

電気基礎数学 演習問題 #1

[1] 次の角度を, 360分法は弧度法に, 弧度法は360分法に変換せよ.

(1) -154°

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= \frac{2\pi}{360} \times (-154^\circ) \\ &= -\frac{77}{90}\pi\end{aligned}$$

(2) $4\pi/5$

$$\theta = \frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \times \frac{4}{5}\pi = \underline{144^\circ}$$

[2] 次の計算をせよ.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \cos(5\pi/12) &= \cos\left(\frac{2}{12}\pi + \frac{3}{12}\pi\right) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \cos\frac{\pi}{6}\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - \sin\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \sin(\pi/8) &= \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

[3] $\sin\theta = 4/5$ のとき, $\sin 2\theta$, $\cos 2\theta$ を求めよ. ただし, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ とする.

$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ より}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = 2 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \frac{9}{25} - \frac{16}{25} = -\frac{7}{25}$$

[4] $y = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta - \sqrt{2}\cos\theta$ を合成せよ.

$$y = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ より } \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = \underline{2\sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

[5] $0 \leq \theta \leq (\pi/2) \leq \phi \leq \pi$ で, $\sin\theta = 1/3$, $\cos\phi = -2/3$ のとき, $\sin(\theta + \phi)$ を求めよ.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\theta + \phi) &= \sin\theta \cos\phi + \cos\theta \sin\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ &= \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{10}}{9}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\sin\phi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

[6] $\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta$ を積の形に変換せよ.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta &= -2 \sin \frac{\theta + 3\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta - 3\theta}{2} \\ &= -2 \sin 2\theta \sin(-\theta) \\ &= \underline{2 \sin 2\theta \sin\theta}\end{aligned}$$

[7] $\sin\theta - \sin(\theta - \pi/3) - \cos(\theta + 2\pi/3)$ を $A\sin(B+C)$ の形にせよ.

$$\begin{aligned}&\sin\theta - \left(\sin\theta \cos\frac{\pi}{3} - \cos\theta \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(\cos\theta \cos\frac{2}{3}\pi + \sin\theta \sin\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \\ &= \sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta \\ &= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}\cos\theta \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+3+3+2\sqrt{3}+1}{4}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{2}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \underline{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

1. 次の値を弧度法を用いて表せ。

(1) $\sin^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}/2) = \alpha$

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi$$

2. 次の計算をせよ。

(1) $\cos\{\sin^{-1}(0.4)\}$

図より, $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}, -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$

(2) $\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{2}) = \alpha$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

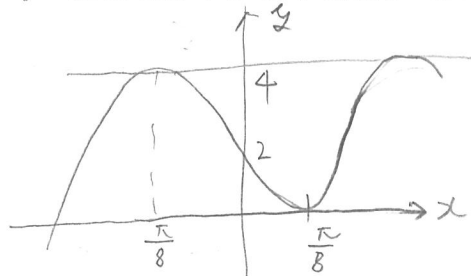
(2) $\cos[\cos^{-1}\{\cos(\pi/3)\}]$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. $y = 2\sin(4x) + 2$ より位相が $\pi/4$ だけ進んでいる波形を図示せよ。



$$y = 2 \sin 4x + 2$$

$$y = 2 \sin 4\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2$$

周期: $2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

振幅: ± 2

x軸方向に: $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ ($\frac{\pi}{4}$ 左にずらす)

y軸方向に: $+2$ (2 上にずらす)

4. $\cos\{\pi - \cos^{-1}(1/2)\}$ を求めよ。

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ より}$$

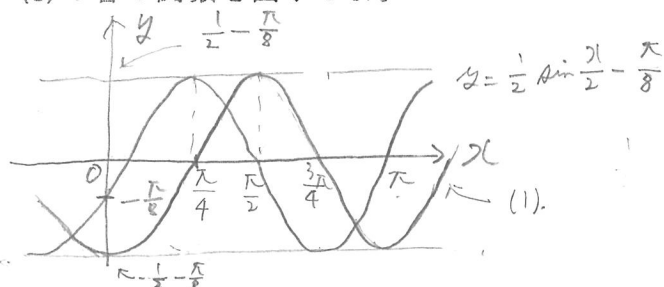
$$\cos\left\{\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right\} = \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

5. 次の各問に答えよ。

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x/2) - \pi/8$ より位相が $\pi/2$ だけ遅れている波形の式を求めよ。

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

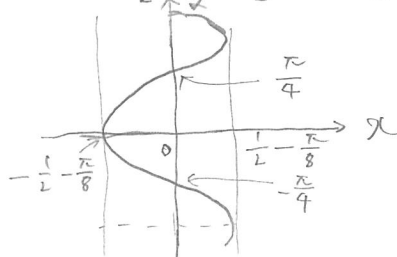
(2) (1)の答の関数を図示せよ。



周期: $2\pi \times 2 = 4\pi$, 振幅: $\pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \downarrow \frac{\pi}{8}$

(3) (1)の答の関数の逆関数を求め、それを図示せよ。

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow 2\left(y + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \therefore \sin^{-1} 4\left(y + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\therefore y = \sin^{-1} 4\left(x + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

6. $\sin(2x) + 3\cos(x) + 2\sin(x) + 3 = 0$ を解け。但し、 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ とする。

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \text{ より}$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos x + 2 \sin x + 3 = 0$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x + 1) + 3(\cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$(2 \sin x + 3)(\cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin x = -\frac{3}{2}, \cos x = -1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \text{ より}$$

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$\therefore x = \pi$$

電気基礎数学 演習問題 #3

複素数の表示法を変換せよ。但し、 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ とする。

直交座標表示

三角関数表示

指数関数表示

ベクトル表示

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 1 + j(\sqrt{3}/3) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(\sqrt{3} + j1) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \angle \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{5}{2}(-\sqrt{3} + j2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5\{\cos(5\pi/6) + j\sin(5\pi/6)\} \\ &= 5\left\{\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + j\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right\} \\ &= 5\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$5e^{j\frac{5}{6}\pi}$$

$$5 \angle \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{3}{2}(1 + j\sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &= 3\left(\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$3e^{j\pi/3}$$

$$3 \angle \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & -j6 \\ &= 0 - j6 \\ &= 6(0 - j1) \end{aligned}$$

$$6\left(\cos\frac{3}{2}\pi + j\sin\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$

$$6e^{j\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

$$6 \angle \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & 3 - j\sqrt{3} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$2\sqrt{3}\left(\cos\frac{11}{6}\pi + j\sin\frac{11}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$2\sqrt{3}e^{j\frac{11}{6}\pi}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \angle \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

$$(6) \quad 2\sqrt{2}(1 + j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4\{\cos(\pi/4) + j\sin(\pi/4)\} \\ &= 4\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$4e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$4 \angle \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(7) \quad j$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$e^{j\pi/2}$$

$$\angle \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad & -2 \\ &= -2 + j0 \\ &= 2(-1 + j0) \end{aligned}$$

$$2(\cos\pi + j\sin\pi)$$

$$2e^{j\pi}$$

$$2 \angle \pi$$

演算結果を直交座標表示で表示せよ。但し、 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ とする。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & 4\{\cos(5\pi/6) + j\sin(5\pi/6)\} + 2e^{j\pi/3} \\
 &= 4\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\
 &= \underline{-2\sqrt{3} + 1 + j(2 + \sqrt{3})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & (-3 + j\sqrt{3}) \times 3\{\cos(\pi/6) + j\sin(\pi/6)\} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3}e^{j\frac{5\pi}{6}} \times 3e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= 6\sqrt{3}e^{j\pi} \\
 &= 6\sqrt{3}(\cos\pi + j\sin\pi) \\
 &= \underline{-6\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} &= \sqrt{9+3} = 2\sqrt{3} \\
 \phi &= \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{6}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & (2\sqrt{3} + j2)^4 \\
 &= (4e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}})^4 \\
 &= 4^4 e^{j\frac{4}{3}\pi} \\
 &= 256e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi} = 256\left(\cos\frac{2}{3}\pi + j\sin\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = \underline{-128 + j128\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 2^2} &= \sqrt{12+4} = 4 \\
 \phi &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 1の3乗根 ($=1^{1/3}$) をすべて求めよ。

$$Z = e^{j0} \text{ より}$$

$$Z^{1/3} = (e^{j0})^{1/3} = e^{j\frac{2}{3}k\pi}$$

$$\therefore Z^{1/3} = \left. \begin{aligned} & e^{j0} = 1 \\ & e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ & e^{j\frac{4}{3}\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & (-5 + j5) - 5e^{j3\pi/4} \\
 &= -5 + j5 - 5\left(\cos\frac{3}{4}\pi + j\sin\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \\
 &= -5 + j5 - 5\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\
 &= \underline{\frac{-10 + 5\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{10 - 5\sqrt{2}}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & (-2\sqrt{3} - j2) \div (-1 - j) \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + j2}{1 + j} \\
 &= \frac{(2\sqrt{3} + j2)(1 - j)}{(1 + j)(1 - j)} \\
 &= \frac{2\{\sqrt{3} + j(1 - \sqrt{3}) + 1\}}{2} = \underline{(1 + \sqrt{3}) + j(1 - \sqrt{3})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & (5 - j5) \div 3e^{j5\pi/3} - \{\cos(\pi/8) + j\sin(\pi/8)\}^6 \\
 &= 5\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{7}{4}\pi} \div 3e^{j\frac{5}{3}\pi} - \left(\cos\frac{3}{4}\pi + j\sin\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{3}\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{12}} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \underline{\frac{5+5\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{2}}{6} + j\frac{5-5\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{2}}{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad & (1 - j)^{2/3} \\
 &= (\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{7}{4}\pi})^{2/3} \\
 &= 2^{1/3}e^{j\frac{7}{6}\pi + j\frac{2}{3}k\pi} \\
 &= \left. \begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3]{2}e^{j\frac{7}{6}\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ & \sqrt[3]{2}e^{j\frac{11}{6}\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ & \sqrt[3]{2}e^{j\frac{15}{6}\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

電気基礎数学 演習問題 #5

1. つぎの関数を微分し、導関数を求めよ。ただし、対数は自然対数とする。

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2(x^3-1) + (2x+1) \cdot 3x^2 \\ &= 2x^3 - 2 + 6x^3 + 3x^2 \\ &= \underline{8x^3 + 3x^2 - 2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) = (x+3)/(x-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(x-1) - (x+3)}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \underline{-\frac{4}{(x-1)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $f(x) = \sin^3(3x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (3x)' (\sin^3 3x)' \\ &= 3 \cdot 3 \sin^2 3x \cos 3x \\ &= 9 \sin^2 3x \cos 3x \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \sin 3x \sin 6x \\ &= \underline{\frac{9}{4} (\cos 3x - \cos 9x)} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $f(x) = (x+3) \cdot \log(x+3) - (x+3)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \log(x+3) + (x+3) \cdot \frac{1}{(x+3)} - 1 \\ &= \underline{\log(x+3)} \end{aligned}$$

2. 次の関数をx及びyについてそれぞれ偏微分せよ。

$$z = 5x^4y + 10x^2y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{20x^3y + 20xy^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{5x^4 + 30x^2y^2}$$

3. つぎの関数を微分し、(1)は導関数を、(2)は2次導関数を求めよ。ただし、対数は自然対数とする。

(1) $f(x) = 5\cos(2x)\sin(3x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5 \cdot 2 (-\sin 2x) \sin 3x \\ &\quad + 5 \cos 2x \cdot 3 \cos 3x \\ &= -10 \sin 2x \sin 3x + 15 \cos 2x \cos 3x \\ &= -10 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 5x) \right\} + 15 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \cos 5x) \right\} \\ &= \underline{\frac{5}{2} (\cos x + 5 \cos 5x)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) = xe^x + e^{-3x}$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - 3e^{-3x} = \underline{e^x(x+1) - 3e^{-3x}}$$

$$f''(x) = e^x(x+1) + e^x + 9e^{-3x}$$

$$= \underline{e^x(x+2) + 9e^{-3x}}$$

4. 次の関数を(1)はxについて、(2)はyについてそれぞれ偏微分せよ。

(1) $z = \log_{3y} 2x = \frac{\log_e 2x}{\log_e 3y}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\log_e 3y} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} = \underline{\frac{1}{x \log_e 3y}}$$

(2) $z = x^y$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{x^y \log_e x}$$

1. 次の不定積分を行え。但し、積分係数は省略してよい。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int (4x^2+3x+2) dx \\ = 4 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \\ = \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx \\ \sqrt{x^2+1} = t \quad x^2+1 = t^2 \quad x dx = t dt \\ \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 = \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int (2e^{-x} + xe^x) dx \\ = -2e^{-x} + xe^x - \int e^x dx \\ = -2e^{-x} + e^x(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int (\log_a x)^2 dx &= \int \left(\frac{\log_e x}{\log_e a} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{(\log_e a)^2} \int (\log_e x)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(\log_e a)^2} \left\{ x(\log_e x)^2 - \int x \cdot 2 \log_e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\log_e a)^2} \left\{ x(\log_e x)^2 - 2(x \log_e x - x) \right\} \\ &= \frac{x}{(\log_e a)^2} \{ (\log_e x)^2 - 2(\log_e x - 1) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \int \sin(ax) dx \\ = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (-a \leq x \leq a) \quad \text{ヒント: } x = a \cdot \sin(t) \\ x = a \sin t \quad dx = a \cos t \cdot dt \\ \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt \\ = \int a^2 \cos^2 t dt \\ = a^2 \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2. 次の定積分を行え。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_0^1 (-3x+1)^3 dx \\ = \left[-\frac{1}{12} (-3x+1)^4 \right]_0^1 \\ = -\frac{1}{12} \{ (-2)^4 - 1 \} \\ = -\frac{15}{12} = -\frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad I = \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin(x) dx \\ = [-e^{-x} \sin x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (-e^{-x} \cos x) dx \\ = [-e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x]_0^\pi - I \\ \therefore I = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\pi} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) \cos^2(x) dx \\ \cos x = t \quad dx \sin x = dt \\ I = \int_1^0 -t^2 dt \quad \begin{matrix} x|0 \rightarrow \pi/2 \\ t|1 \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \\ = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad I = \int_1^e (1/x) \log(x) dx \\ \log x = t \quad dx \cdot \frac{1}{x} = dt \quad \begin{matrix} x|1 \rightarrow e \\ t|0 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix} \\ I = \int_0^1 t \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} [t^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. 次の2重積分を行え。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x^3+y) dx dy \\ = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x^3+y) dx \\ = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + xy \right]_0^1 dy \\ = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{4} + y \right) dy \\ = \left[\frac{1}{4} y + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^1 \\ = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \sin(x) \cos(y) dx dy \\ = \int_0^\pi \cos y \cdot dy \int_0^\pi \sin x dx \\ = \int_0^\pi \cos y [-\cos x]_0^\pi dy \\ = \int_0^\pi 2 \cos y \cdot dy \\ = 2 [\sin y]_0^\pi \\ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

1. 次の微分方程式の一般解を求めよ。

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

$$3x^2(1+y^2)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x^2} = \int (1+y^2) dy$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x} = y + \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$y^3 + 3y + \frac{1}{x} = C$$

(3) $x^2y' + 2xy - x + 1 = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$$

積分因子 $e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2\log|x|} = x^2$

$$\therefore y \cdot x^2 = \int x^2 \times \frac{x-1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

(2) $x - 3y = (3x + 2y)y'$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-3y}{3x+2y} = \frac{1-\frac{3y}{x}}{3+\frac{2y}{x}}$$

$y = ux$ より $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\therefore u + \frac{du}{dx}x = \frac{1-3u}{3+2u}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx}x = \frac{1-3u}{3+2u} - u = \frac{1-6u-2u^2}{3+2u}$$

$$\int \frac{3+2u}{2u^2+6u-1} du = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \log|2u^2+6u-1| = -\log|x| + C$$

$$2u^2+6u-1 = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow 2y^2+6xy-x^2 = K$$

(4) $y' + y \cdot \cos(x)/\sin(x) = \sin(2x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = \sin 2x$$

積分因子 $e^{\int \cot x dx} = e^{\log|\sin x|} = \sin x$

$$\therefore y \sin x = \int \sin x - 2 \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 x + \frac{C}{\sin x}$$

2. $y' + 2xy + x = \exp(-x^2)$ の一般解を求めよ。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy + x = e^{-x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = e^{-x^2} - x$$

積分因子 $e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}$

$$\therefore y e^{x^2} = \int e^{x^2}(e^{-x^2} - x) dx = x - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$$

$$\therefore y = x e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} + C e^{-x^2} = (x + C) e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

3. $y'(2x+y) + 2x - 5y = 0$ を解け。(ヒント: $y = ux$ とおけ)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x-5y}{2x+y} = -\frac{2-5\frac{y}{x}}{2+\frac{y}{x}}$$

$y = ux$ より $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\therefore u + \frac{du}{dx}x = -\frac{2-5u}{2+u}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2+3u-u^2}{2+u}$$

$$\int \frac{2+u}{-2+3u-u^2} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

4. 容量Cのコンデンサーが電圧 $e(t) = E_0 \sin(\omega t)$ を供給する電源により、抵抗Rを通して充電されているとき、そのコンデンサーの瞬時的な電荷Qは微分方程式

$$R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

を満足する。コンデンサーに最初充電していなかったとして、Qをtの関数として求めよ。

$$R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E_0 \Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{RC} = \frac{E_0}{R}$$

積分因子 $e^{\int \frac{1}{RC} dt} = e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$

$$\therefore Q e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = \int e^{\frac{t}{RC}} \cdot \frac{E_0}{R} dt + K$$

$$Q e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{E_0}{R} RC e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + K$$

$$Q = CE_0 + K e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$t=0$ のとき $Q=0$

$$0 = CE_0 + K \Rightarrow K = -CE_0$$

$$Q = CE_0(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} (E_0 - \frac{Q}{C})$$