

1.微積分

Einstein結晶のエネルギー

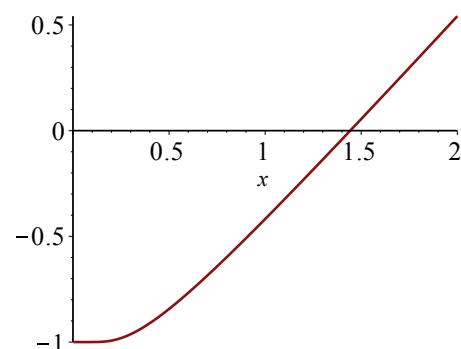
```
> restart;
func:=x->exp(1/x)/(1-exp(-1/x));

$$func := x \rightarrow \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} \quad (1.1.1)$$

```

```
> eq1:=simplify(x^2*diff(log(func(x)),x));
eq1 := -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1} \quad (1.1.2)
```

```
> plot([eq1],x=0..2);
```



2重積分(RefDoubleInt.pdf p2, Terada,p.89)

```
> restart;
assume(x>0);
I1:=int(sqrt(2*x^2-y^2),y=0..x);

$$I1 := \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \pi \quad (1.2.1)$$

```

```
> int(I1,x=0..1);

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} \pi \quad (1.2.2)$$

```

2.線形代数

行列の対角化

```
> restart; with(LinearAlgebra);
A:=Matrix([[1,1,3],[-1,0,1],[1,2,1]]);
> l,P:=Eigenvectors(A);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l, P := \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-1} & \frac{2}{-\sqrt{3}-1} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1.1)$$

```
> simplify(MatrixInverse(P).A.P);

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1.2)$$

```

直交行列(Exam15-1Pair_References.pdf,p2, LA,p.59)

```
> restart;
with(LinearAlgebra);
> A:=Matrix([[1/sqrt(2),a],[b,-1/sqrt(2)]]);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & a \\ b & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.2.1)$$

```
> x1:=Column(A,1);
x2:=Column(A,2);
```

$$x1 := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x2 := \begin{bmatrix} a \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.2.2)$$

```
> eq1:=Transpose(x1).x1=1;
eq2:=Transpose(x1).x2=0;
eq3:=Transpose(x2).x2=1;
```

$$eq1 := \frac{1}{2} + b^2 = 1$$

$$eq2 := \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} a - \frac{1}{2} b \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$eq3 := \frac{1}{2} + a^2 = 1$$

(2.2.3)

```
> s1:=solve(eq1,b);
s2:=solve(eq3,a);

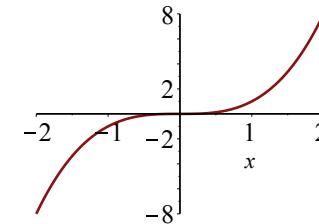
s1 :=  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$ 
s2 :=  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$ 
```

```
> subs([a=s1[1],b=s1[1]],eq2);
subs([a=s1[2],b=s1[2]],eq2);

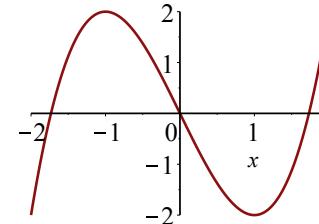
0 = 0
0 = 0
```

(2.2.4)

(2.2.5)

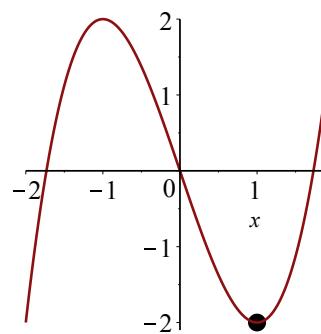


```
> plot(func(x,pp),x=-2..2);
```



```
> with(plottools):with(plots):
> [pp/3,func(1,pp)];
pA:=disk([pp/3,func(pp/3,pp)],0.1):
plot1:=plot(func(x,pp),x=-2..2);
[1, -2]
```

(3.1.2.4)



3. 数式変形

original(2014数学II,b本[2])

(a) ア-工

```
> restart;
func:=(x,p)->x^3-p*x;
func := (x, p) →  $x^3 - px$ 
```

(3.1.1.1)

```
> eq1:=diff(func(x,p),x);
eq1 :=  $3x^2 - p$ 
```

(3.1.1.2)

(b) 頂点 オ-ク

```
> dfunc:=unapply(eq1,(x,p));
dfunc := (x, p) →  $3x^2 - p$ 
```

(3.1.2.1)

```
> solve(dfunc(p/3,p)=0,p);
0, 3
```

(3.1.2.2)

```
> p0:=0;
pp:=3;
p0 := 0
pp := 3
```

(3.1.2.3)

```
> plot(func(x,p0),x=-2..2);
```

(b) 接線 ケ-ナ

```
> dfunc(b,pp)*(x-b)+func(b,pp);
 $(3b^2 - 3)(x - b) + b^3 - 3b$ 
```

(3.1.3.1)

```
> lfunc:=(x,b)->dfunc(b,pp)*(x-b)+func(b,pp)
lfunc := (x, b) →  $dfunc(b, pp)(x - b) + func(b, pp)$ 
```

(3.1.3.2)

```

> lfunc(pp/3,b)=func(pp/3,pp);
       $(3b^2 - 3)(1 - b) + b^3 - 3b = -2$  (3.1.3.3)

= > simplify(lfunc(pp/3,b)-func(pp/3,pp));
       $-2b^3 + 3b^2 - 1$  (3.1.3.4)

= > solve(lfunc(pp/3,b)-func(pp/3,pp),b);
       $-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1$  (3.1.3.5)

= > bb:=-1/2;
       $bb := -\frac{1}{2}$  (3.1.3.6)

= > lfunc(x,bb);
       $-\frac{9}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$  (3.1.3.7)

```

(b) 積分 二-ノ

```

> Dfunc:=(x,aa)->aa*(x-pp/3)^2+func(pp/3,pp);
       $Dfunc := (x, aa) \rightarrow aa \left( x - \frac{1}{3} pp \right)^2 + func \left( \frac{1}{3} pp, pp \right)$  (3.1.4.1)

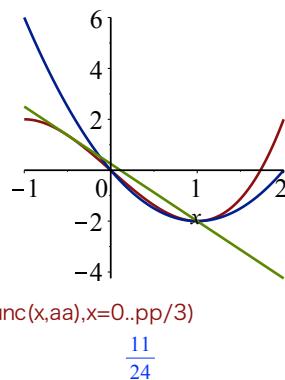
= > solve(Dfunc(0,aa)=0,aa);
       $aa := 2$  (3.1.4.2)

= > aa:=2;
       $aa := 2$  (3.1.4.3)

= > expand(Dfunc(x,aa));
       $2x^2 - 4x$  (3.1.4.4)

= > plot([func(x,pp),Dfunc(x,aa),lfunc(x,bb)],x=-1..2);

```



```

> int(lfunc(x,bb)-Dfunc(x,aa),x=0..pp/3)
       $\frac{11}{24}$  (3.1.4.5)

```

modified

(a) ノ-エ

```

> restart;
  func:=(x,p)->x^3-p*x;
       $func := (x, p) \rightarrow x^3 - px$  (3.2.1.1)

= > eq1:=diff(func(x,p),x);
       $eq1 := 3x^2 - p$  (3.2.1.2)

(b) 頂点 オ-ク
> dfunc:=unapply(eq1,(x,p));
       $dfunc := (x, p) \rightarrow 3x^2 - p$  (3.2.2.1)

= > solve(dfunc(p/4,p)=0,p);
       $0, \frac{16}{3}$  (3.2.2.2)

= > p0:=0;
  pp:=16/3;
       $p0 := 0$ 
       $pp := \frac{16}{3}$  (3.2.2.3)

= > plot(func(x,p0),x=-2..2);

```

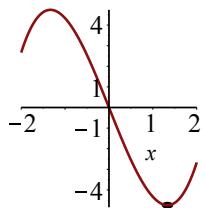
```

> plot(func(x,pp),x=-2..2);

> with(plottools):with(plots):
> [pp/4,func(1,pp/4)];
  pA:=disk([pp/4,func(pp/4,pp)],0.1):
  plot1:=plot(func(x,pp),x=-2..2):
       $\left[ \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right]$  (3.2.2.4)

= > display(pA,plot1);

```



(b) 接線 ケ-ナ

$$> \text{dfunc}(b,pp)*(x-b)+\text{func}(b,pp); \\ \left(3 b^2 - \frac{16}{3}\right) (x - b) + b^3 - \frac{16}{3} b \quad (3.2.3.1)$$

$$> \text{lfunc}:=(x,b)\rightarrow \text{dfunc}(b,pp)*(x-b)+\text{func}(b,pp) \\ \text{lfunc} := (x, b) \rightarrow \text{dfunc}(b, pp) (x - b) + \text{func}(b, pp) \quad (3.2.3.2)$$

$$> \text{lfunc}(pp/4,b)=\text{func}(pp/4,pp); \\ \left(3 b^2 - \frac{16}{3}\right) \left(\frac{4}{3} - b\right) + b^3 - \frac{16}{3} b = -\frac{128}{27} \quad (3.2.3.3)$$

$$> \text{simplify}(\text{lfunc}(pp/4,b)-\text{func}(pp/4,pp)); \\ 4 b^2 - 2 b^3 - \frac{64}{27} \quad (3.2.3.4)$$

$$> \text{solve}(\text{lfunc}(pp/4,b)-\text{func}(pp/4,pp),b); \\ -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \quad (3.2.3.5)$$

$$> \text{bb}:=-2/3; \\ bb := -\frac{2}{3} \quad (3.2.3.6)$$

$$> \text{lfunc}(x,bb); \\ -4 x + \frac{16}{27} \quad (3.2.3.7)$$

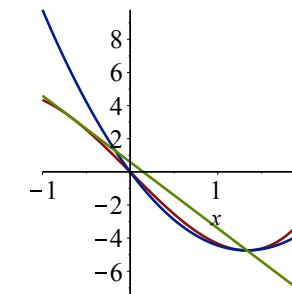
(b) 積分 二-ノ

$$> \text{Dfunc}:=(x,aa)\rightarrow aa*(x-pp/4)^2+\text{func}(pp/4,pp); \\ \text{Dfunc} := (x, aa) \rightarrow aa \left(x - \frac{1}{4} pp\right)^2 + \text{func}\left(\frac{1}{4} pp, pp\right) \quad (3.2.4.1)$$

$$> \text{solve}(\text{Dfunc}(0,aa)=0,aa); \\ \frac{8}{3} \quad (3.2.4.2)$$

$$> \text{aa}:=8/3; \\ aa := \frac{8}{3} \quad (3.2.4.3)$$

> plot([\text{func}(x,pp),\text{Dfunc}(x,aa),\text{lfunc}(x,bb)],x=-1..2);



$$> \int(\text{lfunc}(x,bb)-\text{Dfunc}(x,aa),x=0..pp/4) \\ \frac{352}{243} \quad (3.2.4.4)$$

$$> \int(\text{lfunc}(x,bb)-\text{Dfunc}(x,aa),x=0..1) \\ \frac{34}{27} \quad (3.2.4.5)$$