -\delta & 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 24 & -9 & -3 \\ -24 & -64 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -\eta_3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon & 0 & \frac{64}{\eta_3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{8}{\eta_2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

猴,7. ⑧ n 一般解旧.
$$\beta = e^{-x} \left(A\cos x + B\sin x \right) - \frac{\mathcal{E}}{73} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{73} \sin 3x$$
.

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(a^2 + 1)^2 - a}$$

$$\int (z)^{2} dz^{2} - i(a^{2}+1)z - a$$

$$az^{2} - i(a^{2}+1)z - a = 0 \text{ or } (a^{2}+1) \pm \sqrt{-(a^{2}+1)^{2}+4a^{2}} = \frac{i(a^{2}+1) \pm \sqrt{-a^{4}+2a^{2}-1}}{2a} = \frac{i(a^{2}+1) \pm i(a^{2}-1)}{2a}$$

$$9^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
, $z = \frac{2a^2}{2a}i$, $\frac{2i}{2a} = ai$, $\frac{i}{a}$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{a(z-ai)(z-\frac{i}{a})}$$

$$Res[ai] = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{ai-\frac{i}{a}} = \frac{1}{ai(a^2-1)}$$

Res
$$\begin{bmatrix} i \\ a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ ai(1-a^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha^2-1)}$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\alpha^{2} - 2a \sin \theta + 1}$$

$$L(\alpha) = \int \frac{\frac{dz}{iz}}{\alpha^2 - 4\alpha \cdot \frac{z^2 - 1}{2zi} + 1} = \int \frac{dz}{\alpha^2 \cdot zi - \alpha z^2 + \alpha + zi} = -\int \frac{dz}{\alpha z^2 - i(\alpha^2 + 1)z - \alpha}$$

$$|Z| = ||P|| = ||P|| = ||Z|| = ||P|| = ||Z|| = ||P|| = ||P||$$

$$I(\alpha) = -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha i (\alpha^2 - 1)} = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha (1 - \alpha^2)}$$

(1)
$$mL^2 \cdot \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -mgL\sin\theta$$

b L $\sin\theta = \theta + (7\frac{1}{6}\cos\tau) \cdot mL^2 \cdot \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -mgL\theta$
(2) $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{3}{L}\theta$

$$(2) \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{3}{L}\theta$$

(4)
$$1 \cdot \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -mgL \sin\theta$$
.

$$1 \cdot \frac{\alpha \theta}{dt^2} = -mgL \sin \theta$$
.

株 sin
$$\theta$$
: θ と (で、 $I \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -mgL\theta$
(s) $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{m_2L}{1}\theta$ と 変形にて、

$$dI_{G} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{3m}{4\pi a^{3}} \times ds \times s d\theta \times dz \times s^{2}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{3m}{4\pi a^3} dz \times \int_0^r S^3 ds$$

$$= \frac{3m}{2a^3} \cdot dz \times \left[\frac{1}{4}S^4\right]_0^h$$

=
$$\frac{3m}{80^3}$$
 r⁴ dz.

$$I_{G} = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{3m}{6a^{3}} \cdot \left(a^{2}-z^{2}\right)^{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{3m}{8a^3} \times 2 \int_{0}^{a} (a^4 - 2a^2z^2 + z^4) dz$$

$$= \frac{3m}{4a^3} \left[a^4 z - \frac{2a^2}{3} z^3 + \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{3m}{4\alpha^3} \left(\alpha^s - \frac{2}{3} \alpha^s + \frac{1}{5} \alpha^s \right)^{-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{p}{15}}$$

=
$$\frac{3m}{4} \times \frac{8}{15} a^2 = \frac{3}{5} m a^2$$
, (表すだけだから、伝式から書くだけでも良さるう)

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \left(x_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(0, x_{0} dz, 0 \right)$$

了軸於の成分。
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Le I } \cdot \alpha_{\circ}}{4\pi \left(\alpha_{\circ}^{2} + Z^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dz = \frac{\text{Le I}}{4\pi \alpha_{\circ}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \alpha \cdot d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h}.1}{4\pi x_0} \times 2 = \frac{\cancel{h}.1}{2\pi x_0}$$

$$\mathcal{K}, 7. \vec{B} = \left(0, \frac{\mathcal{M}1}{2\pi x}, 0\right)$$

(2)

(2-a). Z軸と中心とする 糌n(O<r<a)の円も

Z軸正の向きかり見て反時計回りた回る経路をとる.

Z軸がらい離れた点では、とこても磁場の大きさらきた対称性があるから、

