

レポート 第3回

問題6 or 3(類題)

$$y'' + \omega^2 y = 0, \quad y(0) = y(\pi) = 0, \quad y \not\equiv 0 \quad (\omega > 0)$$

case 1 $\omega = 0$ の場合 $y'' = 0$ 基本解は $\{1, x\}$

- 特解は $y = C_1 + C_2 x$

$$x=0, \pi \in \text{J...2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 = 0 \\ y(\pi) = C_1 + C_2 \pi = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore C_1 = C_2 = 0$$

\Rightarrow $y \equiv 0$ が矛盾する。よって $\omega \neq 0$

case 2 $\omega > 0$ の場合 特定方程式 $\rho^2 + \omega^2 = 0$

$$\therefore \rho = \pm i\omega, \quad \text{基本解は } \{\cos \omega x, \sin \omega x\}$$

- 特解は

$$y = C_1 \cos \omega x + C_2 \sin \omega x$$

$$x=0, \pi \in \text{J...2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 = 0 \\ y(\pi) = C_1 \cos \omega \pi + C_2 \sin \omega \pi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_2 \sin \omega \pi = 0$$

$$C_2 = 0 \text{ ならば } C_1 = C_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y \equiv 0 \text{ が矛盾する}$$

$$\therefore C_2 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \sin \omega \pi = 0 \quad \therefore \omega \pi = n\pi \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\therefore \omega = n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \square$$

\Rightarrow

$$y = C_2 \sin nx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}, C_2 \neq 0) \quad \square$$

• 向量 9 a 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \det(\lambda I - A) &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{消 } z_2} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda+3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 0, -2, -3 \quad (\text{且 } \lambda \neq -2) \\ \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -3 \quad &\boxed{} \end{aligned}$$

解題(78) 例題 2

$$P_1 = \frac{(A - \lambda_2 I)(A - \lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_2 I)}{(\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -3$

$$A = \lambda_1 P_1 + \lambda_2 P_2 + \lambda_3 P_3 = -2P_2 - 3P_3$$

$$(2) e^{tA} = e^{\lambda_1 t} P_1 + e^{\lambda_2 t} P_2 + e^{\lambda_3 t} P_3 \\ = P_1 + e^{-2t} P_2 + e^{-3t} P_3$$

$$(3) \quad x' = Ax \quad x(0) = x_0 \quad \text{求解} \quad x(t) = e^{tA} x_0$$

代入

$$x(t) = (P_1 + e^{-2t} P_2 + e^{-3t} P_3) x_0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$