

> 2015 年度解析学B (工学部7組8組,
赤間担当)
期末試験の数式処理ソフト Maple による
解

> StringTools:-FormatTime()
"2016-02-15" (1)

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問題1

> with(VectorCalculus) :

$x = a \cdot u + b \cdot v, y = c \cdot u + d \cdot v$ の u, v に関するヤコビアンは、

> Jacobian([a·u + b·v, c·u + d·v], [u, v], determinant)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, ad - bc$$
 (1.1)

列の 2 番目がヤコビアンである。

> (1.1)[2]
 $ad - bc$ (1.2)

> Jacobian([r·cosh(t), r·sinh(t)], [r, t], determinant)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cosh(t) & r \sinh(t) \\ \sinh(t) & r \cosh(t) \end{bmatrix}, \cosh(t)^2 r - r \sinh(t)^2$$
 (1.3)

ヤコビアンを簡略化する。

> simplify((1.3)[2])
 r (1.4)

問題2

> with(Student[MultivariateCalculus])
[', Angle, ApproximateInt, ApproximateIntTutor, AreOrthogonal, AreParallel, AreSkew, (2.1)
CenterOfMass, ChangeOfVariables, Contains, CrossSection, CrossSectionTutor,
Del, DirectionalDerivative, DirectionalDerivativeTutor, Distance, Equal,
FunctionAverage, GetDimension, GetDirection, GetIntersection, GetNormal, GetPlot,
GetPoint, GetRepresentation, Gradient, GradientTutor, Intersects, Jacobian,
LagrangeMultipliers, Line, MultiInt, Nabla, Plane, Projection, Revert,
SecondDerivativeTest, SurfaceArea, TaylorApproximation,
TaylorApproximationTutor]

> f := (x, y) → e^x · sin(y)
 $f := (x, y) \rightarrow e^x \sin(y)$ (2.2)

$$\begin{aligned} > f(0, 0) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \\ & e^x \sin(y) \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(x=0, y=0, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y)) \\ & e^0 \sin(0) \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}((2.5)) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}\left(\text{subs}\left(x=0, y=0, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y)\right)\right) \\ & 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}\left(\text{subs}\left(x=0, y=0, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x, y)\right)\right) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}\left(\text{subs}\left(x=0, y=0, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} f(x, y)\right)\right) \\ & 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}\left(\text{subs}\left(x=0, y=0, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f(x, y)\right)\right) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

従って

$$\begin{aligned} > f(0, 0) + \frac{1}{1!} (0 \cdot h + 1 \cdot k) + \frac{1}{2!} (0 \cdot h^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot h \cdot k + 0 \cdot k^2) \\ & h k + k \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

3次のLagrangeの剰余項を求める.

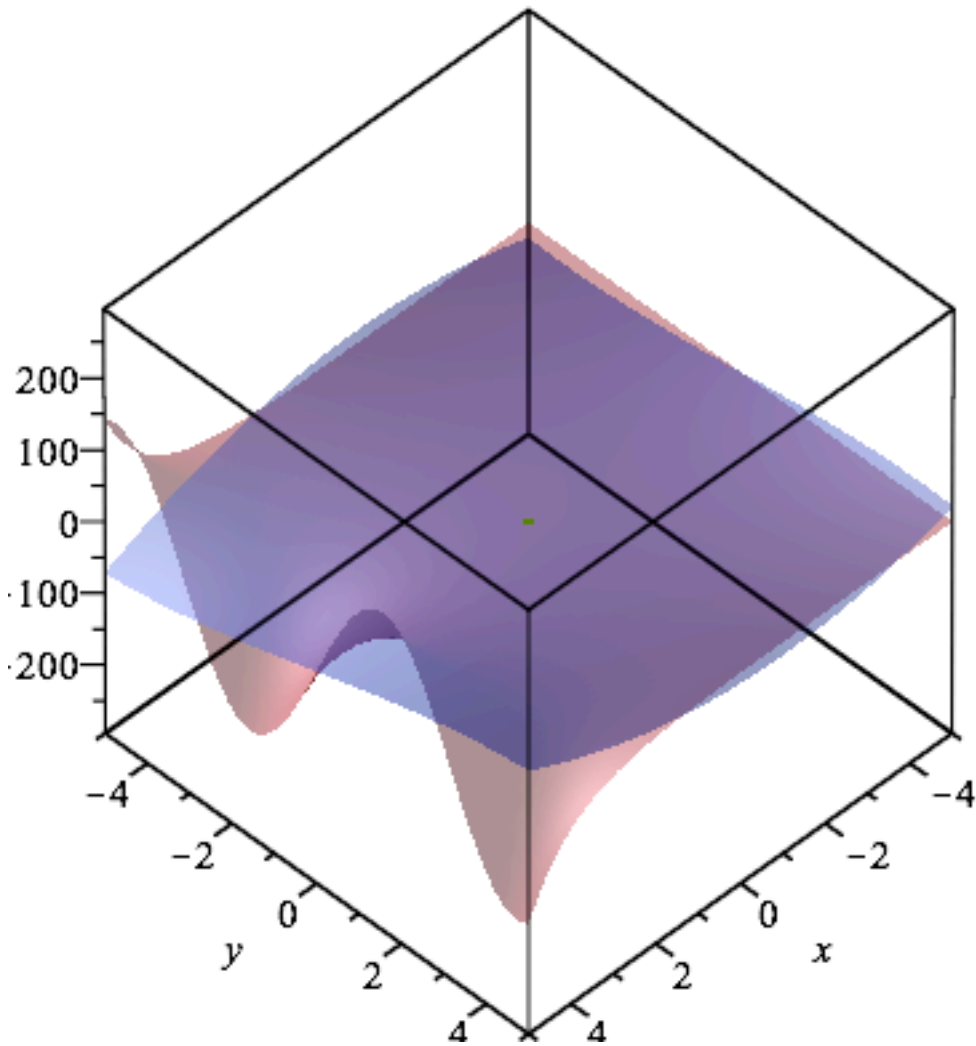
$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}\left(x=\theta \cdot h, y=\theta \cdot k, \frac{1}{3!} \left(h^3 \cdot \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} f(x, y) + 3 \cdot h^2 \cdot k \cdot \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} f(x, y) + 3 \cdot h \cdot k^2 \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \cdot \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} f(x, y) + k^3 \cdot \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} f(x, y) \right)\right) \\ & \frac{1}{6} h^3 e^{\theta h} \sin(\theta k) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 k e^{\theta h} \cos(\theta k) - \frac{1}{2} h k^2 e^{\theta h} \sin(\theta k) \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{6} k^3 e^{\theta h} \cos(\theta k) \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}((2.12)) \\ & \frac{1}{6} e^{\theta h} (\sin(\theta k) h^3 - 3 \sin(\theta k) h k^2 + 3 \cos(\theta k) h^2 k - \cos(\theta k) k^3) \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

従って

$$\begin{aligned} > (2.11) + (2.13) \\ & h k + k + \frac{1}{6} e^{\theta h} (\sin(\theta k) h^3 - 3 \sin(\theta k) h k^2 + 3 \cos(\theta k) h^2 k - \cos(\theta k) k^3) \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

> TaylorApproximationTutor($e^x \cdot \sin(y)$, axes = true)



問題3

> $g := (x, y) \rightarrow x \cdot y + \frac{c}{x} + \frac{c}{y}$

$$g := (x, y) \rightarrow xy + c \frac{1}{x} + c \frac{1}{y} \quad (3.1)$$

> solve($\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x, y) = 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g(x, y) = 0 \right\}, \{x, y\}$)

$$\{x = \text{RootOf}(_Z^3 - c), y = \text{RootOf}(_Z^3 - c)\} \quad (3.2)$$

$c \leq 0$ のときは解(3.2)は与えられた領域に属さない。 $c > 0$ のときは、ヘッシアンが、(3.2)で

> simplify(subs($\{x = \text{RootOf}(_Z^3 - c), y = \text{RootOf}(_Z^3 - c)\}$, Hessian($g(x, y)$, $[x, y]$, determinant)[2])) assuming $c > 0$

3

(3.3)

となり、正であるため、極小値をとる。

問題4

$$\begin{aligned} > h := (x, y, \lambda) \rightarrow x^2 \cdot y^2 + \lambda \cdot (x^2 + 2 \cdot y^2 - 1) \\ & \quad h := (x, y, \lambda) \rightarrow x^2 y^2 + \lambda (x^2 + 2y^2 + (-1)) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

$$> \left[\text{solve} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h(x, y, \lambda) = 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h(x, y, \lambda) = 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} h(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \right\}, \{x, y, \lambda\} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\left\{ \lambda = 0, x = 0, y = \text{RootOf}(2_Z^2 - 1) \right\}, \left\{ \lambda = 0, x = 1, y = 0 \right\}, \left\{ \lambda = 0, x = -1, y = 0 \right\}, \right. \quad (4.2)$$

$$\left. \left\{ \lambda = -\frac{1}{4}, x = \text{RootOf}(2_Z^2 - 1), y = \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ \lambda = -\frac{1}{4}, x = \text{RootOf}(2_Z^2 - 1), y = -\frac{1}{2} \right\} \right]$$

```
> for i in (4.2) do printf("x=%a,y=%a で極値の候補%f", op(subs(i, [x, y, x^2*y^2])));
  print();end do;
```

```
x=0,y=RootOf(2*_Z^2-1) で極値の候補0.000000
```

```
x=1,y=0 で極値の候補0.000000
```

```
x=-1,y=0 で極値の候補0.000000
```

```
x=RootOf(2*_Z^2-1),y=1/2 で極値の候補0.125000
```

```
x=RootOf(2*_Z^2-1),y=-1/2 で極値の候補0.125000
```

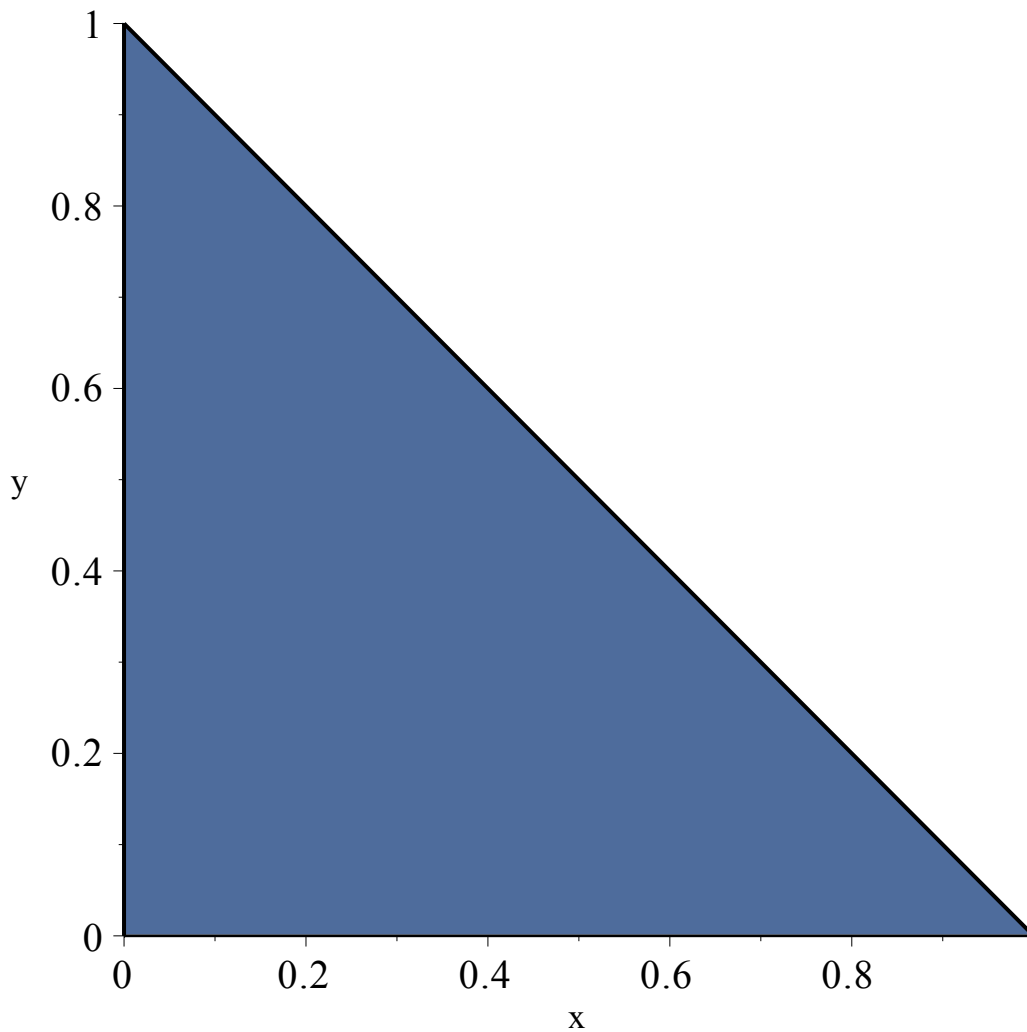
(4.3)

問題5

```
> D = {(x, y) | 0 < x + y ≤ 1, 0 ≤ x ≤ 1}
```

```
> with(plots):
```

```
  inequal({0 < x + y ≤ 1, 0 ≤ x ≤ 1}, x = 0..0.9999, y = 0..1)
```



での重積分

$$> \iint (x+y)^a dx dy$$

は $x=u, y=v-u$ とおくとヤコビアンは

> *Jacobian* ($[u, v-u], [u, v], \text{determinant}$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, 1$$

(5.1)

となり、 $x+y=v$ となり、 $E=\{(u,v) \mid 0 < v \leq 1, 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$

$$> \iint_D (x+y)^a dx dy = \iint_E v^a du dv$$

は、累次積分

$$> \int_0^1 \int_0^1 v^a dv du$$

になる。 $a=-1$ のときは

$$> \int_0^1 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} [\log|v|]_t^{-1} du$$

undefined

(5.2)

は定義されていない。 $a < -1$ のときは

$$> \int_0^1 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{v^{a+1}}{a+1} \right]_t^1 du$$

は定義されていない。 $a > -1$ のときは

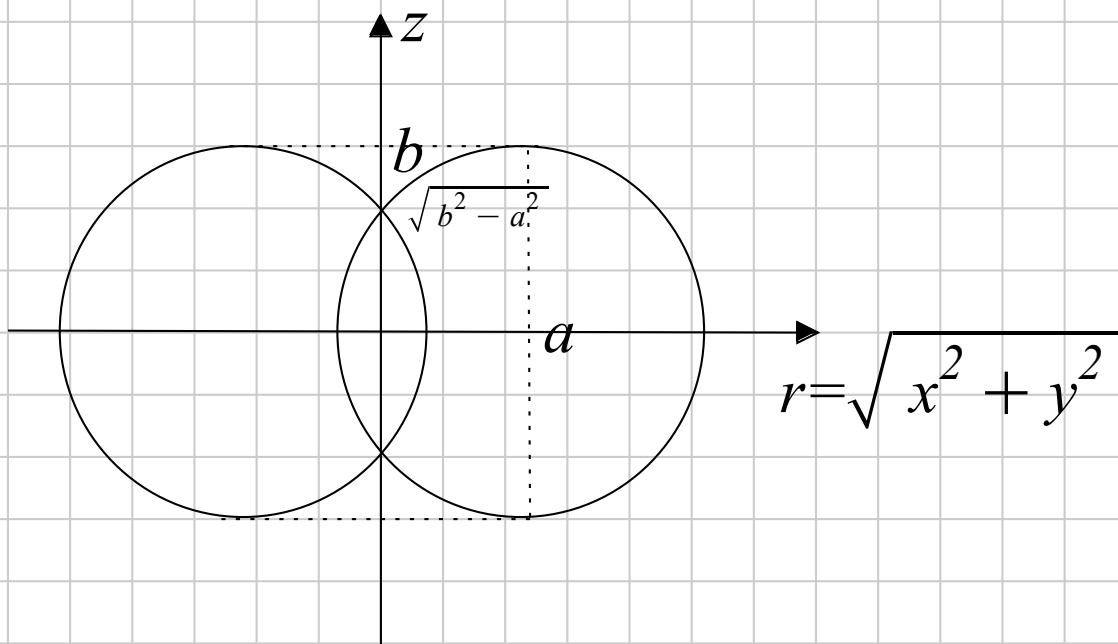
$$> \int_0^1 \int_0^1 v^a dv du \text{ assuming } a > -1$$

$$\frac{1}{a+1}$$

(5.3)

となる。

問題6



$$> V = \pi \cdot \int_{-b}^b (a + \sqrt{b^2 - z^2})^2 dz - 2\pi \cdot \int_{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}^b (a - \sqrt{b^2 - z^2})^2 dz \text{ assuming } a > b$$

$$> 0$$

$$V = \pi \left(2a^2b + ab^2\pi + \frac{4}{3}b^3 \right) - 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3}(-a^2 + b^2)^{3/2} - b^2\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \right. \\ \left. + ab^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2}}{b}\right) + \frac{2}{3}b^3 - \frac{1}{2}ab^2\pi + a^2b \right) \quad (6.1)$$

$$\pi \cdot \int_{-b}^b (a + \sqrt{b^2 - z^2})^2 dz - 2\pi \cdot \int_{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}^b (a - \sqrt{b^2 - z^2})^2 dz$$

を解析学Aで学んだ公式を用いて計算する。

$$> \int \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} dz \text{ assuming } b > 0$$

(6.2)

$$\frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{2} b^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{z}{b}\right) \quad (6.2)$$

から導く。Vの第1の定積分の被積分関数を展開すると

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{expand}\left(\left(a + \sqrt{b^2 - z^2}\right)^2\right) \\ & a^2 + 2 a \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} + b^2 - z^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

この原始関数の一つは

$$\begin{aligned} > \int (6.3) \, dz \text{ assuming } b > 0 \\ & a^2 z + 2 a \left(\frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{2} b^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{z}{b}\right) \right) + b^2 z - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

原始関数(6.4)のzにbを代入したものから、-bを代入したものを引く

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(z = b, (6.4)) - \text{subs}(z = -b, (6.4)) \\ & 2 a^2 b + a b^2 \arcsin(1) + \frac{4}{3} b^3 - a b^2 \arcsin(-1) \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

これを簡略化すると

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}((6.5)) \\ & 2 a^2 b + a b^2 \pi + \frac{4}{3} b^3 \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

Vの第2の定積分の被積分関数を展開すると

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{expand}\left(\left(a - \sqrt{b^2 - z^2}\right)^2\right) \\ & a^2 - 2 a \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} + b^2 - z^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

この原始関数の一つは

$$\begin{aligned} > \int (6.7) \, dz \text{ assuming } b > 0 \\ & a^2 z - 2 a \left(\frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{b^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{2} b^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{z}{b}\right) \right) + b^2 z - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

原始関数(6.8)のzにbを代入したものから、 $\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$ を代入したものを引く

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(z = b, (6.8)) - \text{subs}(z = \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}, (6.8)) \\ & a^2 b - a b^2 \arcsin(1) + \frac{2}{3} b^3 - a^2 \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} + 2 a \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} b^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2}}{b}\right) \right) - b^2 \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{3} (-a^2 + b^2)^{3/2} \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

従って、

$$\begin{aligned} > V = \text{simplify}(\pi \cdot (6.6) - 2 \pi \cdot (6.9)) \text{ assuming } a > b > 0 \\ V &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \left(3 a b^2 \pi - 3 a b^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2}}{b}\right) + a^2 \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 b^2 \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(rhs((6.10)) - rhs((6.1))) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

表面積は

> $\text{simplify}\left(\text{expand}\left(\frac{d}{d b}(\text{rhs}((6.10)))\right), \text{symbolic}\right)$ assuming $b > 0$ and $a > 0$ and $b > a$

$$\frac{4 \pi b \left(a \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2}}{b}\right) \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} - a \pi \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} + a^2 - b^2 \right)}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2}} \quad (6.12)$$

問題7

> $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (7.1)$$

問題8

> $\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (8.1)$$