数学

(1)
$$f_x = 2x^2 + 6xy + 22x + 6y - 12 = 0 \dots 0$$

$$f_3 = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x + 6y = 0 \dots 0$$

(1)
$$\xi 1$$
. $\chi^2 + 3\chi + 11 \chi + 3y - 6 = 0$ Q'

(2)
$$\xi'$$
/. $\chi^2 - y^2 + 2x + 2y = 0$

$$y^2 - 3y^2 - (1y + 3y - 6) = 0$$

$$117 + 32 - 6 = 0$$
.

$$-2\beta^{2}-8\beta-6=0$$
, $\beta^{2}+4\beta+3=0$. $(\beta+1)(\beta+3)=0$. $\beta=-1,-3$

$$(3,5)=(1,-1),(3,-3)$$

$$\beta^2 - 43 + 4 + 3\beta^2 - 6\beta + 11\beta - 22 + 3\beta - 6 = 0.$$

$$4y^{2}+4y-24=0. y^{2}+y-6=0. (y+3)(y-2)=0 y=-3, 2.$$

$$(x,y)=(-5,-3). (0,2)$$

$$(x,y) = (-5,-3)(0,2),(1,-1),(3,-3)$$

(2)
$$f_{xx} = 4x + 6y + 22$$
., $f_{yy} = -6y + 6$. $f_{xy} = 6x + 6$
 f'). $N_{yy} = P - 10$. $H(x,y) = 12(2x + 3y + 11)(1 - y) - 36(x + 1)^{2}$
 $H(-5, -3) = 12 \cdot (-5) \cdot 2 - 36 \cdot (6 < 0 \ x)$. $(-5, -3) = 6x + 6$

$$H(0,2) = |2\cdot|7\cdot(-1) - 36 < 0$$
 好. $(0,2)$ で極値と多か.
$$-\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{240}{3} - 144$$

$$H(1,-1) = |2\cdot|0\cdot2 - 36\cdot4 = 96 > 0$$
, $f_{xx}(1,-1) = 20>0$ 好. 極計値 $-\frac{16}{3}$ £23.

②
$$z = -x^2 - 2y$$
 $Y = y^2 - 3$ で 囲まれた 体積

2つの曲面の 女線 日.
$$-x^2-2y = y^2-3 を満たす。$$

整理
$$(7. \chi^2 + y^2 + 2y = 3)$$

$$\chi^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4$$

$$\sharp_{7}$$
. $V = \iint_{D} \left(-x^{2} - 2y - y^{2} + 3 \right) \cdot dx dy$

$$= -\iint_{\mathbb{D}} \left\{ x^2 + (\beta + 1)^2 - 4 \right\} dx d\beta.$$

$$V = -\iint_{\mathbf{F}} (h^3 - 4h) \cdot dh \cdot d\theta$$

$$= -2\pi \int_{1}^{2} (h^{3}-4h) dh$$

$$=-2\pi \left[\frac{1}{4}\kappa^4-2\kappa^2\right]^2$$

$$= -2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2r \right)$$

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

Aの 固有値・固有 \wedge 7 入りま 末め3.
$$\begin{vmatrix} A - \lambda E \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\left| A - \lambda E \right| = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 3) + 4 = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0. \qquad \lambda = -1, 2.$$

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = -1 \quad 0 \ \text{ If } \land \gamma \not \land \iota \wr \iota \wr \iota \land \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = 2 \quad \alpha \quad \text{ If } \land \gamma \not \land \iota \wr \iota \land b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

機、て、
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 と とれば、 $P \stackrel{f}{A}P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ と 対例化できる。
$$P \stackrel{f}{=} \frac{1}{-3} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P \stackrel{f}{A}^{n}P = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{n} & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{n} \end{pmatrix} \quad f^{n} b^{n} f^{n}.$$

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

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

 $\bigwedge^{n} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot (-1)^{n} - 2^{n} & (-1)^{n} - 2^{n} \\ -4(-1)^{n} + 4 \cdot 2^{n} & -(-1)^{n} + 4 \cdot 2^{n} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \frac{d^2p}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dp}{dx} + 5p = 5\sin x \dots \text{ (8)}$$

(4)
$$\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 0$$
 … ① について、特性方程式 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$ を解く

 $\lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 5} = -1 \pm 2i$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -a \sin x + b \cos x, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = -a \cos x - b \sin x. \quad \text{for } \otimes \text{left} \lambda \text{l.t.}$$

解
$$g(0) = 0$$
, $g(0) = 1$ $g(0)$

(4) 糊样の趣日. $dt = \frac{mg}{k} \int_{m}^{k} sih \int_{m}^{k} t = \int_{k}^{m} g \cdot sih \int_{m}^{k} t$

よって、頼の大きな「監」の最大値は、「生みである。

 RE_{7} . $E_{1} = \frac{1}{2}m \cdot \frac{m}{k} g^{2} = \frac{(mg)^{2}}{2k}$

話. 年のすべりかないので、角速度WERVIL 発=QW が成分。

ME, 7. $\text{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{I}_0 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)^2}{a} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ma}^2 \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{kg}^2} = \frac{(\text{mg})^2}{4k}$

[2]

(1) 柳作1mm. 運動が経式を記ると.
- dx
- mg-kx-C. dx

 $m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + c\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = mg \dots (*)$

m 战 + c 战 + k x = 0 … ① たかて、特性が程式 m λ^2 + C λ + k = 0 毛解くと、

 $\lambda = \frac{-C \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2mk}$ This is the contraction of the contra

臨界滅表 1=が1、 C²-4mk=0 だから、負を除いて、 C=2√mk

(2) (1) 1. 続いて、 臨界減衰 と考える。

(1) より. ① の一般解は. X = Ae^{- [集+} + Bt· e^{- [集+} (A, B: 作定数)

 \Re のわの解とは、 $\chi = \frac{mg}{k}$ きとれるので、

®の一般解は、 $z = Ae^{-\frac{\pi}{M}t} + Bt \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{M}t} + \frac{ms}{k}$ (A, B: 確定数)

tで織物に、da = - len A e lent + B e lent - len B.t.e lent

 $A = \frac{M}{k} = 0 \qquad \therefore A = -\frac{Mg}{k} = -\frac{Mg}{k} = -\frac{Mg}{k} = -\frac{Mg}{k}$ $\left(-\frac{k}{m}A + B = 0 \qquad \therefore B = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \cdot \left(-\frac{Mg}{k}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{k}{k}}g$

$$\frac{mg}{k}, 7. \quad \alpha(t) = \frac{mg}{k} \left(1 - e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t} \right) - \int_{k}^{m} g \cdot t \cdot e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha(t)}{dt} = \int_{k}^{m} g e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t} - \int_{k}^{m} g \cdot e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t} + g \cdot t \cdot e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t} = g \cdot t \cdot e^{-\int_{m}^{k} t}$$

$$W = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-C \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \cdot dt$$

$$= -2 \left[mk \right]_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \right)^{2} dt$$

$$= -2 \operatorname{mk} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g^{2} t^{2} e^{-2 \operatorname{le}t} dt$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{mk} g^2 \int_0^\infty t^2 e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}t}} dt.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} dt = \left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} t^{2} e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t}\right]_{0}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2t e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} t e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t}\right]_{0}^{\infty} + \frac{m}{2k} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t} dt$$

$$= \frac{m}{2k} \left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t}\right]_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$=\frac{m}{4k}\int_{k}^{m}$$

$$\mathcal{K}$$
, Z . $W = -2 \cdot \sqrt{mk} \cdot g^2 \cdot \frac{m}{4k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

$$= -\frac{(mg)^2}{2k}$$

$$t=0$$
 n $t=0$ n $t=0$ n $t=0$ $t=0$ $t=0$

$$t\to\infty$$
 のときの が的 エネバー E_2 = -mg. $\frac{m_3}{k} + \frac{1}{2}k \cdot \left(\frac{m_3}{k}\right)^2 + 0 = -\frac{(m_3)^2}{2k}$

$$W = E_2 - E_1 = -\frac{(mg)^2}{2k}$$

(1) 同じの半径トの仮想球面S について.

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \varepsilon}$$

$$(2) \quad V = -\int_{R_{out}}^{R_{in}} \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \varepsilon} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_{Rin}^{Rin}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} - \frac{1}{R_{out}} \right)$$

(3)
$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi \xi \frac{Rin \cdot Rout}{Rout - Rin}$$

[2]

$$\int \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 4\pi r^2 8 \end{cases}$$

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} & 7 \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon} & 1 \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon} & 7 \end{cases}$$

(s) 極板間の 電任差 Via.

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} Q \\ 4\pi r^2 \xi \end{cases}$$

V=- \int_{0=1}^{Ra} \frac{Q}{4π r^2 \varepsilon} \dr - \int_{0=1}^{Ri} \frac{Q}{4π r^2 \varepsilon} \dr - \int_{Ri}^{Rin} \frac{Q}{4π r^2 \varepsilon} \dr \tag{4π r^2 \varepsilon} \dr \tag{4π r^2 \varepsilon}

 $= \frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \left(\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{R_{out}} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$

 $= \frac{Q}{4\pi \, \epsilon} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_{\circ}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{\text{in}}} - \frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} \right) - \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_{\circ}}{\epsilon_{\circ}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{\text{i}}} - \frac{1}{R_{\text{2}}} \right) \right\}$

$$(7) \quad \frac{1}{R_{in}} - \frac{1}{R_{out}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{o}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} - \frac{1}{R_{out}} \right) - \frac{\varepsilon_{-\varepsilon_{o}}}{\varepsilon_{o}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{i}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} \right) \quad \text{fibs.}$$

$$C > C' \text{ tibs.}$$

$$\left(\text{ fill be said by the office of the sum of the property of the sum of the property of t$$

(6) $C' = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi \xi \cdot \left\{ \frac{\xi}{\xi_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_{in}} - \frac{1}{R_{in}t} \right) - \frac{\xi - \xi_0}{\xi_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right\}^{-1}$