

1. 次の関数の導関数を求めよ.

$$\frac{1}{x} \sin x^2$$

2. 次の極限値を求めよ.

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)}{\theta^3}$$

3. 次の不定積分の値を求めよ.

$$\int x \sin x dx$$

4. 行列方程式 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ の解を求めよ. ただし, k は常数である.

5. 微分方程式 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ の一般解を求めよ.

6. ベクトル $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 2)^T$, $\mathbf{b} = (-1, a, a)^T$ の内積と外積を求めよ.

7. 次の行列の固有値と固有ベクトルを求めよ.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 関数 $y = x^2 + bx = c$ の最小値が関数 $y = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$ の極値と等しくなる b と c を求めよ.

H11 岐阜

1. $\left(\frac{1}{x} \sin x^2\right)'$

$$= \frac{x(\sin x^2)' - (x)'\sin x^2}{x^2} = \frac{x \cdot 2x \cos x^2 - \sin x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 \cos x^2 - \sin x^2}{x^2} //$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3}$

(1) マクローリン展開

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{と} \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \quad f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x$$

$$\therefore \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{3!}x^3$$

$$\therefore 1 - \cos x = \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{3!}x^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{3!} x \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(x \rightarrow 0)} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1}$$

$$3. \int x \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int x (\cos x)' dx$$

$$= -\left\{ x \cos x - \int (x)' \cos x dx \right\}$$

$$= -\left\{ x \cos x - \int \cos x dx \right\}$$

$$= -(x \cos x - \sin x) = \sin x - x \cos x //$$

$$4. \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}}_A X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad - (X)$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} X(-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = k+1$$

$k+1 \neq 0$ のとき

$$A = \frac{1}{k+1} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & k \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & k \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & -1 \\ -k & k & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A^{-1} を左からかけて

$$X = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & -1 \\ -k & k & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{k+1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k+1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

逆に $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ とすると、(*)は k は何であっても満たされる

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. (*) $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$

変数を t にして考える

$$\mathcal{L}[(*) \text{より}] (Y = \mathcal{L}[y], a = y(0), b = y'(0))$$

$$s^2 Y - \underbrace{y(0)}_a s - \underbrace{y'(0)}_b + 4(sY - \underbrace{y(0)}_a) + 4Y = 0$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 4)Y = as + 4a + b = a(s+2) + 2a + b$$

$$Y = \frac{a(s+2) + 2a + b}{(s+2)^2} = \frac{a}{s+2} + \frac{2a+b}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$= A \frac{1}{s+2} + B \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$(A=a, B=2a+b)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}f(t)](s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{at} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} f(t) dt = \mathcal{L}[f(t)](s-a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s-a)](t) = e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)](t)$$

$$y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{A}{s+2} - \frac{B}{(s+2)^2}\right](t)$$

$$= e^{-2t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{A}{s} - \frac{B}{s^2}\right](t)$$

$$= e^{-2t}(A + Bt)$$

$$t = \alpha \text{ 且 } \mathcal{L}$$

$$y = y(\alpha) = (A + B\alpha) e^{-2\alpha} //$$

$$6. \quad \mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 2) \quad \mathbf{b} = (-1, a, a)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot a + 2 \cdot a = 3a - 1$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a - 2a)\mathbf{i} + (-2 - a)\mathbf{j} + (a + 1)\mathbf{k}$$

$$= (-a, -(a+2), a+1)$$

$$7. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|tE - A|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-5 & 4 \\ 1 & t-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (t-5)(t-2) - 4 = t^2 - 7t + 10 - 4 = t^2 - 7t + 6$$

$$= (t-1)(t-6)$$

$t = 1, 6$: A の固有値

$$A\mathbf{v} = t\mathbf{v} = tE\mathbf{v}$$

$$(tE - A)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \quad (\mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{0})$$

$t = 1$ のとき

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x+y=0$$

$$y=-x$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=b$ のとき

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x-4y=0$$

$$x=4y$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 4y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \quad y &= x^2 + bx + c \\ &= \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}$$

$$(x, y) = \left(-\frac{b}{2}, -\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}\right)$$

$$y = f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$= (3x+1)(x+1)$$

$$x = -1, -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + 2 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{27} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$= \frac{-1 + 6 - 9 + 27}{27} = \frac{23}{27}$$

$$\left(-\frac{b}{2}, -\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}\right) = (-1, 1) \text{ or } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{23}{27}\right)$$

$(-1, 1)$ のとき

$$\frac{b}{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore b = 2$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{4 - 4c}{4} = 1$$

$$c - 1 = 1 \quad \therefore c = 2$$

$(-1, 1)$ のとき $b = 2, c = 2$

$(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{23}{27})$ のとき

$$\frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4} = \frac{23}{27}$$

$$4c - b^2 = \frac{23 \times 4}{27}$$

$$4c = \frac{23 \times 4}{27} + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$c = \frac{23}{27} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{26}{27}$$

$(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{23}{27})$ のとき $b = \frac{2}{3}, c = \frac{26}{27}$