2019, H31

$$= (|-\lambda|) \begin{vmatrix} 10-\lambda & -21 \\ 3 & -6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (|-\lambda|) \left\{ (\lambda^{-1/0})(\lambda+6) + 63 \right\} = (|-\lambda|)(\lambda^{2}-4\lambda+3) = (|-\lambda|)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \cdot 3^{n} \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -7 \cdot 3^{n} + 9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 \cdot 3^n + 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \cdot 3^n \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\alpha + 11 \neq 0$$
 のとき、 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ て $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ w \end{pmatrix} = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (C3 13任意).
 \mathcal{R}_{5} て、 $\alpha = -11$ のとき、 d_{11} Rep $f = 2$ で最大と31、 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ さ基底としてとれる。

$$(2) \overrightarrow{e_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e_{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e_{3}} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{e_{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times CT.$$

$$(f(\vec{e_{1}}) \ f(\vec{e_{2}}) \ f(\vec{e_{3}}) \ f(\vec{e_{3}})) = A \quad \tau \text{ is 3 it is 5.} \quad f(\vec{e_{1}}), \dots, f(\vec{e_{4}}) \circ -\chi \cancel{\text{pr}} \times \vec{\text{pr}} \times \vec$$

①
$$\xi$$
 $\exists t \neq \vec{u} \in \ker f \notin \vec{u} = \chi \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2p+q+2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2p+q+3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2p+q+3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2$$

② 2満たす 元
$$\in \ker f$$
 $\in \ker f$ \in

$$\begin{cases}
2\rho + \varrho = -3 & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & | & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & | & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases}
\rho + 4\varrho = -3 & \text{fig. 7.} \quad \rho = -1, \quad \varrho = -1.
\end{cases}$$

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

$$f'(1) \cdot \cos \alpha (\alpha - \cos \alpha) + f(1) \cdot \sin \alpha (\beta - \sin \alpha) + z - f(1) = 0$$

$$(X,3,Z)=(0,0,Z_0)$$
において、この式を満たすので

$$-f'_{(1)}+Z_{0}-f'_{(1)}=0 \qquad : \quad Z_{0}=f_{(1)}+f'_{(1)}$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(r) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f(r) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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

= In f(12+ p2) dady

 $= \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} \cdot dx dy.$

(3)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = f(r) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + f(\theta)$$

 $1 = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{-r^{2}} dr d\theta = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{-r^{3}} dr$ $\int r^3 e^{-r^2} dr = -\frac{r^2}{2} e^{-r^2} + \int r e^{-r^2} dr = -\frac{r^2}{2} e^{-r^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} + C \left(C: 4 \% 定数 \right)$ 岁.

X=rcosd, b=rsindx おくと、Dib E= {(r,0) | 0≤r≤1, 0≤0≤2π} (=移). 板壁實変換とあるので、

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

(2)

(1)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 1 = (y+1)(y-1)$$
.

$$\frac{1}{(b+1)(b-1)} \frac{db}{dx} = 1.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \frac{dz}{dx} = 1.$$

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

$$y_{+1} = \frac{2}{e^{x_{+1}}}$$
 .. $y_{=} = \frac{1 - e^{x}}{e^{x_{+1}}}$

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

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

スで積5(7. e^{25thx}. y= ±e^{25thx}+ ((c:鶴)戻数)

y= 1+ C e-25/no((c: 任意定数)

两四. e^{2sina}zittt.

$$\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \frac{d^2}{dx} = 1$$

$$y^2 - 1 = (y+1)(y-1)$$

$$y^2 - 1 = (y+1)(y-1)$$

$$b^2-1=(b+1)(b-1)$$

(ii)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = \cos 3x$$
.... (b) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = 0$ (c) 一般解的. 特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$ 是解的. $\lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2} = -1 \pm i$ 是 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$ 是解的. $\lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2} = -1 \pm i$ 是 $\lambda = -1 \pm$

$$a+7b-9a)_{\cos 3}\pi+\left(b-3a-9b\right)_{\sin 3}\pi=\cos 3\pi.$$

$$\begin{cases}
-\delta a+3b=1 & \begin{pmatrix} -\delta & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -\delta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -24 & -64 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\delta & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -\eta_3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\delta & 0 & \frac{66}{\eta_3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{\delta}{\eta_3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3a-8b=0 & \begin{pmatrix} -3a-8b=0 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\delta & 0 & \frac{66}{\eta_3} & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{\eta_3} & \frac{2}{\eta_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

猴,て、⊗の一般解は、 J= e-x (Acos x+Bsinx) - 1/2 cos 3x + 3/1/2 sin3x.

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

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

$$Z = e^{i\theta} t$$
 $\delta < \xi$. $\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{2i} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{2zi}$, $dz = i e^{i\theta} d\theta + j$. $d\theta = \frac{dz}{i \cdot z} |z| = |\xi BB h |\xi| = \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} |z| = |\xi BB h |\xi| = \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} |z| = |\xi BB h |\xi| = \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} |z| = |\xi BB h |\xi| = \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4\pi}{6} |z| = |\xi BB h |\xi| = \frac{4\pi}{6} \frac{4$

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

$$|Z|=1$$
 内に結構を $|Z|=ai$ で、 Res[ai]: $\frac{1}{ai(a^2-1)}$ もから、

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

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

$$Sin\theta = \theta \times LT\dot{R}\cos^{2} \cdot \frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} = -mgL\theta$$

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

$$h$$
10. 単振動 Z 表す方程式なので。 $T_i = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$

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

sin 0:0 \(\tau \). I
$$\frac{d^2 O}{dt^2} = -mg L O$$

(5).
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{m_2L}{1}\theta \times \frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

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

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{3m}{4\pi\alpha^{3}} dz \times \int_{0}^{r} s^{3} ds$$

$$= \frac{3m}{20^3} \cdot dz \times \left[\frac{1}{4}S^4\right]^h$$

=
$$\frac{3m}{80^3}$$
 r⁴ dz.

これを球に応用すれば、ト=「a=z= , z:-a→a の種かとなって.

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

$$= \frac{3m}{\delta a^3} \times 2 \int_0^a (a^4 - 2a^2z^2 + Z^4) dz$$

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

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

$$=\frac{3m}{4}\times\frac{8}{15}a^2=\frac{2}{5}ma^2$$

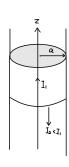
=
$$\frac{3m}{4} \times \frac{6}{15} a^2 = \frac{3}{5} m a^2$$
, (表すだけだから、伝式から書くだけでも良さそう).

$$(1-\alpha) \quad \mathcal{A}\vec{\beta} = \frac{\mathcal{A}_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{x_0}|^2 + |\vec{z_0}|^2} |\vec{\frac{1}{|\vec{x_0}|^2 + |\vec{z_0}|^2}} |\vec{\frac{1}{|\vec{x_0}|^2 + |\vec{z_0}|^2}} |\vec{\frac{1}{|\vec{x_0}|^2 + |\vec{z_0}|^2}} |\vec{\frac{1}{|\vec{x_0}|^2 + |\vec{x_0}|^2}} |\vec{\frac{1}$$

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

引動於の成的。
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathcal{L}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{x}}{4\pi \left(\mathbf{x}_{0}^{2} + \mathbf{z}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dz = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{1}}{4\pi \mathbf{x}_{0}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \mathbf{x} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$$
$$= \frac{\mathcal{L}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{1}}{4\pi \mathbf{x}_{0}} \times 2 = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{1}}{2\pi \mathbf{x}_{0}}$$

$$\mathcal{K}, \tau, \vec{B} = (0, \frac{\mathcal{M}I}{2\pi x_0}, 0)$$



(2)

Z軸が ト離れた、たては、どこでも磁場の大きさらきた対称性があるから、

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \left(2-b\right) & \stackrel{\bullet}{\mathcal{N}} & \stackrel{\bullet}{\mathcal{P}} & : & \beta = \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\circ} I_{i}}{2\pi r} \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

