数学.

(1)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2 + y^2 + 18x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x\partial + 2\partial = 0$$

② \$1.
$$23(x+1) = 0$$
. $y=0$, $z \neq 0$.

① (1).
$$6x^2 + (8x = 0)$$
 $x(x+3) = 0$.
 $x = 0, -3$.

$$0.4 \cdot 6 + 3^{2} - 18 = 0 \quad y^{2} = 12 \cdot y = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$6 + 3 - (8 = 0 \quad 3 = (2 \quad 3 = 2 \cdot 2)^2$$

縦,7.
$$(x,3) = (0,0), (0,-3), (-1,23), (-1,-23)$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \left[2x + if, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x + 2, f\right]$$

より. (0,-3)で 極値をとらない.

(i)
$$H(0,0) > 0$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x^2} > 0$ 好. $(0,0)$ で 極斗値 -2

$$f(0,-3+\alpha) = (-3+\alpha)^2 - 2 \quad \forall \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \forall \quad f(0,3+\alpha) < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{(1)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2} + x + 1}{(x^{2} + 1)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2} + 1} + \frac{x}{(x^{2} + 1)^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2} + x + 1}{(x^{2} + 1)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2} + 1} + \frac{x}{(x^{2} + 1)^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\chi^{2}+1} d\chi = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta \frac{d\theta}{\cos^{2}\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\chi^{2}+1)^{2}} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi^{2}+1}\right]_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} + 5 \text{ for } 7'.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x-y) e^{x+y} dxdy \qquad \int = \left\{ (x,y) \mid 0 \le x-y \le 2, \quad 0 \le x+y \le 3 \right\}$$

DID E =
$$\{(u,v) | 0 \le u \le 2, 0 \le v \le 3\}$$
 に移る.

$$D(1) E = \{(u,v) | 0 \le u \le 2, 0 \le v \le 3\}$$

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 (***)

$$A = \frac{u+v}{v} \quad \text{if } x = \frac{u+v}{v} \quad \text{if } x = \frac{v+v}{v} \quad \text{if$$

$$A = \frac{u+v}{2} \quad y = \frac{-u+v}{2} \quad \forall y$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial(x,b)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \left|\frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}}\right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{#}, 7. \int_{D} (x-b) e^{x+b} dx dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{E} u e^{v} du dt$$

$$\text{#}_{x,7} \cdot \iint_{D} (x-y) e^{x-y} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{E} u \cdot e^{v} du dv$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} u \, du \cdot \int_{0}^{3} e^{v} \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} u \, du \cdot \int_{0}^{3} e^{v} \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} u^{2} \right]^{2} \cdot \left[e^{v} \right]^{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{1} - 2 - 5 + \frac{3}{4} = -1$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

後,て、A'=
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2 (1-\lambda)$$

最小の固有値
$$\lambda = 1/\epsilon > 1/2$$
.

A-E= $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ より、固有ベクNレ $\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \neq 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 π id3 o θ . $\alpha = 1$ τ $\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array}\right)$ A. $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = -1$

$$\boxed{4} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 3x + e^{-x} ... (*)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0 \dots$$
 (5)117. 特性方程式 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$ だ解いて.

 $(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)=0$ by $\lambda=2,3$ tibs.

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 3x - 2 /2 > 12 > 12$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $6b = \frac{5}{2}$ $ab = \frac{5}{12}$ かり、 $b = \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{5}{12}$ を ② の特解とにて とれる。

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 69 = e^{-x} - (3) |x|^2$$

$$(2c = 1 \quad C = \frac{1}{12} \text{ b)}, \quad \mathcal{Y} = \frac{1}{12} e^{-x} \pm 0$$
 の特解としてとれる。

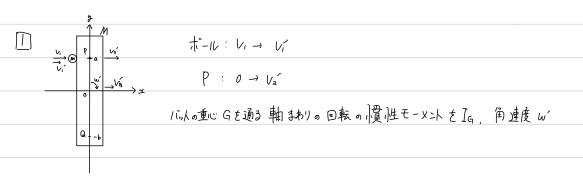
たて、
$$\mathcal{D}$$
 の 一般解 は、 $\mathcal{L} = Ae^{2x} + Be^{3x} + \frac{1}{12}e^{-x} + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dx} = 2Ae^{2x} + 3be^{3x} - \frac{1}{12}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx} = 2A e^{2x} + 3B e^{3x} - \frac{1}{12} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx} = 2Ae^{2x} + 3Be^{3x} - \frac{1}{12}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

物理.



(1)
$$Q = -\frac{V_1' - V_2'}{V_1 - 0} = -\frac{V_1' - V_2'}{V_1}$$

(2) ポールとバットの重心について、運動量保存則を適用して、

$$mV_1 = mV_1 + MV_6$$

(3) 郷突前後で角運動量は保存されるので、

(4)
$$a_1 w' = V_2' - V_3' + V_1'$$

$$\omega' = \frac{1}{\alpha} (v_2' - v_9')$$
 $\alpha, 7$.

$$mV_1 = mV_1' + MV_6'$$

$$m V_1 = m V_1' + \frac{I_G}{\alpha^2} \left(V_2' - V_{G_1'} \right)$$

$$f_{7}$$
, $M \cdot V_{9}' = \frac{I_{9}}{a^{2}} V_{2}' - \frac{I_{9}}{a^{2}} V_{9}'$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{M\alpha^2 + I_q}{\alpha^2}\right)V_{q'}}{a^2} = \frac{I_q}{\alpha^2}V_{2'}$$

$$V_{G'} = \frac{I_{G}}{M\alpha^{2} + I_{G}} \cdot V_{2'}$$

$$//\tilde{k}_{\tau}$$
7. $mV_{i} = mV_{i}' + \frac{MI_{G}}{Ma^{2}+I_{G}}V_{2}'$

=
$$mV_1' + m_rV_2'$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} e = \frac{\bigcup_{2}' - \bigcup_{i}'}{\bigcup_{i}} f_{i}}{\bigcup_{i}} \int_{V_{2}'} \int_{V_{1}'} f_{i} f_$$

$$mv_1 = mv_1 + m_r (v_1 + ev_1)$$

$$(m+m_r)V_i' = (m-em_r)V_i$$

$$V_i' = \frac{m-em_r}{m+m_r}V_i$$

が大田の N損とが視りれば、 連動重体行列 成パエン・
$$mV_i = mV_i' + MV_i'$$
 $V_i' = \frac{m}{M}(V_i - V_i')$

$$mV_1 \alpha = mV_1' \alpha + I_{G'} \omega'$$
, $\omega' = \frac{m\alpha}{I_{G}} \left(V_1 - V_1' \right)$

(3) 動かないので、加速度は0

 $\frac{1}{M} = \frac{ab}{I_G}$

 $b = \frac{I_G}{Ma}$

従って、Qに働く力の大きさはO.

$$\frac{m}{M}(\nu_{i})$$

[1]
$$\int_{0}^{z} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{\beta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta}{\beta^{2} + 2^{2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta \cdot z \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} \cdot (r^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta \cdot z \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} \cdot (r^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{\beta z}{2\epsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r}{(r^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}} \, dr = \frac{\beta z}{2\epsilon_{0}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}} \right]_{0}^{a}$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2\epsilon_{0}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^{2} + z^{2}}} \right)$$

 $(4) \ V_0 = -\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\beta}{2\xi_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + z^2}} \right) dz$

 $\lceil 2 \rceil$

 $= \int \frac{\beta}{2\xi_{\bullet}} \left(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + z^2} - Z \right) \right]_{\infty}^{0}$

(2) がかなの法則り

(3) e

(1) 電界は、P柱導体が無限は長いことを考慮して、 Ez = 0

円柱外部で、E=<u>LP</u> = <u>P</u> 2πη E = <u>P</u> = <u></u>

円柱内部は、導体なので、 E=0