

1.2.1

$$Q(t) = \frac{E_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta_0)}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{-\omega E_0 \sin(\omega t - \delta_0)}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} = \frac{-\omega^2 E_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta_0)}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}$$

$$\therefore L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + C^{-1} Q$$

$$= E_0 \frac{(-\omega^2 L + C^{-1}) \cos(\omega t - \delta_0) - R\omega \sin(\omega t - \delta_0)}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}$$

$$= E_0 (-\cos \delta_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta_0) - \sin \delta_0 \sin(\omega t - \delta_0))$$

$$= E_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta_0 + \delta_0) = E_0 \cos \omega t. \quad //$$

$$\left(\cos \delta_0 = \frac{C^{-1} - L\omega^2}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}, \sin \delta_0 = \frac{R\omega}{\sqrt{(C^{-1} - L\omega^2)^2 + (R\omega)^2}} \right)$$

[向量 8.3.1 (2) 参照]

$$1.2.2. \quad k(t) = \frac{1}{v} \left(at + b + \frac{a}{v} + e^{vt} \left(vk_0 - \left(\frac{a}{v} + b \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = \frac{a}{v} + e^{vt} \left(vk_0 - \left(\frac{a}{v} + b \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dk}{dt} - vk = \frac{a}{v} + e^{vt} \left(vk_0 - \left(\frac{a}{v} + b \right) \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(at + b + \frac{a}{v} + e^{vt} \left(vk_0 - \left(\frac{a}{v} + b \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= - (at + b). //$$

$$2.2.1 \quad \cdot \quad x'' + (t+2)x' - t^3 x = e^t \quad \text{aufz}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -(t+2)x' + t^3 x + e^t \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ t^3 & -(t+2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} x_1' - 2x_1 - 3x_2 = e^t \\ x_2' + 4x_1 + 5x_2 = \cos t \end{cases} \quad \text{aufz}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1' = -\frac{1}{4}(x_2' + 5x_2 - \cos t)$$

$$\therefore x_1' = -\frac{1}{4}(x_2'' + 5x_2' + \sin t)$$

= 4x_2'' + 21x_2' + 5\sin t

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{4}(x_2'' + 5x_2' + \sin t) \\ & -\frac{2}{4}(x_2' + 5x_2 - \cos t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2'' + 7x_2' + 22x_2 = e^t$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}x_2'' - \frac{7}{4}x_2' - \frac{22}{4}x_2 = \frac{1}{4}\sin t - \frac{2}{4}\cos t + e^t$$

$$\therefore x_2'' + 7x_2' + 22x_2 = \sin t - 2\cos t + 4e^t$$

//

$$3.2.1 \quad e^{-x/t} = \log\left(\frac{1}{|t|}\right) - c$$

実数の範囲で解を考へるため、右辺 > 0 と仮定して
両辺の対数をとると

$$-\frac{x}{t} = \log \left| \log \frac{1}{|t|} - c \right|$$

$$\textcircled{(1)} \quad x(t) = -t \log \left| \log \frac{1}{|t|} - c \right|.$$

注 右辺 < 0 のときも、 $e^{\pi i} = -1$ に注意し複素数の範囲で

$$\text{対数をとると}, -\frac{x}{t} = \log \left| \log \frac{1}{|t|} - c \right| + \pi i \quad (\text{注意} C, 2)$$

$$\textcircled{(2)} \quad x(t) = -t \log \left| \log \frac{1}{|t|} - c \right| - \pi i t$$

と表せる。

$$3.3.1 (1) (t-1)^2 - 4(t-1)(x-2) - (x-2)^2 = C : (3.19)$$

$$= ((t-1) - 2(x-2))^2 - 4(x-2)^2 - (x-2)^2$$

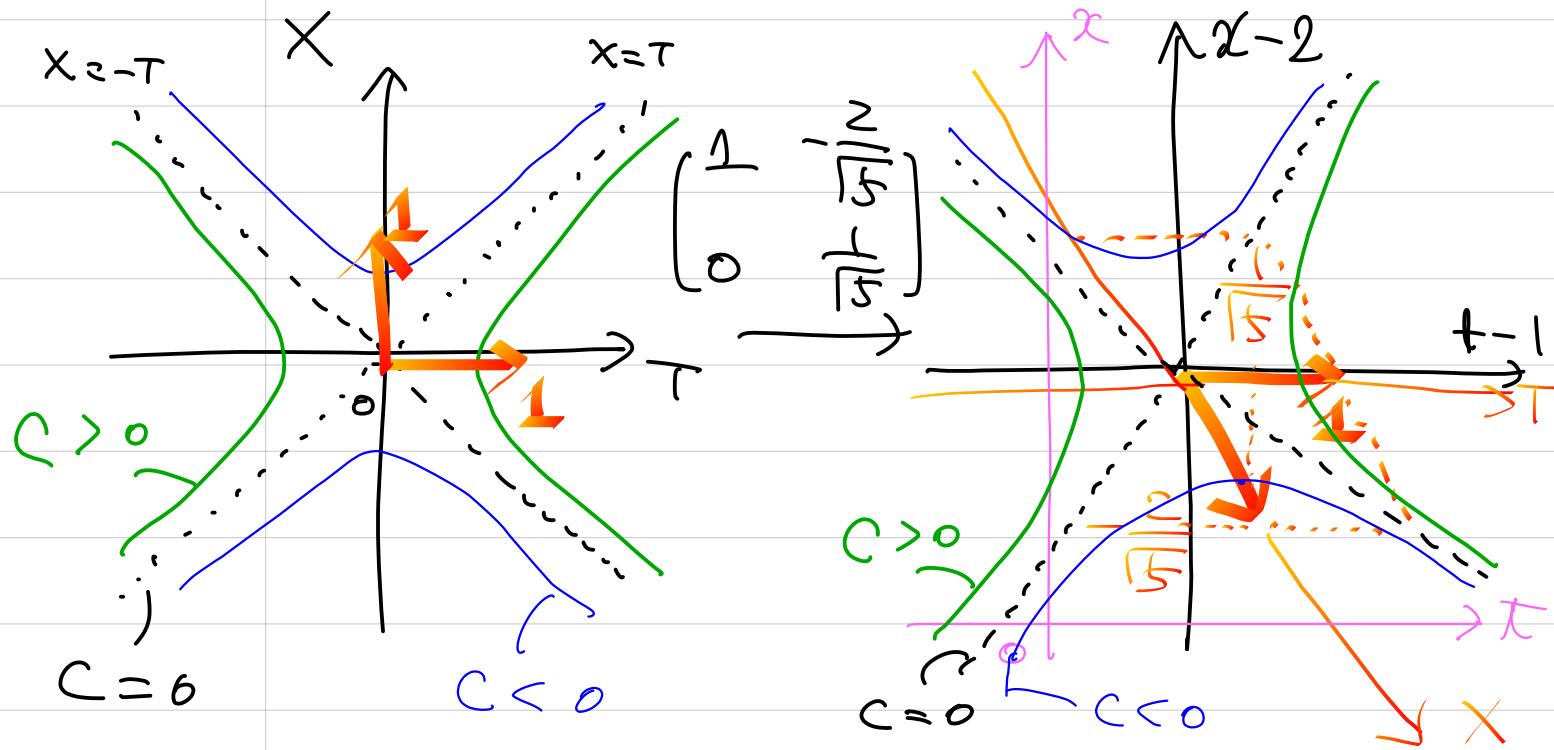
であるから, $k=2$, $\ell=\sqrt{5}$ である。

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} T \\ X \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t-1 \\ x-2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ なり}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t-1 \\ x-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} T \\ X \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T \\ X \end{pmatrix} \text{ である。}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T \\ X \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$T^2 - X^2 = C$ は C の符号により下図左のようであり,
これを変換するととて (t, x) 平面の解が得られる。



解法

$$3.1 \quad (1) \quad (1-t) \frac{dx}{dt} + (1-x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{1-x} + \frac{dt}{1-t} = 0$$

$$\therefore \log|1-x| + \log|1-t| = C \text{ (定数)}$$

$$\therefore (1-x)(1-t) = C_1 \quad (= \pm e^C, \text{ 定数})$$

$$(2) \quad x \frac{dx}{dt} + t = 0 \Leftrightarrow xdx + tdt = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2} = C \text{ (定数)}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = e^{t+x} \Leftrightarrow e^{-x} dx = e^t dt$$

$$\therefore -e^{-x} = e^t + C \text{ (定数)}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \cos(t-x) - \cos(t+x)$$
$$= \cos t \cos x + \sin t \sin x$$

$$-\cos t \cos x + \sin t \sin x = 2 \sin t \sin x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{\sin x} = 2 \sin t dt$$

$$T = \tan \frac{x}{2} \text{ とおき, } dT = (1+T^2) \frac{dx}{2},$$

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2T}{1+T^2}$$

$$= \frac{\tan'}{1+\tan^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \frac{2dT}{1+T^2} = \frac{dT}{T} = 2 \sin t dt$$

$$\therefore \log|T| = -2 \cos t + C \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{x}{2} = A e^{-2 \cos t} \quad (A = \pm e^C) \quad //$$

$$3.1(5) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{(1-x^2)\pi} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{\pi} dt$$

$$x = \sin \theta \quad (\Rightarrow \theta), \quad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos \theta} = d\theta$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} + C \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

$$\therefore x = \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{t^3} + C\right) //$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = x t e^{t^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = t e^{t^2} dt = e^{\frac{s}{2}} ds \quad (t^2 = s \text{とおく}, T.)$$

$$\therefore \log|x| = \frac{e^s}{2} + C \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

$$\therefore x = \pm e^C e^{e^{t^2/2}} = A e^{e^{t^2/2}} \quad (A \text{は定数}) //$$

$$3.2 (1) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t+x} = \frac{1}{1+y/x}. \quad y = \frac{x}{t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d(xy)}{dt} = y + x \frac{dy}{dt}, = \frac{1}{1+y}.$$

$$\therefore t \frac{dy}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{1+y} - y \right) = \frac{1-y-y^2}{1+y},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1+y}{-1+y+y^2} dy = \frac{dt}{-x}.$$

$$y^2+y-1 = \left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4} = \left(y+\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(y+\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y^2+y-1} = \frac{a}{y+\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + \frac{b}{y+\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$\left(\int(b-a)=1\right) \quad \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}a + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a \log \left| y + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right| + b \log \left| y + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right| = -\log|x| + C,$$

$$\left(y + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^a \left(y + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^b = A x \quad \begin{matrix} (C \text{ は定数}) \\ A = \pm e^C \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{x}{t} \text{ とお'clock}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{t+x}{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{t}, \quad T + x \frac{dT}{dx} = 1 + T^{-1}, \quad \frac{dT}{1+T-T} = \frac{dx}{x}.$$

とつながる直角の同じことをあります。

$$3.2 (2) \frac{dx}{dt} = \tan \frac{x}{t} + \frac{x}{t}. \quad y = x/t \text{ とおこく}, \\ x' = (ty)' = y + ty'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y + t \frac{dy}{dt} = \tan y + y \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{dt}{t}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{(\sin y)}{\sin y} dy \text{ となり}, \log |\sin y| = \log |t| + C.$$

$$\therefore \sin y = At \quad (A \text{ は定数}, \quad A = \pm e^C)$$

$$(3) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t+2x+1}{t-x-2} \cdot \begin{cases} t = \tau + \alpha & \text{とおくと} \\ x = \beta + \beta (\alpha, \beta \text{ は定数}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d\gamma}{d\tau} = \frac{\tau + 2\beta + (\alpha + 2\beta + 1)}{\tau - \beta + (\alpha - \beta - 2)}$$

$$= \frac{\tau + 2\beta}{\tau - \beta} : \begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta + 1 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = -1 \end{cases} \text{ とき}.$$

$$\gamma = \beta/\tau \text{ とおこくば$$

$$\gamma + \tau \frac{d\gamma}{d\tau} = \frac{1+2\gamma}{1-\gamma} \quad \therefore \frac{d\gamma}{d\tau} = \frac{1+\gamma-\gamma^2}{1-\gamma}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\tau}{\tau} = \frac{-1+\gamma}{-1-\gamma+\gamma^2} d\gamma = \frac{\gamma-1}{(\gamma-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4}} d\gamma$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{\gamma - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}} + \frac{b}{\gamma - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \right) d\gamma ; \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}a + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \log |\tau| = \log \left| \left(\gamma - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^a \left(\gamma - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^b \right| + C \quad (\Rightarrow a-b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$(a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \quad b = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}-1}{2}; \quad C \text{ は定数})$$

$$3.2(4) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t+x+3}{2t+2x+1} \quad = \frac{1}{2}(2t+2x) \text{ と } t+x$$

$$u = 2t+2x+1 \text{ とおこう}, \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 2+2\frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dt} - 1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{5}{2}}{u} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2u}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = 3 + \frac{5}{u}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow dt = \frac{du}{3 + \frac{5}{u}} = \frac{u du}{3u+5} = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{3u+5} \right) du$$

$$\therefore t+C = \frac{u}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \log \left| u + \frac{5}{3} \right| \quad (C \text{ は } \frac{u}{3} \text{ の})$$

$$Ae^t = e^{u/3} \cdot \left| u + \frac{5}{3} \right|^{-5/9}$$

$$\therefore Ae^{t - \frac{u}{3}} = \left| 2t+2x+\frac{8}{3} \right|^{-5/9}$$

$$= Ae^{\frac{t}{3} - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{8}{3}}.$$

$$3.2(5) \quad t \frac{dx}{dt} = x + \sqrt{t^2 + x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{t}\right)^2} \quad \text{とおいて} \quad y = \frac{x}{t} \quad \text{とおいて}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y + t \frac{dy}{dt} = y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \frac{dt}{t}.$$

--- (*)

$$\therefore \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \log(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) \quad \text{左辺を積分}$$

$$\log(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) = \log(t) + C$$

$$\therefore y + \sqrt{1+y^2} = At \quad (A \text{は定数}; A = \pm e^C)$$

$$\therefore 1+y^2 = (At-y)^2,$$

$$\therefore A^2t^2 - 2Aty - 1 = A^2t^2 - 2Ax - 1 = 0,$$

$$x = \frac{A^2t^2 - 1}{2A} \quad //$$

$$\text{check } t \frac{dx}{dt} = At^2;$$

$$\sqrt{t^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{t^2 + \left(\frac{A^2t^2 - 1}{2A}\right)^2 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2A}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{At^2 + 1}{2A}\right)^2}$$

$$\therefore x + \sqrt{t^2 + x^2} = \frac{A^2t^2 - 1}{2A} + \frac{At^2 + 1}{2A} = At^2. \quad (\text{OK})$$

$$\text{(*) } y = \frac{e^s - e^{-s}}{2} \quad \text{とおいて} \quad t \text{を} s \text{に替える。}$$

$$\left[\sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{e^s + e^{-s}}{2} = \frac{dy}{ds} \quad \text{より}, \quad \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = ds. \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.2(6) \quad & \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2tx}{t^2 - x^2} = \frac{2y}{1-y^2} \quad (y = \frac{x}{t}), \\
 & = y + t \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \text{∴ } t \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2y}{1-y^2} - y. \\
 \frac{dt}{t} & = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{2y}{1-y^2} - y} = \frac{(1-y^2) dy}{2y - y(1-y^2)} \\
 & = \frac{1-y^2}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{2-(1-y^2)} = \frac{2-(1+y^2)}{(1+y^2)} \frac{dy}{y} \\
 & = \left(\frac{2}{y(1+y^2)} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{2y}{1+y^2} \right) dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \log|x| + C = \log|y| - \log|1+y^2| = \log\left|\frac{y}{1+y^2}\right|,$$

$$\frac{y}{1+y^2} = At \quad (A = \pm e^C, \text{ 定数}).$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{t^2+x^2} = A, \quad x^2+t^2 - \frac{x}{A} = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(x - \frac{1}{2A}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4A^2} - t^2 \quad \text{or } x = B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - t^2} //$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad \left(x - B\right)^2 = B^2 - t^2 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2tx}{t^2-x^2}$$

$$x^2 - 2Bx + t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x\alpha' - 2Bx' + 2t = 0$$

$$\therefore x'(x-B) + t = 0,$$

$$x' = \frac{-t}{x-B} = \frac{+2tx}{-2x(x-B)} = \frac{2tx}{2xB-2x^2}$$

$$2xB - x^2 = t^2 \quad \text{であるから, OK. //}$$

向を修正 ↓(2項目の分子が逆)

$$3.2(7) \quad \frac{d\chi}{dt} = 1 + \frac{\chi}{t} + \left(\frac{\chi}{t}\right)^2; \quad y = \frac{\chi}{t} \text{ とおき}$$

$$y + t \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + y + y^2, \quad t \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + y^2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{dy}{1+y^2}.$$

$$y = \tan u \quad (= \text{左}), \quad \frac{dy}{du} = 1 + \tan^2 u = 1 + y^2$$

左あるから $\frac{dy}{1+y^2} = du$ となり、積分して

$$\log|t| + C = u = \tan^{-1} y \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$\therefore y = \tan(\log|t| + C) \quad //$$

$$3.3 (1) (1-x)(1-t) = C, \text{定数}$$

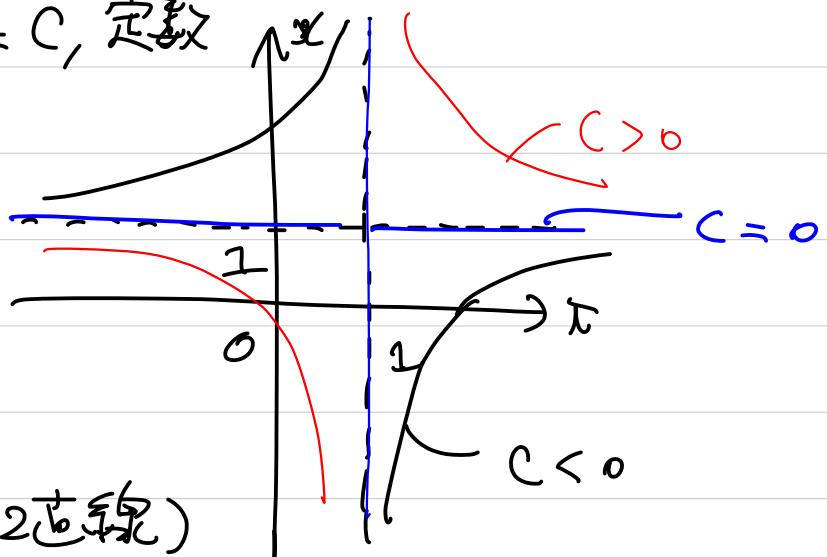
$t \neq 1$ のとき

$$x-1 = \frac{C}{t-1}$$

"あり", $C \neq 0$ のときは

これは双曲線.

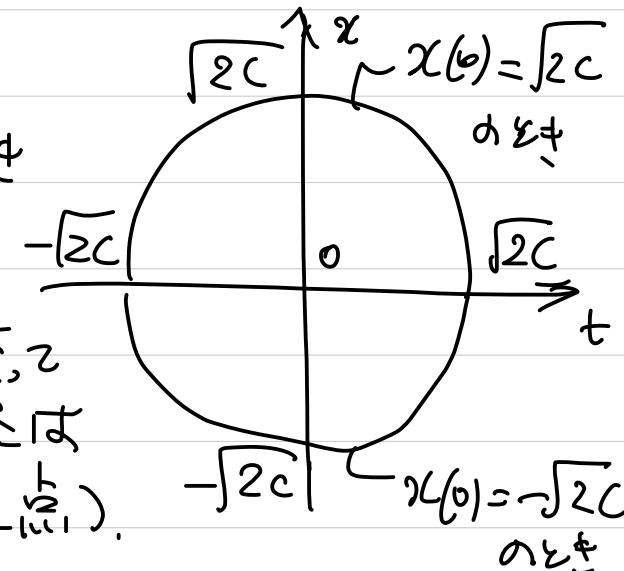
($C=0$ のときは交わる2直線)



$$(2) \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2} = C (\text{定数}).$$

実数値の $x(t)$ は $C \geq 0$ のとき

$$-\sqrt{2C} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2C}$$



$$(3) -e^{-x} = e^t + C (\text{定数}) \text{より}$$

$$x = -\log(-C - e^t)$$

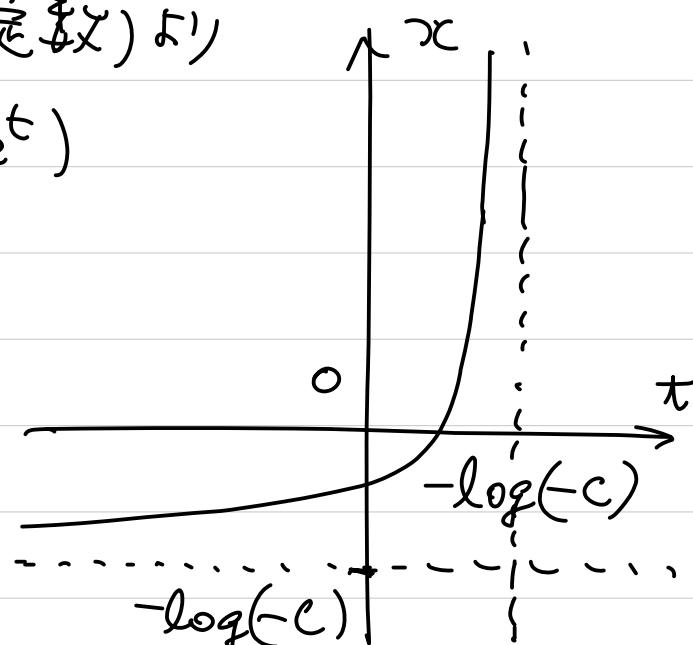
実数値の $x(t)$ は、

$$-C - e^t > 0$$

より、 $C < 0$ のときの x

$$t < \log(-C)$$

"定義域".



4章

4.2.1 (1) $x' + x = tx^3$, x^{-3} で除ると,
 $\frac{x'}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} - t \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{-2}(x^{-2})' + x^{-2} = t$.

$u = x^{-2}$ とおいて, $-\frac{u'}{2} + u = t$ である。——(*)

定数変化法を用いる。

まず $-\frac{u'}{2} + u = 0$ の解は t , $u = Ce^{2t}$ (C は定数)。

次に $u = C(t)e^{2t}$ で (*) に代入すると

$$-\frac{1}{2}(C'e^{2t} + 2Ce^{2t}) + Ce^{2t} = t \quad \text{∴ } C' = -2te^{-2t}$$

$$\text{∴ } C(t) = \int^t -2se^{-2s} ds = te^{-2t} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} + C$$

$$\text{∴ } u = C(t)e^{2t} = t + \frac{1}{2} + Ce^{2t} (\text{C は定数})$$

$$\text{∴ } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t + \frac{1}{2} + Ce^{2t}}}.$$

(2) $2t\dot{x} + x = -3t^2x^2$. 両辺に x^{-2} を乗じて $u = \frac{1}{x}$ とおき、

$$2t \frac{x'}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} = -3t^2 \Leftrightarrow -2tu' + u = -3t^2.$$

定数変化法を用います。

$$-2tu' + u = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 2tu, \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{1}{2t} \text{ と解くと}$$

$$\log u = \frac{1}{2} \log t + \text{定数} \quad \therefore u = C t^{1/2} \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

$$\text{よって}, u = C(t)t^{1/2} \rightarrow -2tu' + u = -3t^2 \text{ と解くと} \\ \Leftrightarrow -2t(C't^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}Ct^{-1/2}) + Ct^{1/2} = -3t^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C'(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore C(t) = t^{3/2} + C \quad (C \text{は定数}),$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{C(t)t^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{t^2 + Ct^{-1/2}}.$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad (x^{-1})' = 2t + C t^{-1/2}$$

$$+) \underline{-2t \quad x^{-1} = -\frac{t}{2} - \frac{C}{2} t^{-1/2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}t^{1/2} //.$$

高木

$$4.1 \quad (1) \quad t\dot{x} + x = t(1-t^3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t\dot{x})' = t(1-t^3) = t - t^4$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t\dot{x}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^5}{5} + C \quad (C \text{は定数}),$$

$$x(t) = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{t^4}{5} + \frac{C}{t} \quad //$$

$$(2) \quad \dot{x} - x = \cos t. \quad \text{定数倍法を用いる。}$$

$$\text{まず}, \quad \dot{x} - x = 0 \quad \text{の解} \text{は} \quad x = C e^t \quad (C \text{は定数}),$$

$$\text{次に} \quad \dot{x}(t) = C(t) e^t \quad \text{とす} \text{れば}$$

$$\dot{x} - x = C' e^t = \cos t \quad \textcircled{2} \quad C(t) = e^{-t} \cos t.$$

この積分する

$$C(t) = e^{-t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \right) + C \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} \cos t + C e^t. \quad //$$

check

$$(e^{-t} (a \cos t + b \sin t))'$$

$$= -e^{-t} (a \cos t + b \sin t) + e^{-t} (-a \sin t + b \cos t)$$

$$= ((b-a) \cos t - (a+b) \sin t) e^{-t}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{cases} b-a=1 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{cases} a=-\frac{1}{2}, \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$4.1 (3) t^2x' + (1-2t)x = t^2. \quad (x)$$

$$t^2x' + (1-2t)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x'}{x} = \frac{2t-1}{t^2} = \frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow x(t) &= e^{2\log t + t^{-1}} \cdot C \\ &= t^2 e^{t^{-1}} \cdot C \quad (C \text{ は定数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma: i''x(t) = t^2 e^{1/t} C(t) \text{ とおこと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= (t^2 e^{1/t})' C(t) + t^2 e^{1/t} C'(t) \\ &= t^2 e^{1/t} \left(\left(\frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) C(t) + C'(t) \right) \\ &= \frac{2t-1}{t^2} x(t) + t^2 e^{1/t} C'(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(x), x' = \frac{2t-1}{t^2} x + 1 \quad i'' \text{ あるべき}$$

$$t^2 e^{1/t} C'(t) = 1 \quad \therefore C'(t) = \frac{e^{-1/t}}{t^2}$$

$$\therefore C(t) = e^{-1/t} + \text{定数}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = t^2 e^{1/t} (e^{-1/t} + \text{定数})$$

$$= t^2 + C t^2 e^{1/t} \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

//

$$4.1 (4) \quad x' + 2x \tan t = \sin t,$$

$$\text{左} \quad x' + 2x \tan t = 0 \Leftrightarrow x' + 2x \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{2x} = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt \quad \text{つまり, この通り}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log x(t) = \log |\cos t| + C \quad \therefore x(t) = A \cos^2 t$$

$$\text{つまり} (C \text{は定数}, A = \pm e^C). \quad x(t) = A(t) \cos^2 t \quad (\text{つまり})$$

$$\begin{matrix} A' \cos^2 \\ + A(2\cos(-\sin)) \end{matrix} \rightarrow$$

$$+ 2A \sin \cos \\ = \sin t.$$

$$x' + 2x \tan t = \sin t \quad (\Rightarrow A'(t) \cos^2 t = \sin t)$$

$$\therefore A(t) = \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{\cos t} + C$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \cos t + C \cos^2 t. \quad (C \text{は定数}).$$

check

$$x' = -\sin t - 2C \sin t \cos t$$

$$+ 2x \tan t = 2 \sin t + 2C \sin t \cos t$$

$$x' + 2x \tan t = \sin t. //$$

$$4.2 (1) \quad t x' + x = x^2 \log t.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t \frac{x'}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} = \log t. \quad u = \frac{1}{x} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -t u' + u = \log t \quad \text{である}$$

$$-t u' + u = 0 \text{ のとき, } u = C t \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$u(t) = C(t) \cdot t \text{ とすれば}$$

$$-t u' + u = \log t \quad (\Rightarrow -t^2 C'(t) = \log t)$$

$$\therefore C(t) = - \int^t \frac{\log t}{t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\log t}{t} - \int \frac{(\log t)'}{t} dt = \frac{\log t}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + C.$$

$$\therefore u(t) = C(t) \cdot t = \log t + 1 + Ct$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{1 + \log t + Ct} \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad t(x^{-1})' = tu' = t\left(\frac{1}{t} + C\right) = 1 + C,$$

$$-\underline{x^{-1}} = 1 + \log t + Ct.$$

$$tu' - u = -\log t. \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$4.2(2) \quad tx' + x = t\sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow t - \frac{x'}{x^{1/2}} + x^{1/2} = t.$$

$$u = x^{1/2} \text{ とおこし } u' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x'}{x^{1/2}}, \quad 2u't + u = t,$$

$$2u't + u = 0 \text{ とおこし}, \quad \log u = \int \frac{dt}{-2t} = -\frac{1}{2} \log t + C$$

$$\therefore u = A e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log t} = A t^{-1/2} \quad (A = \pm e^C, \quad C \text{は定数})$$

$$u = A(t) t^{-1/2} \text{ とおこし} \quad u' = A' t^{-1/2} - \frac{1}{2} A t^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{-2t} = \frac{u'}{u} \quad 2u't + u = t \quad + 2 \frac{u}{-2t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} A t^{-3/2}}{A' t^{-1/2}}$$

$$\therefore A'(t) \cdot 2t^{-1/2} = t \quad \therefore A'(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^{1/2}$$

$$\therefore A(t) = \frac{1}{3} t^{3/2} + C. \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

$$\therefore x(t) = u^2 = (A(t)t^{-1/2})^2 = \left(\frac{t}{3} + \frac{C}{t}\right)^2$$

check

$$x' = 2 \left(\frac{t}{3} + \frac{C}{t} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{C}{t^2} \right)$$

$$x' = \left(\frac{t}{3} + \frac{C}{t} \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{C}{t^3} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{t}{3} + \frac{C}{t} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{t} = \boxed{tx}$$

OK.

4.3

$$\begin{aligned} x' + x^2 &= R(t) \\ \underline{x'_1 + x_1^2 = R(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x - x_1 \quad (x = x_1 + y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (x - x_1)' + (x^2 - x_1^2) = y' + y(x + x_1) \\ &= y' + y(2x_1 + y) = y' + 2x_1 y + y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$4.4 (1) \quad x' + x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0.$$

$$x_1 = k \left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4k}}{2} \right) \text{ とあると } k^2 + 3k + 2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} k = -1 \\ k = -2 \end{cases}$$

4.3と[3]を用いて、 $x = k + y$ ($k = -1, -2$) とすると

$$y' + (k+1+y)(k+2+y) = y' + (2k+3)y + y^2 = 0.$$

$$u = \frac{1}{y} \text{ とおこう} \Leftrightarrow -u' + (2k+3)u = -1$$

$$u = C(t) e^{(2k+3)t} \text{ とおき} \Leftrightarrow -C'(t) e^{(2k+3)t} = -1$$

$$\therefore C(t) = \frac{e^{-(2k+3)t}}{-(2k+3)} + C \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$\therefore x(t) = k + \left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right)^{-1}$$

($k = -1, -2$; C は定数) //

$$\text{check } x' = -(2k+3) C e^{(2k+3)t} \cdot \left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right)^{-2}$$

$$(x+1)(x+2) = \left(k+1 + \left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right)^{-1} \right) \left(k+2 + \left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right)^{-1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(2k+3) \left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right) + 1}{\left(C e^{(2k+3)t} - \frac{1}{2k+3} \right)^2}$$

$$+ \underline{\underline{x' + (x+1)(x+2) = 0.}}$$

$$44(2) \quad x' + e^t x^2 + x = e^{-t}$$

$$x_1 = e^{-t} \text{ は } -e^{-t} + e^{-t} \cdot e^{-2t} + e^{-t} = e^{-t} \text{ で, 解}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + y \text{ とすれば } x' + e^t x^2 + x = e^{-t} \\ &\rightarrow \underline{x_1' + e^t x_1^2 + x_1 = e^{-t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$y' + e^t y(x+x_1) + y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' + e^t(2x_1 + y) y + y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-t} y' + (2x_1 + e^{-t}) y = -y^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-t} u' - 3e^{-t} u = 1 \quad : u = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$u' - 3u = 0 \text{ と } 3u = C e^{3t} \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

$$\therefore u = C(t) e^{3t} \text{ とすと}$$

$$e^{-t}(C'e^{3t} + 3Ce^{3t}) - 3e^{-t} \cdot Ce^{3t} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C'(t) = e^{-2t} \quad \therefore C(t) = \frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} + C.$$

$$\therefore u(t) = e^{3t} \left(\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} + C \right) = y(t)$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{-t} + \frac{1}{e^{3t} \left(\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} + C \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^t} \left(1 + \frac{1}{C e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

① //

2

$$\text{check } x(t) = e^{-t} + \frac{1}{e^{3t} \left(\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} + C \right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xe^t = 1 + \frac{1}{Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2}$$

?

$$\Rightarrow x' + e^t x^2 + x = e^{-t}$$

$$\cdot (xe^t)' = x'e^t + xe^t = \frac{-2Ce^{2t}}{(Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2)^2}$$

∴

$$(x' + x)e^t + (xe^t)^2 (= 1 ?)$$

$$= \frac{-2Ce^{2t}}{(Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2)^2} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{-2Ce^{2t} + 1 + 2(Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2)}{(Ce^{2t} - \gamma_2)^2} + 1 = 1$$

OK

$$4.5 \quad t^2 y' + t^2 x^2 - 2 = 0.$$

$$(1) x_1 = \frac{-1}{t} \text{ 代入, } t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} + t^2 \frac{1}{t^2} - 2 = 0 \text{ 成立. //}$$

$$(2) y = x - x_1 = x + \frac{1}{t}; \quad t^2 y' + t^2 x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\underline{- \quad t^2 y' + t^2 x^2 - 2 = 0}$$

$$t^2 y' + t^2 y(x + x_1) = 0$$

$$= t^2 y' + t^2 y(2x_1 + y)$$

$$\therefore t^2 y' + 2x_1 t^2 y + t^2 y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y' + y^2 - \frac{2y}{t} = 0 //$$

$$(3) y = \frac{u'}{u} \text{ 代入, } \frac{u''}{u} - \frac{u'^2}{u^2} + \left(\frac{u'}{u}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{t} \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\therefore u'' = \frac{2}{t} u', \quad \frac{u''}{u'} = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$\therefore \log u' = 2 \log(t+1) + C$$

$$u' = At^2, \quad u = \frac{A}{3}t^3 + B.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x = y - \frac{1}{t} &= \frac{At^2}{\frac{A}{3}t^3 + B} - \frac{1}{t} \\ &= \frac{t^2}{t^3/3 + C} - \frac{1}{t} \quad (C = \frac{B}{A}, \text{ 常数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad g(t) = \frac{t^2}{t^3/3 + C} - \frac{1}{t} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} t^2 x' + t^2 x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x' = \frac{2t}{t^3/3 + C} - \frac{t^2 \cdot t^2}{(t^3/3 + C)^2} + \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t(t^3/3 + C) - t^4}{(t^3/3 + C)^2} + \frac{1}{t^2},$$

$$x^2 = \frac{t^4}{(t^3/3 + C)^2} - \frac{2t}{t^3/3 + C} + \frac{1}{t^2}.$$

)

$$\therefore x' + x^2 = \frac{2}{t^2} . //$$

$$5.1.1.(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \Leftrightarrow xdx = -ydy$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = C.$$

$$(2) y/x = u \text{ とおき, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(xu) = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\therefore u + x \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{u} \Leftrightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = -u - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{du}{u + \frac{1}{u}} = -\frac{udu}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{u + \frac{1}{u}} = -\frac{dx}{x} //$$

$$(3) u = \tan \theta \text{ とおき } du = (\tan \theta) d\theta = (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{u + \frac{1}{u}} = \frac{u}{u^2 + 1} \frac{du}{d\theta} d\theta = \frac{u}{u^2 + 1} (1 + u^2) d\theta$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta d\theta = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{(\cos \theta)}{\cos \theta} d\theta \quad \therefore \log |\cos \theta| = \log |x| + C.$$

$$\therefore x = A \cos \theta \quad (A = \pm e^C, \theta \neq k\pi)$$

$$\text{このとき, } y = xu = A \cos \theta \cdot \tan \theta = A \sin \theta. //$$

$$\text{Q11) } \frac{udu}{u^2 + 1} = \frac{d(u^2 + 1)}{2(u^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} d \log(u^2 + 1)$$

$$\therefore \log \sqrt{u^2 + 1} = -\log |x| + C \quad (C_1 \text{ は定数})$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + 1} = Ax^{-1} \quad (A = \pm e^C)$$

$$\therefore \frac{u^2}{x^2} + 1 = A^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \therefore x^2 + y^2 = A^2$$

$$5.2, 1, (5.9) : x^2 + y^4 - y^x = C \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

x^2 の 2 次方程式と見なす

$$(x^2 y^{3/2} + \frac{1}{2} y^{-3/2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} y^{-3} - y^x = C$$

$$\therefore x^2 y^{3/2} = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-3/2} \pm \sqrt{C + \frac{1}{4} y^3 + y^x}$$

$$x^2 y^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{C y^3 + \frac{1}{4} + y^x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{y^3 (C + y^x) + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{y^3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{y^3 (C + y^x) + \frac{1}{4}} \right).$$

実数 C について、 $y > 0$ で $C + y^x > 0$ としておけば、

$$\sqrt{y^3 (C + y^x) + \frac{1}{4}} > \frac{1}{2}. \quad (\because 2, \sqrt{3} > 0)$$

$x = \sqrt{y^3 (C + y^x) + \frac{1}{4}}$ も実数となる。したがって (5.9) を満たす

(x, y) は全 $C \geq 0$ で存在する。

$$5.2.2. \quad F(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = C \quad (\text{定数}) \quad \text{おとづ}$$

$$(1) \quad dF = 0 \quad \therefore xdx - ydy = 0 \quad -(*)$$

$$\therefore y \frac{dy}{dx} = x, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$(*) \text{ たり } \int x dx = \int y dy \quad z' \text{ あるか}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{y^2}{2} + k \quad (k \text{ は定数}) \quad \text{を得る。}$$

$$(2) \quad u = y/x \text{ とおこう}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\therefore x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} - u \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{u - 1/u} = \frac{dx}{x}.$$

$$u = \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t} \text{ とおこう}, \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 1 - \frac{\sinh^2 t}{\cosh^2 t} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 t},$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{u - 1/u} = \frac{\frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sinh^2 t}{\cosh^2 t}\right) dt}{1 - \frac{\sinh^2 t}{\cosh^2 t}} = \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t} dt$$

$$\therefore \text{左辺} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{たり}, \quad \log|x| = \log|\cosh t| + A$$

$$(3) \quad x = k \cosh t \quad (k = \pm e^A, \text{ 定数})$$

$$\text{左辺}, \quad y = ux = \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t} \cdot k \cosh t = k \sinh t$$

$$\cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{右辺}, \quad x^2 - y^2 = C \quad (\text{定数}) \quad \text{左辺} //$$

注 ($C < 0$ のとき) $C = k^2$ または z^2 k を実数に限ると $C \geq 0$ 。

(2) の解について A は一筋に複素数も許さないため,

$x^2 - y^2 = C$ (C は複数の定数) が得られる。

5.3.1 (1) $(x^2 - y)dx + (y^2 - x)dy = 0$ について、完全微分

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 - y) = -1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2 - x) \text{ すなはち} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2 - x) = -1.$$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (s^2 - y) ds + \int_{y_0}^y (t^2 - x_0) dt \quad (x, y)$$

$$= \left[\frac{s^3}{3} - sy \right]_{s=x_0}^x + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - x_0 t \right]_{t=y_0}^y \quad (x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{x^3 - x_0^3}{3} - (x - x_0)y \right\} + \left\{ \frac{y^3 - y_0^3}{3} - x_0(y - y_0) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 + y^3}{3} - \frac{x_0^3 + y_0^3}{3} - (xy - x_0 y_0) = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{3} - xy + \text{定数}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3 + y^3}{3} - xy = C. \quad (C \text{ は定数})$$

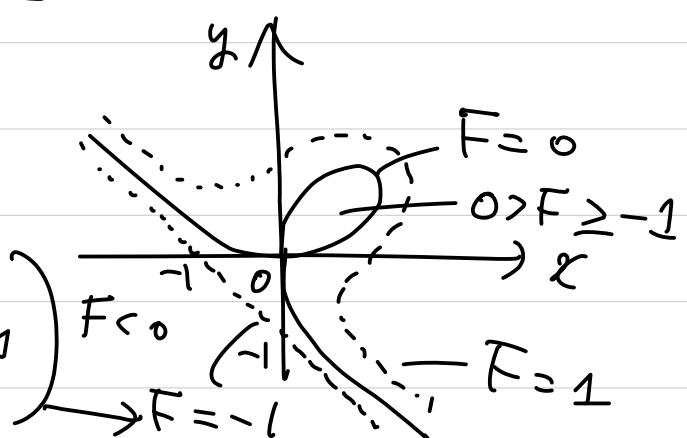
$$(2) (x, y) = \left(\frac{3t}{1+t^3}, \frac{3t^2}{1+t^3} \right) \quad (t \text{ は実数}) \text{ のとき}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 27 \frac{t^3 + t^6}{(1+t^3)^3} - 3 \frac{3t \cdot 3t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} = 0$$

であるから、 $C = 0$ の

解曲線をとる。

$$\begin{cases} x+y=-1 \\ x^3+y^3-3xy = -(x^2-xy+y^2)-3xy \\ = -x^2-(1+x)^2+2x(1+x) = -1 \end{cases}$$



章末5

$$5.1 (1) (\cos y + y \cos x) dx + (\sin x - x \sin y) dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\cos y + y \cos x) = -\sin y + \cos x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\sin x - x \sin y)$$

より、完全微分式である。

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (\cos y + y \cos s) ds + \int_{y_0}^y (\sin x_0 - s \sin t) dt \\ &= \underbrace{(x-x_0) \cos y}_{\text{この}} + \underbrace{y \left(\sin x - \sin x_0 \right)}_{\text{この}} + \underbrace{\left(y-y_0 \right) \sin x_0}_{\text{この}} + \underbrace{x_0 \left(\cos y - \cos y_0 \right)}_{(x, y)} \\ &= (x \cos y + y \sin x) - (x_0 \cos y_0 - y_0 \sin x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x \cos y + y \sin x = C \quad (C \text{は定数}) \neq (x_0, y_0)$$

$$(2) (2e^{2x}y - 4x) dx + e^{2x} dy = 0. \text{ 完全性は}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2e^{2x}y - 4x) = 2e^{2x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^{2x}) \text{ より。解を求める}$$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (2e^{2s}y - 4s) ds + \int_{y_0}^y e^{2x_0} dt$$

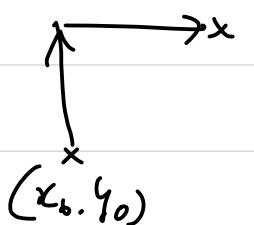
$$= (e^{2x} - e^{2x_0}) y - 2(x^2 - x_0^2) + \underbrace{e^{2x_0}(y - y_0)}_{\text{この}}$$

$$= (e^{2x}y - 2x^2) - (e^{2x_0}y_0 - 2x_0^2)$$

$$\therefore e^{2x}y - 2x^2 = C \quad (C \text{は定数}),$$

$$5.1(3) \quad \frac{2x}{y}dx + \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy = 0.$$

完全微分式, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{2x}{y}\right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)$ すなはち解

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{2s}{y} ds + \int_{y_0}^y \left(1 - \frac{x_0^2}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{y} + (y - y_0) + x_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y_0}\right) \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\frac{y^2 + y_0^2}{y} + y - y_0\right)}_{\text{左}} - \underbrace{\left(\frac{x_0^2}{y_0} + y_0\right)}_{\text{右}}, \quad \frac{x^2}{y} + y = C \quad (\text{定数}), \end{aligned}$$


$$(4) \quad (4x - 5y + 6)dx - (5x + 3y - 11)dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(4x - 5y + 6) = -5 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-5x - 3y + 11) \rightarrow \text{完全}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (4s - 5y + 6) ds - \int_{y_0}^y (5x_0 + 3t - 11) dt \\ &= 2(x^2 - x_0^2) + (-5y + 6)(x - x_0) - (5x_0 - 11)(y - y_0) + \frac{3}{2}(y^2 - y_0^2) \\ &= 2x^2 + (-5y + 6)x + 11y + \frac{3}{2}y^2 \\ &\quad - 2x_0^2 - (-5y + 6)x_0 + \underbrace{(5x_0 - 11)y_0}_{\text{左}} - \underbrace{5x_0y - \frac{3}{2}y_0^2}_{\text{右}} \\ &= 2x^2 + (-5y + 6)x + 11y + \frac{3}{2}y^2 \\ &\quad - 2x_0^2 - \underbrace{(-5y_0 + 6)x_0}_{\text{左}} - 11y_0 - \frac{3}{2}y_0^2 \quad \text{左と右}, \end{aligned}$$

$$2x^2 + (-5y + 6)x + 11y + \frac{3}{2}y^2 = C \quad (\text{定数}) \quad \text{解},$$

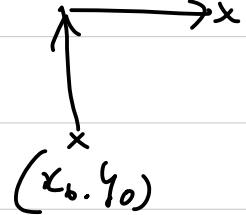
$$\left[\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 5xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + (6x + 11y) = C. \right]$$

$$5.1(5) \quad (y+3x)dx+x dy=0. \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y+3x)=1=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}x \text{ は全}$$

角解法

(x, y)

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (y+3s) ds + \int_{y_0}^y x_0 dt \\ &= \underbrace{(x-x_0)y}_{\text{左}} + 3 \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{2} + \underbrace{x_0(y-y_0)}_{\text{右}} \\ &= \left(xy + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right) - \left(x_0y_0 + \frac{3}{2}x_0^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{より}, \quad xy + \frac{3}{2}x^2 = C, \quad (C \text{ は定数}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = \frac{C}{x} - \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$(6) \quad x(x+2y)dx + (x^2 - y^2)dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x(x+2y)) = 2x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 - y^2) \text{ より, 完全. 角解法, }$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x s(s+2y)ds + \int_{y_0}^y (x_0^2 - t^2)dt \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{x^3 - x_0^3}{3}}_{\text{左}} + \underbrace{(x^2 - x_0^2)y}_{\text{右}} + x_0^2(y - y_0) - \frac{y^3 - y_0^3}{3} \\ &= \left(\frac{x^3 - y^3}{3} + x^2y \right) - \left(\frac{x_0^3 - y_0^3}{3} + x_0^2y_0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{より}, \quad \frac{x^3 - y^3}{3} + x^2y = C \quad (C \text{ は定数}),$$

$$5.1(7) \quad \frac{2xy+1}{y}dx + \frac{y-x}{y^2}dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{2xy+1}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{y-x}{y^2}\right) \text{ より, 完全.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{2sy+1}{y}ds + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{t-x_0}{t^2}dt \\ &= (y^2 - x_0^2) + \frac{x-x_0}{y} + [\log t]_{y_0}^y + x_0\left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y_0}\right) \\ &= \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{y} + \log y\right) - \left(x_0^2 + \frac{x_0}{y_0} + \log y_0\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よる, 解は } x^2 + \frac{x}{y} + \log y = C \quad (C \text{ は定数}). \quad //$$

5.2

$$(1) dF = \frac{1}{2} R^{-\frac{1}{2}} dR = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{R}} (x dx + y dy) = \frac{x dx + y dy}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$(R = r^2)$$

$$(2) r^\alpha dF = \frac{r^{\alpha-1}}{2} (x dx + y dy) \text{ すこ}, \begin{cases} P = \frac{r^{\alpha-1}}{2} x = \frac{\alpha}{2} R^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} \\ Q = \frac{r^{\alpha-1}}{2} y = \frac{y}{2} R^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \cdot R_y R^{\frac{\alpha-3}{2}} = \alpha y \frac{\alpha-1}{2} R^{\frac{\alpha-3}{2}} \\ Q_x = \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \cdot R_x R^{\frac{\alpha-3}{2}} = \alpha y \frac{\alpha-1}{2} R^{\frac{\alpha-3}{2}} .$$

$$(3) r^\alpha dF \left[= R^{\alpha/2} dF = \frac{1}{2} R^{\alpha-1/2} dR = \frac{1}{2} d(R^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}) \right]$$

$$r^\alpha dr = \frac{d(r^{\alpha+1})}{\alpha+1} = d\left(\frac{r^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \quad \therefore G = \frac{r^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} .$$

6 章

6.1.1 (1) $\frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q}$ が x のみによるととき、 λ を求める。

$$\lambda(y) = \exp\left(\int^y \frac{P_y - Q_x(s, y)}{Q} ds\right) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \lambda_2 P + \lambda P_y \\ & = \lambda_x Q + \lambda Q_x. \end{aligned}$$

(仮定より) $\lambda_y = 0$ とする、 $\lambda P_y = \lambda_x Q + \lambda Q_x$ となる。

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_x = (\lambda P_y - \lambda Q_x)/Q \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda} = \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q}.$$

λ の定義より、 $\frac{d}{dx}(\log \lambda) = \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q}$ (x, y はあるので) OK. //

→ (2) $\frac{P_y - Q_x}{P}$ が y のみによるととき、 λ を求める。

$$\lambda(y) = \exp\left(\int^y \frac{P_y - Q_x(x, t)}{-P} dt\right) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \lambda_2 P + \lambda P_y \\ & = \lambda_x Q + \lambda Q_x. \end{aligned}$$

○(仮定より) $\lambda_x = 0$ とする、 $\lambda_y P + \lambda P_y = \lambda Q_x$ となる。

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_y = \frac{\lambda Q_x - \lambda P_y}{P} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda} = \frac{Q_x - P_y}{P}.$$

$$\therefore \log \lambda(y) = \int^y \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda} dy = \int^y \frac{Q_x - P_y(x, t)}{P} dt,$$

$$\lambda(y) = \exp\left(\int^y \frac{Q_x - P_y}{P}(x, t) dt\right). //$$

$$\left[= \exp\left(\int^y \frac{-1}{P(x, t)} \left(\frac{\partial P(x, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial Q(x, t)}{\partial x} \right) dt\right) \right]$$

問題文を
正しく
読み取
る

（1）

（2）

（3）

→

$$6.2.1. \begin{cases} e^t P(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = P(x, y) \\ e^{-t} Q(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = Q(x, y) \end{cases} \text{ ただし, } \mu = \frac{1}{xP - yQ} e^{t(P-Q)}$$

$$(1) -(xy+2)dx + x^2 dy = 0. \quad \begin{cases} P = -xy - 2 \\ Q = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$e^t P(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = e^t (-xy - 2) = e^t P(x, y) \text{ である。}$$

$$\text{ただし, } -(y + \frac{2}{x})dx + xdy = 0 : \begin{cases} P = -y + \frac{2}{x} \\ Q = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^t P(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = e^t \left(-\bar{e}^t y + \frac{2}{e^t x} \right) = -y + \frac{2}{x} \\ e^{-t} Q(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = e^{-t} \cdot e^t x = x \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{xP - yQ} = \frac{1}{(xy+2) - yx} = \frac{1}{2(1-xy)}.$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad \mu \left(-y + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx + \mu x dy$$

$$= \frac{x^{-1}(2-xy)}{2(1-xy)} dx + \frac{x}{2(1-xy)} dy$$

$$= \frac{2-xy}{2x(1-xy)} dx + \frac{x}{2(1-xy)} dy$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{2-xy}{x(1-xy)} \right) = \frac{-x}{x((1-xy)^2)} - \frac{2-xy}{x} \cdot \frac{-x}{(1-xy)^2} \\ = \frac{1}{xy-1} + \frac{2-xy}{(xy-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(xy-1)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{1-xy} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-xy)^2} - x \frac{-y}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-xy)^2}$$

である, μ は定数であることを示す。//

$$6.2.1. \begin{cases} e^t P(e^t x, e^t y) = P(x, y) \\ e^{-t} Q(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = Q(x, y) \end{cases} \text{ 顯示, } \mu = \frac{1}{xP - yQ} e^{t \cancel{\mu}}$$

$$(2) dx - x^2(1+xy)dy = 0. \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x} - x(1+xy)dy = 0 \quad \text{考慮 } \begin{cases} P = \frac{1}{x}, \\ Q = -x(1+xy). \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^t P(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = e^t \cdot \frac{1}{e^t x} = \frac{1}{x}, \\ e^{-t} Q(e^t x, e^{-t} y) = e^{-t} \cdot (-e^t x(1+xy)) = -x(1+xy) \end{cases}$$

考慮， $\frac{d}{dt}(P + Q) = 0$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{xP - yQ} = \frac{1}{1 - y(-x(1+xy))} = \frac{1}{1 + xy + (xy)^2},$$

$$\therefore \mu \left(\frac{dx}{x} - x(1+xy)dy \right) = \frac{x^{-1}dx}{1 + xy + x^2y^2} - \frac{x(1+xy)dy}{1 + xy + x^2y^2}.$$

check

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{1 + xy + x^2y^2} \right) = - \frac{x^{-1}(x + 2xy)}{(1 + xy + x^2y^2)^2} = - \frac{1 + 2xy}{(1 + xy + x^2y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(- \frac{x(1+xy)}{1 + xy + x^2y^2} \right) = - \frac{1 + 2xy}{1 + xy + x^2y^2} + \frac{x(1+xy)(y + 2xy^2)}{(1 + xy + x^2y^2)^2}$$

$$= - \frac{(1 + 2xy)(1 + xy + x^2y^2) + xy(1 + xy)(1 + 2xy)}{(1 + xy + x^2y^2)^2}$$

$$= - \frac{1 + 2xy}{(1 + xy + x^2y^2)^2} //$$

音半6

$$6.1 \quad (1) \quad (xy^2 - y^3)dx + (xy^2 - 9x^2y)dy = Pdx + Qdy = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_y - Q_{yy}}{\sigma} = \frac{(2xy - 3y^2) - (y^2 - 2xy)}{xy^2 - x^2y}$$

$$= \frac{4xy - 4y^2}{xy(y-x)} = \frac{4y(x-y)}{xy(y-x)} = -\frac{4}{x}$$

これは $x \neq x_1 \dots x_n$ のとき定理 6.1.1 より適用です。

$$\lambda(x) = \exp \int^x \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q} dx = e^{\int -\frac{Q}{x} dx} = x^{-Q}$$

$$\left[\text{check } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{P}{x^k} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y^2}{x^3} - \frac{y^3}{x^4} \right) = \frac{2y}{x^3} - \frac{3y^2}{x^4} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{Q}{x^k} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y^2}{x^3} - \frac{y^3}{x^4} \right) = -\frac{3y^2}{x^4} + \frac{2y}{x^3} . \right.$$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x \left(\frac{y^2}{s^3} - \frac{y^3}{s^4} \right) ds + \int_{y_0}^y \left(\frac{x^2}{t^3} - \frac{x^3}{t^4} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{y^2}{-2s^2} - \frac{y^3}{-3s^3} \right]_{x_0}^x + \left[\frac{t^3}{3x_0^3} - \frac{t^2}{2x_0^2} \right]_0^t$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^2}{-2x^2} - \frac{y^2}{-2x_0^2} - \frac{y^2}{-3x^3} + \frac{y^3}{-3x_0^3} \right) + \left(\frac{y^3 - y_0^3}{3x_0^3} - \frac{y^2 - y_0^2}{2x_0^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^3}{3x^3} - \frac{y^2}{2x^2} \right) - \left(\frac{y_0^3}{3x_0^3} - \frac{y_0^2}{2x_0^2} \right) \quad \text{d})$$

$$\frac{y^3}{3x^3} - \frac{y^2}{2x^2} = C \text{ (定数)}.$$

$$6.1. (2) (x^2+y)dx - xdy = Pdx + Qdy = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q} = \frac{1+1}{-x} \text{ より, 前向と } \boxed{\frac{2}{x}} \text{ が } 1 \text{ に}.$$

$$\lambda(x) = \exp \int^x \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q} dx = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = x^{-2}.$$

check

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{P}{x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{Q}{x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2}. \end{array} \right]$$

角解は $\int_{x_0}^x \left(1 + \frac{y}{s^2} \right) ds + \int_{y_0}^y \left(-\frac{1}{s} \right) dt = C \text{ (定数)},$

$$= (x - x_0) - \left(\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x_0} \right) - \frac{y - y_0}{x_0} = \left(x - \frac{y}{x} \right) - \left(x_0 - \frac{y_0}{x_0} \right)$$

であるから, $x - \frac{y}{x} = C. //$

$$(3) 2ydx - xdy = 0. \text{ 角解は } \frac{2}{y}dx - \frac{1}{x}dy \text{ が完全微分.}$$

$$\lambda(2ydx - xdy) = \frac{2}{x}dx - \frac{1}{y}dy \text{ が完全微分.}$$

角解は, $\int_{x_0}^x \frac{2}{s} ds - \int_{y_0}^y \frac{dt}{t} = C \text{ (定数)} \text{ であり}$

$$= 2 \log \frac{x}{x_0} - \log \frac{y}{y_0} = \log \frac{x^2}{y} - \log \frac{x_0^2}{y_0}$$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{y} = C \text{ (定数はとりかえ). //}$

$$6.1.(4) \quad x dy - (y + 2x^2) dx = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x^2 + y) dx - x dy = P dx + Q dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q} = \frac{1+1}{-x} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0 \quad (\text{分子の } x \text{ の } dx \text{ は } P \text{ の } dx \text{ に含まれる})$$

$$\lambda = \exp \left(\int \frac{2}{-x} dx \right) = e^{-2\log x} = x^{-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^{-2}((2x^2 + y)dx - xdy) = \left(2 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right)dx - \frac{dy}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \left(2 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)_x \quad \text{OK} \end{cases}$$

解は, $\int_{x_0}^x \left(2 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx - \int_{y_0}^y \frac{dt}{t} = C \quad (\text{左端})$

$$= 2(x - x_0) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0} \right) - \frac{y}{x_0} + \frac{y_0}{x_0}$$

$$= \left(2x - \frac{y}{x}\right) - \left(2x_0 - \frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \quad \text{if}, \quad 2x - \frac{y}{x} = C. \quad //$$

check

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - C = 4x - 2x + \frac{y}{x} \quad \begin{cases} \Leftrightarrow 2x - C = \frac{y}{x} \\ y = x(2x - C) \\ = 2x^2 - Cx \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(2x + \frac{y}{x}\right) dx - dy = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x^2 + y) dx - x dy = 0, \quad \text{OK} //$$

$$6.2 \quad (2xy^2 + y)dx + (y - 1)dy = Pdx + Qdy = 0.$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{Q_x - P_y}{P} = \frac{-1 - (4xy + 1)}{(2xy + 1)y} \\ = \frac{-4xy - 2}{2xy + 1} y^{-1} = -2y^{-1},$$

$\therefore \lambda(y) = \exp \int \frac{Q_x - P_y}{P} dy = e^{\int \frac{y-2}{y} dy} = \frac{1}{y^2}$

$\therefore \lambda P dx + \lambda Q dy = 0 \text{ 为全微分方程}$

[check $(2x + \frac{1}{y})dx + \frac{y-x}{y^2}dy$,
 $(2x + \frac{1}{y})_y = -\frac{1}{y^2} = (\frac{y-1}{y^2})_x //$]

$$(2) \quad \int_{x_0}^x (2s + \frac{1}{y})ds + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{t - x_0}{t^2} dt = C \quad (\text{常数})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - x_0^2) + \frac{x - x_0}{y} + \log \frac{y}{y_0} + x_0 \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y_0} \right) \\ = \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{y} + \log y \right) - \left(x_0^2 + \frac{x_0}{y_0} + \log y_0 \right)$$

$\therefore x^2 + \frac{x}{y} + \log y = C.$

$$6.3. \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(1) \quad r^\alpha (-ydx + xdy) = Pdx + Qdy \text{ と } \\ P_y = Q_x \Leftrightarrow \left(-y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^\alpha \right)_y = \left(\alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^{\alpha-2} \right)_x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -r^\alpha - y \cdot \frac{\alpha r^{\alpha-2}}{2} \cdot 2y = r^\alpha + \alpha \cdot \frac{r^{\alpha-2}}{2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha-2} + 2r^\alpha = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha = -2.$$

$$(2) \quad -ydx + xdy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} = C.$$

$$(3) \quad \int_{x^2+y^2=R^2} \frac{-ydx+xdy}{r^2} : \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{r \sin \theta \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta + r \cos \theta \cdot r \cos \theta d\theta}{r^2} \Big|_{r=R}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi. \quad //$$

$$7.1.1 \quad x'' + ax' + bx = 0, \quad a^2 - 4b < 0 \text{ 且}$$

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \text{ 且} \Re(\lambda) \neq 0, \quad \lambda = p \pm iq \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (p^2 - q^2) + 2pq + b = 0 \\ 2pq + 2q = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x = e^{pt} \cos qt$$

$$x' = pe^{pt} \cos qt - qe^{pt} \sin qt$$

$$x'' = p^2 e^{pt} \cos qt - 2pq e^{pt} \sin qt - q^2 e^{pt} \cos qt$$

$$\Rightarrow x'' + ax' + bx$$

$$= (p^2 + ap + b - q^2) e^{pt} \cos qt$$

$$- (2pq + aq) e^{pt} \sin qt$$

$$= 0, \quad x = e^{pt} \sin qt \text{ は解}.$$

$$x'' + ax' + bx = 0, \quad a^2 - 4b = 0 \text{ 且}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = \left(\lambda + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2, \quad \alpha = -\frac{a}{2}.$$

$$\therefore x = e^{\alpha t}, \quad x' = \alpha e^{\alpha t}, \quad x'' = \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'' + ax' + bx = (\alpha^2 + a\alpha + b) e^{\alpha t} = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } x = te^{\alpha t}, \quad x' = \alpha te^{\alpha t} + e^{\alpha t}, \quad x'' = \alpha^2 te^{\alpha t} + 2\alpha e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'' + ax' + bx = (\alpha^2 + a\alpha + b) te^{\alpha t} + (\alpha^2 + a\alpha + b) e^{\alpha t}$$

$$= 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

$$7.2.1 \quad \left(\frac{d}{dt} - \beta \right) x(t) = A e^{\alpha t} \quad (\text{Aは定数}) \quad \text{不定数変化法の導入}$$

$$x(t) = C(t) e^{\beta t} + \text{定数} \quad x'(t) = C'(t) e^{\beta t} + \beta C(t) e^{\beta t}$$

$$\therefore C'(t) e^{\beta t} = A \cdot e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\therefore C'(t) = A e^{(\alpha-\beta)t} \quad \because z' \text{ (左端)} \alpha \neq \beta,$$

$$\therefore C(t) = \frac{A}{\alpha - \beta} e^{(\alpha-\beta)t} + B \quad (B, \text{定数})$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C(t) e^{\beta t} = \frac{A}{\alpha - \beta} e^{\alpha t} + B e^{\beta t}$$

$$= C_1 e^{\alpha t} + C_2 e^{\beta t} \quad (C_1 = \frac{A}{\alpha - \beta}, C_2 = B \text{ とおく.})$$

//

章末7

(7.26)

7.1

$$x'' + 5x' + 6x = 0 \quad (7.1, 2)$$

$$(1). \quad x_1 = e^{-2t} \Rightarrow x_1' = -2e^{-2t}, \quad x_1'' = 4e^{-2t}$$

$$\therefore x_1'' + 5x_1' + 6 = \{4 + 5 \cdot (-2) + 6\} e^{-2t} = 0 //$$

$$\cdot \quad x_2 = e^{-3t} \Rightarrow x_2' = -3e^{-3t}, \quad x_2'' = 9e^{-3t}$$

$$\therefore x_2'' + 5x_2' + 6 = (9 + 5 \cdot (-3) + 6) e^{-3t} = 0 //$$

$$(2) \quad C_1 x_1(t) + C_2 x_2(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} = 0 \quad (7.2)$$

$$\text{これを微分すると} \quad -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t} = 0$$

$$\text{すなはち, } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{-2t} \\ C_2 e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \text{が} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{である}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{-2t} \\ C_2 e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases} //$$

(3) 定義7.1, 2 など、定理7.1, 2 の内容をまとめ。

//

→ baitz. 1.

7.2

$$x'' + 6x' + 9\underline{x} = 0 \quad \dots (7.27)$$

(1) $x_1(t) = e^{-3t} \Rightarrow x_1' = -3e^{-3t}, x_1'' = 9e^{-3t}$

∴ $x_1'' + 6x_1' + 9x_1 = (9 - 3 \cdot 6 + 9)e^{-3t} = 0 //$

$$x_2(t) = te^{-3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2' = -3te^{-3t} + e^{-3t}, x_2'' = 9te^{-3t} - 6e^{-3t}$$

∴ $x_2'' + 6x_2' + 9x_2 = (9 - 3 \cdot 6 + 9)te^{-3t} + (6 - 6)e^{-3t} = 0 //$

(2) $C_1 x_1 + C_2 x_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 t e^{-3t} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow C_1 + C_2 t = 0$ ∵ $\begin{cases} (t=0 \text{ 时}) C_1 = 0, \\ (\frac{d}{dt} t=0) C_2 = 0. // \end{cases}$

(3) 定義 7.1, 2 なら、定理 7.1, 2 の内容は成る。

7.3. (1) $x'' - 5x' + 6x = 0$: 特徴方程式には

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{3t} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数}) //$$

(2) $x'' - 3x' + 2x = 0$. 特徴方程式には

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 1, 2$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 e^{t} + C_2 t e^{2t}, \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数}) //$$

(3) $x'' - 4x' + 4x = 0$. 特徴方程式には

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 2 \text{ (重根)}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 t e^{2t} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数}) //$$

(4) $x'' + 4x = 0$. 特徴方程式には

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm 2i \quad (\text{i は虚数単位})$$

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数})$$

(定理7.1.2(2)参照) //

7.4

$$x'' = -kx - \ell x' \quad (k = \omega^2 > 0, \ell \geq 0)$$

$$(1) \ell = 0 のとき ; x'' + kx = x'' + \omega^2 x = 0.$$

標準形へ戻すには, $\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm i\omega$.

$$\therefore x(t) = C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t. \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数}) //$$

$$(2) \ell > 0 のとき. D = \ell^2 - 4k をすると, 標準形へ戻すには$$

$$\lambda^2 + \ell \lambda + k = \left(\lambda + \frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2 + k - \frac{\ell^2}{4} = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -\frac{\ell}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{D}}{2}$$

λ_1, λ_2 解は, C_1, C_2 定数とし

$$\begin{cases} \cdot D > 0 のとき, x(t) = C_1 e^{-\frac{\ell+\sqrt{D}}{2}t} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\ell-\sqrt{D}}{2}t} \\ \cdot D = 0 のとき, x(t) = C_1 e^{-\frac{\ell}{2}t} + C_2 t e^{-\frac{\ell}{2}t} \\ \cdot D < 0 のとき, x(t) = \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t\right) e^{-\frac{\ell}{2}t} \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow (3) \quad x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow //$$

過減衰 =

$$\cdot D > 0 のとき, \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ \frac{\ell+\sqrt{D}}{2} C_1 + \frac{\ell-\sqrt{D}}{2} C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1-\ell/\sqrt{D}}{2} \\ C_2 = \frac{1+\ell/\sqrt{D}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot D = 0 のとき, \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ -\frac{\ell}{2} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = +\frac{\ell}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot D < 0 のとき, \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ -\frac{\ell}{2} C_1 + \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2} C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{|D|}} \end{cases}$$

固有値成る =

減衰振動 =

7.4
系元

$$\therefore x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0 \text{ のとき} (D = l^2 - \omega^2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \frac{1-l/\sqrt{D}}{2} e^{-\frac{l+\sqrt{D}}{2}t} + \frac{1+l/\sqrt{D}}{2} e^{-\frac{l-\sqrt{D}}{2}t} \\ = e^{-\frac{lt}{2}} \left(\cosh \frac{\sqrt{D}}{2}t + \frac{l}{\sqrt{D}} \sinh \frac{\sqrt{D}}{2}t \right) : D > 0 \\ x(t) = e^{-\frac{lt}{2}} + \frac{l}{2} t e^{-\frac{lt}{2}} = e^{-\frac{lt}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{lt}{2} \right) : D = 0 \\ x(t) = e^{-\frac{lt}{2}} \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t + \frac{l}{\sqrt{|D|}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t \right)}_{z''} : D < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cos s + \frac{l}{\sqrt{D}} \sin s = 0 \quad \because z'' \cdot \cos \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t, \sin \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t \text{ は } T = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{|D|}} \text{ の周期である。}$$

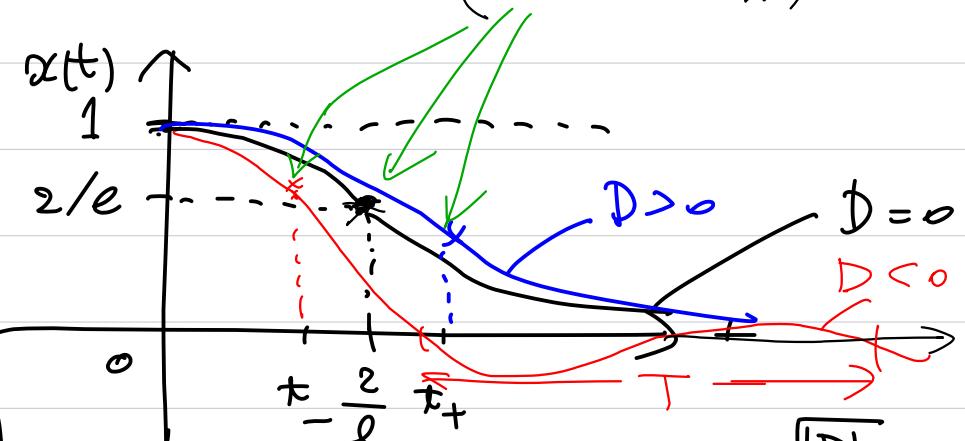
$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2}t = -\frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{l}, \quad \therefore x'' = -kx - lx' \Rightarrow x''(0) = -k = -\omega^2 < 0$$

$$t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{|D|}} \left(\tan \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{-l} \text{ mod } \pi \right) \text{ と } z'' \text{ が } 0 \text{ のときの } t \text{ である。} (x \text{ は } \omega \text{ の曲線})$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{|D|}} \left(\pi - \tan \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{l} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{|D|}} - \frac{2}{l} + \dots$$

となる。また、



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}} \log \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{D}/l}{1-\sqrt{D}/l} \right) \\ = \frac{2}{l} \left(1 + \frac{D}{3l^2} + \dots \right) \\ x(t_+) = \frac{l}{\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{D}/l}{1-\sqrt{D}/l} \right)^{\frac{l}{2\sqrt{D}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{D \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{e} \quad (D > 0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_0 = \frac{2}{l}, \\ x(t_0) = \frac{2}{e} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(D = 0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_- = \frac{2}{\sqrt{|D|}} + \tan \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{l} \\ = \frac{2}{l} \left(1 - \frac{|D|}{3l^2} + \dots \right) \\ x(t_-) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{2t_-}{2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{|D|}{l^2}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{D \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{e} \quad (D < 0)$$

∴ あることが分かる。

$\frac{f(t)}{t^2}$

Q.1.1

$$x'' - 3x' + 2x = \sin t \quad \dots (Q.4)$$

$$\cdot \quad x_1(t) = \frac{3}{10} \cos t + \frac{1}{10} \sin t, \quad x_2(t) = x_1(t) + e^t$$

$$x_1' = -\frac{3}{10} \sin t + \frac{1}{10} \cos t, \quad x_2' = x_1' + e^t$$

$$x_1'' = -\frac{3}{10} \cos t - \frac{1}{10} \sin t, \quad x_2'' = x_1'' + e^t$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_1'' - 3x_1' + 2x_1$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(-\frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{10} \right) \cos t}_{0} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{-1}{10} + \frac{(-3)^2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} \right) \sin t}_{1} = \sin t,$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (e^t)'' - 3(e^t)' + 2e^t = 0 \text{ とあわせ} z$$

$$x_2'' - 3x_2' + 2x_2 = (x_1 + e^t)'' - 3(x_1 + e^t)' + 2(x_1 + e^t)$$

$$\cdot \quad \text{一般解は, } (Q.4) \text{ の右辺} = 0 \text{ の方程式} \Rightarrow = 0.$$

$$x'' - 3x' + 2x = 0 \text{ の解と 1 の和解の和}.$$

$$\text{特征方程式} \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 2 \text{ すなはち,}$$

$$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + x_1(t) \quad \dots \text{ 特殊解} = x_1 \text{ の和}$$

$$z = D_1 e^t + D_2 e^{2t} + x_2(t) \quad \dots x_2 \text{ の和}$$

$$\text{ただし} t_1: -\text{特解} \text{ と} z \text{ の和}, \quad x_2 = x_1 + e^t \text{ である}.$$

$$\therefore \text{これは } C_1 = D_1 + 1, \quad C_2 = D_2 \text{ である} \therefore$$

$$8.1.2 \quad x'' + ax' + bx = R(t) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 + ax + b \\ = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta) \end{array} \right)$$

題8.1(i) ; $R(t) = e^{rt}$.

• $\alpha, \beta \neq r$ のとき. $x = \frac{e^{rt}}{(\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)}$: $x' = r x$, $x'' = r^2 x$

$$\Rightarrow x'' + ax' + bx = \frac{r^2 + ar + b}{(\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)} e^{rt} = e^{rt}, //$$

• $\alpha = r, \beta \neq r$ のとき $x = \frac{te^{rt}}{\lambda - \beta}$:

$$x' = r x + \frac{e^{rt}}{\lambda - \beta}, \quad x'' = r^2 x + \frac{2re^{rt}}{\lambda - \beta}$$

∴

$$x'' + ax' + bx = \underbrace{(r^2 + ar + b)x}_{0} + \frac{2r+a}{\lambda - \beta} e^{rt} = \frac{2r+a}{\lambda - \beta} e^{rt}$$

解と係数の関係より $a = -2r - \beta$ ∴ $\frac{2r+a}{r-\beta} = \frac{r-\beta}{r-\beta} = 1$ //

• $\alpha = \beta = r$ のとき $x = \frac{t^2}{2} e^{rt}$:

$$x' = rx + te^{rt}, \quad x'' = r^2 x + 2re^{rt} + e^{rt}$$

∴

$$x'' + ax' + bx = \underbrace{(r^2 + ar + b)x}_{0} + (2re^{rt} + e^{rt}) + ate^{rt}$$

$$= \underbrace{(2r+a)t e^{rt}}_{0} + e^{rt} = e^{rt}, //$$

8.1.2

解説

$$x'' + ax' + bx = R(t) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 + ax + b \\ = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta) \end{array} \right).$$

表8.1(i); $R(t) = t^m$

$$\text{かつ } \alpha \neq 0 \text{ のとき } x = C_0 t^m + C_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + C_m$$

$$x' = m C_0 t^{m-1} + (m-1) C_1 t^{m-2} + \dots + C_{m-1},$$

$$\underline{x'' = m(m-1) C_0 t^{m-2} + (m-1)(m-2) C_1 t^{m-3} + \dots + 2 C_{m-2}}$$

$$x'' + ax' + bx = (am C_0 + b C_1) t^{m-1} + b C_0 t^m$$

$$+ (m(m-1) C_0 + a(m-1) C_1 + b C_2) t^{m-2}$$

$$+ ((m-1)(m-2) C_1 + a(m-2) C_2 + b C_3) t^{m-3} + \dots$$

$$+ (2 C_{m-2} + a C_{m-1} + b C_m) = t^m$$

$$\Rightarrow b C_0 = \frac{1}{b}, \quad b C_1 + a m C_0 = 0, \quad \because \text{且} b = \alpha \neq 0,$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{b}, \quad C_1 = -\frac{1}{b} a m C_0 = -\frac{a m}{b^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{b} (m(m-1) C_0 + a(m-1) C_1)$$

$$= -\frac{m(m-1)}{b^2} - \frac{a^2}{b^2} m(m-1) = -\frac{a^2 + 1}{b^2} m(m-1),$$

$$C_3 = -\frac{1}{b} ((m-1)(m-2) C_1 + a(m-2) C_2)$$

$$= + \frac{a}{b^3} m(m-1)(m-2) + a \frac{a^2 + 1}{b^3} m(m-1)(m-2)$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{b} ((m-2)(m-3) C_2 + a(m-3) C_3)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^2 + 1}{b^3} + a \frac{(a^3 + 2a)}{-b^4} \right) m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3),$$

$$\text{以下同様に } C_1, \dots, C_m \text{ と } C_0 = \frac{1}{b} \text{ が得られる。}$$

$$\text{Ex. 1(i)}, \quad \alpha = 0 \neq \beta \text{ or } \begin{cases} \alpha = -\beta \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = \lambda(\lambda - \beta),$$

$$x = C_0 t^{m+1} + C_1 t^m + \dots + C_m t$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = C_0(m+1)t^m + C_1 m t^{m-1} + \dots + C_{m-1} 2t + C_m$$

$$x'' = C_0(m+1)m t^{m-1} + C_1 m(m-1) t^{m-2} + \dots + 2C_{m-1}$$

$$\therefore x'' + ax' + bx = x'' - \beta x'$$

$$= -\beta(C_0(m+1)t^m + C_1 m t^{m-1} + \dots + C_{m-1} 2t + C_m)$$

$$= t^m + C_0(m+1)m t^{m-1} + C_1 m(m-1) t^{m-2} + \dots + 2C_{m-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\beta(m+1)C_0 = 1, \quad m\beta C_1 = (m+1)m C_0, \quad (m-1)\beta C_2 = m(m-1)C_1, \\ \dots, \quad 2\beta C_{m-1} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot C_{m-2}, \quad \beta C_m = 2C_{m-1}$$

$$\therefore C_0 = \frac{-\beta^{-1}}{m+1}, \quad C_1 = \frac{(m+1)C_0}{\beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta^2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{m C_1}{\beta} = -\frac{m}{\beta^3},$$

$$C_3 = \frac{m-1}{\beta} C_2 = -\frac{m(m-1)}{\beta^4}, \quad C_4 = -\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{\beta^5} = -\frac{m!}{(m-3)! \beta^5}, \dots$$

$$\therefore C_0 = \frac{-\beta^{-1}}{m+1}, \quad C_k = -\frac{m! \beta^{-k-1}}{(m-k+1)!} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, m).$$

$\alpha = \beta = 0$ のとき : $x'' = t^m$ であるから, 2回積分する

$$x(t) = \frac{t^{m+2}}{(m+1)(m+2)} + C_0 + C_1 t \quad \text{ただし } \beta \neq 0,$$

$$\text{左} \quad x'' + ax' + bx = A \cos(qt) + B \sin(qt)$$

$\alpha, \beta \neq \pm iq$ のとき ($\lambda^2 + \alpha\lambda + b = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda + \beta)$)

$$x = C \cos qt + D \sin qt \text{ とすと}$$

$$x' = q(-C \sin qt + D \cos qt)$$

$$x'' = q^2(-C \cos qt - D \sin qt)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x'' + ax' + bx$$

$$= (-Cq^2 + aDq + bC) \cos qt + (-Dq^2 - aCq + bD) \sin qt$$

$$= A \cos(qt) + B \sin(qt) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (b - q^2)C + aqD = A \\ -aqC + (b - q^2)D = B \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b - q^2 & aq \\ -aq & b - q^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b - q^2)^2 + a^2 q^2} \begin{bmatrix} b - q^2 & -aq \\ aq & b - q^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}. //$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \underline{\alpha = iq = -\beta} \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + \alpha\lambda + b = (\lambda - iq)(\lambda + iq), \quad \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = q^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{「あるの」}, \alpha, \beta \neq \pm iq \text{ かつ } (b - q^2)^2 + a^2 q^2 \neq 0. //$$

⑦

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 纔) } x'' + ax' + bx = A \cos(qt) + B \sin(qt)$$

$$d = i\zeta = -\beta \text{ あてた} ; \quad \lambda^2 + \alpha\lambda + b = (\lambda - i\zeta)(\lambda + i\zeta), \quad \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = q^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = t(C \cos qt + D \sin qt) \text{ とおなづか}$$

$$x' = qt(-C \sin qt + D \cos qt) + (C \cos qt + D \sin qt)$$

$$x'' = q^2 t(-C \cos qt - D \sin qt) + 2q(-C \sin qt + D \cos qt)$$

$$\therefore x'' + bx$$

$$= q^2 t(-C \cos qt - D \sin qt) + 2q(-C \sin qt + D \cos qt) \\ + bt(C \cos qt + D \sin qt) = A \cos(qt) + B \sin(qt)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2qC = A, 2qD = B$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C = \frac{A}{-2q} \\ D = \frac{B}{2q} \end{cases} //$$

$$8.2.1 (1) W(x_1, x_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x'_1 \\ x_2 & x'_2 \end{vmatrix} : x''_i + ax'_i + bx_i = 0 \quad (i=1,2)$$

のとき

$$\begin{aligned} W' &= \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} x'_1 & x'_1 \\ x''_2 & x''_2 \end{vmatrix}}_0 + \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x''_1 \\ x_2 & x''_2 \end{vmatrix}}_0 = 0 + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & -ax'_1 - bx_1 \\ x_2 & -ax'_2 - bx_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -a \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x'_1 \\ x_2 & x'_2 \end{vmatrix}}_0 - b \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_1 \\ x_2 & x_2 \end{vmatrix}}_0 = -aW. \end{aligned}$$

ここで、ベクトル直積 $u(t), v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ の
なす角3式 $|u \sim| = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 \end{vmatrix}$ についての導
 $\frac{d}{dt}|u \sim| = |u' \sim| + (u \sim') \left(u' = \begin{pmatrix} u'_1 \\ u'_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ を用いた。

(2) $C'(t) = 0$ を示せ。ただし、まず微分の定義は

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{C(t+h) - C(t)}{h} \text{であるから、これが意味をもつためには } C(t) \text{ が } t \text{ を含む開区间で定義されていなければならない。すなはち } x_1 \neq 0 \text{ が必要である。}$$

$x''_1(t_0) \neq 0$ なる t_0 を含むある区間に存在する。
 $C'(t) = 0$ が成立することを保証せよ。

$$8.2.2 (1) \quad x'' - 3x' + 2x = e^t$$

・ $x'' - 3x' + 2x = 0$ は, $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)$

∴ $-1, 2$ の解 $C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$ となる。

$\Rightarrow x = C_1(t)e^t + C_2(t)e^{2t}$ とき定数係数法を用いる。

$$C'_1 e^t + C'_2 e^{2t} = 0 \quad \text{を満たすと}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = C_1 e^t + 2C_2 e^{2t} \\ x'' = (C_1 e^t + 2^2 C_2 e^{2t}) + (C'_1 e^t + 2C'_2 e^{2t}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x'' - 3x' + 2x$$

$$= C_1((e^t)'' - 3(e^t)' + 2e^t) + C_2((e^{2t})'' - 3(e^{2t})' + 2e^{2t}) \\ + C'_1 e^t + 2C'_2 e^{2t}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} \\ e^t & 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C'_1 \\ C'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{bmatrix} C'_1 \\ C'_2 \end{bmatrix} = e^{-rt} \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{2t} & -e^{2t} \\ -e^t & e^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 2C_1 = -t, \quad C_2 = -e^{-t} \quad (= \text{ルルル}, \text{解得る})$$

$$x(t) = -te^t - e^{-t} \cdot e^{2t} = -(1+t)e^t \quad \text{を得る。}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{check } x' = -e^t - (1+t)e^t, \quad x'' = -e^t - (2+t)e^t \\ x'' - 3x' + 2x = -((t+3) - 3(t+2) + 2(t+1))e^t = e^t \end{array} \right]$$

$$8.2.2 (2) \quad x'' - 3x' + 2x = \text{cost}.$$

$$(1) \text{ と } x = C_1(t)e^t + C_2(t)e^{2t} \text{ とおき。}$$

$$C'_1 e^t + C'_2 e^{2t} = 0 \text{ と仮定すると}$$

$$x'' - 3x' + 2x = C'_1 e^t + 2C'_2 e^{2t} = \text{cost}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} \\ e^t & 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C'_1 \\ C'_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{cost} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} C'_1 \\ C'_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{2t} & -e^{2t} \\ -e^t & e^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \text{cost} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-t} \text{cost} \\ e^{-2t} \text{cost} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t -e^{-t} \text{cost} dt = \left[e^{-t} \text{cost} \right]_{-\infty}^t + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} \sin t dt \\ &= (e^{-t} \text{cost}) - (e^{-t} \sin t) + \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} \text{cost} dt}_{= -C_1(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2C_1(t) = e^{-t} (\text{cost} - \sin t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-2t} \text{cost} dt = \left[\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \text{cost} \right]_{-\infty}^t + \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \sin t dt \\ &= \left[\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \text{cost} \right] + \left(\frac{e^{-2t}}{(-2)^2} \sin t \right) - \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{e^{-2t}}{(-2)^2} \text{cost} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{4} C_2(t) = e^{-2t} \frac{-2\text{cost} + \sin t}{4}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{\text{cost} - \sin t}{2} + \frac{-2\text{cost} + \sin t}{5} = \frac{\text{cost} - 3\sin t}{10}$$

check

$$\boxed{x'' - 3x' + 2x = -3 \frac{\sin t + 3\text{cost}}{10} + \frac{\text{cost} - 3\sin t}{10} = \text{cost.}}$$

$$8.3.1, (1) x'' - 3x' + 2x = R(t) \Leftrightarrow (D-1)(D-2)x = R(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-2)}R = \left(\frac{1}{D-2} - \frac{1}{D-1}\right)R \quad \text{を並べ}$$

$$\frac{1}{D-2}R = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1-D/2}\right)R = -\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{D}{2} + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 + \dots\right)R.$$

$$\underline{R = \cos t \alpha + \sin t \beta} \quad D^2 \cos t = -\cos t \quad \text{は注意} \quad \underline{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{1}{D-2}(\cos t) = -\frac{1}{2}\left[1 + \frac{-1}{4} + \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^2 + \dots\right]\cos t - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{-1}{2^3} + \dots\right)\sin t$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{-2}\right)^2} \cos t + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{-2}\right)^2} \sin t = \frac{-2\cos t + \sin t}{5} \quad -①$$

$$\text{同様}, \frac{1}{1-D} \cos t = \left(\frac{1}{1-D^2} + \frac{D}{1-D^2}\right) \cos t$$

$$\therefore = \frac{1}{1-(-1)} \cos t + \frac{1}{1-(-1)} (-\sin t) = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{2} \quad -②$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{D-2} - \frac{1}{D-1}\right) \cos t = ① + ②$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cos t + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sin t = \frac{\cos t - 3\sin t}{10}. //$$

$$(3) 8.3.2(2) \text{参考式} \quad \cos t = \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2}, D e^{\pm it} = \pm i e^{\pm it} \text{ とし}$$

$$\frac{1}{D-2} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{i-2} e^{it} + \frac{1}{-i-2} e^{-it} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos t + i\sin t}{i-2} + \frac{\cos t - i\sin t}{-i-2} \right) = -\frac{2}{5} \cos t + \frac{1}{5} \sin t$$

$$\text{同様}; \frac{1}{D-1} \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{it}}{i-1} + \frac{e^{-it}}{-i-1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \sin t$$

このように Lz 上の特異点を考慮すれば、

$$\text{左} \quad \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon D} \cos t = \left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon D^2} + \frac{\varepsilon D}{1-\varepsilon D^2} \right) \cos t = \frac{\cos t}{1+\varepsilon^2} + \frac{-\varepsilon \sin t}{1+\varepsilon^2},$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon D} \sin t = \left(\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon D^2} + \frac{\varepsilon D}{1-\varepsilon D^2} \right) \sin t = \frac{\sin t}{1+\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\varepsilon \cos t}{1+\varepsilon^2} \text{ とし}, //$$

$$R = e^t \text{ とき}$$

・まず、 $\frac{1}{D-2} e^t = \frac{1}{-2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{D}{2}} e^t = \frac{1}{-2} \left(1 + \frac{D}{2} + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 + \dots\right) e^t$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots\right) e^t = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} e^t = -e^t$

・したがって $\frac{1}{D-1} e^t = u$ とおこう。これはと同様です。
 $-\frac{1}{1-D} e^t = -\left(1 + D + D^2 + \dots\right) e^t = -(1 + 1 + \dots) e^t$

となり、発散しない。これは作用素が必ずしも逆える
ならない、との1つの理由である。元に戻ると

$$u' - u = e^t$$

と解けば良い。定数変化法 $u = C(t) e^t$ にして

$$C'e^t + Ce^t - Ce^t = e^t \quad \therefore C(t) = t + \text{定数}$$

定数 = 0 となるよう ([註記 p.3.1(2)]) から $u = te^t$ を得る。④

③④より、 $(D-1)(D-2)u = R(t)$ の解をとる

$$\text{③}-\text{④} = -e^t - te^t = -(1+t)e^t \text{ を得る,}$$

(註) はるか p.3.1(3) のように、 $r \rightarrow 1$ である $(r-1)x - \int r$ を考へ

$$(D-1) \frac{e^{rt} - e^t}{r-1} = e^{rt} \rightarrow (D-1)(te^t) = e^t \quad (r \rightarrow 1)$$

したがって $u = te^t$ が得られる。また、註記 p.3.2 は [註] は

$$(D-1)u = e^t \Leftrightarrow e^{-t}(D-1)u = 1 \Leftrightarrow D(e^{-t}u) = 1$$

$$\therefore e^{-t}u = t + C, \quad u = (t+C)e^t \text{ とき}$$

$e^{-t}u = C(t)$ と見れば、これは定数変化法と同じである。//

$$f. 3. 1(2) LQ'' + RQ' + C^{-1}Q = E, E = E_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{R}{L}\lambda + \frac{C^{-1}}{L} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-R}{2L} \pm \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} = \lambda_{\pm}$$

$$\therefore Q'' + \frac{R}{L}Q' + \frac{C^{-1}}{L}Q = (D - \lambda_+)(D - \lambda_-)Q$$

$$\therefore Q = \frac{1}{(D - \lambda_+)(D - \lambda_-)} \left(\frac{E}{L} \right) = \frac{E_0/L}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} \left(\frac{1}{D - \lambda_+} - \frac{1}{D - \lambda_-} \right) (\cos \omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{D - \lambda_{\pm}} \cos \omega t &= \frac{1}{D - \lambda_{\pm}} \left(\frac{e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{i\omega t}}{i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} + \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{-i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} + \frac{1}{-i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} \right) \frac{\cos \omega t}{2} + \left(\frac{i}{i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} - \frac{i}{-i\omega - \lambda_{\pm}} \right) \frac{\sin \omega t}{2} \\ &= \frac{-\lambda_{\pm}}{\lambda_{\pm}^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega t + \frac{\omega}{\lambda_{\pm}^2 + \omega^2} \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q = \frac{E_0/L}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} \left\{ \left(\frac{-\lambda_+}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{-\lambda_-}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} \right) \cos \omega t + \left(\frac{\omega}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} \right) \sin \omega t \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{-\lambda_+}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\lambda_-}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} \frac{(\lambda_+ \lambda_-^2 + \lambda_- \lambda_+^2 - \omega^2(\lambda_+ - \lambda_-))}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{C/L - \omega^2}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)} \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\omega}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\omega \frac{\lambda_-^2 - \lambda_+^2}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-}}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{\omega R}{L} \right)$$

$$\text{つまり, } \lambda_{\pm}^2 + \omega^2 = \frac{R^2}{4L^2} + \frac{R^2 - 4L/C}{4L^2} = \frac{R\sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L^2} + \omega^2,$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2) = \left(\frac{R^2 - 4L/C}{2L^2} + \omega^2 \right)^2 - \frac{R^2(R^2 - 4L/C)}{(2L^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(LC)^2} + \left(\frac{R^2}{L^2} - \frac{2}{LC} \right) \omega^2 + \omega^4 = \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{R\omega}{L} \right)^2 \text{ つまり, (1, 8) の解?}$$

check

$$Q = \frac{E_0/L}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} \left\{ \left(\frac{-\lambda_+}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{-\lambda_-}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} \right) \cos \omega t + \left(\frac{\omega}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2} \right) \sin \omega t \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\frac{-\lambda_+}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\lambda_-}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2}}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} = \frac{1}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} \frac{(\lambda_+ \lambda_+^2 + \lambda_- \lambda_-^2 - \omega^2 (\lambda_+ - \lambda_-))}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{C/L - \omega^2}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\omega}{\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2}}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-} = \frac{\omega \frac{\lambda_-^2 - \lambda_+^2}{\lambda_+ - \lambda_-}}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{\omega R}{(\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2)}$$

$$\text{より, } \lambda_{\pm}^2 + \omega^2 = \frac{R^2}{4L^2} + \frac{R^2 - 4L/C}{4L^2} = \frac{R^2(R^2 - 4L/C)}{2L^2} + \omega^2,$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_+^2 + \omega^2)(\lambda_-^2 + \omega^2) = \left(\frac{R^2(R^2 - 4L/C)}{2L^2} + \omega^2 \right)^2 - \frac{R^2(R^2 - 4L/C)}{(2L^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(LC)^2} + \left(\frac{R^2}{L^2} - \frac{2}{LC} \right) \omega^2 + \omega^4 = \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{R\omega}{L} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{E_0}{L} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{LC} - \omega^2 \right) \cos \omega t + \frac{R\omega}{L} \sin \omega t}{\left(\frac{1}{LC} - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{R\omega}{L} \right)^2}$$

$$= E_0 \frac{\left(C^{-1} - L\omega^2 \right) \cos \omega t + R\omega \sin \omega t}{\sqrt{\left(C^{-1} - L\omega^2 \right)^2 + (R\omega)^2}}$$

$$= E_0 \frac{\cos(\omega t - \delta_0)}{\sqrt{\left(C^{-1} - L\omega^2 \right)^2 + (R\omega)^2}},$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \delta_0 = \frac{C^{-1} - L\omega^2}{\sqrt{\left(C^{-1} - L\omega^2 \right)^2 + (R\omega)^2}} \\ \sin \delta_0 = \frac{R\omega}{\sqrt{\left(C^{-1} - L\omega^2 \right)^2 + (R\omega)^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

章末

$$8.1 \quad (1) \quad x'' - 4x' + 4x = 3t^2 + 1 : \quad y = At^2 + Bt + C \quad \text{を試す}$$

$$x' = 2At + B, \quad x'' = 2A$$

$$\therefore x'' - 4x' + 4x = 4At^2 + (4B - 8A)t + (4C - 4B)$$

$$= 3t^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow 4A = 3, \quad 4B - 8A = 0, \quad 4C - 4B = 1$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{3}{4}, \quad B = \frac{3}{2}, \quad C = \frac{7}{4}; \quad x = \frac{3t^2 + 6t + 7}{4} =$$

$$(2) \quad x'' - 7x' + 12x = \sin t \sin 2t :$$

$$x = A \sin t + B \cos t + C \sin 3t + D \cos 3t \quad \text{を試す}$$

$$x' = A \cos t - B \sin t + 3C \cos 3t - 3D \sin 3t,$$

$$x'' = -A \sin t - B \cos t - 9C \sin 3t - 9D \cos 3t$$

$$\therefore x'' - 7x' + 12x = (11A + 7B) \sin t + (11B - 7A) \cos t$$

$$\quad \quad \quad + (3C + 21D) \sin 3t + (3D - 21C) \cos 3t$$

$$= \sin t \sin 2t = \frac{-\cos 3t + \cos t}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 11A + 7B = 3C + 21D = 0 \\ -7A + 11B = +21C - 3D = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{-7}{340}, \quad B = \frac{11}{340}, \quad C = \frac{+7}{300}, \quad D = \frac{-1}{300} \quad (\because \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-7 \sin t + 11 \cos t}{340} + \frac{7 \sin 3t - \cos 3t}{300} =$$

$$\text{（2）} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 7 \\ -7 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 21 \\ 21 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{12(1+49)} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -7 \\ 7 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-3 \cdot 50} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

check $x = \frac{-7\sin t + 11\cos t}{340} + \frac{7\sin 3t - \cos 3t}{300}$

$$x' = \frac{-7\cos t - 11\sin t}{340} + \frac{21\cos 3t + 3\sin 3t}{300}$$

$$x'' = \frac{7\sin t - 11\cos t}{340} + \frac{-63\sin 3t + 9\cos 3t}{300}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} x'' - x'_1 + 12x &= \frac{(7+11-7\cdot 12)\sin t + (-11+49+132)\cos t}{340} \\ &\quad + \frac{(-63-21+84)\sin 3t + (9-147-12)\cos 3t}{300} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos t - \frac{1}{2}\cos 3t \end{aligned}$$

//

$$8.1 (3) \quad x'' + x = (t^2 + 1)e^t, \quad x(t) = (At^2 + Bt + C)e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = x + (2At + B)e^t = (At^2 + (2A+B)t + B + C)e^t$$

$$x'' = x + (4At + B)e^t = (At^2 + (4A+B)t + (2A+2B+C))e^t$$

$$\therefore x'' + x = (2At^2 + (4A+2B)t + 2(A+B+C))e^t$$

$$= (1+t^2)e^t \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad A + \frac{B}{2} = 0, \quad A + B + C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore B = -1, \quad C = 1. \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 2t + 2}{2} e^t.$$

(2) $x + x'$

$$\text{check } x' = x + (t-1)e^t, \quad x'' = x + 2(t-1)e^t + e^t = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t\right)e^t$$

$$\therefore x'' + x = (t^2 + 1)e^t //$$

(4)

$$x'' - 4x' + 5x = e^t \cos t : x(t) = e^t (A \cos t + B \sin t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = x + e^t (-A \sin t + B \cos t)$$

$$x'' = x + 2e^t (-A \sin t + B \cos t) + e^t (-A \cos t - B \sin t)$$

$$\therefore x'' - 4x' + 5x = x - 2e^t (-A \sin t + B \cos t)$$

$$= e^t \cos t \Leftrightarrow (A \cos t + B \sin t) - 2(-A \sin t + B \cos t) = \cos t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A - 2B = 1 \\ 2A + B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} A = 1/5 \\ B = -2/5 \end{cases}, \quad x = e^t \frac{\cos t - 2 \sin t}{5}.$$

check

$$x' = x + e^t \cdot \frac{-\sin t - 2\cos t}{5} = e^t \frac{-\cos t - 3\sin t}{5}$$

$$x'' = x' + e^t \frac{\sin t - 3\cos t}{5} = e^t \frac{-4\cos t - 2\sin t}{5}$$

$$x'' - 4x' + 5x = e^t \frac{(-4 + 4 + 5)\cos t + (-2 + 12 - 10)\sin t}{5} = \cos t //$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } x'' - 4x' + 5x = e^{2t} \cos t$$

$$x = te^{2t}(A \cos t + B \sin t) \text{ Es ist}$$

$$x' = e^{2t}(A \cos t + B \sin t) + 2x + te^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t)$$

$$x'' = 2e^{2t}(A \cos t + B \sin t) + 2x'$$

$$+ 2e^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t) + 2te^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t) \\ + te^{2t}(-A \cos t - B \sin t)$$

$$x'' - 4x' + 5x = 2e^{2t}(A \cos t + B \sin t) + \underline{2te^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t)} \\ + 2e^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t) + \underline{te^{2t}(-A \cos t - B \sin t)}$$

$$-2(e^{2t}(A \cos t + B \sin t) + 2x + te^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t)) + 5x$$

$$= x + te^{2t}(-A \cos t - B \sin t) + 2e^{2t}(-A \sin t + B \cos t)$$

$$= e^{2t} \cos t \Leftrightarrow A = 0, B = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore x = \frac{t}{2} e^{2t} \sin t.$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad x' = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \sin t + te^{2t} \sin t + \frac{t}{2} e^{2t} \cos t$$

$$x'' = e^{2t} \sin t + \frac{e^{2t}}{2} \cos t$$

$$+ e^{2t} \sin t + 2te^{2t} \sin t + te^{2t} \cos t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \cos t + te^{2t} \cos t - \frac{t}{2} e^{2t} \sin t$$

$$x'' - 4x' + 5x = e^{2t} \sin t \left(2 + 2t - \frac{t}{2} - 2 - 4t + \frac{5}{2} t \right)$$

$$+ e^{2t} \cos t (1 + 2t - 2t) = e^{2t} \cos t.$$

OK

$$\frac{(e^{it} - e^{-it})(e^{2it} + e^{-2it})}{2i} = \frac{e^{3it} - e^{-3it}}{2i} - \frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i}$$

$$8.2(1) \quad x'' - 5x' + 6x = 2\sin t \cos 2t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (D-3)(D-2)x = \sin 3t - \sin t \quad (D = \frac{d}{dt})$$

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

$$\cdot \frac{1}{D-3} = \frac{D+3}{D^2-9}, \quad \frac{1}{D-2} = \frac{D+2}{D^2-4}, \quad \begin{cases} D \sin 3t = 2 \cos 2t \\ D^2 \sin 3t = -2 \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{D-3} \sin 3t &= \frac{D+3}{D^2-9} \sin 3t = \frac{3 \cos 3t + 3 \sin 3t}{-9-9} = \frac{\cos 3t + \sin 3t}{-6}, \\ \frac{1}{D-3} \sin t &= \frac{D+3}{D^2-9} \sin t = \frac{\cos t + 3 \sin t}{-1-9} = \frac{\cos t + 3 \sin t}{-10} \\ \frac{1}{D-2} \sin 3t &= \frac{D+2}{D^2-4} \sin 3t = \frac{3 \cos 3t + 2 \sin 3t}{-9-4} \\ \frac{1}{D-2} \sin t &= \frac{D+2}{D^2-4} \sin t = \frac{\cos t + 2 \sin t}{-1-4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_c &= \frac{\cos 3t + \sin 3t}{-6} - \frac{\cos t + 3 \sin t}{-10} - \frac{3 \cos 3t + 2 \sin 3t}{-13} + \frac{\cos t + 2 \sin t}{-5} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{13} \right) \cos 3t + \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5} \right) \sin 3t + \left(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \cos t + \left(\frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{5} \right) \sin t \\ &= \frac{5 \cos 3t - \sin 3t}{78} + \frac{-\cos t - \sin t}{10} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{check } x'_c = \frac{-15 \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t}{78} + \frac{\sin t - \cos t}{10}$$

$$x''_c = \frac{-45 \cos 3t + 9 \sin 3t}{78} + \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{10}$$

$$x'' - 5x' + 6x = \frac{-45 + 15 + 30}{78} \cos 3t + \frac{9 + 75 - 6}{78} \sin 3t$$

$$+ \frac{1+5-6}{10} \cos t + \frac{1-5-6}{10} \sin t = \sin 3t - \sin t //$$

$$8.2(2) \quad x'' - 3x' + 2x = e^t \cos t \Leftrightarrow (D-2)(D-1)x = e^t \cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{1}{D-2} - \frac{1}{D-1} \right) e^t \cos t.$$

$$\frac{1}{D-2}(e^t \cos t) = e^t \frac{1}{D-1} \cos t \quad (\text{注意到 } 8.3.2 \text{ 的 } D)$$

$$= e^t \frac{D+1}{D^2-1} \cos t = e^t \frac{-\sin t + \cos t}{-1-1}$$

(5) 然后

$$\frac{1}{D-1}(e^t \cos t) = e^t \frac{1}{D} \cos t = e^t \frac{D}{D^2} \cos t = e^t \frac{-\sin t}{-1}$$

$$\therefore x = e^t \left(\frac{\sin t - \cos t}{2} - \sin t \right) = e^t \cdot \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{-2}.$$

$$\underline{\text{check}} \quad x' = x + e^t \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{-2} = e^t \frac{2 \cos t}{-2} = -e^t \cos t$$

$$x'' = e^t (-\cos t + \sin t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x'' - 3x' + 2x &= e^t \left(-\cos t + \sin t + 3\cos t + 2 \cdot \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{-2} \right) \\ &= e^t \cos t. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. 2(3) \quad x'' - 4x' + 4x = t^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow (D-2)^2 x = t^2 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (2-D)^{-2}(t^2 + 3) = \frac{1}{4}(1-\frac{D}{2})^{-2}(t^2 + 3),$$

$$(1 - \frac{D}{2})^{-1}(t^2 + 3) = \left(1 + \frac{D}{2} + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2\right)(t^2 + 3) \quad (\because D^3 t^2 = 0)$$

$$= (t^2 + 3) + t + \frac{1}{2} = t^2 + t + \frac{7}{2}.$$

\therefore

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - \frac{D}{2})^{-2}(t^2 + 3) = \frac{1}{4}\left(1 + \frac{D}{2} + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2\right)(t^2 + t + \frac{7}{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left((t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}) + (t + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}). // \end{aligned}$$

check $(D-2)(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}) = (2t+2) - 2(t^2 + 2t + \frac{9}{2}) = -2t^2 - 2t - 7,$

$$(D-2)(-2t^2 - 2t - 7) = (-4t-2) - 2(-2t^2 - 2t - 7) = 4(t^2 + 3). //$$

$$(4) \quad x'' + 4x = \sin t - \cos 2t \Leftrightarrow (D^2 + 4)x = \sin t - \cos 2t.$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{D^2 + 4}(\sin t) = \frac{1}{-1 + 4} \sin t = \frac{\sin t}{3}.$$

$$\cdot (D^2 + 4)(\cos 2t) = 0 \quad (\text{因为 } \exists \varepsilon, 2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow 2 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0) \text{ 且 } 2 \neq 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (D^2 + 4) \frac{\cos(2+\varepsilon)t - \cos 2t}{\varepsilon} &= (D^2 + 4) \frac{\cos(2+\varepsilon)t}{\varepsilon} \\ &= -\frac{(2+\varepsilon)^2 + 4}{\varepsilon} \cos(2+\varepsilon)t \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} -4 \cos 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (t \sin t)'' &\quad \text{①} \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2+\varepsilon)t - \cos 2t}{4\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \cos(2+\varepsilon)t \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = \frac{-t \sin 2t}{4} \\ &= (D^2 + 4)(-\cos 2t) \quad \text{②} \quad \therefore x = \frac{\sin t}{3} - \frac{t \sin 2t}{4}. // \\ &= 4 \cos 2t \\ &- 4t \sin 2t \quad \text{check} \quad x'' = \frac{-\sin t}{3} - \left(\frac{4 \cos 2t - 4t \sin 2t}{4}\right), \quad x'' + 4x = \frac{3 \sin t}{3} - \cos 2t. \end{aligned}$$

▷ 8.3

$$a, b, c : \text{定数}, x'' + ax' + bx = ct^m \quad (m \text{ は自然数})$$

$b \neq 0$ とす

$$\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta), \alpha \neq \beta$$

$(\alpha \neq \beta)$
 実は不要

$$x(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m x_j t^j \text{ とす}.$$

$$(1) \quad x'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m x_j \cdot j t^{j-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (j+1) x_{j+1} t^j$$

$$x''(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} (j+1) j x_{j+1} t^{j-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-2} (j+2)(j+1) x_{j+2} t^j$$

$$(2) \quad x'' + ax' + bx$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{m-2} \left[(j+2)(j+1) x_{j+2} + a(j+1) x_{j+1} + bx_j \right] t^j + \left(am x_m + b x_{m-1} \right) t^m + b x_m t^m$$

$$= ct^m \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} bx_m = c, \\ am x_m + b x_{m-1} = 0, \\ (j+2)(j+1) x_{j+2} + a(j+1) x_{j+1} + bx_j = 0 \quad (0 \leq j \leq m-2). \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$x_m = \frac{c}{b}, \quad x_{m-1} = -\frac{ac}{b} x_m = -\frac{ac}{b} m,$$

$$x_{m-2} = -\frac{1}{b} (m(m-1) x_m + a(m-1) x_{m-1})$$

$$= -\frac{m(m-1)}{b^2} c + \frac{m(m-1)}{b^2} ac = \frac{m(m-1)}{b^2} (a^2 - 1) c,$$

$$x_{m-3} = -\frac{1}{b} (m-1)(m-2) \frac{-ac}{b} m - \frac{c}{b} (m-2) \cdot \frac{m(m-1)}{b^2} (a^2 - 1) c$$

$$= m(m-1)(m-2) \left(\frac{ac}{b^2} - \frac{ac}{b^3} (a^2 - 1) \right) = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{b^3} ac (b - a^2 + 1)$$

...

//

$$8.4 (1) D_t^2 + a(t)D_t + b(t) = (D_t - f)(D_t - g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow x'' + a(t)x' + b(t)x &= (x' - gx)' - f(x' - gx) \\ &= x'' - (g'x + gx') - fx' + fgx \\ &= x'' - (f+g)x' + (fg - g')x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -a(t) = f + g, \quad b(t) = fg - g'.$$

$$(2) S = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \text{ 由 } \frac{ds}{dt} = f(t) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{d}{ds}$$

$$\therefore (D_t - f(t)) x(t) = R(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{f(t)} D_t - 1 \right) x(t) = \frac{1}{f(t)} R(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (D_s - 1) x = \frac{R}{f}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-s} (D_s - 1) x = e^{-s} \frac{R}{f}$$

$$= \underbrace{D_s(e^{-s} x)}_{=} = \bar{e}^s x' - \bar{e}^s x = \bar{e}^s (D-1) x.$$

$$\therefore e^{-s} x = D_s^{-1} \left(\bar{e}^{-s} \frac{R}{f} \right), \quad x = e^s D_s^{-1} \left(\bar{e}^{-s} \frac{R}{f} \right).$$

$$\left[\Leftrightarrow x(s) = e^s \int^s e^{-s} \frac{R}{f} ds \right]$$

$$= e^{\int^t s f(\tau) d\tau} \int^t e^{-\int^s f(\tau) d\tau} R(\tau) dt.$$

9 四

問9.2.1 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ のとき, $N^2 = 0$ であることを示せ

$$e^{tN} = E + tN + \frac{t^2 N^2}{2!} + \dots = E + tN = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

問9.3.1 (1) $B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ のとき.

$$B = \alpha E + \beta J \quad (E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$
 である,

$$EJ = JE, \quad \text{原理 P.3.1(2) より}, \quad e^B = e^{\alpha E} e^{\beta J} \text{ とする}.$$

は、9.2.1 より,

$$\cdot e^{\alpha E} = e^{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & e^\alpha \end{pmatrix} = e^\alpha E$$

$$\cdot e^{\beta J} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

である

$$e^B = e^\alpha E \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} = e^\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda E + N \quad (N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

である,

$$(1) \text{ と 同様に } EN = NE \text{ より } e^{tC} = e^{t\lambda E} e^{tN} \text{ である}.$$

$$e^{t\lambda E} = e^{t\lambda E}, \quad e^{tN} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ である}.$$

$$e^{tC} = e^{t\lambda E} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{t\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(+) \rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}; \text{補題 9.4.1 は } \mathbf{x}(t)$$

[6] 9.4.1 補題 (2) : $\frac{d}{dt}(A\mathbf{x})(t) = \frac{dA}{dt}(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + A(t)\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{x}(t)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A\mathbf{x})(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x + a_{12}y \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt}(A\mathbf{x})(t) = \begin{pmatrix} (a_{11}x + a_{12}y)' \\ (a_{21}x + a_{22}y)' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (a'_{11}x + a_{11}x') + (a'_{12}y + a_{12}y') \\ (a'_{21}x + a_{21}x') + (a'_{22}y + a_{22}y') \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a'_{11} & a'_{12} \\ a'_{21} & a'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{d}{dt} A(t) \right) \mathbf{x}(t) + A(t) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{x}(t) \right), \quad \llcorner$$

章末9

Q. 1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ のとき

- $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha \\ -\alpha & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2E + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\therefore e^{A+B} = e^{2E} e^{\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} = e^2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}. //$$

- $e^A e^B = e^{E+\alpha N} e^{E-\alpha N'} (N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, N' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$

$$\begin{cases} e^{E+\alpha N} = e^E e^{\alpha N} = e \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ e^{E-\alpha N'} = e^E e^{-\alpha N'} = e \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore e^A e^B = \left(e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1-\alpha^2 & \alpha \\ -\alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}, //$$

$$\cdot e^B e^A = \left(e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ -\alpha & 1-\alpha^2 \end{pmatrix}, //$$

$$Q.2 \quad x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = q_1 + t p, \quad \mathbb{X}(t) = R(t) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(R(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} = e^{tJ}, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \text{ a.k.a.}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = R(t)^{-1} \mathbb{X}(t) \text{ i.e. } \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) = 0 \text{ i.e. } x''(t) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (R(t)^{-1} \mathbb{X}(t)) = 0.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{tJ}) = J e^{tJ}, \quad R(t)^{-1} = e^{-tJ}; \quad \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (R(t)^{-1} \mathbb{X}(t)) &= \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-tJ}) x(t) + e^{-tJ} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \\ &= -J e^{-tJ} x(t) + e^{-tJ} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$= R(t)^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} - J \right) x(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 0 &= \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (R(t)^{-1} \mathbb{X}) = \frac{d}{dt} (R(t)^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} - J \right) \mathbb{X}) \\ &= R(t)^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} - J \right)^2 \mathbb{X}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{d}{dt} - J \right)^2 \mathbb{X}(t) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{X}''(t) - 2J \mathbb{X}'(t) - \mathbb{X}(t) = 0.$$

==

$$q. 3 \quad F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t & -\cos 2t \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{x}(t) = F(t)x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} のとき$$

$$F(\dot{x}) = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -\sin 2t & \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t & \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} F(t)$$

であるから

$$\in 2 F(t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = F(t)' x_0 = 2 J F(t) x_0$$

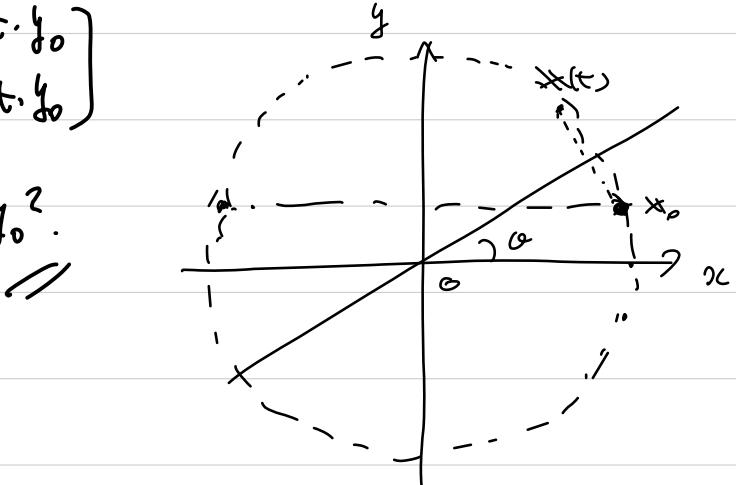
$$= 2 J \dot{x}(t). \quad (J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) //$$

車輪法では

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t \cdot x_0 + \sin 2t \cdot y_0 \\ \sin 2t \cdot x_0 - \cos 2t \cdot y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2.$$

//



$$\text{問題} 10.1.1 \quad (1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad |A - \lambda E| = (3-\lambda)^2 - 4 = 0, \quad \lambda - 3 = \pm 2$$

\therefore 固有値は $\lambda = 1, 5$ である。対応する固有ベクトルを求める。
 $\lambda = 1$ のとき

$$(A - E)\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\vec{v}_1 = \vec{0} \text{ より}, \vec{v}_1 = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0).$$

$\lambda = 5$ のとき

$$(A - 5E)\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\vec{v}_2 = \vec{0} \text{ より}, \vec{v}_2 = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0).$$

$\therefore P = [\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ とすれば

$$AP = [A\vec{v}_1, A\vec{v}_2] = [1 \cdot \vec{v}_1, 5 \cdot \vec{v}_2] = [\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad |P| = -4 \neq 0 \text{ より } P^{-1} \text{ があるのを},$$

これを左から掛け $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ を得る。//

$$(2) \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad |B - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \text{ より}, \lambda = \pm 2i.$$

対応する固有ベクトルを \vec{v}_{\pm} とする。

$$(A - 2iE)\vec{v}_+ = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & -4 \\ 1 & -2i \end{pmatrix}\vec{v}_+ = \vec{0} \text{ より}, \vec{v}_+ = c \begin{pmatrix} \pm 2i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore P = [\vec{v}_+, \vec{v}_-] = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -2i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおながく} \quad (c \neq 0)$$

$$BP = [B\vec{v}_+, B\vec{v}_-] = [2i\vec{v}_+, -2i\vec{v}_-] = [\vec{v}_+, \vec{v}_-] \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|P| = 4i \neq 0 \text{ より } P^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{4i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ -1 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \right) \text{ を左から掛けたならば}$$

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \text{ を得る。//}$$

問10.3.1 (1) $K = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E + N (E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$ のとき

$EN = NE$ などとし、 $e^{t(E+N)} = e^{tE}e^{tN}$ である。

$$e^{tE} = e^{t\lambda E}, e^{tN} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore e^{tK} = e^{t\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ は } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ などとし、} \\ A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \quad \therefore e^{tA} = e^{tP} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1}$$

(3) ①と
すくせに、T=

$$e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ であるから、} \\ e^{tA} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{5t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t & -e^t \\ 2e^{5t} & e^{5t} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t + 2e^{5t} & -e^t + e^{5t} \\ -4e^t + 4e^{5t} & 2e^t + 2e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; P = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -2i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ は } B = P \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}, \\ \therefore e^{tB} = e^{tP} \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -2i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2it} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2it} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{4i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ -1 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{4i} \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -2i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2it} & 2ie^{2it} \\ -e^{-2it} & 2ie^{-2it} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{2it} + e^{-2it}}{2} & i(e^{2it} - e^{-2it}) \\ \frac{e^{2it} - e^{-2it}}{4i} & \frac{e^{2it} + e^{-2it}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & -2 \sin 2t \\ \frac{\sin 2t}{2} & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}.$$

① (2) $\cdot \dot{\mathbf{X}}' = A\mathbf{X}$ の解は, $\mathbf{X}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$ とすれど

$$\mathbf{X}(t) = e^{tA} \mathbf{X}(0) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t + 2e^{5t} & -e^t + e^{5t} \\ -4e^t + 4e^{5t} & 2e^t + 2e^{5t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{e^t + e^{5t}}{2} x_0 + \frac{e^t - e^{5t}}{4} y_0 \\ (e^t - e^{5t}) x_0 - \frac{e^t + e^{5t}}{2} y_0 \end{bmatrix} //$$

・ ただし, $\dot{\mathbf{X}}' = B\mathbf{X}$ の解は

$$\mathbf{X}(t) = e^{tB} \mathbf{X}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & -2 \sin 2t \\ \frac{\sin 2t}{2} & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \cos 2t - 2y_0 \sin 2t \\ \frac{x_0}{2} \sin 2t + y_0 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix} //$$

第1回

10. (3)

(1) [直]有向は、

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 21 = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-7)$$

∴, $\lambda = 3, 7$. 対応する固有ベクトルは、

$$\cdot \underline{\lambda = 3 のとき}: (A-3) v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} v_3 = 0 \quad \therefore v_3 = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$\cdot \underline{\lambda = 7 のとき}: (A-7) v_7 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} v_7 = 0 \quad \therefore v_7 = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$(2) (1) 由, P = [v_3, v_7] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} に由$$

$$\begin{aligned} AP &= (Av_3, Av_7) = [v_3, v_7] \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(P \neq 0 由) P^{-1} \text{ 有り}, P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$(3) e^{tA} = e^{tP} P \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{7t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{7t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} & 3e^{7t} \\ e^{3t} & e^{7t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} + 3e^{7t} & -3e^{3t} + 3e^{7t} \\ -e^{3t} + e^{7t} & 3e^{3t} + e^{7t} \end{bmatrix}. //$$

$$1) (1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} : |A - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = (\lambda - 2)^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ より}$$

固有値 $\lambda = 2 \pm i$. 対応する固有ベクトル \vec{v}_\pm は

$$(A - (\lambda \pm i)E)\vec{v}_\pm = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \mp i & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \mp i \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_\pm = \vec{0} \text{ より} \quad \vec{v}_\pm = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \mp i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (c \neq 0).$$

$$(2) P = [\vec{v}_+, \vec{v}_-] = \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とおけば } AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 2+i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-i \end{bmatrix} \text{ となり}$$

$$[P| = -2 \neq 0 \text{ より} P^{-1} \text{ が存在する. } \therefore A = P \begin{bmatrix} 2+i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-i \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$(3) e^{tA} = e^{tP \begin{bmatrix} 2+i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-i \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}} = P e^{t \begin{bmatrix} 2+i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-i \end{bmatrix}} P^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2t}}{-2i} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{it} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-it} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1-i \\ -1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2t}}{-2i} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{it} & -(1+i)e^{it} \\ -e^{-it} & (1-i)e^{-it} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t + \cos t & 2\sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t + \sin t \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$2) (1) A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} : |A - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 23 = (\lambda - 3)^2 - 32 \text{ より}$$

固有値 $\lambda = 3 \pm 4\sqrt{2}$. 対応する固有ベクトル \vec{v}_\pm は

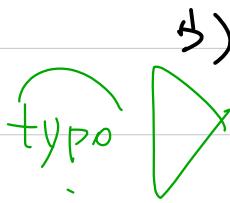
$$(A - (\lambda \pm 4\sqrt{2})E)\vec{v}_\pm = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \mp 4\sqrt{2} & 4 \\ -1 & 6 \mp 4\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_\pm = \vec{0} \text{ より}, \quad \vec{v}_\pm = c \begin{bmatrix} 6 \mp 4\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (c \neq 0)$$

$$(2) P = [\vec{v}_+, \vec{v}_-] = \begin{bmatrix} 6-4\sqrt{2} & 6+4\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ により}, \quad A = P \begin{bmatrix} 6-4\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 6+4\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$(3) e^{tA} = P e^{t \begin{bmatrix} 6-4\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 6+4\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}} P^{-1} = e^{6t} P \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{4\sqrt{2}t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{6t}}{-8\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 6-4\sqrt{2} & 6+4\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{4\sqrt{2}t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6-4\sqrt{2} \\ -1 & 6-4\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{e^{6t}}{-8\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} (6-4\sqrt{2})e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} - (6+4\sqrt{2})e^{4\sqrt{2}t} & -4e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} - 4e^{4\sqrt{2}t} \\ e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} - e^{4\sqrt{2}t} & -(6+4\sqrt{2})e^{-4\sqrt{2}t} + (6-4\sqrt{2})e^{4\sqrt{2}t} \end{bmatrix}$$



(1) (E-Fa)

$$10 \cdot 1 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -9 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ の場合.}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + (36 - 27) = (\lambda - 3)^2,$$

$$(1) \quad (A - 3E)v = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} v = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad (A - 3E)v' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 4 \\ -9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} v' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= v$$

$$\therefore v' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \ell \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = [v, v'] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (= P) \quad |P| \neq 0,$$

$$AP = [3v, 3v' + v] = [v, v'] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$(3) \quad C^{tA} = Pe^{t \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1} = Pe^{t \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= e^{3t} P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - 3t & 2t \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1-6t & 4t \\ -9t & 6t+1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10.2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, $|A - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 - (\alpha + \beta)\lambda + (\alpha\beta - bc) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)$ とする。

$\alpha \neq \beta$ のとき, $A = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$ と相似化できる, $e^{tA} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{t\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{t\beta} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow |e^{tA} - \lambda E| = \left| P \begin{pmatrix} e^{t\alpha} - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & e^{t\beta} - \lambda \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \right| = (e^{t\alpha} - \lambda)(e^{t\beta} - \lambda).$$

ここで、行はいたる所を $|PQ| = |P|(|Q|, |P'| = |P|'$ と用いた。

$$|e^{tA}| = e^{t(\alpha+\beta)} = e^{t(\alpha+\beta)} = e^{t \operatorname{Tr} A} \quad (\text{解と相似の因式})$$

$\alpha = \beta$ のとき, $A = \alpha E$ のときは $A = R \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} R^{-1}$ の形である。

(定理 10.2.1(3)). 前者の場合 A は対角なのと同じである。

$$A = R(\alpha E + N)R^{-1}$$
 のときは ($N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$)

$$e^{tA} = R e^{t(\alpha E + N)} R^{-1} = R \cdot e^{t\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot R^{-1}$$

$$\therefore |e^{tA} - \lambda E| = \left| R \begin{pmatrix} e^{t\alpha} - \lambda & te^{t\alpha} \\ 0 & e^{t\alpha} - \lambda \end{pmatrix} R^{-1} \right| = (e^{t\alpha} - \lambda)^2.$$

$$|e^{tA}| = e^{2t\alpha} \stackrel{(*)}{=} e^{t \operatorname{Tr} A} \text{ も成り立つ, } ((*) : T \text{ の定義})$$

(注) ただし, $\operatorname{Tr}(AA') = \operatorname{Tr}(A'A)$ が成立する: $A, A' \in 2 \times 2$ のとき,

$$\operatorname{Tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{bmatrix} \right) = (aa' + bd') + (bc' + dd')$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = (a'a' + b'd') + (b'c + d'c)$$

$$\text{したがって, } \operatorname{Tr}(R^{-1}AR) = \operatorname{Tr}(R'(AR))$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}(AR)R^{-1} = \operatorname{Tr} A.$$

したがって, $(*)$ は $2\alpha = \operatorname{Tr}(\alpha E + N) = \operatorname{Tr} A$ となる。

$(\alpha \neq \beta$ のときと同じく角と余弦の関係も成り立つ。) //

$\boxed{\mathbf{x}(t)}$

$$10.3 \quad \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{x}(t) = A \mathbf{y}(t) + \mathbf{f}(t) \quad \text{をさう。}$$

$$(1) \mathbf{y} = e^{-tA} \mathbf{x} \quad \text{とおこなう} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = e^{tA} \mathbf{y},$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x}' = (e^{tA})' \mathbf{y} + e^{tA} \cdot \mathbf{y}' = A \cdot e^{tA} \mathbf{y} + e^{tA} \cdot \mathbf{y}' = A \mathbf{x} + e^{tA} \mathbf{y}',$$

\therefore したがって $\mathbf{x}' = A \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}$ と比較し、 $e^{tA} \mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}$ を得る。//

$$(2) \mathbf{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1' \\ \mathbf{y}_2' \end{bmatrix} = e^{-tA} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \mathbf{f}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{より, } \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{を求める} \Rightarrow \mathbf{y}' = e^{-tA} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \mathbf{f}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}(t) = \int_0^t e^{-sA} \mathbf{f}(s) ds = \mathbf{f}(0) + \int_0^t e^{-sA} \mathbf{f}(s) ds.$$

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{f}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}, \text{とおこなう} \Rightarrow e^{tA} \mathbf{f}(t)$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) \text{ より, } \boxed{\text{固有値は } \lambda = -1, -2}$$

$\boxed{\text{固有ベクトルは,}}$

$$\cdot \lambda = -1 \text{ のとき, } (A + E) \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0} \text{ より, } \vec{v}_1 = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, (c \neq 0)$$

$$\cdot \lambda = -2 \text{ のとき, } (A + 2E) \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0} \text{ より, } \vec{v}_2 = c \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}. (\boxed{b})$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とする}, A = P \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \text{ とする},$$

$$e^{tA} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4e^{-t} & 3e^{-2t} \\ e^{-2t} & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t} & 3(e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \\ 4(-e^{-t} + e^{-2t}) & -3e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}.$$

⑦

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2}) \quad \because x(t) &= e^{tA} \int_0^t e^{-sA} f(s) ds \\
 &= P \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \int_0^t P \begin{pmatrix} e^s & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2s} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^s \\ \cos s \end{pmatrix} ds \\
 &= P \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{s-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2(s-t)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4e^s + 3\cos s \\ e^s + \cos s \end{pmatrix} ds = P \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{s-t}(4e^s + 3\cos s) \\ e^{2s-2t}(e^s + \cos s) \end{pmatrix} ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 \int_0^t e^{s-t}(4e^s + 3\cos s) ds &= 4e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{2s} ds + 3e^{-t} \int_0^t e^s \cos s ds \\
 &= 2e^{-t} \cdot e^{2t} + 3e^{-t} \cdot e^t \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{2} = 2e^t + 3 \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{2}, \\
 \int_0^t e^{2s-2t}(e^s + \cos s) ds &= e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{3s} ds + e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{2s} \cos s ds \\
 &= e^{-2t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3t} + e^{-2t} \cdot e^{2t} \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5} = \frac{e^t}{3} + \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5},
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$

$$\therefore x(t) = P \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t + 3 \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{2} \\ \frac{e^t}{3} + \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^t + 3 \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{2} - 3 \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{3}e^t - 3 \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{2} + 4 \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t + \frac{3\cos t + 9\sin t}{10} \\ -\frac{2}{3}e^t + \frac{\cos t - 7\sin t}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 (e^t(\cos t + \sin t))' &= e^t(\cos t + \sin t) + e^t(-\sin t + \cos t) = 2e^t \cos t \\
 (e^{2t} \frac{2(\cos t + \sin t)}{5})' &= 2e^{2t} \frac{2(\cos t + \sin t)}{5} + e^{2t} \frac{2\sin t + \cos t}{5} = e^{2t} \cdot \cos t
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$

II 次

由 II. 1. 1

$\tilde{x}(t)$, $\tilde{y}(t)$ が "1" と "2" に (II. 1) の解を満たすときの式を記述

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \tilde{y}(t) \text{ となる}, t=0 \text{ のとき } \tilde{x}(0) = \tilde{y}_0 = \tilde{x}(0).$$

つまり $\tilde{x} = \tilde{y} \Rightarrow \tilde{x}(0) = \tilde{y}(0)$.

この場合 \tilde{x} は \tilde{y} よりも簡単な形で表されるが、このように書くのがよろしい。

由 II. 1. 2,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}(t) &= e^{tA} \tilde{x}_0 : (e^{tA})' = A e^{tA} \text{ なり}, (II. 1) \text{ の解} \\ &= P e^{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ t & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda_- t \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1} \tilde{x}_0 : A \text{ の対角化を用いる仮定} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_0 &= C_+ v_+ + C_- v_- : \lambda_+ \neq \lambda_- \text{ なら}, v_+ \perp v_- (\text{直交性}) \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} C_+ \\ C_- \end{pmatrix} : P = (v_+, v_-) \text{ の逆} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_+ t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_- t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_+ \\ C_- \end{pmatrix} : t \text{ の代入を行なう} \rightarrow$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} C_+ e^{\lambda_+ t} \\ C_- e^{\lambda_- t} \end{pmatrix} : \text{計算の仕方}$$

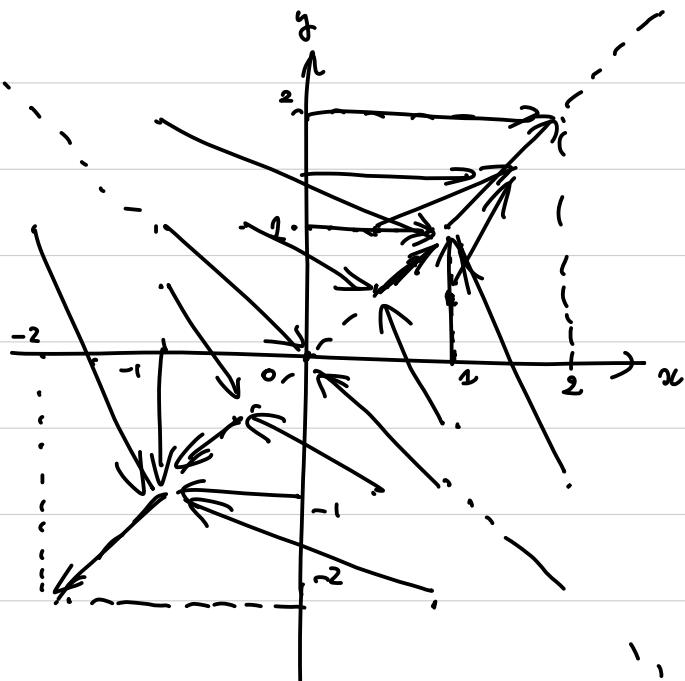
$$= c_+ e^{\lambda_+ t} v_+ + c_- e^{\lambda_- t} v_- : P = (v_+, v_-) \text{ により}.$$

→

系 II. 1. 1 (II. 1) の解の表示法を とする。

(- ただし 2 次元の場合は)

問 II.2.1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ のときの、(II.4) の解の初期状態は、 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ と $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ である。
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ で、 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ものである。



注 解を近づける初期点では、(1, 1) および、 εAx (ε は、ト) で直角方向を感じる。

(b) 11.2.2. (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ართ, $\dot{\mathbf{x}}' = A\mathbf{x}'$ の解法を述べよ

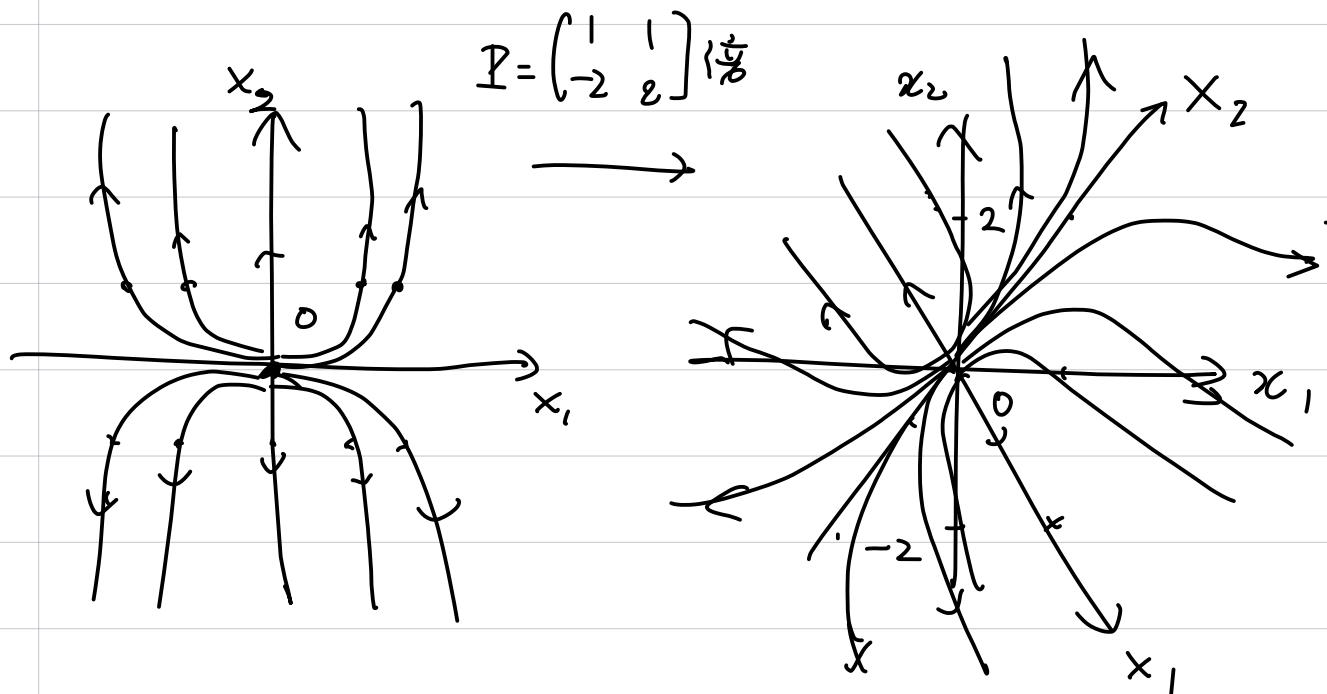
$$\text{たとえば}, P = [\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とす}$$

$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}, \quad e^{tA} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{5t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とす} \Rightarrow x(t) = e^{tA} x(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = P x(t) = P^{-1} P \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{5t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \cdot P \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t x_1(0) \\ e^{5t} x_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x_2 = x_1 + \text{定数}.$$



$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad |A - \lambda E| (= \lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \text{ 时}), \text{ 固有值是} \pm 2,$$

$$(\tilde{A} - (\pm 2)E)\vec{v}_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & \mp 2 \end{pmatrix}\vec{v}_{\pm} \text{ 时}, \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{v}_{\pm} \text{ 为固有向量}.$$

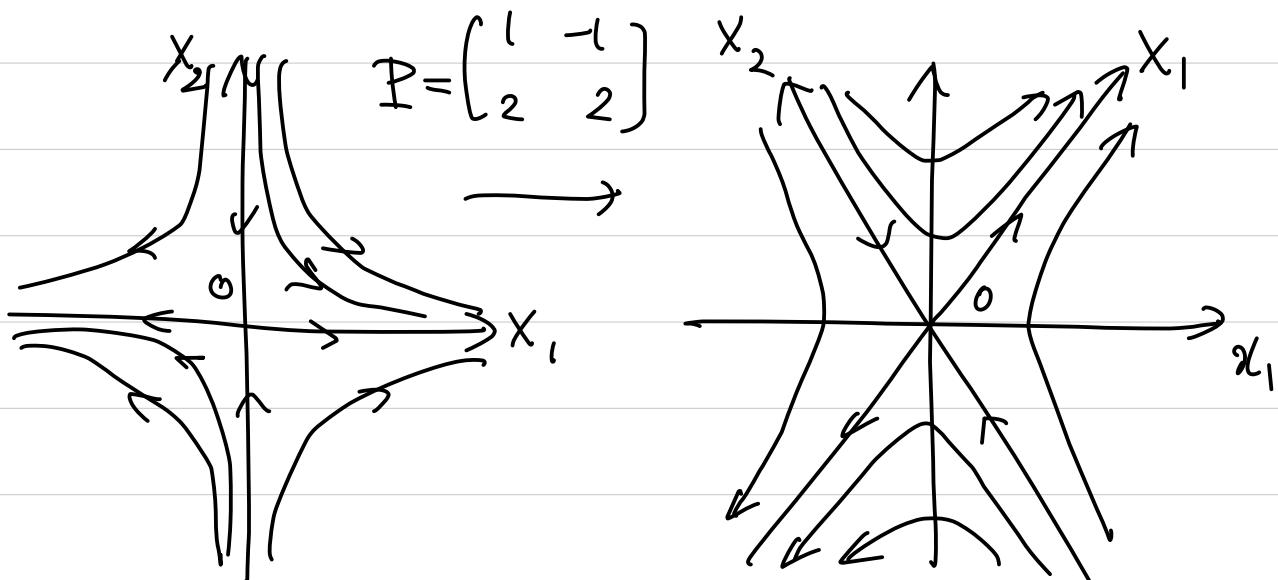
$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } P^{-1}, \quad AP = \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e^{tA} = \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{P}^{-1}.$$

∴

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} X_1(t) \\ X_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \in \text{直线族},$$

$$\alpha(t) = e^{tA} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{P}^{-1} \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} X_1(0) \\ X_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} X_1(0) \\ e^{-2t} X_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

解曲线系是直, $X_1, X_2 = \text{const.} \in \mathbb{R}$ 时为平行线。



$$\text{向} 11, 2, 3 \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ のとき.}$$

$$|B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i$$

固有ベクトルと \vec{v}_\pm を計算

$$(B \mp 2i)\vec{v}_\pm = \begin{pmatrix} \mp 2i & -4 \\ 1 & \mp 2i \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}_\pm = \vec{0} \quad \therefore \vec{v}_\pm = c \begin{pmatrix} \pm 2i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0)$$

$$\vec{v}_\pm = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \pm i \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{p} \pm i\vec{q} \in \text{直線}, \quad \vec{p} \leftarrow \frac{\vec{v}_+ + \vec{v}_-}{2},$$

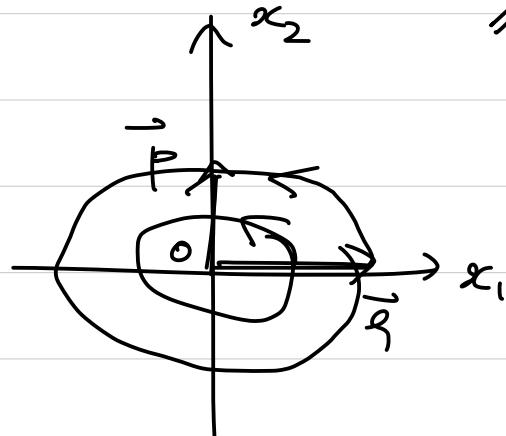
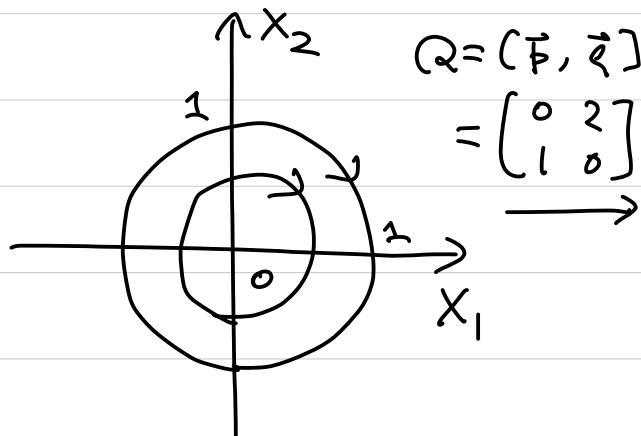
$$B(\vec{p} \pm i\vec{q}) = \pm 2i(\vec{p} \pm i\vec{q}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B\vec{p} = -2\vec{q} \\ B\vec{q} = 2\vec{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B[\vec{p}, \vec{q}] = [\vec{p}, \vec{q}] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore Q = [\vec{p}, \vec{q}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ により}, \quad B = Q \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1},$$

$$e^{tB} = Q e^{2t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} Q^{-1} = Q \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ -\sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = Q \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \text{ となる}, \quad \vec{x}(t) = Q \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ -\sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

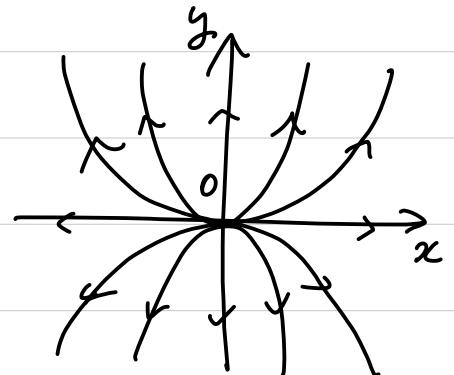


解説

$$11.1 \quad (1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix},$$

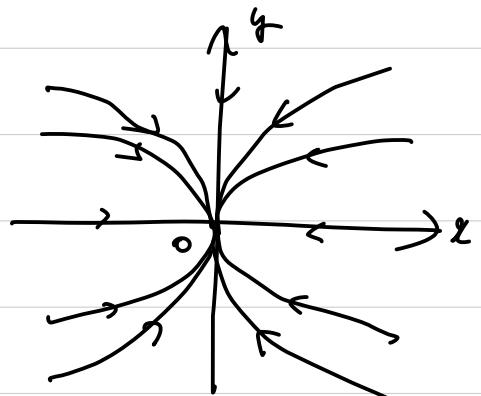
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t x(0) \\ e^{2t} y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix},$$

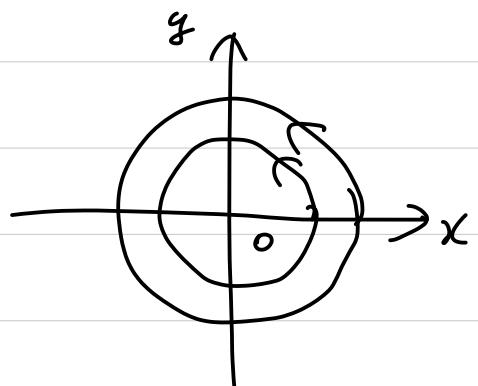
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{t \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-4t} x(0) \\ e^{-2t} y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(3) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

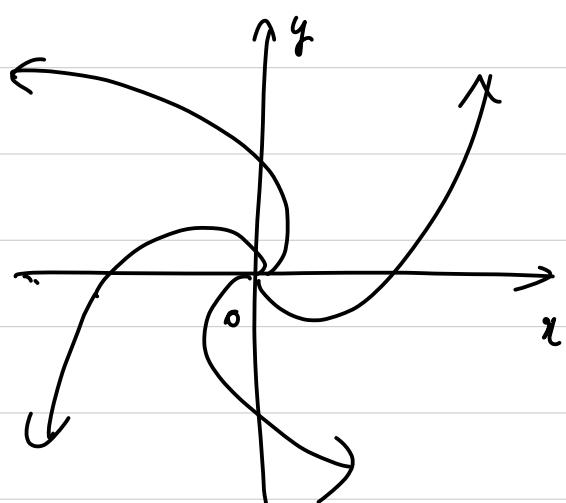


$$(4) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} i \text{の } \circ$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{tE} e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= e^{t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$



(以降の↓)
（参考用）

$$(5) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. |A - \lambda E| = \lambda(\lambda + 1) + 6 = (\lambda + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{23}{4}.$$

$\lambda_{\pm} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} i$ は複数で、固有ベクトル \vec{v}_{\pm} と重複する

$$(A - \lambda_{\pm} I) \vec{v}_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} i & 2 \\ -3 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} i \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}_{\pm} = \vec{0} \quad \therefore \vec{v}_{\pm} = C \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 + \sqrt{23} i \end{pmatrix} (C \neq 0).$$

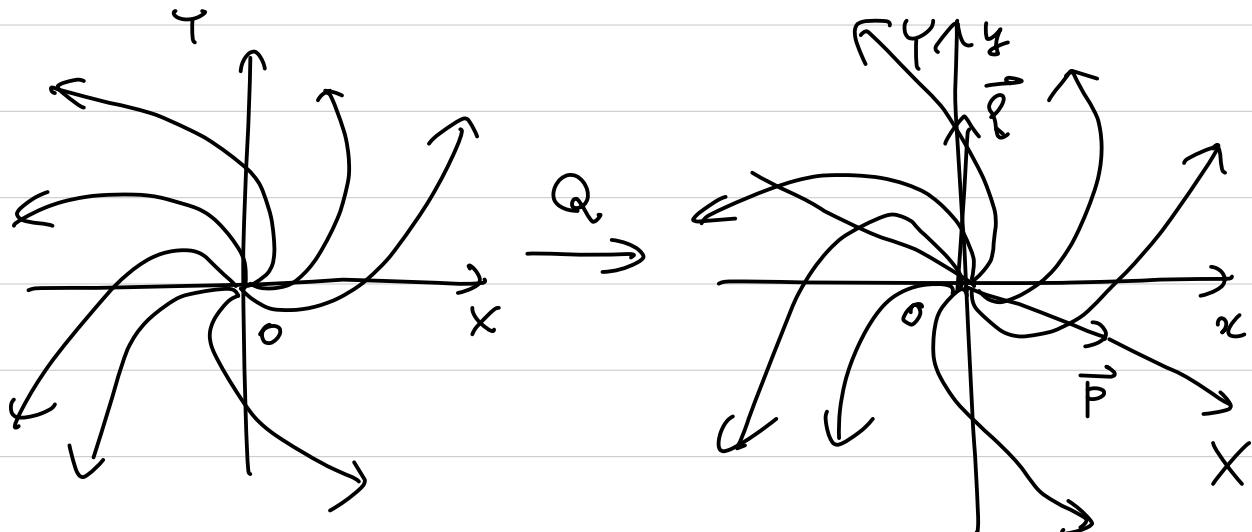
$$\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{23}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ は } \vec{v}_{\pm} = \vec{p} \pm i \vec{q}, Q = [\vec{p}, \vec{q}] \text{ となる}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\vec{p} \pm i \vec{q}) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} i \right) (\vec{p} \pm i \vec{q}) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \vec{p} - \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} \vec{q} \right) \pm i \left(\frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} \vec{p} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{q} \right)$$

∴ $A(\vec{p}, \vec{q}) = (\vec{p}, \vec{q}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{23} \\ \sqrt{23} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ となる})$

$$\therefore e^{tA} = Q \cdot e^{\frac{t}{2}(E + \sqrt{23}J)} Q^{-1} = Q \cdot e^{\frac{t}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t & -\sin \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t \\ \sin \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t & \cos \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t \end{pmatrix}} Q^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (x(t) = e^{\frac{t}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t & -\sin \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t \\ \sin \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t & \cos \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} t \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix})$$



(5) 正解: (5) の $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の場合、左下の斜線を $y = +3x - y$ としたとき。 $(\Leftrightarrow y' = +3x - y)$

$$(5)': A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ の場合。} |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = (\lambda+3)(\lambda-2).$$

$\lambda = 2$ の固有ベクトルは

\therefore 矢量軌跡は $\lambda = 2, -3$.

$$(A - 2E)v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = 0 \text{ より, } v_2 = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0).$$

$\lambda = -3$

$$(A - (-3E))v_{-3} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} v_{-3} = 0 \text{ より, } v_{-3} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0).$$

\therefore

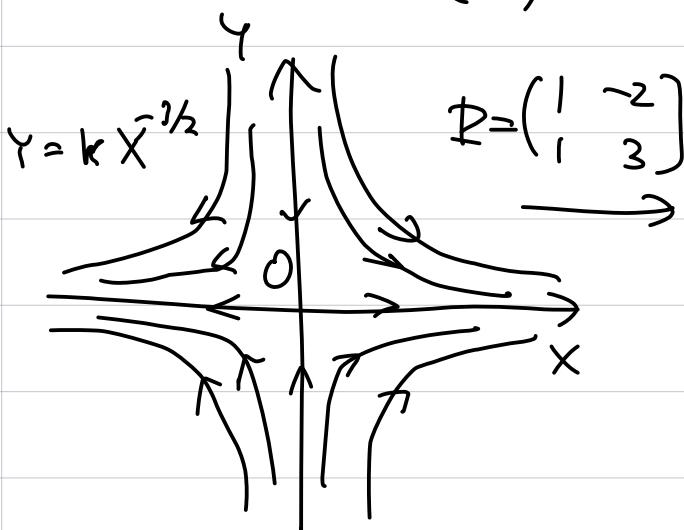
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ により, } A P = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$\therefore e^{tA} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$ であり, $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ の解は

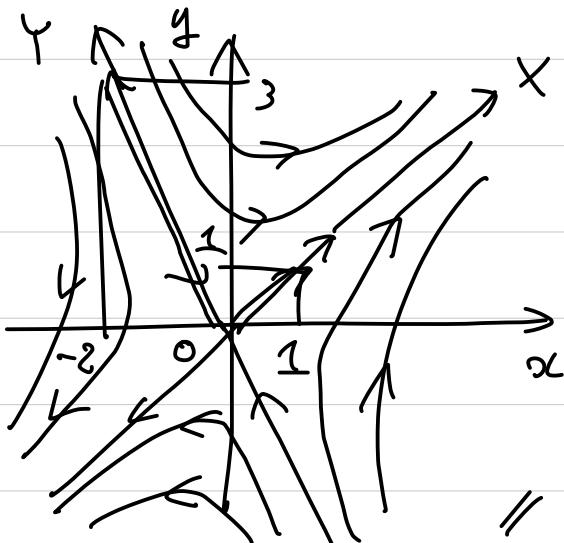
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \text{ すなばく } \begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ Y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ Y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t}X(0) \\ e^{-3t}Y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

車軌跡 $\left(\frac{X(t)}{X(0)}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{Y(t)}{Y(0)}\right)^{-1/3}$ $\Leftrightarrow X^3 Y^2 = C$ ($C \in \mathbb{R}$) を満たす。



$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 9 & 5 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 固有値を求めると}$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5) - 27 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 32 = (\lambda - 8)(\lambda + 4) \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 8, -4.$$

$\lambda = 8$ の固有ベクトルは

$$(A - 8E) \vec{v}_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 3 \\ 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}_8 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{v}_8 = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0)$$

$\lambda = -4$

$$(A + 4E) \vec{v}_{-4} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}_{-4} = \vec{0}$$

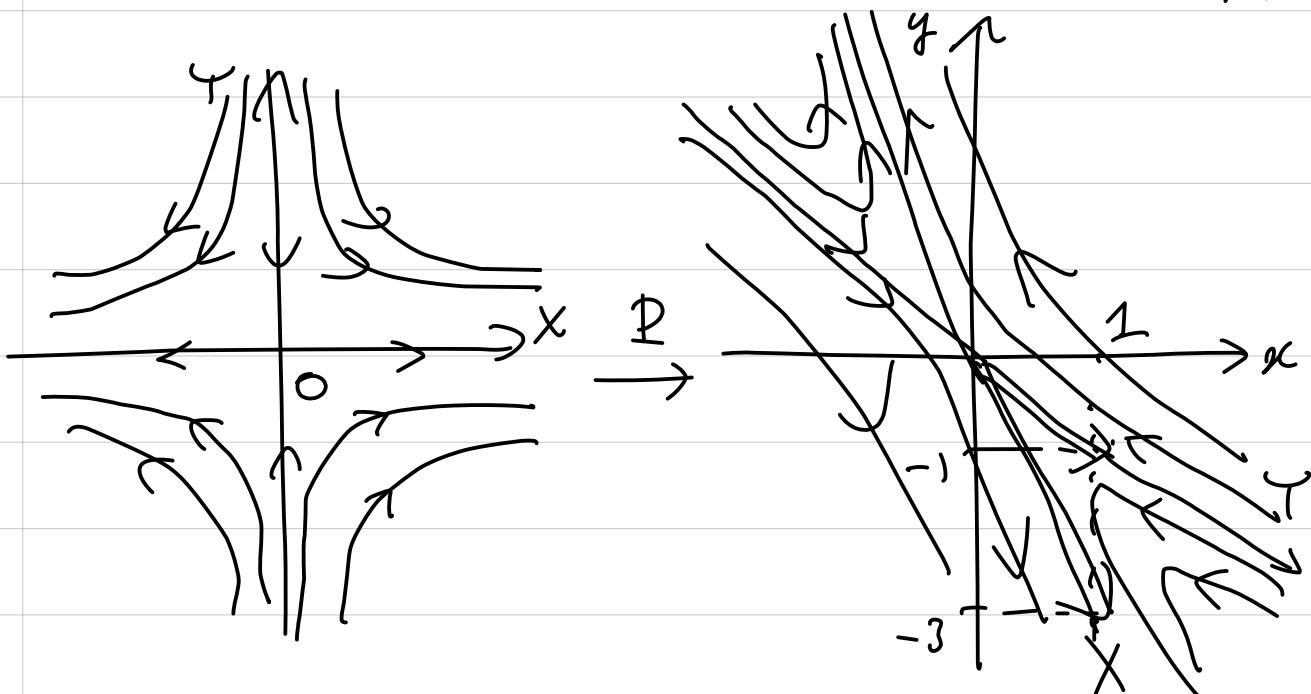
$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{v}_{-4} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_8 & \vec{v}_{-4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ により, } AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e^{tA} = P e^{t \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{8t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-4t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} \text{ をすくは}, \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{8t} x(0) \\ e^{-4t} y(0) \end{pmatrix} \text{ とく}. \quad \text{得る}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = \text{Const.} \quad \text{ゆえに} \quad P \rightarrow \text{直角座標系で得る}$$



$$11, 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} R \\ J \end{pmatrix}' = A \begin{pmatrix} R \\ J \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) $|A - \lambda E| = (a - \lambda)^2 - b^2$, $\therefore \lambda = a \pm b = \lambda_{\pm}$. は右ベクトル

$$(A - \lambda_{\pm} E) \vec{v}_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} \mp b & b \\ b & \mp b \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}_{\pm} = \vec{0} \text{ より, } \vec{v}_{\pm} = c \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0).$$

$$(2) P = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_+, \vec{v}_- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ はなり, } AP = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix} \text{ となり}$$

$$e^{tA} = P e^{t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix}} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{(\lambda_+ + b)t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(\lambda_- - b)t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} R(t) \\ J(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{at} P \begin{pmatrix} e^{bt} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-bt} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} R(0) \\ J(0) \end{pmatrix}, \quad R(0) = J(0) \text{ とすると}$$

$$= \frac{e^{at}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{bt} & -e^{bt} \\ e^{bt} & e^{-bt} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R(0) + J(0) \\ -R(0) + J(0) \end{pmatrix} = R(0) \begin{pmatrix} e^{(a+b)t} \\ e^{(a-b)t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

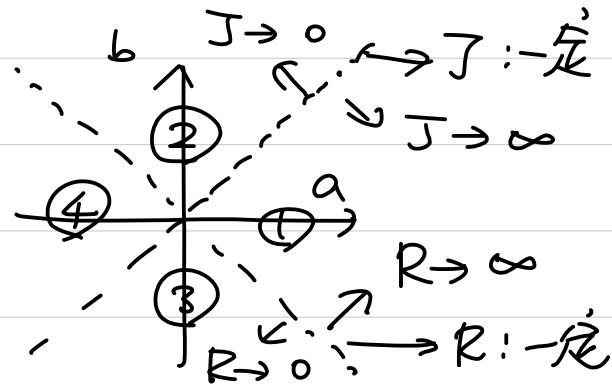
\therefore

$$\frac{R(t)}{R(0)} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \infty & (a+b > 0) \\ 0 & (a+b < 0) \end{cases}, \quad \frac{J(t)}{J(0)} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \infty & (a-b > 0) \\ 0 & (a-b < 0) \end{cases}$$

$\therefore R(0) = J(0) > 0$ とすると、 $t \rightarrow \infty$ のとき

- ① $a+b > 0, a-b > 0 \Rightarrow R(t), J(t) \rightarrow \infty$ となる,
- ② $a+b > 0, a-b < 0 \Rightarrow R(t) \rightarrow \infty$ となる, $J(t) \rightarrow 0$
- ③ $a+b < 0, a-b > 0 \Rightarrow R(t) \rightarrow 0$, $J(t) \rightarrow \infty$
- ④ $a+b < 0, a-b < 0 \Rightarrow R(t), J(t) \rightarrow 0$ となる,

また $a+b=0$ とする $R(t) = -\frac{1}{2}t$, $a-b=0$ とする $J(t) = \frac{1}{2}t$ である,



$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} R \\ J \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \text{ とすると} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ Y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{(a+b)t} & X(0) \\ e^{(a-b)t} & Y(0) \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

$$11.3 \quad [R \\ J]' = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{bmatrix} [R \\ J], \quad a > b > 0, \quad R(0) = J(0).$$

(1) $\begin{cases} R' \text{ は } R \text{ と } J \text{ の 正} \rightarrow \text{像の和} \text{ および } R(t) \rightarrow \infty (t \rightarrow \infty) \\ J' \text{ は } \text{ " 亂の } \rightarrow J(t) \rightarrow \text{ 小さな } \infty \text{ へ} \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{\text{証明}} \Rightarrow$ (2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{bmatrix} : |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ -b & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - a^2 + b^2 = b^2$ なり
 $\lambda_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ が 有理根 で 2 つ 有り かつ 1 つ は 虚数

$$(A - \lambda_{\pm} E) \vec{v}_{\pm} = \vec{0} \text{ なり}, \quad \vec{v}_{\pm} = c \begin{bmatrix} b \\ \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a \end{bmatrix} \quad (c \neq 0)$$

$$(3) \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_+ & \vec{v}_- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & b \\ \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a & -\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a \end{bmatrix} \quad (= \text{なり}) \quad P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore e^{tA} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{t\lambda_+} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{t\lambda_-} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \cdot \left(P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} & b \\ b & a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - b \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

(4) $\begin{pmatrix} R(t) \\ J(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{tA} \begin{pmatrix} R(0) \\ J(0) \end{pmatrix}$

由題文の検証.
 $(\text{条件: } \lambda_{\pm} \geq 0)$

$$= \frac{1}{2b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \begin{bmatrix} b & b \\ \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a & -\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{t\lambda_+} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{t\lambda_-} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} & b \\ b & a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R(0) \\ J(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

\downarrow
 $t \rightarrow \infty : \text{ が } +\infty$
 $2\lambda \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 2\lambda$

$$= \frac{R(0)}{2b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \begin{bmatrix} b e^{t\lambda_+} & b e^{t\lambda_-} \\ (\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a)e^{t\lambda_+} - (\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + a)e^{t\lambda_-} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a + b + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \\ -a - b + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{R(0)}{b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \begin{bmatrix} b(a+b) \sinh t\lambda_+ + b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \cosh t\lambda_+ \\ ((\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a)(a+b)) \sinh t\lambda_+ + ((a+b)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}) \cosh t\lambda_+ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= R(0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a+b}{a-b} \sinh t\lambda_+ + \cosh t\lambda_+ \\ -\frac{a+b}{a-b} \sinh t\lambda_+ + \cosh t\lambda_+ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ -\infty \end{pmatrix}} (t \rightarrow \infty).$$

但し $R(0) > 0 \Leftrightarrow t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$(\because 1 - \frac{a+b}{a-b} < 0)$

§12

$$(1) 12.1, 1 \quad x'' = -kx \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -kx \end{cases} \quad (k > 0)$$

(1) 解曲線: $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ と見ておこう。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{k} \\ -\sqrt{k} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{k} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = K^{-1} J K \quad \begin{matrix} J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{k} \\ -\sqrt{k} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ K = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{k} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore e^{t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & 0 \end{bmatrix}} = K^{-1} e^{tJ} K = \begin{bmatrix} k^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \sqrt{k}t & \sin \sqrt{k}t \\ -\sin \sqrt{k}t & \cos \sqrt{k}t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{k} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} X = \sqrt{k}x \\ Y = y \end{cases} \text{ は, } \begin{bmatrix} X(t) \\ Y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \sqrt{k}t & \sin \sqrt{k}t \\ -\sin \sqrt{k}t & \cos \sqrt{k}t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ Y(0) \end{bmatrix} \text{ である。}$$

$$X(t)^2 + Y(t)^2 = X(0)^2 + Y(0)^2 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ とある。} \quad \therefore kX(t)^2 + Y(t)^2 = C \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

(2) 極円 $kx^2 + y^2 = C$ 上の点 (x, y) は、

$$(x, y) = (\pm \sqrt{\frac{C}{k}}, 0) \text{ の 2 点である。}$$

$$(3) 平衡点 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 0 \\ y' = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ -kx = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore (x, y) = (0, 0)$$

解曲線(1) であることは、T=2π で (1) が T 周期解である。

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \sqrt{k}t & \sin \sqrt{k}t \\ -\sin \sqrt{k}t & \cos \sqrt{k}t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{k} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

ゆえに、 $\sqrt{k}T = 2\pi$ で $T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}$ で周周期はもとと一致する。

12.2.1 $E(x, y) = \frac{kx^2 + y^2}{2}$ とするば、 $(x, y) = (x(t), y(t))$ は
 $\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -kx \end{cases}$ の解であるとき

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(x(t), y(t)) = 2 \frac{kx x' + y y'}{2} = kx \cdot y + y \cdot (-kx) = 0$$

すて、 $\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -k \sin x \end{cases}$ の解として $\frac{y(t)^2}{2} - k \cos x(t) = C$ (定数) となる。

x が 0 と π の間で $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots$ である。

$$\therefore \frac{y(t)^2}{2} - k \left(1 - \frac{x(t)^2}{2} + \dots \right) = C$$

$$\therefore \frac{y(t)^2 + k x(t)^2}{2} + \dots = C + k$$

すて、 $E(x, y)$ は左辺を近似している。 ← ~~AM~~

12.2.2 (12.1) $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = f_1(x, y) \\ y' = f_2(x, y) \end{cases}$ である。 $\frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{g_2(x)}{g_1(y)}$ のとき、

$$g_2(x)dx - g_1(y)dy = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g_2(x) = 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g_1(y)$$

$$E(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x g_2(s)ds - \int_{y_0}^y g_1(t)dt$$

が定まる、 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = g_2(x)$, $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = -g_1(y)$ となる。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d}{dt} E(x(t), y(t)) &= \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = x' g_2 - y' g_1 \\ &= f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1 = 0 \quad (\because f_1 g_1 - f_2 g_1 = \frac{f_2}{f_1} = k = \frac{g_2}{g_1}) \end{aligned}$$

内 12.2.3 (1) $x'' = -(\mathcal{D}_x U)(x(t))$ の $x(t)$ が $\mathcal{D}_x U$ の零点

$$\frac{d}{dt} E = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{x'(t)^2}{2} + U(x(t)) \right)$$

$$= x'(t)x''(t) + x'(t) (\mathcal{D}_x U)(x(t))$$

$$= x'(t) (x'' + (\mathcal{D}_x U)(x(t))) = 0. //$$

(2) $\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ -\mathcal{D}_x U \end{bmatrix}, U = \frac{ky^2}{2}$

であり、 $x'' = -\mathcal{D}_x U(x(t)) = -kx$ である。

同様 (12.14) $\Leftrightarrow y dy + \mathcal{D}_x U(y) dx = 0$

に $y = x'$: ($y = x' = \frac{dx}{dt}$ に注意)

$\Rightarrow x(t)$ が (12.14) の解のとき, $y(t) = x(t)$ となる, $(x(t), y(t))$ が

$$\frac{y dy}{dt} + \mathcal{D}_x U(x(t)) \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad (*)$$

を満たす。つまり $y dy + \mathcal{D}_x U(x) dx = 0$ の解である。

$\Leftrightarrow y dy + \mathcal{D}_x U(x) dx = 0$ の解のうち $(x(t), y(t))$ と

平行なことをすれば、(*)を満たす。 $y = \frac{dx}{dt}$ である。

$$\left(\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \mathcal{D}_x U(x(t)) \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \mathcal{D}_x U(x(t)) = 0 \quad \text{を満たす。//}$$

したがって定理 12.2.11 は従つてわかる

$$E = \int_{y_0}^y y dy + \int_{x_0}^x \mathcal{D}_x U(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (y^2 - y_0^2) + (U(x) - U(x_0))$$

$$= \frac{y^2}{2} + U(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2} y_0^2 - U(x_0) \right) //$$

つまり、(1) の E を定数で除せばよい。

内題文(1)の解

(12.14) \Leftrightarrow
 $\begin{cases} y dy + \mathcal{D}_x U(x) dx = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = y \end{cases}$

逆方向への式
(reparametrize)
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$ または
 $dt = \frac{dx}{y} \Leftrightarrow$
 $y = x'$
 $x' \neq 0, x \neq 0$

12.3.1 (12.17) : $(\frac{1}{x}-1)dx + (\frac{1}{y}-1)dy = 0$ を満たすと

(12.2.1)

$$E(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x \left(\frac{1}{z}-1\right)dz + \int_{y_0}^y \left(\frac{1}{z}-1\right)dy$$

$$= [\log z - z]_{x_0}^x + [\log z - z]_{y_0}^y$$

$$= \log x - x + \log y - y + \text{(定数)}$$

を得る。これが(12.16)と一致する。

$$\begin{cases} x' = x(1-y) \\ y' = -y(1-x) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(x(t), y(t)) = \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y}$$

$$= x(1-y) \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) - y(1-x) \left(\frac{1}{y} - 1\right) = 0. \quad //$$

12 章本

(2. 1)

$$x'' + \mu(x^2 - 1)x' + x = 0 \quad (\mu > 0)$$

$$(1) \quad y = x' \text{ を取ると, } \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -x - \mu(x^2 - 1)y \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{平衡点は } \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x + \mu(x^2 - 1)y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ すなはち, } (x, y) = (0, 0) \text{ および,}$$

$$(3) \quad x x' + y y' = xy + y(-x - \mu(x^2 - 1)y) = -\mu(x^2 - 1)y^2 //$$

$$(4) (3) より, \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\vec{x}\|^2 = \mu(1-x^2)y^2 \leq \mu y^2 \leq \mu \|x\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|\vec{x}\|^2 \leq e^{2\mu t} \cdot \|\vec{x}(0)\|^2.$$

//

\langle (1) 正解 \rangle

(2.8) : $x'' + ax' + bx + cx^3 = 0$ (a, b, c は定数) のとき,

(1) $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -ay - bx - cx^3 \end{cases}$ ($= f_1, f_2$) である。

(2) $\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = c = 1 \end{cases}$ のとき, 平衡点 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ -x - x^3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\therefore (x, y) = (0, 0)$.

(3) $U = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4}$ とすれば,

$$u'' = -D_x U \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} + (D_x U) = 0 \quad \text{である。}$$

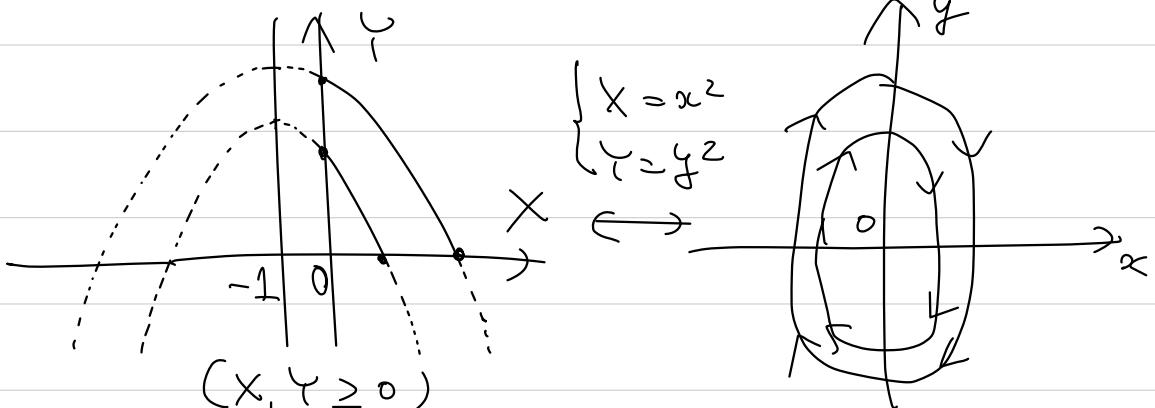
よって (2.2, 3(1)) のように, $E = \frac{y^2}{2} + U(x)$ が保存量となる。

実際に, $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{y^2}{2} + U(x)\right) = y(t) \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot D_x U(x(t))$
 $= y(t) \left(\frac{dy}{dt} + D_x U \right) = 0. //$

(4) $X = x^2, Y = y^2$ をおこう

$$E = \frac{Y^2}{2} + \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{X^4}{4} = \frac{Y}{2} + \frac{X}{2} + \left(\frac{X}{2}\right)^2 = C (\text{定数})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{Y}{2} + \left(\frac{X}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = C + \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{であるから, 下図のようになります。}$$



(注) 以上の方法(1)の方法よりもずっと簡単な「ブリンク」

方程式といふのが、一般的のパラメータのとき解の挙動が複雑である。
たとえば $a = c = 1, b = 0$ の場合は [別紙] のようになる。

(別紙)
Duffing 1

§13

13.1.1 13.1.1: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} x_{+1} & x_{-2} \\ x^2 - y^2 - 2y \end{pmatrix}$ の $(0,0)$ の線形化

$\begin{pmatrix} x_{+1} & x_{-2} \\ x^2 - y^2 - 2y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$
 と書かれてます
 $(0,0)$ と同じ

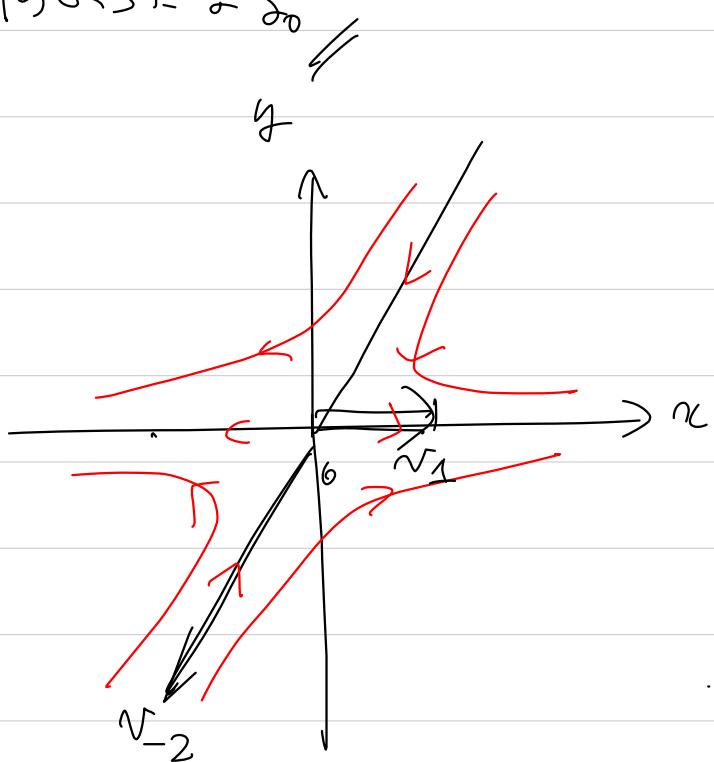
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ つまり, } A.$$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ は正の固有値 1 と負の固有値 -2 を持つので,

定理 13.1.1 の(3)の場合あります。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A v_1 = v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0) \\ A v_2 = -2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0) \end{array} \right.$$

が固有ベクトルであるから, $(0,0)$ のまわりの解曲線は
 ほぼ下図のようにです。



$$(b) (1), 2, (1) x'' + cx' + k \sin x = 0 \quad (k, c > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -cy - k \sin x \end{pmatrix}, = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とする } \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \sin x = 0 \end{cases}$$

① 平衡点は $(x, y) = (n\pi, 0)$ (n は整数)

$$(2) x=0 \text{ の近傍では, } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots \text{ である。}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -cy - kx \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & -c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ を得る。}$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & -c \end{pmatrix} \text{ の固有値は, } |A - \lambda E| = \lambda(\lambda + c) + k = 0 \text{ となる。}$$

$$\text{② } \lambda = -\frac{c}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2 - 4k}{4}} = \lambda_{\pm}. \text{ 対応する固有ベクトル } v_{\pm} \text{ とすると,}$$

$$(A - \lambda_{\pm} E)v_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{c}{2} \mp \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 4k}}{2} & 1 \\ -k & -\frac{c}{2} \mp \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 4k}}{2} \end{pmatrix} v_{\pm} = 0 \quad \text{③ } v_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 4k}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i) } c^2 - 4k > 0 \text{ のとき, } P = [v_+, v_-] \text{ により, } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix} \text{ となる。}$$

$$\text{ii) } c^2 - 4k < 0 \text{ のとき, } v_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{4k - c^2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = p_{\pm} i q, Q = (p, q) \text{ とする}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i\lambda_+ & \lambda_+ \\ i\lambda_- & -\lambda_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} i\lambda_+ + i\lambda_- & \lambda_+ - \lambda_- \\ -\lambda_+ + \lambda_- & i\lambda_+ + i\lambda_- \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{c}{2} E + \frac{\sqrt{4k - c^2}}{2} J, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(P = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ したがって } \lambda_{\pm} = -\frac{c}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 4k}}{2} \text{ である。})$$

$$\text{iii) } c^2 - 4k = 0 \text{ のとき, } \lambda_{\pm} = -\frac{c}{2}. (A + \frac{c}{2} E) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix}, (A + \frac{c}{2} E) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\text{∴ } R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{c}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} (= P), R^{-1} A R = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{c}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{c}{2} E + N,$$

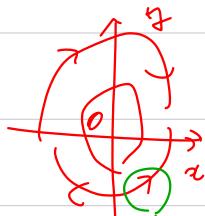
$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

⑦

(1) 例題

問題 1.1

① 付近の振舞



正解

$$\text{(i)} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k & -c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{初期条件 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}, Q \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, R \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t} (t=0)$$

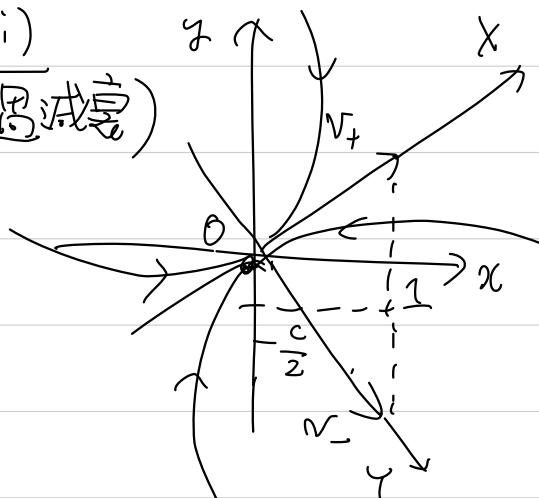
$$\therefore \text{初期条件}, \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_+ t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_- t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} \quad \because \lambda_+, \lambda_- < 0.$$

$$\text{(ii) のとき}, \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{-\frac{c}{2}t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta t & \sin \beta t \\ -\sin \beta t & \cos \beta t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\beta = \frac{\sqrt{4k-c^2}}{2})$$

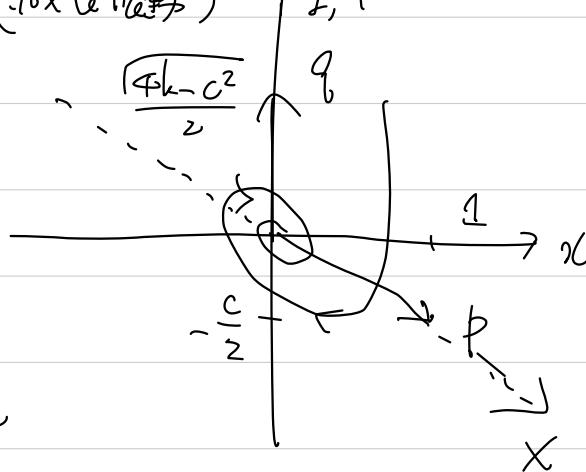
$$\text{(iii) のとき}, \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{-\frac{c}{2}t} R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

よって、線形近似の、相平面での軌道の特徴がはっきりわかる。

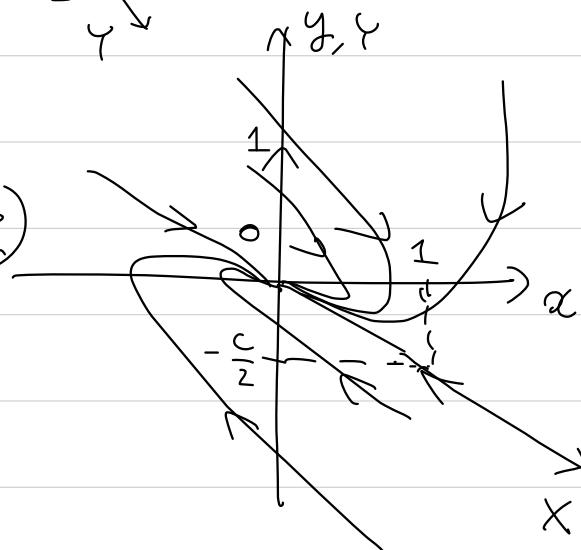
i) (過減衰)



ii) (固有値が複素数)



iii) (固有値が虚数)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{: 初期条件} \\ \text{(i) のとき} \\ \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-c + \sqrt{c^2 - 4k} \right] \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-c - \sqrt{c^2 - 4k} \right] \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = e^{(c-\lambda_1)t} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} \\ \rightarrow \infty, \end{cases} \\ \text{(ii) のとき} \\ \begin{cases} \left(A + \frac{c}{2}E \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \\ \left(A + \frac{c}{2}E \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \\ R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\zeta_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 逆行列} \\ R^{-1} A R = \begin{pmatrix} -\zeta_2 & 1 \\ 0 & -\zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

△7.42: 7.4の過減衰(i), 成長振動(ii), 固有減衰(iii)に対応する。
kを(+)とし, cを0に近づけるほど, (ii) → (iii) → (i) のように変化する。

D > 0 の
△7.42

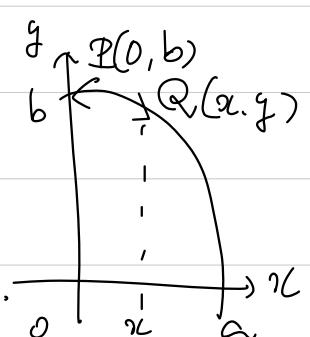
問13.2.2 $a, b > 0$, $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$; $P(0, b)$, $Q(ax, b\sqrt{1-x^2})$ をつくる。

$Q(x, y)$ がこの椭円上を動かすとき, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$.

$$\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}\right)^2} dx$$

が微小な時間で走る。

$$\therefore \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}\right)^2} dx = a \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b^2 x}{a y}\right)^2} dx \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{y}{a}, \\ dx = \frac{dy}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 &= 1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \text{ に}, & = a \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}x\right)^2}{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= a \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - 1\right)x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$


図の左下は, $x=a$ ($\rightarrow X=1$) のときの y の X の $\frac{dy}{dx}$ が何であるか,

$$L = 4a \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - 1\right)x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

となる。 //

章末

$$(3, 1a) : \begin{cases} x' = y^2 \\ y' = (x^2 - 1)x y \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} y^2 = 0 \\ (x^2 - 1)x y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{∴ } y = 0, x \text{ は任意} : \text{5通り} \\ (x, 0), \text{ 且て } x^2 \neq 1.$$

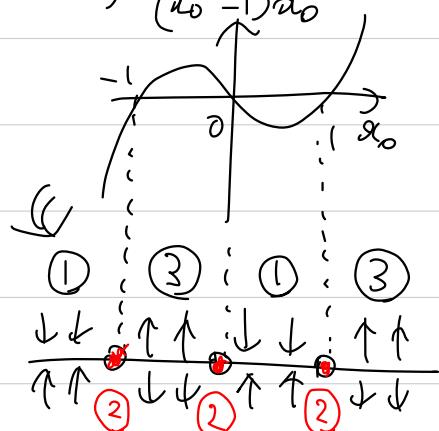
$$(2) x = x_0, y < 0 \text{ かつ } \frac{dy}{dx} > 0, x = x_0 + \eta, y = 0 + \eta' \text{ とす} \\ \begin{cases} y^2 = 0 + \eta'^2 = 0 + (\eta' / x_0)^2, \\ (x^2 - 1)x y = ((x_0 + \eta)^2 - 1)(x_0 + \eta)(0 + \eta') = 0 + (x_0^2 - 1)x_0 \eta' + (2x_0 + 1)\eta' \end{cases}$$

$$\text{∴ 線形化が成り立つ}, \begin{pmatrix} \eta' \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ (x_0^2 - 1)x_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (x_0^2 - 1)x_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} \eta(t) \\ \eta'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta(0) \\ e^{(x_0^2 - 1)x_0 + \eta(0)} \end{pmatrix}. (x_0^2 - 1)x_0 \text{ の近似} \quad (x_0^2 - 1)x_0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \eta(0) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (x_0 < -1 \text{ or } 0 < x_0 < 1) & ① \\ \begin{pmatrix} \eta(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix} (x_0 = 0, \pm 1) & ② \\ \begin{pmatrix} \eta(0) \\ \infty \end{pmatrix} (x_0 > 1 \text{ or } -1 < x_0 < 0) & ③ \end{cases};$$

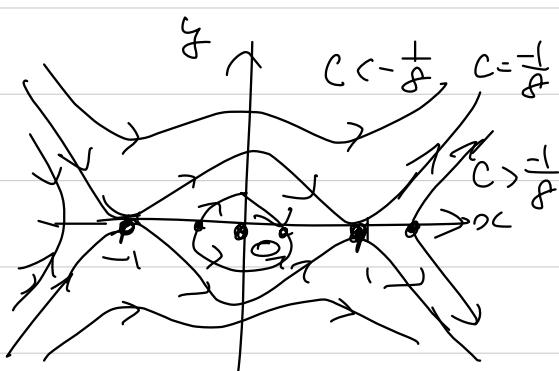
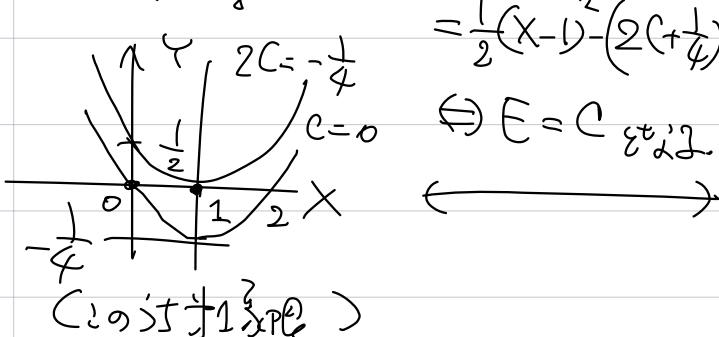
($t \rightarrow -\infty$ では, ① & ③ が入るか?)



$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 - 1)x y} = \frac{y}{(x^2 - 1)x} \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 1)x dy - y dx = 0$$

完全形なるのを, 考慮すると $E = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} = C$ (定数) を得る。

$$(5) \begin{cases} X = x^2 \\ Y = y^2 \end{cases} \quad (X, Y), Y = \frac{X^2}{2} - X - 2C \\ = \frac{1}{2}(X-1)^2 - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$



$$(3, 1, b) \begin{cases} x' = -xy \\ y' = xy - y \end{cases}$$

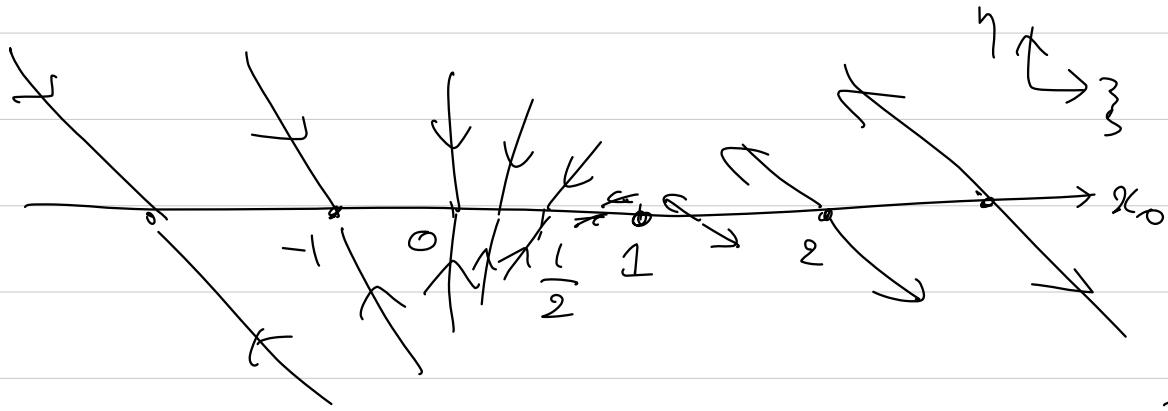
$$(1) -xy = 0 \Rightarrow xy = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0, (x \neq 0), //$$

$$(2) (x, y) = (x_0, y_0) \text{ とすと} \quad \begin{cases} -xy = -(x_0 + 3)y = -x_0 y + (2 \text{ 以上}) \\ xy - y = x_0 y - y + (2 \text{ 以上}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{④ 総合化方程式}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -x_0 y \\ (x_0 - 1)y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -x_0 \\ 0 & x_0 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ y \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_0 \\ 0 & x_0 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ の 固有値は} \begin{cases} 0 : \text{固有ベクトル } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ x_0 - 1 : \text{ " } \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 1-x_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

すなはち、(2) の $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 方向は変化せず、 $\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 1-x_0 \end{pmatrix}$ が $x_0 - 1$ へ寄付する。 $x_0 \geq 1$ の固有値の符号がまわり、挙動が変わる。 $(x_0, 0)$ の様子を図示すると以下のようになる。

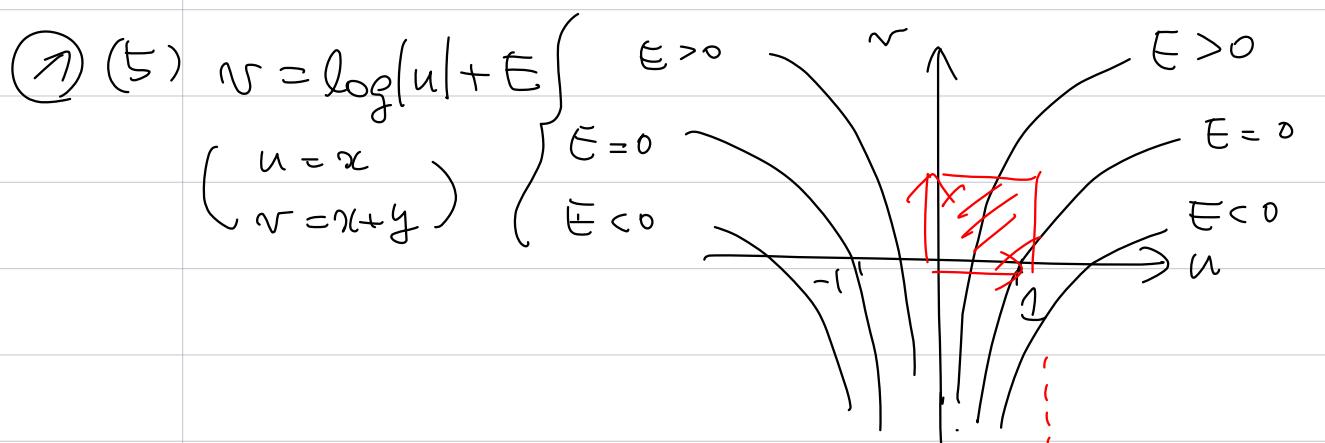


(4) $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-xy}{xy - y} = \frac{-x}{x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} dx + dy = 0$ より、

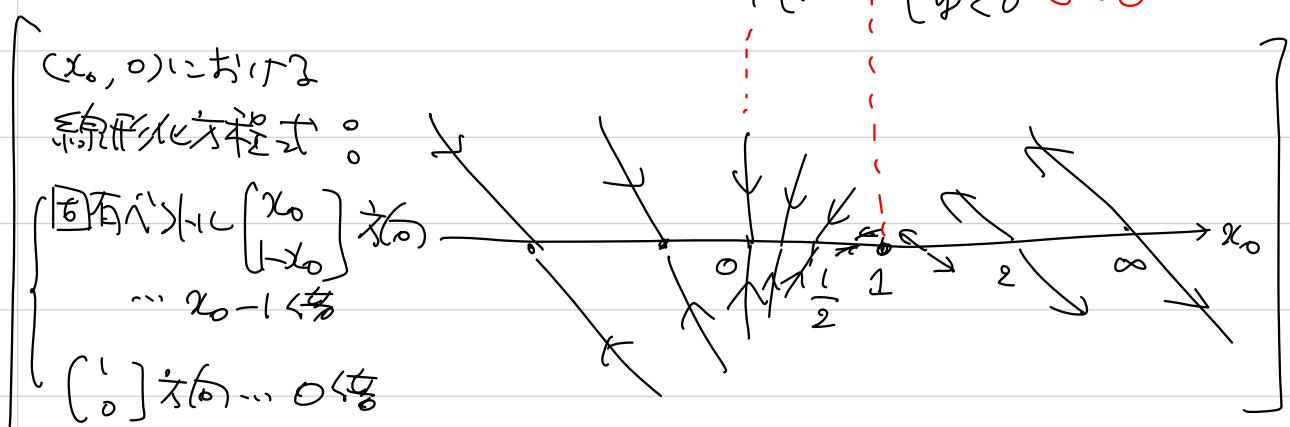
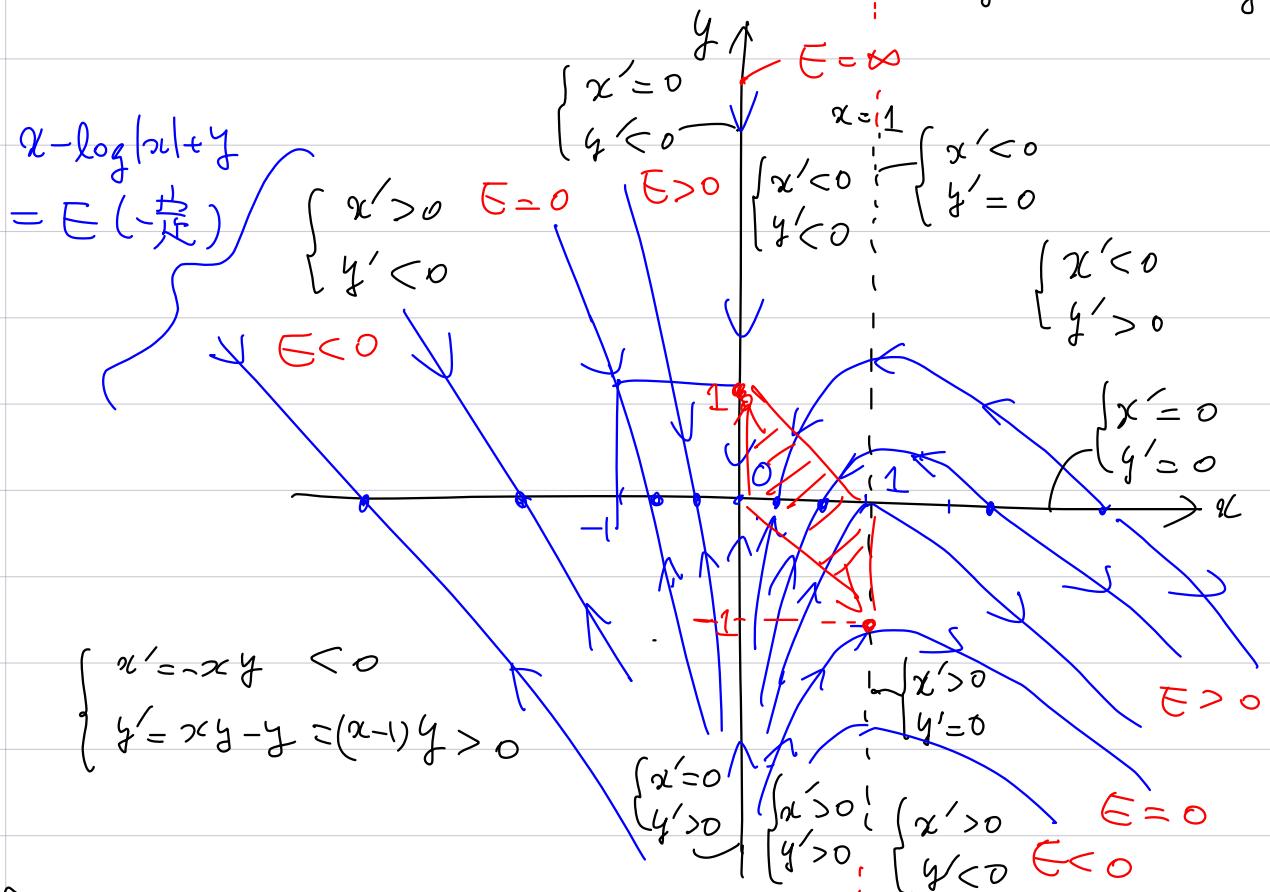
$E = x - \log|x| + y (-\text{定数} + b)$ のようにとまる。

(5) $\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = x+y \end{cases}$ とすと、 $v = \log|u| + E$ の直線をとる。





$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v-u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x+y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$



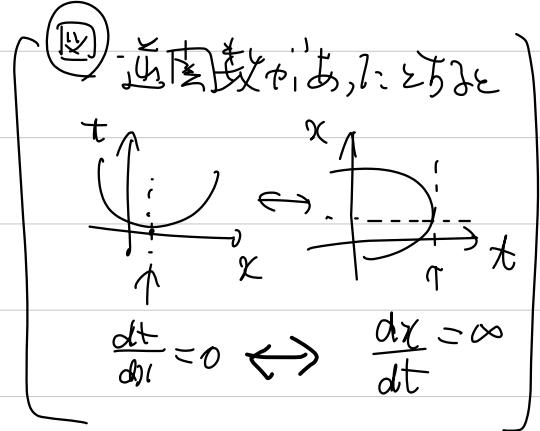
④ (kは定数), と内包式に入れる

$$13, 2 \quad t(x) = \int_{0}^x \frac{du}{\sqrt{(1-k^2 u^2)(1-u^2)}} \text{ の逆関数 } \exists x(t) \text{ とする}.$$

$$\text{逆関数は, } \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-k^2 x^2)(1-x^2)}} \neq 0$$

よって逆関数をつくる(右図). すなはち,
 $x \neq \pm 1, \pm k^{-1}$ で存在する.

すると



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{(1-k^2 x^2)(1-x^2)} \quad \text{④} (x')^2 = (1-k^2 x^2)(1-x^2)$$

・ $k=0$ のときは, $(x')^2 = 1-x^2$ にあたり $x = \sin t, \cos t$

であるが、実際(特公の下端を考慮したのが0とし)

$$t(x) = \int_0^x \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \quad (x > 0, \text{ 小さな})$$

すると, $u = \sin s$ と置くと $du = \cos s ds$, $\sqrt{1-u^2} = \cos s$

だから

$$t(x) = \int_0^{\sin^{-1}(x)} \frac{\cos s}{\cos s} ds = \sin^{-1}(x)$$

すなはち, $t(x) = \sin^{-1}(x)$ であり, $x = \sin t$ となる。

(下端を切る)とすれば定数Cたゞかねの2

$x = \sin(t+C)$ となる。,

⑤ $k \neq 0$ のとき, $x(t) \in \sin(k, t)$ と書き エルゴン(?)とよぶ
 (章末問題 14-5 参照)。

§14

例題 1.1.1 (1) $P(t) = 1 + 2t + 3t^2 + 4t^3 + \dots$ が収束(絶対収束)するとす

$$\underbrace{tP(t)}_{\geq} = t + 2t^2 + 3t^3 + \dots \text{である. これに} t < 1$$

$$(1-t)P(t) = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{絶対収束などの}) \\ (\text{極限の} 1 \text{は} 1 \text{を} 0 \text{に} し) \end{array}$$

したがって $|t| < 1$ の範囲で $\frac{1}{1-t}$ は収束する.

$$\text{よって } P(t) \text{ は} \frac{1}{1-t} \text{ で} \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \text{ は} \frac{1}{t^2} \text{ である. //}$$

(注) 注意 1.1.2 を読みよろしく、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right| = 1$ からわかる。

また、 $1 + t + t^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-t}$ ($|t| < 1$) の極限の値を計算すれば

$$1 + 2t + 3t^2 + \dots = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \text{ が} \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{t} \text{ となる}$$

(付録 B, 命題 B.5 参照) //

$$(2) Q(t) = \frac{1}{2t-3} = \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}t} \text{ であるから, } \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\text{よし, } = \frac{1}{-3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}t + \left(\frac{2}{3}t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}t\right)^3 + \dots \right)$$

とくよる. 収束半径は、 $\left| \frac{2}{3}t \right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |t| < \frac{3}{2}$ より、 $\frac{3}{2}$ である。

また $t=2$ のまわりで、 $s=t-2$ とおこなう

$$\frac{1}{2t-3} = \frac{1}{2(s+2)+1} = \frac{1}{1+2s}$$

$$\text{よし, } = 1 - 2s + (2s)^2 - (2s)^3 + \dots \quad (|2s| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |s| < \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき})$$

$$Q(t) = 1 - 2(t-2) + 4(t-2)^2 - 8(t-2)^3 + \dots \quad (|t-2| < \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき})$$

となり、右辺の収束半径は $\frac{1}{2}$ である。//

$$(3) 1 + \frac{t}{1} + \frac{t^2}{2} + \cdots + \frac{t^n}{n} + \cdots = 1 - \log(1-t) \quad (|t| < 1)$$

左辺は t のみならず、まず右辺 $R(t)$ の $t=0$ の泰勒展開を考えてみる。

$$R(t) = 1 - \log(1-t), \quad R'(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}, \quad R''(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2}, \quad R'''(t) = \frac{2}{(1-t)^3}, \dots$$

$$R^{(n)}(t) = \frac{(n-1)!}{(1-t)^n} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots) \quad \text{より}$$

$$R(0) = 1 - \log 1 = 1 - 0 = 1, \quad R'(0) = \left. \frac{1}{1-t} \right|_{t=0} = 1,$$

$$R''(0) = 1, \quad R'''(0) = 2, \quad R^{(4)}(0) = 2, 3, \dots, \quad R^{(n)}(0) = (n-1)!$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore R(t) &= R(0) + R'(0) \frac{t}{1} + R''(0) \frac{t^2}{2!} + R'''(0) \frac{t^3}{3!} + \cdots + R^{(n)}(0) \frac{t^n}{n!} + \cdots \\ &= 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \cdots + \frac{t^n}{n} + \cdots = \text{右辺.} \end{aligned}$$

$t=t_0$ で、これは左辺と右辺を用いた右辺である。

左辺 $L(t)$ が右辺である、 $\left(\frac{t^n}{n}\right)' = t^{n-1}$ は左辺である。

$$L(t) = 0 + 1 + t + t^2 + \cdots + t^{n-1} + \cdots = \frac{1}{1-t} \quad (|t| < 1)$$

であるのを、この式を左辺である。

$$L(t) = L(0) + \int_0^t L'(t) dt = 1 + \int_0^t \frac{dt}{1-t} \quad (|t| < 1)$$

$$= 1 - \log(1-t). \quad (-1 < t < 1 \text{ なり}, \quad 1-t > 0 \text{ なり})$$

//

(b) 14.2.1 (4.11) $x' = t+x$ ($\Rightarrow t=0 \Rightarrow x=0 = x(0)$) $\therefore x(0)=0.$

(1) 未定係数法: $t \frac{dx}{dt} - 1 = x \quad \therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t} + 1$

$$\frac{x}{t} = u \text{ とおけば } u + tu' = u + 1 \text{ とゆう}, \quad u' = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\therefore u = \log|t| + C \quad \therefore x(t) = t(\log|t| + C) \quad (C \text{は定数})$$

\therefore いわゆる $x(0)=0$ をみたす,

(2) $t=1$ の級数解を求めるために, $s=t-1$ とおいて

$$(4.11) \quad \therefore x = -(1+s) + (1+s) \frac{dx}{ds}, \quad x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n s^n \text{ とすれば}$$

$$= -(1+s) + (1+s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x_n s^{n-1}$$

$$= -(1+s) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ((n+1)x_{n+1} + nx_n) s^n$$

$$\therefore x_0 = -1 + x_1, \quad x_1 = -1 + (2x_2 + x_0),$$

$$x_2 = 8x_3 + 2x_2, \dots, \quad x_n = (n+1)x_{n+1} + nx_n \quad (n \geq 2),$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_0 + 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_3 = \frac{-1}{3}x_2 = \frac{-1}{6},$$

$$\text{かつ } x_{n+1} = \frac{(-n)}{n+1} x_n = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} x_n \text{ とゆう}$$

$$x_4 = -\frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{-1}{6} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4}, \quad x_5 = -\frac{3}{5} x_4 = -\frac{1}{45}$$

$$\text{したがって } x_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots) \text{ とゆう}.$$

$$\therefore x = x_0 + x_1 s + x_2 s^2 + x_3 s^3 + \dots$$

$$= x_0 + (x_0 + 1)(t-1) + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} - \frac{(t-1)^3}{6} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{(t-1)^n}{n(n-1)} + \dots$$

$$= x_0 t + (t-1) + \frac{(1-t)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-t)^3}{3 \cdot 2} + \dots + \frac{(1-t)^n}{n(n-1)} + \dots$$

\therefore ここで x_0 は未定である, (1) の解の C は $\frac{1}{2}$ でいい, $\therefore t=1$ とせよ,

$$(b) 14.2.2, f(t) = (1-t)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n t^n \text{ おとつ } (f_0 = 1 = f_0)$$

$$(1) f'(t) = \alpha(1-t)^{\alpha-1}, f''(t) = \alpha(\alpha+1)(1-t)^{\alpha-2}, \dots$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \alpha, f''(0) = \alpha(\alpha+1), f'''(0) = \alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2), \dots$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} f_1 = \frac{f'(0)}{1} = \alpha, f_2 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{2}, \dots, f_n = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\dots(\alpha+n-1)}{n!} (n \geq 1) \end{array} \right]$$

$$(2) f'(t) = \alpha(1-t)^{\alpha-1} = \frac{\alpha}{1-t} f(t). //$$

$$(3) (1-t)f'(t) = \alpha f(t) \in f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n t^n \text{ とおなじで } (f_0 = 1)$$

$$\alpha f(t) = (1-t) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n f_n t^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ((n+1)f_{n+1} - n f_n) t^n$$

$$\therefore \alpha f_0 = f_1, \alpha f_1 = 2f_2 - f_1, \dots, \alpha f_n = (n+1)f_{n+1} - n f_n (n \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore f_1 = \alpha, f_2 = \frac{\alpha+1}{2} f_1 = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{2}, f_3 = \frac{\alpha+2}{3} f_2 = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}{3!}$$

$$f_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha+n}{n+1} f_n = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\dots(\alpha+n-1)(\alpha+n)}{(n+1) \cdot n!} = \frac{(\alpha)_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} //$$

$$(4) \text{ 収束半径 } 1, \left| \frac{f_n}{f_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{(\alpha)_n / n!}{(\alpha)_{n+1} / (n+1)!} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1}{n+\alpha} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

よし、1をあざ。(S'3 := n' + 1 := 53.) //

解説

14. 1

$$(1) \quad x'(t) = t + 2tx(t) \quad ; \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \quad \text{とおぼえ}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)a_n t^{n+1} = t + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2a_n t^{n+1} = (1+2a_0)t + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2a_{n-1} t^n$$

$$\therefore a_1 t^0 = 0, \quad 2a_2 t^1 = (1+2a_0)t^1, \quad (n+1)a_{n+1} = 2a_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 0, \quad a_3 = a_5 = \dots = 0; \quad a_2 = a_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{2}{4} a_2, \quad a_6 = \frac{2}{6} a_4 = \frac{a_2}{3 \cdot 2}, \quad a_8 = \frac{2}{8} a_6 = \frac{a_2}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, \dots, \quad a_{2n} = \frac{1}{n!} a_2$$

$$\therefore x(t) = a_0 + (a_0 + \frac{1}{2}) \left(t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2!} + \frac{t^6}{3!} + \frac{t^8}{4!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{左辺} = a_0 + (a_0 + \frac{1}{2}) (e^{t^2} - 1) = (a_0 + \frac{1}{2}) e^{t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ & \Rightarrow x' = (a_0 + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2t e^{t^2} = 2t(x + \frac{1}{2}) = t + 2tx. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad t + x(t) = (1+t)x'(t) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a_0 + (1+a_1)t + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)a_{n+1} t^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n t^n$$

$$\therefore a_0 = a_1, \quad 1+a_1 = 2a_2 + a_1, \quad a_n = (n+1)a_{n+1} + na_n \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore a_0 = a_1, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_{n+1} = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} a_n \quad (n \geq 2) \quad \text{で}$$

$$a_3 = -\frac{1}{3} a_2 = -\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2}, \quad a_4 = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3}, \quad a_5 = -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{-1}{5 \cdot 4}, \dots$$

$$\therefore x(t) = a_0(1+t) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+t)^n}{n(n-1)} = a_0(1+t) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) (1-t)^n$$

$$\text{check } \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} = -\log(1-t) \quad \text{とおぼえ}$$

$$x(t) = a_0(1+t) + (1-t) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-t)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-t)^n}{n}$$

$$= a_0(1+t) + t \log(1+t) - (-\log(1+t) + t)$$

$$= a_0(1+t) + (t+1) \log(1+t) - (t+1) + 1$$

$$= (a_0 - 1)(1+t) + (t+1) \log(1+t) + 1.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} t+1 = s \\ a_0 - 1 = C \end{cases} \quad \text{とおぼえ}$$

$$x = Cs + s \log s + 1$$

$$Cs' = Cs + s(\log s + 1)$$

$$= x + s - 1 = x + t. //$$

$$(3) (1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + 2x = 0, \quad x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \text{ をおこす}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x'' = t^2 x'' + 2tx' - 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n t^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(n-1)a_n t^n + 2na_n t^{n-1} - 2a_n t^n) + 2a_1 t - (2a_0 + 2a_1 t)$$

$$\begin{cases} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} = (n(n-1) + 2n - 2)a_n = (n^2 + n - 2)a_n \quad (n \geq 2), \\ 2a_2 t^0 = -2a_0 t^0, \quad 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a_3 t^1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_2 = -a_0, \quad a_3 = 0; \quad a_{n+2} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} a_n \quad (n \geq 2) \quad \therefore a_4 = a_5 = \dots = 0;$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{3} a_2 = \frac{-1}{3} a_0, \quad a_6 = \frac{3}{5} a_4 = -\frac{1}{5} a_0, \quad a_8 = \frac{5}{7} a_6 = \frac{-1}{7} a_0, \quad \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= a_0 + a_1 t - a_0 t^2 + \left(-\frac{a_0}{3} t^4 - \frac{a_0}{5} t^6 - \frac{a_0}{7} t^8 - \dots \right) \\ &= a_0 + a_1 t - a_0 \left(t^2 + \frac{t^4}{3} + \frac{t^6}{5} + \frac{t^8}{7} + \dots \right) // (a_0, a_1 \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{z^2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} = -\log(1-t) \quad (|t| < 1) \quad \text{用いて書くと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a_0 + a_1 t - a_0 t \left(t + \frac{t^2}{3} + \frac{t^4}{5} + \frac{t^6}{7} + \dots \right) \\ &\quad - a_0 t \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^6}{6} + \dots \right) + a_0 t \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^6}{6} + \dots \right) \\ &= a_0 + a_1 t - a_0 t (-\log(1-t)) + \frac{a_0 t}{2} (-\log(1-t^2)) \\ &= a_1 t + a_0 \left(1 + t \log(1-t) - \frac{t}{2} \log(1-t^2) \right) \\ &= a_1 t + a_0 \left(1 + \frac{t}{2} \log \frac{(1-t)^2}{(1-t^2)} \right) = a_1 t + a_0 \left(1 + \frac{t}{2} \log \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$(|t| < 1, a_0 \neq 0)$ と

check $x = t, 1 + \frac{t}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)$ が元の方程式を満たす。

$$\because x = t \text{ は } x'' = 0,$$

$$(1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + 2x = 0 - 2t + 2t = 0. //$$

$$\therefore x = 1 + \frac{t}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right) \text{ は } x' = \left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)' = \left(\frac{2}{1+t}\right)' = \frac{-2}{(1+t)^2},$$

$$x' = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right) + \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)'}{\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)} = \frac{x-1}{t} + \frac{-t}{1-t^2}$$

$$x'' = -\frac{x-1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{x-1}{t} + \frac{-t}{1-t^2} \right) - \frac{1}{1-t^2} + t \frac{-2t}{(1-t^2)^2} = \frac{-2}{1-t^2} + \frac{-2t^2}{(1-t^2)^2} = \frac{-2}{(1-t^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore (1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + 2x$$

$$= \frac{-2}{1-t^2} - 2(x-1) + \frac{2t^2}{1-t^2} + 2x = 2 - 2 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = 0. //$$

(注) この方程式は、16章で学んだレシヤンダルの方程式の

$v = 1$ の場合である。 $t = 1$ は有限な値となる解は

$a_0 = 0$ のときの $x = a_1 t$ のみであることを上の計算が示す。

[14-2 $x' = x + t$, (3) 14. 2. 3 を見て、 (4) P.T. と 5)]

$$14-3 \quad x' = x^2 - t^3 \quad (x(0) = 1) \rightarrow \text{初期条件を満たす解を4次まで求めよ。}$$

$$x = x_0 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + x_3 t^3 + x_4 t^4 + \dots \text{とすると}$$

$$x' = x_1 + 2x_2 t + 3x_3 t^2 + 4x_4 t^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x_0^2 + 2x_0 x_1 t + (x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2) t^2 + 2(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2) t^3 \\ &\quad + (x_2^2 + 2x_0 x_4 + x_1 x_3) t^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} t^0) \quad x_1 = x_0^2 \quad x_0 = x(0) = 1 \text{ より, } x_1 = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} t^1) \quad 2x_2 = 2x_0 x_1 \quad x_0 = x_1 = 1 \text{ より, } x_2 = 1. \quad \text{以下同様に計算}$$

$$\textcircled{3} t^2) \quad 3x_3 = x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2 = 1 + 2 = 3 \quad \textcircled{4} x_3 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{5} t^3) \quad 4x_4 = 2(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2) - 1 = 2(1+1) - 1 = 3 \quad \textcircled{6} x_4 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad x(t) = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \frac{3}{4}t^4 + \dots \quad //$$

(注) ただし、4次までの解

$$\textcircled{8} t^4) \quad 5x_5 = x_2^2 + 2(x_0 x_4 + x_1 x_3) \quad \textcircled{9} x_5 = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{2} + 1}{5} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{10} t^5) \quad 6x_6 &= 8(x_0 x_5 + x_1 x_4 + x_2 x_3) \\ &= 2\left(\frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{4} + 1\right) = \frac{49}{10} \quad \textcircled{11} x_6 = \frac{49}{60} \quad \text{等しくなる。} \end{aligned}$$

$$14-4 \quad x'' = -x \quad \text{の} \quad \text{解} \quad (n=1, 2)$$

$$x = x_0 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + x_3 t^3 + \dots + x_{n-2} t^{n-2} + \dots \quad \text{と} \quad \text{すれば}$$

$$x'' = 2x_2 + 6x_3 t + 12x_4 t^2 + 5 \cdot 4 x_5 t^3 + \dots + b(n-1) x_n t^{n-2} + \dots \quad \text{と} \quad \text{すると}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{x_0}{2}, x_3 = \frac{-x_1}{6}, x_4 = \frac{-x_2}{12}, x_5 = \frac{-x_3}{20}, \dots, x_n = -\frac{x_{n-2}}{n(n-1)} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore x_4 = \frac{x_0}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, x_6 = -\frac{1}{6 \cdot 5} x_4 = -\frac{x_0}{6!}, x_8 = +\frac{x_0}{8!}, \dots$$

$$x_5 = \frac{+x_1}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, x_7 = \frac{-x_1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = \frac{-x_1}{7!}, \dots$$

$$(1) \quad x(0)=1, x'(0)=0 \quad \text{の} \quad \text{とき} \quad x_0=1, x_1=0 \quad \text{である}.$$

$$\therefore x(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - \frac{1}{6!}t^6 + \frac{1}{8!}t^8 - \dots \quad \text{となる}.$$

$$(2) \quad x(0)=0, x'(0)=1 \quad \text{の} \quad \text{とき} \quad x_0=0, x_1=1 \quad \text{である}$$

$$x(t) = t - \frac{1}{6}t^3 + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \frac{t^7}{7!} + \frac{t^9}{9!} - \dots \quad \text{となる}.$$

(注) (1), (2) の収束半径は ∞ である

$$(1) = \cos t, (2) = \sin t \quad \text{である}.$$

$$14-5 \quad x'(t)^2 = (1 - k^2 x(t)^2)(1 - x(t)^2), \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ x(6) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_0 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + x_3 t^3 + x_4 t^4 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x_0^2 + 2x_0 x_1 t + (x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2) t^2 + 2(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2) t^3 \\ &\quad + (x_2^2 + 2x_0 x_4 + x_1 x_3) t^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$x' = x_1 + 2x_2 t + 3x_3 t^2 + 4x_4 t^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'^2 &= x_1^2 + 4x_1 x_2 t + (4x_2^2 + 6x_1 x_3) t^2 + 2(x_1 \cdot 4x_4 + 2x_2 \cdot 3x_3) t^3 \\ &\quad + (9x_3^2 + 2x_1 \cdot 5x_5 + 2 \cdot 2x_2 \cdot 3x_3) t^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 - k^2 x^2)(1 - x^2) = 1 - ((1 + k^2)x^2 + k^2 x^4),$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 &= x_0^4 + 4x_0^3 x_1 t + (2x_0^2(x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2) + 4x_0^2 x_1^2) t^2 \\ &\quad + (4x_0^2(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2) + 4x_0 x_1(x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2)) t^3 \\ &\quad + ((9x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2)^2 + 2x_0^2(x_2^2 + 2x_0 x_4 + 2x_1 x_3) + 8x_0 x_1(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2)) t^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{① } x_1^2 = (1 - k^2 x_0^2)(1 - x_0^2) \Leftrightarrow 1 = 1 \text{ by } \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t^1) 4x_1 x_2 = -(1 + k^2) 2x_0 x_1 + 4x_0^3 x_1 \quad \text{② } x_2 = 0$$

$$t^2) 4x_2^2 + 6x_1 x_3 = -(1 + k^2)(x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2) \quad \text{③ } x_3 = -\frac{1+k^2}{6}$$

$$t^3) 8x_1 x_4 + 12x_2 x_3 = -(1 + k^2) 2(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2) \quad \text{④ } x_4 = 0$$

$$t^4) 9x_3^2 + 2x_1 \cdot 5x_5 + 2 \cdot 2x_2 \cdot 3x_3$$

$$= -(1 + k^2)(x_2^2 + 2x_0 x_4 + 2x_1 x_3)$$

$$+ ((9x_1^2 + 2x_0 x_2)^2 + 2x_0^2(x_2^2 + 2x_0 x_4 + 2x_1 x_3) + 8x_0 x_1(x_0 x_3 + x_1 x_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x_5 = -9x_3^2 - (1 + k^2) \cdot 8x_3 + 1 \quad \text{⑤ } x_5 = \frac{1}{10} \left(1 + \frac{(1+k^2)}{12} \right)$$

以下同様にして、 x^2 の t^0 の項 $x_1 x_{n+1} = x_{n+1}$ を含め、右辺の t^n の係数は x_0, \dots, x_n と定められる。 x_{n+1} が t^n の逆に決まる。

注) これは 逆関数 (第3回問題, 13.2) の Taylor 展開をもとめる。

14.6 (14.6): $x' + x = 2t+3$ の微分方程式.

$$\Leftrightarrow (D_t + 1)x = 2t+3,$$

$$(1+D_t)^{-1} = 1 - D_t + D_t^2 - D_t^3 + \dots \quad (2t+3) \text{ が } D_t^2(2t+3) = 0 \text{ だから} \\ (1+D_t)^{-1}(2t+3) = 1 - D_t(2t+3)$$

$$x(t) = (1+D_t)^{-1}(2t+3) = (1 - D_t)(2t+3) \\ = (2t+3) - 2 = 2t+1$$

を得る. $(2t+1)' + (2t+1) = 2t+3$ であり, $T=1$ で満たす.

(5章)

問15.1.1 $x'' = -x$ かつ $t=a$ における解を求める。 $s=t-a$ とおき

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -x \quad (\Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2x}{ds^2} = -x \text{ とする}), \quad t=a \Leftrightarrow s=0.$$

$$x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n(t-a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n s^n \text{ とする} \Rightarrow 14-4 \text{ と} \frac{dx}{dt} \text{ は} \dots$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{x_0}{2}, x_3 = \frac{-x_1}{6}, x_4 = \frac{-x_2}{12}, x_5 = \frac{-x_3}{20}, \dots, x_h = -\frac{x_{h-2}}{h(h-1)} \quad (h \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore x_4 = \frac{x_0}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, x_6 = -\frac{1}{6 \cdot 5} x_4 = -\frac{x_0}{6!}, x_8 = +\frac{x_0}{8!}, \dots$$

$$x_5 = \frac{+x_1}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, x_7 = \frac{-x_1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = -\frac{x_1}{7!}, \dots$$

(1) $x(a)=1, x'(a)=0$ のとき。 $x_0=1, x_1=0$ とする。

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{1}{4!}s^4 - \frac{1}{6!}s^6 + \frac{1}{8!}s^8 - \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(t-a)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(t-a)^4 - \frac{1}{6!}(t-a)^6 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x(0)=0, x'(0)=1$ のとき。 $x_0=0, x_1=1$ とする。

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x(t) = s - \frac{1}{6}s^3 + \frac{s^5}{5!} - \frac{s^7}{7!} + \frac{s^9}{9!} - \dots \\ &= (t-a) - \frac{(t-a)^3}{3!} + \frac{(t-a)^5}{5!} - \frac{(t-a)^7}{7!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}$ が 1 次独立であることを示すためにみる

$$A x_{(2)}(t) + B x_{(2)}(t) = 0 \quad \text{すなばし}, (1)(2) \text{ の} \frac{d}{dt} \text{ (左端)}$$

$$t=a \text{ と} \quad A + 0 = 0 \quad \therefore A = 0$$

$$\text{又} \frac{d}{dt} A x_{(2)}(t) + B x_{(2)}(t) = 0 + B = 0 \quad \therefore B = 0$$

すなばしに 1 次独立である。

(注) また $x_{(1)}(t) = \cos(t-a), x_{(2)}(t) = \sin(t-a)$ である。

$$(15, 2, 1) t^2 x'' + t x' + (t^2 - v^2) x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x'' + \frac{x'}{t} + \left(-\frac{v^2}{t^2}\right)x = 0, \quad (*)$$

よし、(15, 1) の式を解いて、 $P(t) = \frac{1}{t}$, $Q(t) = \frac{t^2 - v^2}{t^2}$ とする

$P(t) = 1$, $Q(t) = t^2 - v^2$ である。

$P(t)$, $Q(t)$ は $t \neq 0$ のときあり、 $t < 0$ のとき $-v^2$ もある。

$t = 0$ は確定特異点である。

また、 $t = a \neq 0$ においても、 P と Q が

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{(t-a)+a} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{t-a}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left(1 - \frac{t-a}{a} + \left(\frac{t-a}{a} \right)^2 - + \dots \right) \quad \left(\left| \frac{t-a}{a} \right| < 1 \text{ かつ } a \neq 0 \right)$$

$$Q(t) = 1 - \frac{v^2}{t^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{v}{(t-a)+a} \right)^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{v}{a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{t-a}{a}} \right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{v}{a} \right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{t-a}{a} + \left(\frac{t-a}{a} \right)^2 - + \dots \right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{v}{a} \right)^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{t-a}{a} + 3 \left(\frac{t-a}{a} \right)^2 - + \dots \right) \quad \left(\left| \frac{t-a}{a} \right| < 1 \text{ かつ } a \neq 0 \right)$$

ここで $t = a$ は確定特異点である。

(注) " $t = \infty$ " における $s = \frac{1}{t}$, $s = \frac{1}{t}$ を用いて $s = 0$ のときでも扱うと

$$t^2 x'' + t x' + (t^2 - v^2) x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 x(t) + (t^2 - v^2) x(t) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(-s \frac{d}{ds} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - v^2 \right) x = 0 \Leftrightarrow s^2 \frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + s \frac{dx}{ds} + \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - v^2 \right) x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{s^2 - v^2}{s^4} x = 0.$$

$s = 0$ における $\frac{1}{s^2} - v^2$ は発散する (発散特異点) である。

$s = 0$ は確定特異点であり、特異点 (不確定特異点) である。

すなわち、 $s = 0$ の方程式 (*) は $t = \infty$ を不確定特異点とする。

$$[6] 15, 3, 1(1) \quad \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)^2 x(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt}\right)^2 - 2vt \frac{d}{dt} + v^2\right] x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[t^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^2 - (1-2v)t \frac{d}{dt} + v^2\right] x = 0.$$

$(1-2v)t, v^2$ または $\pi = 0$ といつて $-$ が x に含まれるのを、

$t=0$ はこの方程式の右端特別点である、決定方程では、

$x(t) = t^\mu (1 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + \dots)$ の形で、あるこの μ が ± 1 である

$$st' \times (t^{\mu} + \mu t^{\mu-1} + (\mu+1) x_1 t^{\mu+1} + (\mu+2) x_2 t^{\mu+2} + \dots)$$

$$-2v(t^{\mu} + \mu t^{\mu-1} + (\mu+1) x_1 t^{\mu+1} + (\mu+2) x_2 t^{\mu+2} + \dots)$$

$$+ v^2(t^{\mu} + \mu t^{\mu-1} + x_1 t^{\mu+1} + x_2 t^{\mu+2} + \dots) = 0,$$

$$t^\mu \text{ の } \begin{cases} \text{系} \\ \text{数} \end{cases} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu^2 - 2v\mu + v^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\mu - v)^2 = 0 \quad \text{∴ } \mu = v$$

解としては、まず $\left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)x = 0 \Rightarrow \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)^2 x = 0$ に含まれると、

$$tx' = vx \quad t' \quad \frac{x'}{x} = \frac{v}{t} \quad \text{∴ } x = C t^v \quad (C \text{ は定数}) \text{ ができます。}$$

$$\text{実際に, } \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)x = t^v \Rightarrow \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)^2 x = \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v\right)t^v = 0 \text{ となる。}$$

$tx' - vx = t^v$ を解けばやはり解が得られる。

定数変化法を利用して、 $x = C(t) t^v$ とおけば

$$x' = C' t^v + C v t^{v-1} \quad \text{∴ } tx' = C' t^{v+1} + C \cdot v t^v$$

$$\text{∴ } tx' - vx = C' t^{v+1} - C' t^v = C' t^v \Leftrightarrow C' = \frac{1}{t} \quad \text{とおれば、}$$

$$x(t) = t^v \cdot (\log t + \text{Const}) \text{ これが方程の解となります。}$$

t^v と $t^v \log t$ は 1 で独立である、つまり

解空間の基底である //

$$(2) \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v \right) \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v - 1 \right) x = 0 \text{ の解.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 - (v+1)t \frac{d}{dt} + v(v+1) \right] x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 x'' - vtv'x' + v(v+1)x = 0.$$

$t=0$ のとき, x が t の μ 次の式で表される.

$$x = t^\mu (1 + x_1 t + \dots)$$

$$(\mu-v)(\mu-v-1)t^\mu + (\mu-1-v)(\mu-v)x_1 t^{\mu+1} + \dots = 0$$

x_1 が t の ν 次の式で表され, $\mu = v, v+1$ である. 1) 独立な解とし

$$x_1 = t^\nu, t^{\nu+1} \text{ とみなし. //}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v \right) \left(t \frac{d}{dt} - v - \varepsilon \right) x = 0 \quad (\varepsilon \neq 0) \text{ の解. //}$$

$$x = t^\nu, t^{\nu+\varepsilon} \text{ とみなし. 1) 独立な解としとみなし. //}$$

このときは $\varepsilon \neq 0$ では $-\varepsilon$ をしてしまおうが, 1次結合

$$\frac{t^{\nu+\varepsilon} - t^\nu}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} (t^{\nu+\varepsilon}) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = t^\nu \log t$$

したがって t^ν と $t^{\nu+\varepsilon}$ は独立で, 1次結合で ν と $\nu+\varepsilon$ の解.

15章末

$$15.1 \quad H(a, b, c) : \left[t(1-t) \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \left(c - (a+b+1)t \right) \frac{d}{dt} - ab \right] x(t) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x'' + \frac{c - (a+b+1)t}{t(1-t)} x' - \frac{ab}{t(1-t)} x = 0.$$

$$\frac{c - (a+b+1)t}{1-t}, \quad \frac{t \cdot ab}{1-t} \quad \text{は } t=0 \text{ の } \frac{c - (a+b+1)t}{1-t} \text{ が}, \\ \frac{c - (a+b+1)t}{t}, \quad \frac{(1-t)ab}{t} \quad \text{は } t=1 \text{ の } \frac{c - (a+b+1)t}{1-t} \text{ が}.$$

① $t=0, 1$ における $H(a, b, c)$ の解の特徴を述べよ。

$t=0$ の特性を述べる、 $x = t^v (1 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + \dots)$ とおおきにすると

$$(1-t) \left[v(v-1) t^{v-1} + (v+1)v x_1 t^v + (v+2)(v+1)x_2 t^{v+1} + \dots \right] \\ + (c - (a+b+1)t) \left[v t^{v-1} + (v+1)x_1 t^v + (v+2)x_2 t^{v+1} + \dots \right] \\ - ab t^v (1 + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + \dots) = 0$$

$$t^{v-1} \rightarrow \text{系を除く}, \quad v(v-1) + cv = 0 \quad \begin{cases} v=0, \infty \\ v=1-c. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore T=1, S=1-t$ とする

$$H(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow \left(s(1-s) \frac{d^2}{ds^2} - \underbrace{\left(c - (a+b+1)(1-s) \right)}_{\sim} \frac{d}{ds} - ab \right) x = 0 \\ - (c-a-b-1) - (a+b+1)s$$

$$\begin{cases} v=0, \infty \\ v=1+(c-a-b-1)=c-a-b. \end{cases}$$

「 $c+0, -1, -2, \dots$ とする」と、 t^k の
おじめに挿入

\downarrow
15.2(1) まず $H(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow (tD+a)(tD+b)u = (tD+c)Du$ を示す。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tD = (tD+c)u' = tu'' + cu', \\ tD = (tD+a)(tu' + bu) = t(tu'' + u') + (a+b)t u' + abu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore t_b - t_a = (t-a)(u'') + (c-(a+b+1)t)u' - abu = 0. \quad \square$$

これを用いて $u(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n t^n$ を代入すると、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (tD+c)Du = (tD+c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n n t^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n n ((n-1)t^{n-1} + ct^{n-1}) \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_{n+1} (n+1)(n+c) t^n \end{array} \right.$$

$$(tD+a)(tD+b)u = (tD+a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+b) u_n t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+a)(n+b) u_n t^n$$

$$\therefore (n+a)(n+b)u_n = u_{n+1}(n+1)(n+c) \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore u_{n+1} = \frac{(n+a)(n+b)}{(n+c)(n+1)} u_n, \quad (\text{左の分子と右の分母が2つ4つ並んでいます。})$$

$$u_n = \frac{(a+n-1)(b+n-1)}{(c+n-1)n} \cdot \frac{(a+n-2)(b+n-2)}{(c+n-2)(n-1)} \cdots \frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot 1} u_0$$

$$\text{とすると, } = \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} u_0 \quad ((a)_n = (a+n-1)(a+n-2) \cdots a)$$

$$\therefore u(t) = u_0 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} t^n = u_0 \cdot F(a, b, c; t). \quad \square$$

$$\left| \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+c)(n+1)}{(n+a)(n+b)} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad t \text{ の絶対値が } 1 \text{ より大きい場合は}.$$

(左の a 及び b が負の整数なら) は $(a=-N \text{ とする}), (a)_n = 0$
($n > N$) により $u(t)$ は N 次の多項式となる ($\therefore |t| < \infty$ です)。

$$(2) H(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow (tD+a)(tD+b)u = (tD+c)Du \text{ かつ } t=$$

$$u(t) = t^{1-c} y(t) \text{ とする}$$

$$Du = (1-c)t^{-c}y + t^{1-c}Dy = t^{-c}((1-c) + tD)y,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (tD+c)Du$$

$$= (tD+c)t^{-c}(tD+1-c)y$$

$$= (-c t^{-c} + c t^{-c} + t^{1-c} D)(tD+1-c)y$$

$$= t^{1-c} D(tD+1-c)y$$

$$= t^{1-c} (tD+2-c) Dy, \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{D(tD)y = Dy + tD^2y} \\ \text{= (1+tD)Dy} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\times (tD+a)(tD+b)(t^{1-c}y)$$

$$= (tD+a)t^{1-c}(tD+1-c+b)y$$

$$= t^{1-c} (tD+1-c+a)(tD+1-c+b)y$$

$\therefore y$ は $H(1-c+a, 1-c+b, 2-c)$ を満たす。よって

$$u = t^{1-c} F(1-c+a, 1-c+b, 2-c | t) \text{ が } H(a, b, c) \text{ を満たす}.$$

(主) $c = 0, -1, \dots, n$ とき $(15, 23)$ の角半は有効である。

もし $F(a, b, c | t)$ の方が定義されず其の逆が生じるとき、 t に \log を含む角半が生じる。

16

16.1.1

$$P_V(t) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-V) \cdots (-n+V) \cdot (-V) \cdot (-V+1) \cdots (-V+n-1)}{n!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^n$$

$$V=0 : -V=0 \text{ つまり } P_0(t)=1.$$

$$V=1 : -V+1=0 \text{ つまり } P_1(t)=1+\sum_{n=1}^1 \frac{(-1)(-1)}{n!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^n$$

$$V=2 : P_2(t)=1+\sum_{n=1}^2 = 1-2 \cdot \frac{1-t}{2} = t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(-2)(-1)}{1!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) + \frac{(-2)(-1)(-2)(-3)}{2!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 + 3(t-1) + \frac{3 \cdot 8}{2^2} (t-1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V=3 : P_3(t) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{(-3)(-2)}{1!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) + \frac{(-3)(-2)(-1)(-3)}{2!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{(-3)(-2)(-1)(-2)(-3)}{3!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^3 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1-t}{2} + \frac{15}{2} (t-1)^2 - \frac{5}{2} (t-1)^3 = \frac{5}{2}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V=4 : P_4 &= 1 + \frac{(-4)(-3)}{1!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) + \frac{(-4)(-3)(-2)(-1)}{2!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{(-4)(-3)(-2)(-1)(-4)}{3!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{(-4)(-3)(-2)(-1)(-4)(-5)}{4!^2} \left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right)^4 \\ &= 1 + 10(t-1) + \frac{45}{2}(t-1)^2 + \frac{35}{2}(t-1)^3 + \frac{70}{16}(t-1)^4 \\ &= \frac{35}{8}t^4 - \frac{30}{8}t^2 + \frac{3}{8} \quad // \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left[\text{recall: } P_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n \cdot (n!)^2} t^n + \dots ; t^n = \frac{2^n n!^2}{(2n)!} P_n ; (P_n, P_m) = \frac{2^{m+n}}{2^{m+1}} \right]$$

16.2.1 P_k は k 次式であるとし、 P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n は 1 次独立、1 次結合で

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1, t, t^2, \dots) \\ (t^0, t^1, t^2, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 1, t, \dots, t^n \text{ を表す。実際 } 1 = P_0, t = P_1 \text{ あり。}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{すなはち } t^2 = \frac{2}{3} (P_2 + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{3} P_2 + \frac{1}{3} P_0.$$

$$P_3 = \frac{5}{2} t^3 - \frac{3}{2} t, \quad \text{すなはち } t^3 = \frac{2}{5} (P_3 + \frac{3}{2} t) = \frac{2}{5} P_3 + \frac{3}{5} P_1 \quad //$$

したがって $t^k = C_0 P_0 + C_1 P_1 + C_2 P_2 + C_3 P_3 + C_4 P_4$ とする

$$(P_0, P_1) = C_1 = C_3 = 0 \text{ である} \quad (t^k, P_0) = C_0 (P_0, P_0) = \frac{2k}{2k+1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{1}{2} (t^k, P_0), \quad (t^k, 1) = \frac{2}{k} \\ C_2 = \frac{5}{2} (t^k, P_2), \quad (t^k, P_2) = \left(t^k, \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} - \frac{2}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{3k} \\ C_4 = \frac{9}{2} (t^k, P_4), \quad (t^k, P_4) = \frac{8}{35} (P_4, P_4) = \frac{8}{35} \cdot \frac{2}{k} \cdot \frac{2}{k} = \frac{8}{3k} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore t^k = \frac{1}{5} P_0 + \frac{4}{7} P_2 + \frac{8}{35} P_4 \quad // \quad (P_4 = \frac{35}{8} \cdot t^4 + (3 \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 1))$$

17) たとえば $t^k = C_1 P_1 + C_3 P_3 + C_5 P_5$ とする

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1 = \frac{3}{2} (t^k, P_1) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} = \frac{3}{k} \\ C_3 = \frac{7}{2} (t^k, P_3) = \frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} \right) = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} = \frac{7}{k} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_5 = \frac{11}{2} (t^k, P_5) = \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{2^5 (5!)^2}{(10)!} (P_5, P_5) = \frac{11}{911} = \frac{11 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{63} \end{array} \right. \quad //$$

したがって $t^k = C_0 P_0 + C_2 P_2 + C_4 P_4 + C_6 P_6$ とする

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 = \frac{1}{2} (t^k, P_0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \\ C_2 = \frac{5}{2} (t^k, P_2) = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{k} \right) = \frac{10}{2k} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_4 = \frac{9}{2} (t^k, P_4) = \frac{9}{2} \left(t^k, \frac{35}{8} t^2 - \frac{30}{8} t^2 + \frac{3}{8} \right) \\ = \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{35}{8} \frac{2}{k} - \frac{30}{8} \frac{2}{k} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \frac{9}{16} \left(\frac{70}{11} - \frac{30}{3} + \frac{6}{7} \right) = \frac{24}{11} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_6 = \frac{13}{2} (t^k, P_6) = \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{6!}{11!} (P_6, P_6) = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = \frac{16}{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7} = \frac{16}{231} \end{array} \right. \quad //$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{1}{8}(\frac{9 \cdot 25}{11} - 30 + \frac{20}{7})}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(\frac{125}{11} + \frac{60}{7}) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}(\frac{25}{11} + \frac{10}{7}) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{22}{77} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3521 - 770 + 99}{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 11} \\ &= \frac{2644}{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 11} \cdot \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(16.3.1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2rt+r^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(t) r^n \text{ は, (4.13) の 2 項展開を用いた.}$$

$$(1-x)^{-1/2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)_n}{n!} x^n \quad ((\alpha)_n = \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1))$$

左辺

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(2rt-r^2) + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2}(2rt-r^2)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{3!}(2rt-r^2)^3 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}}{4!}(2rt-r^2)^4 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \oplus \\ & \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 3} \frac{(t^2)-(2t)^2}{8 \cdot 3!} \\ & = 1 + t \cdot \cancel{r} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}t^2 \right) \cancel{r^2} + \left(-\frac{3}{2}t + \frac{5}{2}t^3 \right) \cancel{r^3} + \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{30}{8}t^2 + \frac{35}{8}t^4 \right) \cancel{r^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= P_0(t) \cdot \cancel{r^0} + P_1(t) \cdot \cancel{r^1} + P_2(t) \cdot \cancel{r^2} + P_3(t) \cdot \cancel{r^3} + P_4(t) \cdot \cancel{r^4} + \dots //$$

$$(16.4.1.(1)) (1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + v(v+1)x = 0 : (16.1) \text{ の } t^2 = z \text{ を 3 次}$$

$$2t dt = dz, t \frac{d}{dt} = 2z \frac{d}{dz}, \therefore \pi \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 - t \frac{d}{dt},$$

$$(\rightarrow), t^2 f'' = t(t f')' - t f' \text{ である}$$

①

$$(16.1) \Leftrightarrow \left[\left(\frac{1}{z} - 1 \right) \left(2z \frac{d}{dz} \right)^2 - 2z \frac{d}{dz} - 2 \cdot 2z \frac{d}{dz} + v(v+1) \right] x = 0. \quad (\oplus)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1-z}{z} \left(4z^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + 2z \frac{d}{dz} \right) - 4z \frac{d}{dz} + v(v+1) \right] x$$

$$= \left[4z(1-z) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + \underbrace{\left[(1-z) - 4z \right]}_{= -3z} \frac{d}{dz} + v(v+1) \right] x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[z(1-z) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + \frac{1-3z}{z} \frac{d}{dz} + \frac{v(v+1)}{4} \right] x = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{ は } c = \frac{1}{2}, a+b+1 = \frac{3}{2}, ab = -\frac{v(v+1)}{4} \Rightarrow H(a, b, c).$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a, b\} = \left\{ \frac{v+1}{2}, -\frac{v+1}{2} \right\}. //$$

(2); ①

(16.13) の
この式は: 3 次

$2(1-3z)$
+ (正しい).

$$16, 42(2); P = t^n F\left(-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1-b}{2}, \frac{1-a}{2} \middle| \frac{1}{t^2}\right)$$

$$u = F(a, b, c | z) \text{ は, } \left[(z-z^2) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (c - (a+b+1)z) \frac{d}{dz} - ab \right] u = 0 \quad \text{と}$$

ゆえに $u = F(z)$ の $\frac{d^2u}{dz^2}$ の値を $P = t^n F\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right)$ と置く

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dP}{dt} = n t^{n-1} F\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) - 2t^n \frac{d}{dt} F'\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \\ \quad ({}' = \frac{d}{dz}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2P}{dt^2} = n(n-1) t^{n-2} F\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) - 2(n-3) t^{n-4} F'\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \\ \quad - 2 \frac{n t^{n-1}}{t^3} F'\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) + t^n \left(\frac{2}{t^3}\right)^2 F''\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = - \frac{t^{3-n}}{2} \left(\frac{dP}{dt} - n t^{n-1} F\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \right) = \frac{t^{3-n}}{-2} \left(P' - \frac{n}{\pi} P \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F''\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = \frac{t^{6-n}}{4} \left(\frac{d^2P}{dt^2} + 2(n-3) t^{n-4} \frac{dF}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) - n(n-1) t^{n-2} F\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \right) \\ \quad = \frac{t^{6-n}}{4} \left(P'' - \frac{2n-3}{\pi} (P' - \frac{n}{\pi} P) - \frac{n(n-1)}{t^2} P \right) = \frac{t^{4-n}}{4} \left(t^2 P'' - (2n-3) t P' + n(n-2) P \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore 0 = \left[(z-z^2) \frac{d^2F}{dz^2} + (c - (a+b+1)z) \frac{dF}{dz} - ab F \right]$$

$$= (t^{-2} - t^{-4}) \cdot \frac{t^{4-n}}{4} \left(t^2 P'' - (2n-3) t P' + n(n-2) P \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{-n}{2} \\ b = \frac{1-n}{2} \\ c = \frac{1}{2} - n \end{array} \right.$$

$$+ (c - (a+b+1)t^{-2}) \frac{t^{2-n}}{-2} \left(\pi P' - n P \right) - ab t^n P$$

$$= t^{-n} \left[\frac{t^2 - 1}{4} \left(t^2 P'' - (2n-3) t P' + n(n-2) P \right) - \frac{ct^2 - (a+b+1)}{2} (t P' - n P) - ab P \right]$$

$$= t^{-n} \left[\frac{t^2 - 1}{4} t^2 P'' - \frac{(2n-3)(t^2 - 1)}{4} t P' + \frac{(t^2 - 1)(-2n)}{4} t P' \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{n(n-2)}{4} (t^2 - 1) + \frac{(t^2 - 1)(-2n)}{4} n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4} \right) P \right]$$

$$= \frac{t^{2-n}}{4} \left[(t^2 - 1) P'' + 2t P' - n(a+n) P \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} - \frac{n(n+1)}{4} t^2 - \frac{(n-2)+(2n)+(n-1)}{4} n \end{array} \right]$$

すなはち $P(t)$ は $P_n(t)$ と $\overline{P}_n(t)$ の $\frac{1}{4}$ 倍で表される。 $a = \frac{-n}{2}$, $b = \frac{1-n}{2}$

$$(a)_n = (a)_{n+1} = \dots = 0 \quad (n: \text{整数}), \quad (b)_{n-1} = (b)_n = \dots = 0 \quad (n: \frac{5}{3})$$

$$\therefore P \text{ は } n = \text{整数}, \text{ または, } t^n \text{ の } \sqrt[n]{2} \text{ を } 1, \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ で表される。}$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ 倍で表される $P_n(t)$ は $\frac{1}{4}$ 倍の $\sqrt[n]{2}$ の商である $P_n = \frac{1}{4} \overline{P}_n$ である。

$$\begin{aligned} n(n-3)-n(n-1) \\ = n(n-2) \\ \therefore a+b = \frac{1}{2} - n \\ ab = \frac{n(n-1)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + n(n+1)x = 0$$

$$= 0$$

16. $\frac{1}{2}$

$$16 - (1) \quad (t^i, t^j) = \int_{-1}^1 t^{i+j} dt = \frac{1 - (-1)^{i+j+1}}{i+j+1} = \begin{cases} 0 & (i+j) \text{ mod } 2 \\ \frac{2}{i+j+1} & (i=j) \text{ mod } 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad g_1 = t+a \perp f_0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (t+a, 1) = 2a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad g_2 = t^2 + (b_0 + b_1 t) \perp 1, t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (g_2, 1) = \frac{2}{3} b_1 = 0, \quad (t^2, 1) + b_0 (1, 1) = 0, \quad b_0 = -\frac{(t^2, 1)}{(1, 1)} = -\frac{2/3}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad g_3 = t^3 + (c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2) \perp 1, t, t^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2c_0 + \frac{2}{3} c_2 = \frac{2}{3} c_0 + \frac{2}{5} c_2 = 0 & \therefore c_0 = c_2 = 0 \\ (t^3, 1) + c_1 (t, 1) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} c_1 = 0 & \therefore c_1 = -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad (g_0, g_0) = (1, 1) = 2, \quad (g_1, g_1) = (t, t) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(g_2, g_2) = (t^2 - \frac{1}{3}, t^2 - \frac{1}{3}) = (t^2 - \frac{1}{3}, t^2) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{45}$$

$$(g_3, g_3) = (t^3 - \frac{3}{5}t, t^3 - \frac{3}{5}t) = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{25}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{(g_0, g_0)} g_0 = \frac{t^0}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{1}{(g_1, g_1)} g_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} t, \quad \frac{g_2}{(g_2, g_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (t^2 - \frac{1}{3}),$$

$$\frac{g_3}{(g_3, g_3)} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{2} (t^3 - \frac{3}{5}t). \quad \text{시작은 } \sqrt{\frac{2(n+1)}{2}} D_n \in \frac{2}{5} \text{입니다. //}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g_4 = t^4 + d_2 t^2 + d_0 \perp t^2, t^0 \quad \text{시작은 } t^4 + \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{3}{4} t^0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{5} d_2 + \frac{2}{3} d_0 = 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} d_2 + \frac{2}{1} d_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_0 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{7} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} d_0 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{45}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{21} - \frac{1}{25} \\ \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{35} \\ -\frac{6}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad g_4 = t^4 - \frac{6}{7} t^2 + \frac{3}{35}. \quad P_4(t) \text{은 } P_4(1) = 1 \text{인 } 4 \text{차원입니다.}$$

16-2 P_n と (P_n) の t の $n+1$ 次の項 $t^{n+1} P_{n+1}$ が (P_n) の t^{n+1} の係数である。
 $t P_n = C_{n+1} P_{n+1} + \dots + C_0 P_0$ と $C_n = C_{n-1} = C_{n-2} = \dots = 0$, t^{n+1} の係数は

$$\frac{(2n)!}{2^n(n!)^2} = C_{n+1} \cdot \frac{(2n+2)!}{2^{n+1}(n+1!)^2} \quad \therefore C_{n+1} = \frac{2(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}$$

$$-(t P_n, P_k) = C_k (P_k, P_n) = \frac{2C_k}{2k+1} \cdot \frac{2C_{n+1}}{2n+3} = \frac{2(n+1)}{(2k+1)(2n+3)} \neq 0$$

$$(t P_n, P_{n+1}) = \frac{2(n+1)}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \quad \text{④} \quad (P_{n-1}, t P_n) = \frac{2n}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$\text{⑤} \quad C_{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{2} (t P_n, P_{n-1}) = \frac{2n-1}{2} \frac{2n}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1} \quad //$$

$k < n-1$ のとき $t P_k$ は $(n-1)$ 次以下の P_n と直交するから

$$(t P_n, P_k) = (P_n, t P_k) = 0 \quad \therefore C_k = 0,$$

$$\text{∴} \quad t P_n = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n+1} P_{n-1}. \quad //$$

$$16-3 \quad (1) \left((1-t^2) \frac{d}{dt} - (n+1)t \right] P_n = -(n+1) P_{n+1}$$

$Lf = \frac{d}{dt} \left((1-t^2) \frac{d}{dt} f \right)$ について $Lf = -n(n+1)f$ の角周は 2 でえり、

この \rightarrow $t P_n(t)$ は $P_n(1) = 1$ を満たす n 次多項式解として定まる

ことに注意する。 (1) の左辺は $(n+1)$ 次式 t^2 , $t=1$ で $-(n+1)$

で $-n$ となる, あとは $L(t P_n) = -(n+1)(n+2)(\frac{d}{dt} P_n)$ で定まる。

7

$$\begin{aligned}
 16-3(1) \quad (1) \quad L((1-t^2)\frac{d}{dt}[(1-t^2)\frac{d}{dt} - (n+1)t]P_n) &= \frac{d}{dt}\left((1-t^2)\frac{d}{dt}\left((1-t^2)\frac{d}{dt} - (n+1)t\right)P_n\right) \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt}\left((1-t^2)\left(L P_n - \frac{d}{dt}(n+1)t P_n\right)\right) \\
 &= \frac{d}{dt}(1-t^2)\left(-n(n+1)P_n - (n+1)P_n - (n+1)t \frac{dP_n}{dt}\right) \\
 &= -(n+1)^2 \frac{d}{dt}\left((1-t^2)P_n\right) - (n+1) \frac{d}{dt}\left(t(1-t^2) \frac{dP_n}{dt}\right) \\
 &= -(n+1)^2 \left((1-t^2) \frac{dP_n}{dt} - 2tP_n\right) - (n+1)(1-t^2) \frac{dP_n}{dt} - (n+1)t \frac{d}{dt}\left((1-t^2) \frac{dP_n}{dt}\right) \\
 &= -(n+1)(n+2)(1-t^2) \frac{dP_n}{dt} + \left(2(n+1)^2 + n(n+1)^2\right)tP_n \quad \text{(-n(n+1)P_n)} \\
 &= -(n+1)(n+2)\left[\left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} - (n+1)t\right]P_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad (1) : \left[\left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} - (n+1)t\right] P_n = -(n+1) P_{n+1}, \text{ ただし } t \neq 0$$

$$16-2: \quad tP_n = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n-1} P_{n-1} \quad F'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} P_n &= (n+1) \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n-1} P_{n-1}\right) - (n+1) P_{n+1} \\
 &= (n+1) \left(\frac{-n}{2n+1} P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n-1} P_{n-1}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \left[\left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} + nt\right] P_n = n(n+1) \left(\frac{-P_{n+1}}{2n+1} + \frac{P_{n-1}}{2n-1}\right)$$

$$+ n \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n-1} P_{n-1}\right)$$

$$= n \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1} + \frac{n}{2n-1}\right) P_{n-1} = n P_{n-1}$$

(2) : (2) の式は、正しけれ

$$\left[\left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} + nt\right] P_n = +n P_{n-1}(t)$$

$\left[\left(1-t^2\right) \frac{d}{dt} + nt\right] P_n = -n P_{n-1}$

$t=1$ ではない！
まちがえます

+
符号直す
まちがえます

$$(6-x) \quad P_n(t) = \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} g^{(n)}(t), \quad g(t) = (t^2 - 1)^n.$$

$g(t)$ は $t = \pm 1$ で n 重根である。(図①)

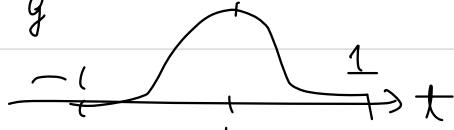
$g(t) = 2nt(t^2 - 1)^{n-1}$ (すなはち $t = \pm 1$ の vicinity で $t=0$ で 0 となる)

ロルの定理から $-1 < a < 1$ のとき $a^2 g'(a) = 0$ である。(②)

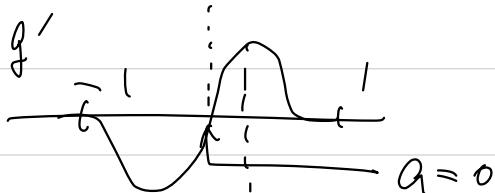
$g''(t)$ について、(1) はロルの定理より $t = \pm 1$ のとき $-1 < b_1 < a = 0 < b_2 < 1$ とし $b_1, b_2 \neq 0$ とすると $g'' = 0$ となる。(③)

以下(2) が示すように、1 回ビラシするごとに $(-1 < t < 1)$ における
零点が増えることより $g^{(n)}(t)$ についても同じようになる。

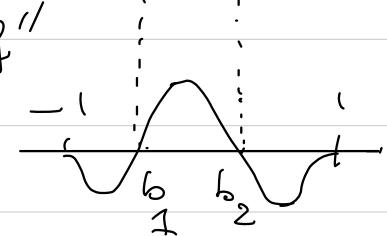
図①



②



③



$$16-5 \quad \begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}, \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} D, \quad (5) \\ D = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi dr + r \cos \theta \cos \varphi d\theta - r \sin \theta \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi dr + r \cos \theta \sin \varphi d\theta + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ \cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi & r \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi & r \cos \theta \sin \varphi & +r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right] \text{における}$$

$$A \left(\begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array} \right] \right) \text{を "左辺" }$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left(\begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array} \right] \right) = A^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right] \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right] A^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right] A^{-1}$$

（つまり、（下の「弱型（たよ）」§17.3参照）①）

$\langle \text{2つめの式} \rightarrow \text{左+右}, \text{右} \rangle$

$$\textcircled{1} A = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ & r \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\varphi & \cos\theta \cos\varphi & -\sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ \sin\theta \sin\varphi & \cos\theta \sin\varphi & +\sin\theta \cos\varphi \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{は } \overline{\text{左+右}} \text{ 行で1行}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right] A^{-1} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r^{-1} & \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \end{pmatrix}^T R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \\ \partial_y \\ \partial_z \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r^{-1} \\ & \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r \\ \partial_\theta \\ \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\varphi & \cos\theta \cos\varphi & -(\sin\theta \sin\varphi) \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \\ \sin\theta \sin\varphi & \cos\theta \sin\varphi & +(\sin\theta \cos\varphi) \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r \\ r^{-1} \partial_\theta \\ r^{-1} \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \partial_x^2 = (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r + \cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r} - (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})^2 \\ \partial_y^2 = (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \partial_r + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r} + (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})^2 \\ \partial_z^2 = (\cos\theta \partial_r - \sin\theta \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})^2 \end{cases} \quad (\partial_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{ etc})$$

$$\cdot \partial_x^2 = (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r)^2 + (\cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})^2 + (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})^2$$

$$+ (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r)(\cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r}) - (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r)(\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r}) - (\cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})(\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})$$

$$+ (\cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})(\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r) - (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})(\sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r) - (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r})(\cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})$$

$$= (\sin\theta \cos\varphi)^2 \partial_r^2 + (\cos\theta \cos\varphi)^2 r^{-2} \partial_\theta^2 + (\sin\theta \sin\varphi)^2 r^{-2} \partial_\varphi^2$$

$$- \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cos\varphi r^{-2} \partial_\theta + (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \underbrace{(\sin\theta \cos\varphi r^{-2} \partial_\varphi)}$$

$$+ \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cos\varphi \left(\frac{\partial_\theta}{r} \partial_r - \frac{\partial_r}{r^2} \right) - \sin\theta \cos\varphi (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \left(\frac{\partial_\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{\partial_r}{r^2} \right)) - \cos\theta \cos\varphi (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r} \frac{\partial_\theta}{r})$$

$$+ \frac{\cos^2\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r^2}$$

$$+ \cos\theta \cos\varphi \left(\sin\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r} \partial_r - \sin\theta \sin\varphi \left(\sin\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r} \partial_r \right) - (\sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial_\varphi}{r}) \right)$$

$$- \cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial_\theta}{r^2}$$

7

⑦

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_y^2 &= (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r}) + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} + (\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r})^2 \\
 &= (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r}))^2 + (\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r})^2 + ((\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r})^2 \\
 &\quad + (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r}))(\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) + (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r}))((\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r}) + (\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r})(\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r} \\
 &\quad + (\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r})(\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r})) + ((\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r})(\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r})) + ((\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r})(\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \\
 &= +(\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial}{r}))^2 \partial_r^2 + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \left((\sin\theta) \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r} \right)^2 \\
 &\quad + (\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \left(-\sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{r^2} \right) \\
 &\quad + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\theta \sin\varphi \left(\frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \partial_r - \frac{\partial\alpha}{r^2} \right) + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_\varphi^2 \right) \\
 &\quad + \cos\theta \sin\varphi (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \partial_r + (\sin\theta) \cos\varphi (\sin\theta \sin(\frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \partial_r + (\sin\theta) \cos\varphi (\cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \partial_r \\
 &\quad + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) + r \cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \quad \boxed{+ \cos\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\alpha}{r^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_z^2 &= (\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{r} - \sin\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r})(\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{r} - \sin\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r}) \\
 &= \cos^2\theta \partial_r^2 - \cos\theta \sin\theta \left(\frac{\partial}{r} \partial_\alpha - \frac{\partial\alpha}{r^2} \right) \\
 &= \sin\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \cos\theta \partial_r^2 + \sin\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \sin\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \\
 &= \cos^2\theta \partial_r^2 - \cos\theta \sin\theta \left(\frac{\partial}{r} \partial_\alpha - \frac{\partial\alpha}{r^2} \right) \\
 &= \sin\theta \left(\cos\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \partial_r - \sin\theta \frac{1}{r} \partial_\alpha \right) + \sin\theta \left(\sin\theta \left(\frac{\partial\alpha}{r} \right)^2 + \cos\theta \frac{\partial\alpha}{r^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{7} \quad \Delta &= (\sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 \partial_r^2 + (\sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 r^{-2} \partial_\theta^2 + (\sin \theta)^2 \sin \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\varphi^2 \\
&\quad - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\theta + (\sin \theta) \sin \varphi (\sin \theta)^1 \cos \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\varphi \\
&\quad + \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} - \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}) - \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}) - \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r}) \\
&\quad + \frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad + \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r}) - \cancel{\sin \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r})} - (\sin \theta)^1 \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad \times + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial r}{r} \\
&\quad + (\sin \theta \sin \varphi)^2 \partial_r^2 + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\
&\quad \times (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}) + (\sin \theta) \cos \varphi ((\sin \theta \cos \varphi) \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad - (\sin \theta)^1 \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \theta \sin \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \right) + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_\varphi \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad + \sin \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r}) + \cos \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r} \\
&\quad + \cos^2 \theta \partial_r^2 - \cos \theta \sin \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \right) \\
&\quad - \sin \theta (\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial r}{r} - \sin \theta \frac{1}{r} \partial_\varphi) + \sin \theta (\sin \theta \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 + \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}) \\
&= \partial_r^2 + ((\cos \theta \cos \varphi)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi + (\cos \theta \sin \varphi)^2 + \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \theta) \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \\
&\quad + (\sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 r^{-2} \partial_\theta^2 + (\sin \theta)^2 \sin \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\varphi^2 - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\theta + (\sin \theta) \sin \varphi (\sin \theta)^1 \cos \varphi r^{-2} \partial_\varphi \\
&\quad - \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}) + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} - \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r}) \\
&\quad + \frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad + \sin \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}) + (\sin \theta) \cos \varphi ((\sin \theta \cos \varphi) \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad - (\sin \theta)^1 \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} - \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_\varphi^2 + \cos \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad - \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \\
&\quad + (\sin \theta) \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r}) \\
&\quad + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} + \sin \theta (\sin \theta \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 + \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}) \\
&= \partial_r^2 + \frac{2}{r} \partial_r + \frac{1}{r^2} D,
\end{aligned}$$

7

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} D : D = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{D}{r^2} &= +(\cos \theta \cos \varphi) \frac{r^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + (\sin \theta \sin \varphi) \frac{r^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \\
 &\quad - \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} - \cancel{(\cos \theta \cos \varphi) \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta}} \\
 &\quad + \cancel{(\sin \theta \sin \varphi) \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varphi}} \\
 &\quad + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \lambda \left(\cos \theta \sin \varphi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \right) \\
 &\quad - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} - \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \left(\sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \right) \\
 &\quad + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} + \sin \theta \left(\cos \theta \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 + \cos \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} \right) \\
 &= ((\cos \theta \cos \varphi)^2 + (\cos \theta \sin \varphi)^2 + \sin^2 \theta) \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{r} \right)^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \right)^2 \\
 &\quad - \cancel{\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \theta^2}} - \cancel{\sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}} + \cancel{\cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{2}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2}} \\
 &\quad - \cancel{\cos \theta \sin \varphi \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}} \\
 &\quad - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{r^2} \\
 &\quad + \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2} + \cancel{\frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \varphi^2}} - \cancel{\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}} - \cancel{(\sin \theta \cos \varphi) (\sin \theta \sin \varphi) \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \theta^2}{r^2} + \frac{\cos \theta \partial \theta}{\sin \theta r} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{r} \right)^2$$

$$+ (-\cancel{\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \cancel{\sin \theta \cos \varphi} + \cancel{\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{r^2}$$

OK

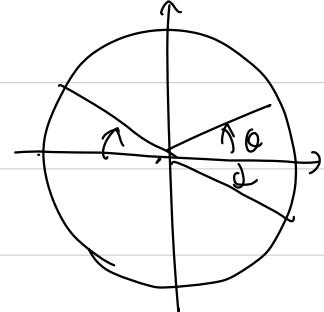
17章

(6)(7), 1.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_n(t) &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(ts \sin \theta - n\theta) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} : \text{被積分関数は } \theta \text{ の偶数回数} \\
 &\stackrel{+}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(ts \sin \theta - n\theta) \frac{d\theta}{\pi} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(ts \sin \theta) \cosh n\theta + \sin(ts \sin \theta) \sinh n\theta) \frac{d\theta}{\pi} \quad \rightarrow ①
 \end{aligned}$$

$\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta$ とすると, $\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$,

$$\begin{cases} \cos n(\pi - \theta) = (-1)^n \cos n\theta \\ \sin n(\pi - \theta) = (-1)^{n+1} \sin n\theta \end{cases}$$



$$① = (-1)^n \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(ts \sin \theta) \cosh n\theta - \sin(ts \sin \theta) \sinh n\theta) \frac{d\theta}{\pi} \quad \rightarrow ②$$

$$\therefore J_n(t) = \frac{① + ②}{2} = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(ts \sin \theta) \cosh n\theta \frac{d\theta}{\pi} & (n: \text{偶数}) \\ \int_0^{\pi} \sin(ts \sin \theta) \sinh n\theta \frac{d\theta}{\pi} & (n: \text{奇数}) \end{cases}$$

この被積分関数はどうも $\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta$ で不变, $\int_0^{\pi} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2}$,
そのため

$$J_n(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(ts \sin \theta) \cosh n\theta \frac{d\theta}{\pi} & (n: \text{偶数}) \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(ts \sin \theta) \sinh n\theta \frac{d\theta}{\pi} & (n: \text{奇数}) \end{cases}$$

16) (1), 2, 1 (17.10) と 定理 (7.2.15)

$$\varphi(\tau) = \tau + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon}{n} J_n(n\varepsilon) \sin(n\tau) \quad \text{をみる。}$$

$$J_n(t) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (-1)^s \frac{(t/2)^{n+2s}}{s!(s+n)!} \quad (F)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{n} J_n(n\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \left\{ \frac{(n\varepsilon/2)^n}{n!} + \frac{(n\varepsilon/2)^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} + \frac{(n\varepsilon/2)^{n+4}}{\varepsilon!(n+2)!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad \varphi(\tau) &= \tau + \frac{\varepsilon}{1} \left\{ (\varepsilon/2) + \frac{(\varepsilon/2)^3}{2} + \frac{(\varepsilon/2)^5}{2 \cdot 3!} + \frac{(\varepsilon/2)^7}{3! \cdot 4!} + \dots \right\} \sin \tau \\ &\quad + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon^4}{3!} + \frac{\varepsilon^6}{2 \cdot 4!} + \frac{\varepsilon^8}{3! \cdot 5!} + \dots \right\} \sin 2\tau \\ &\quad + \frac{\varepsilon^3}{3} \left\{ \frac{(3\varepsilon/2)^3}{3!} + \frac{(3\varepsilon/2)^5}{1 \cdot 4!} + \frac{(3\varepsilon/2)^7}{2 \cdot 5!} + \dots \right\} \sin 3\tau \\ &\quad + \frac{\varepsilon^4}{4} \left\{ \frac{(4\varepsilon/2)^4}{4!} + \frac{(4\varepsilon/2)^6}{1 \cdot 5!} + \frac{(4\varepsilon/2)^8}{2 \cdot 6!} + \dots \right\} \sin 4\tau \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(3/2)^2}{6} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \tau + \varepsilon \sin \tau + \frac{\varepsilon^2 \sin 2\tau}{2} + \varepsilon^3 \left(\frac{\sin \tau}{2^3} + \frac{3}{8} \sin 3\tau \right) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^4 \left(\frac{\sin 2\tau}{6} + \frac{\sin 4\tau}{6 \cdot 2^5} \right) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^5 \left(\frac{\sin \tau}{6 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{3^4 \sin 3\tau}{2^6 \cdot 4!} + \frac{5^4 \sin 5\tau}{2^4 \cdot 5!} \right) \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned}$$

//

$$(1) J_v(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (t/2)^{2k+v}}{k! \Gamma(v+k+1)} = \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^v \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^{2k} \quad \text{とおぼえ}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{2^{-2k}}{k! \Gamma(v+k+1)}}{\frac{2^{-(k+1)}}{(k+1)! \Gamma(v+k+2)}} \right|$$

$$= |2(k+1)(v+k+1)| \rightarrow \infty \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$$

\vdash), t^{2k+1} の収束半径は ∞ である。

(2) (1) \vdash , 例題1.1n ピンしてよい

$$\begin{aligned} t^v \frac{d}{dt}(t^v J_v) &= t^v \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+2v}/2^{2k+v}}{k! \Gamma(v+k+1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \cancel{2(k+v)} \frac{(-1)^k (t^{2k+v-1})/2^{2k+v}}{k! \cdot \cancel{(v+k)} \Gamma(v+k)} = J_{v-1}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t^v \frac{d}{dt}(t^v J_v) &= t^v \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}/2^{2k+v}}{k! \Gamma(v+k+1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cancel{2k} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k-1+v}/2^{2k+v}}{k! \cdot \Gamma(v+k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = l+1 \quad \hookrightarrow$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l+1} t^{2l+1+v}/2^{2l+1+v}}{l! \Gamma(v+l+2)} = \underset{\text{Q}}{\circlearrowleft} J_{v+1}(t)$$

※内題直ち
[cf. Prop 1.1.2]

$$(1) \text{ 3.2(1)} \quad J_{1/2}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \frac{\sin t}{t}, \quad J_{-1/2}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \frac{\cos t}{t} \quad \text{とします。}$$

$$R(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}}, \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} \Rightarrow \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] R = 0 \quad \text{とします;} \\ (= \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + t \frac{d}{dt} + t^2 - \frac{1}{4}) R.)$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{aligned} & tR' = \\ & -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{t}} \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{t}} \left(-t \frac{\sin t}{t^2} + t \frac{\cos t}{t^2} \right) \\ & (\frac{d}{dt})^2 R = \end{aligned} \\ \begin{aligned} & t \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \right)' = -\frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} + \sqrt{t} \cos t, \\ & t \left(t \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \right)' \right)' = \frac{\sin t}{4\sqrt{t}} - t\sqrt{t} \sin t = \left(\frac{1}{4} - t^2 \right) \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}}, \\ & t \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} \right)' = -\frac{\cos t}{2\sqrt{t}} - \sqrt{t} \sin t \\ & t \left(t \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} \right)' \right)' = \frac{\cos t}{4\sqrt{t}} - t\sqrt{t} \cos t = \left(\frac{1}{4} - t^2 \right) \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}}. // \end{aligned} \\ \begin{aligned} & \rightarrow, J_v(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (t/2)^{2k+v}}{k! \Gamma(v+k+1)} \quad \text{は}, t(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{と} \quad t(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad \text{です。} \\ & J_{1/2}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (t/2)^{2k+\frac{1}{2}}}{k! \Gamma(k+\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{(t/2)^{1/2}}{\Gamma(3/2)} - \frac{(t/2)^{2+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(5/2)} + \dots \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{t/2}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot (t/2)^2}{\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\pi}} + \dots = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \left(t - \frac{t^3}{6} + \dots \right), \\ & J_{-1/2}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (t/2)^{2k-\frac{1}{2}}}{k! \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{(t/2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(t/2)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}/2} + \dots \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2t}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\sqrt{2t}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{t}{2} + \dots = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots \right). \end{aligned} \end{cases}$$

したがって $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \sin t, \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \cos t$ と同じ形の式で、同じ方針で

$$\left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] R = 0 \quad \text{とします。} \quad \text{詳しくは後述。}$$

$$(b) 17, 3, 2 (z). \quad J_{3/2} = -t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}} J_{\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad J_{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$= -t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin t}{t} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \left(-\frac{\cos t}{t} + \frac{\sin t}{t^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore J_{5/2} = -t^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-\frac{3}{2}} J_{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\cos t}{t^2} - \frac{\sin t}{t^3} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(-\frac{\sin t}{t^2} - 2 \frac{\cos t}{t^3} - \frac{\cos t}{t^3} + 3 \frac{\sin t}{t^4} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\pi}} \left(\left(\frac{3}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) \sin t - \frac{3}{t^2} \cos t \right) //$$

$$J_{-3/2} = t^{1/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-1/2} J_{-1/2} \right), \quad J_{-1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \frac{\cos t}{t}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\cos t}{t} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \left(-\frac{\sin t}{t} - \frac{\cos t}{t^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore J_{5/2} = t^{3/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-3/2} J_{-1/2} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2t^3}{\pi}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{\sin t}{t^2} - \frac{\cos t}{t^3} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(-\frac{\cos t}{t^2} + 2 \frac{\sin t}{t^3} + \frac{\sin t}{t^3} - 3 \frac{\cos t}{t^4} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\pi}} \left(-\left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{3}{t^3} \right) \cos t + \frac{3}{t^2} \sin t \right) //$$

- $\frac{d}{dt} J_{n+1/2}$

$$J_{n+1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \cdot t^n \cdot \underbrace{\left(t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n}_{\text{左辺}} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)$$

であることを示す。單に(1)を反せばよし、

$$J_{3/2} = -\sqrt{t} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{5/2} = +t^{3/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{7/2} = -t^{5/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-5/2} \left(t^{3/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \right) \right) \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$= -t^{5/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \right) \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$= t^{7/2} \left(-t^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}, \dots$$

以下同様にして J_{3n} //

$$(17.4.1) \quad f(t) = \sqrt{t} J_V(t) + t^{\frac{1}{2}} J_V'(t)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{t \frac{d}{dt}}{dt} \right)^2 + t^2 - v^2 \right] J_V = 0 \quad \text{i.e. } t^2 J_V'' + t J_V' + (t^2 - v^2) J_V = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow f'' = (\sqrt{t} J_V + t^{\frac{1}{2}} J_V')'$$

$$= \sqrt{t}'' J_V + 2\sqrt{t}' J_V' + \sqrt{t} J_V''$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} J_V + \cancel{t^{\frac{1}{2}} J_V'} + t^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{4} J_V' - \frac{t^2 - v^2}{t^2} J_V \right)$$

$$= t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{4} - t^2 + v^2 \right) \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{v^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{t^2} \right) f(t),$$

高木17

17. 1

$$\iint_D U(U_{xx} + U_{yy}) dx dy = \int_C U(U_x dy - U_y dx) - \iint_{I \times J} (U_{xx}^2 + U_{yy}^2) dx dy \text{ で示す。}$$

(1) $D = [a, b] \times [c, d] \subset I \times J$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int_C^d dy \int_a^b U U_{xx} dx + \int_a^b dx \int_c^d U U_{yy} dy \\ &= \int_C^d dy \int_A^b ((U_{xx})_x - U_x^2) dx + \int_a^b dx \int_c^d ((U_{yy})_y - U_y^2) dy \\ &= \int_C^d [UU_x]_{x=a}^b dy + \int_a^b [UU_y]_{y=c}^d dx - \iint_{I \times J} (U_{xx}^2 + U_{yy}^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_C^d [UU_x]_{x=a}^b dy + \int_a^b [-UU_y]_{y=d}^c dx - \iint_{I \times J} (U_{xx}^2 + U_{yy}^2) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 2' $\nabla^2 U$ + $\nabla^2 U$ で、 $U(U_x dy - U_y dx)$ で、 不意分子

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{--- --- --- ---} \\ \text{y=c} \\ \text{x=a} \quad \text{x=b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{--- --- --- ---} \\ \text{y=c} \\ \text{x=a} \quad \text{x=b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{--- --- --- ---} \\ \text{y=c} \\ \text{x=a} \quad \text{x=b} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{b} \end{array}$$

2' 税込 \Rightarrow (1: $\frac{1}{2}$ の 2' 3')

$$\text{左辺} = \int_C U(U_x dy - U_y dx) - \iint_{I \times J} (U_{xx}^2 + U_{yy}^2) dx dy$$

となり、不意分子。

(2) 今領域を直角座標系で定義する(近似をしても良い)(後述の注)

か、直角座標系換算を直接示すと

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ かつ, } \begin{cases} dx dy = r dr d\theta \\ \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \end{cases}$$

①

$$\text{左辺} = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} U(U_{xx}+U_{yy}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^R U \left(U_{rr} + \frac{U_r}{r} + \frac{U_{\theta\theta}}{r^2} \right) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r=0}^R \left\{ r \left((U U_r)_r - U_{rr}^2 \right) + \left(\frac{U^2}{r^2} \right)_r - U_{\theta\theta} \left(\frac{U}{r^2} \right)_r \right\} dr \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \begin{cases} dx = \cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta \\ dy = \sin \theta dr + r \cos \theta d\theta \end{cases} \text{ 且し, } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \sin \theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{cases}$$

ゆえに

$$\begin{cases} (\because) [dx, dy] = [\cos \theta dr - r \sin \theta d\theta, \sin \theta dr + r \cos \theta d\theta] \end{cases}$$

$$= [dr, d\theta] \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} (dx, dy) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} (dr, d\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

且し

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r} \end{pmatrix}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} U \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} U \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} U \end{pmatrix} \text{ ゆえに, } \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad & U_x dy - U_y dx = (U_r \ U_\theta) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = (U_r, r^{-1} U_\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ r d\theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = (U_r, r^{-1} U_\theta) \begin{pmatrix} r d\theta \\ -dr \end{pmatrix} = U_r r d\theta - \frac{U_\theta}{r} dr.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore z^2 + \frac{x^2}{R^2} + \frac{y^2}{R^2} = R^2$: $-\frac{dr}{R}$ の上に立たず、 $dr=0$ と $r \neq R$ のときも立たず。すなはち

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_x^2 + U_y^2 &= (\cos \theta \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - \sin \theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta})^2 \\
 &\quad + (\sin \theta \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta})^2 = U_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} U_\theta^2 \quad \text{立たず。}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T_0 = R \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} U \cdot U_r d\theta - \iint_{r=0}^R \left(U_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} U_\theta^2 \right) r dr d\theta. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

立たず、 $\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$ と確信するには立たず。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r=0}^R r U \cdot U_r dr &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R ((r U \cdot U_r)' - (r U)' U_r) dr \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left(R U \cdot U_r - \int_{r=0}^R (U_r^2 + U_\theta^2) dr \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r=0}^R (r U \cdot U_r + U U_r) dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left(R U U_r - \int_{r=0}^R r U_r^2 dr \right),$$

$$\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^R \frac{U U_\theta}{r} dr d\theta = \int_{r=0}^R \frac{dr}{r} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} ((U U_\theta)' - U_\theta^2) d\theta = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} -U_\theta^2 \frac{dr}{r} d\theta$$

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$

$$\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^R U \left(U_{rr} + \frac{U_r}{r} + \frac{U_{\theta\theta}}{r^2} \right) r dr d\theta = R \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} U \cdot U_r d\theta - \iint_{r=0}^R \left(U_r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} U_\theta^2 \right) r dr d\theta$$

立たず、 $\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$ と立たず。

② (注) 領域 D (内板) を小長方形の形で割り切ると、(1) から (2) と ~~等しい~~ ことになります。以下に証明します。

i) 領域 D が $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ ($D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$) ならば、重積分の項については、たとえば左辺について

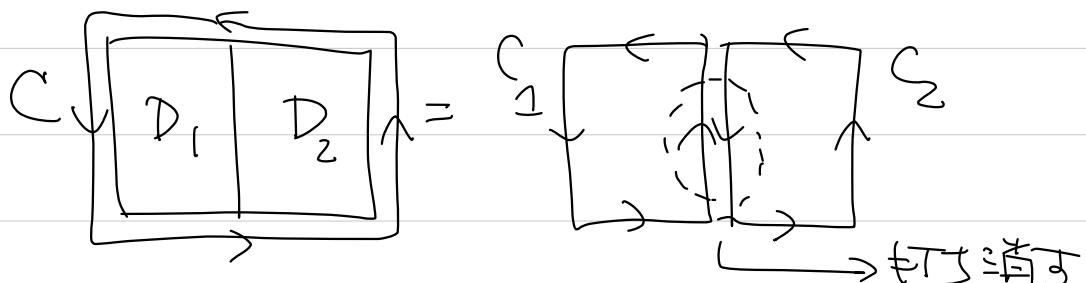
$$\iint_D U \cdot \Delta U \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_1} U \cdot \Delta U \, dx \, dy + \iint_{D_2} U \cdot \Delta U \, dx \, dy$$

である。右辺も同じようにしても成り立つ。

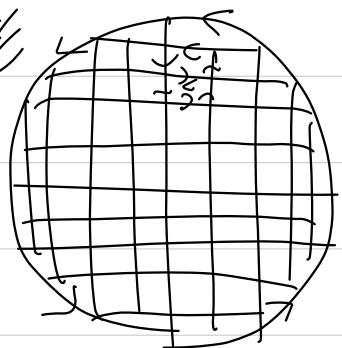
ii) このとき、 C_1 と C_2 を D_1 と D_2 の境界とすると、これも成り立つ。

$$\int_C U(U_x \, dy - U_y \, dx) = \int_{C_1} U(U_x \, dy - U_y \, dx) + \int_{C_2} U(U_x \, dy - U_y \, dx)$$

ここで、同じ積分路を C_1 と C_2 で逆向きに積分するとその部 分は互いに打ち消しあうことを用いている。(下図)



i) ii) から、長方形とみ合わせ得る領域 D については、(1) より ~~必ず~~ の式が従う。(2)においては、 D は内板があるが、そのように小長方形の合併を近似して考えることより、やはり (1) より 従うことになる。



$$(7, 1) (3) \iint_D U(U_{xx} + U_{yy}) dx dy = \int_C U(U_x dy - U_y dx) - \iint_D (U_x^2 + U_y^2) dx dy$$

∴ $\nabla^2 U = \Delta U$, $U|_C = 0$ より

$$\begin{cases} T_1 = \lambda \iint_D U^2 dx dy \\ T_0 = 0 - \iint_D (U_x^2 + U_y^2) dx dy \end{cases}$$

∴ $U^2, U_x^2, U_y^2 \geq 0$ より, $\lambda \leq 0$ である。//

$$17-2 \quad J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \quad \text{と示す。}$$

(1) 今更 $R(t)$ とおき $J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ の方程式をみたすと示す。

$$P_n(t) \text{ は, } (1-t^2)x'' - 2tx' + n(n+1)x = 0 \quad \text{と示す。}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{ds} \left((1-s^2) \frac{d}{ds} \right) P_n = -n(n+1) P_n.$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} R(t) = f(t) \text{ とすれば}$$

$$0 = \left[\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + t^2 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] R = \left[\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + t^2 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] (\sqrt{t} f),$$

$\therefore z'$

$$\begin{aligned} t(\tau(\sqrt{t}f))' &= \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 (\sqrt{t}f) = t \left(\left(\frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{t} \right) f + \sqrt{t} \left(t \frac{df}{dt} \right) \right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 \sqrt{t} f + \left(\frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{t} \right) (t f) + \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{t} \right) (t f) + \sqrt{t} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 f \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{t} f + 2 \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t f' + \sqrt{t} \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 f = \sqrt{t} \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 \right] f \\ &= \sqrt{t} \left[t^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + 2t \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} \right] f \\ &= \sqrt{t} \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right] f = \sqrt{t} \left(t \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 f \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore z'$

$$f(t) = \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \stackrel{?}{=} \left(t \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 f = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - t^2 f$$

$t \neq 0$ とする。

⑦

17-2 (1)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{d}{ds} (1-s^2) \frac{d}{ds} P_n = -n(n+1) P_n.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-s^2) P_n'' - 2s P_n' + n(n+1) P_n = 0 \quad \text{2nd, T.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} \left(\frac{d}{ds} (1-s^2) \frac{d}{ds} P_n \right)(s) = -n(n+1) \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \quad (\star)$$

- 方程左辺

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{方程左辺}) &= - \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{ds} e^{ist} \right) \cdot (1-s^2) \frac{d}{ds} P_n(s) \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{ds} \left(\left(\frac{d}{ds} e^{ist} \right) \cdot (1-s^2) \right) \cdot P_n(s) ds = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{ds} \left(ist e^{ist} (1-s^2) \right) P_n(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left((st)^2 e^{ist} (1-s^2) - 2s ist e^{ist} \right) P_n(s) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\pi^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds + t^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} s^2 P_n(s) ds - 2it \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} s P_n(s) ds \\ &= -\pi^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds - t^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds - 2t \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

よって, $f(t) = \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds$ かつ $\int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds = f$.

$$\left[t^2 + t^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + 2t \frac{d}{dt} - n(n+1) \right] f = 0 \quad (\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \star)$$

$$= \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(t \frac{d}{dt} \right) + t^2 - n(n+1) \right] f$$

$$= \left[\left(t \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(t^2 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right) \right] f$$

$$\therefore \left(t \frac{d}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 f = \left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - t^2 \right) f. \quad (\text{QED}) \quad //$$

$$(2) J_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \in \int_{\pi}^{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{2^n} \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \text{ の } t^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \text{ の係数を比べる}$$

• $\int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds$ の t^n の係数を求めるには

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \Big|_{t=0} \text{ を計算する}.$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (is)^n e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \Big|_{t=0} = i^n \int_{-1}^1 s^n P_n(s) ds$$

$$(b) (6.2.1 \text{ 式}), s^n = \frac{2^n n!^2}{(2n)!} P_n(s) + (P_{n-1}(s)), (P_n, P_m) = \frac{2^{2n} n!}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 s^n P_n(s) ds = \frac{2^n n!^2}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{2}{2n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} (n!)^2$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 e^{ist} P_n(s) ds \text{ の } t^n \text{ の係数} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} n! i^n$$

$$\therefore \text{左の式の } t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \text{ の係数} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!}. \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一方, } J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\pi/2)^{2k+n+\frac{1}{2}}}{k! \Gamma(n+k+\frac{3}{2})} \text{ の } t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \text{ の係数} \\ &= \frac{2^{-n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(n+\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{2^{-n-\frac{1}{2}}}{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2}) \cdots (\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot 2^{-n-\frac{1}{2}}}{(2n+1)! \sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot (2n)!}{(2n+1)! \sqrt{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \text{左の式} (*) = \text{右の式} //$

$$(17.3) \quad t = \frac{z}{b} \quad z' dt = \frac{dz}{b}, \quad b \frac{d}{dz} = \frac{d}{dt} \quad z' \text{ と } \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\left[+ (1-t) \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2 + (c - (a+b+1)t) \frac{d}{dt} - ab \right] u = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[z \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \right) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + (-c + (a+b+1)\frac{z}{b}) \frac{d}{dz} + ab \right] u = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[z \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2 + (c - z) \frac{d}{dz} - ab \right] u = 0.$$

$$(1) \quad F(a, c | z) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} F(a, b, c | \frac{z}{b}) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} \left(\frac{z}{b} \right)^n$$

$$\frac{(b)_n}{b^n} = \frac{b(b+1)\dots(b+n-1)}{b^n} \xrightarrow[b \rightarrow \infty]{} 1, \quad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{a}{c} z + \frac{a(a+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{z^2}{2} + \dots //$$

$$(2) \quad J_v(t) = \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^v \frac{e^{-it}}{\Gamma(v+1)} F(v+\frac{1}{2}, 2v+1 | 2it),$$

$f(t) = t^v e^{it} J_v(t)$ のみで t の $\frac{1}{2}$ 程度までで t^2 以上は $f(t) = e^{it} J_v(t)$ は,

$$f' = if + e^{it} J_v'(t) \quad \text{∴} \quad J_v'(t) = e^{-it} (f' - if)$$

$$f'' = i^2 f + 2i e^{it} J_v'(t) + e^{it} J_v''(t)$$

$$\text{∴} \quad J_v''(t) = e^{-it} (f'' + f - 2i(f' - if))$$

$$= e^{-it} (f'' - 2i f' - f)$$

$$t^2 J_v'' + t J_v' + (t^2 - v^2) J_v = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-it} (t(f'' - 2i f' - f) + t(f' - if) + (t^2 - v^2)f) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 f'' + (-2it^2 + t)f' + (-it - v^2)f = 0 \quad -(*)$$

$\therefore f = g(t) = t^v f(t) = t^v e^{-it} J_v(t)$ の $t = 5$ で $\frac{d}{dt}$ するが, $\textcircled{1}$

$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g'(t) = -vt^{v-1}f(t) + t^v f'(t) \\ g''(t) = v(v+1)t^{v-2}f(t) - 2vt^{v-1}f'(t) + t^v f''(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad t^v f' &= t^{v+1}g' + vf \\ &= t^v(tg' + vg) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad t^2 f'' &= t^v(t^2 g'' + 2vt f') - v(v+1)f \\ &= t^v(t^2 g'' + 2v(tg' + vg) - v(v+1)g) \\ &= t^v(t^2 g'' + 2vtg' + (v^2 - v)g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (*) : t^2 f'' + (-2it^2 + t)f' + (-it - v^2)f = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow t^v [(t^2 g'' + 2vtg' + (v^2 - v)g) \\ + (-2it + 1)(tg' + vg) + (-it - v^2)g] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 g'' + (-2it + (2v+1))tg' + (-it - 2tv)g = 0$$

$$z = 2it \text{ とおこし}, \quad ' = \frac{d}{dt} = z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \text{ である}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} g + (2v+1-z)z \frac{dg}{dz} - z(\frac{1}{2} + v)g = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z \frac{d^2 g}{dz^2} + (2v+1-z) \frac{dg}{dz} - (v + \frac{1}{2})g = 0.$$

$\frac{1}{2}z^2 + v e^{izt} J_v(t)$ は $F(v + \frac{1}{2}, 2v+1 | 2zt)$ と同一方程式で表す。

$t \rightarrow 0$ のとき $J_v(t)$, $\frac{1}{2^v \Gamma(v+1)}$ となる解(ある種のゼロ点)がある,

$$\left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^v e^{izt} J_v(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(v+1)} F(v + \frac{1}{2}, 2v+1 | 2zt) \quad \text{もし} \neq 0,$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad J_v(t) &= \frac{(t/z)^v}{\Gamma(v+1)} - \frac{(t/z)^{v+2}}{2\Gamma(v+2)} + \dots \text{より} \quad \left(\frac{t}{z} \right)^v J_v(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(v+1)}, \\ \text{また} \quad \left(\frac{t}{z} \right)^v (z \in \mathbb{C}) &\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(v+1)} \quad \text{④ 左} \cdot D = \tau_0 D, \end{aligned} \right]$$

(注) J_v は $z \rightarrow i\infty$ として定義するところ、 iT

$$e^{-\frac{v\pi i}{2}} J_v(i\infty) = I_v(z) = \frac{(z/2)^v e^z}{\Gamma(v+1)} F(v + \frac{1}{2}, 2v+1 | -2z)$$

である。ただし、ここで I_v と J_v が混ざる。

以上