

H25年度 東京海洋大学

I

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1}\times 2 \\ \textcircled{3}-\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{4}-\textcircled{1}}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -10 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}\times (-1)} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3}-\textcircled{1}\times 2}} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}\times (-1/3)} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}+\textcircled{2}\times 5} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -11/3 & -16/3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}\times (-3/11)} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}\times (-1/3)} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}\times (-1/11)} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{2}\times 2} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{3}\times 3} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4-48/11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}\times 11/11} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4/11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 16/11 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

(2) 拡大係数行列

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ を行基本変形可.}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{3}\times 3 \\ \textcircled{2}-\textcircled{3}\times 2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}+\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - z + 2u - v = 1 \\ y - z - u + 3v = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a - 2b + c + 1 \\ a + b - 3c + 1 \\ a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad (a, b, c \text{ は実数})$$

II

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ の固有方程式}$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 8 + 6 + 6(2-\lambda) - 4(5-\lambda) + 2(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10)(1-\lambda) + 14 + 12 - 6\lambda - 20 + 4\lambda + 2 - 2\lambda$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10 - \lambda^3 + 7\lambda^2 - 10\lambda - 4\lambda + 8$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 21\lambda + 18 \quad \leftarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ と } \lambda = 0 \text{ に } \lambda = 2 \text{ を因数に持つ}$$

$$= -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)$$

$$= -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \text{ より}$$

固有値は 2, 3

(1) 固有値 2

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{2}\times 3 \\ \textcircled{3}-\textcircled{2}\times 2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{3}\times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2y + z = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

よって固有値 2 に対応する固有ベクトルは

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \frac{a}{2} \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

(ii) 固有値 3

$$A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③}-② \times 3]{\text{①}-② \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{③} \leftrightarrow \text{②}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2z = 0 \\ -y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

よって固有値 3 に対応する固有ベクトルは.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b \\ b \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

III

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \frac{x^3+2}{x^3-1} dx &= \int \frac{2x^3-x^3+2}{x^3-1} dx = \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x^3-1} - \frac{2x^3-2}{x^3-1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x^3-1} - \frac{2(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x^3-1} - \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x^3-1} - \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3x^3}{x^3-1} - \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{(\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}})^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \log |x^3-1| - \log |x^2+x+1| + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\beta} \left(\frac{1+e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\beta} \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} [x - \log(1+e^x)]_0^{\beta} \\ &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \beta - \log(1+e^{\beta}) + \log 2 \\ &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \log e^{\beta} - \log(1+e^{\beta}) + \log 2 \\ &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{e^{\beta}}{1+e^{\beta}} + \log 2 \\ &= \log \frac{1}{1/e^{\beta} + 1} + \log 2 \\ &= \log 1 + \log 2 = \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

IV

$$f_x = 28x^3 - 16xy - 16x + 4y$$

$$f_y = -8x^2 + 4x + 4y$$

$$f_{xx} = 84x^2 - 16y - 16$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -16x + 4$$

$$f_{yy} = 4$$

極値をとる点. $\nabla f = 0$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 28x^3 - 16xy - 16x + 4y = 0 \\ f_y = -8x^2 + 4x + 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 7x^3 - 4xy - 4x + y = 0 \quad \dots ① \\ -2x^2 + x + y = 0 \quad \dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{より } y = 2x^2 - x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{に代入すると}$$

$$x(x-5)(x-1) = 0$$

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よって極値をとる点. は,

$$(x, y) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (5, 45)$$

$$\text{ヘッシアン} = H(x, y) \text{ は } \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

(i) $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ のとき

$$H(0, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} -16 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} < 0$$

(ii) $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ のとき

$$H(1, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} 84 - 16 - 16 & -16 + 4 \\ -16 + 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 52 & -12 \\ -12 & 4 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$f_{xx} = 52 > 0$$

(iii) $(x, y) = (5, 45)$ のとき

$$H(5, 45) = \begin{vmatrix} 84 \cdot 25 - 16 \cdot 45 - 16 & -16 \cdot 5 + 4 \\ -16 \cdot 5 + 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1364 & -76 \\ -76 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5456 - 5776 < 0$$

よって $f(x, y)$ は $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ で

$$\text{極小値 } f(1, 1) = -3 \text{ をとる.}$$

⑤

(1)
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \int_0^x x e^y dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 x [e^y]_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^2 x(e^x - 1) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (x e^x - x) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right]_0^2 + [x e^x]_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx \\ &= -2 + 2e^2 - [e^x]_0^2 \\ &= -2 + 2e^2 - e^2 + 1 \\ &= e^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$
Dは $E = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ である。

また、 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 y^2 dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{6} r^6\right]_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{64}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 4\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{8}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$