

1章 ベクトル解析

BASIC

1 (1) 与式 = $2(2, -1, 4) - (3, 2, 5)$
 $= (4, -2, 8) - (3, 2, 5)$
 $= (4-3, -2-2, 8-5) = (1, -4, 3)$

(2) $|2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2 + 3^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1+16+9} = \sqrt{26}$
 よって, 求めるベクトルは, $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}(1, -4, 3)$

2 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) + k \cdot 2 = 2k - 2$

よって, 求める正射影の大きさは

$$\frac{|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{|2k-2|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2|k-1|}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}|k-1|$$

また, $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}$ となるのは, $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$ のときであるから, $2k-2=0$ より, $k=1$

3 $\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{i} = -\mathbf{k}$ であるから
 与式 = $\mathbf{k} - (-\mathbf{k}) = 2\mathbf{k}$

4 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= 12\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} - (-\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$
 $= 13\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$
 $= (13, -7, -5)$

$\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= -\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} - (12\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$
 $= -13\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$
 $= (-13, 7, 5)$

これより, $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$ が成り立っている.

5 (1) $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{AB}} = (4, 2, 5) - (2, 1, 3)$
 $= (2, 1, 2)$
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{AC}} = (2, 0, 4) - (2, 1, 3)$
 $= (0, -1, 1)$

よって

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{\mathbf{AC}} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k} - (-2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$$

$$= 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$= (3, -2, -2)$$

(2) $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{\mathbf{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{\mathbf{AC}}|$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{17}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

6 (1) $(\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j}) \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{j}$
 $= -\mathbf{i}$
 $\mathbf{i} \times (\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{0}$
 $= \mathbf{0}$

(2) $(\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j}) \times \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{i}$
 $= \mathbf{j}$
 $\mathbf{i} \times (\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{i}) = \mathbf{i} \times (-\mathbf{k})$
 $= \mathbf{j}$

7 (1) $\mathbf{a}'(t) = (-\sin \pi t \cdot \pi, \cos \pi t \cdot \pi, 1)$
 $= (-\pi \sin \pi t, \pi \cos \pi t, 1)$
 $t=1$ における微分係数は
 $\mathbf{a}'(1) = (-\pi \sin \pi, \pi \cos \pi, 1)$
 $= (0, -\pi, 1)$

(2) $\mathbf{b}'(t) = (2, e^t, 0)$
 $t=1$ における微分係数は
 $\mathbf{b}'(1) = (2, e^1, 0)$
 $= (2, e, 0)$

8 $\frac{d\mathbf{a}}{dt} = (-\sin 2t \cdot 2, \cos 2t \cdot 2, 1)$
 $= (-2 \sin 2t, 2 \cos 2t, 1)$
 よって
 $\left| \frac{d\mathbf{a}}{dt} \right| = \sqrt{(-2 \sin 2t)^2 + (2 \cos 2t)^2 + 1^2}$
 $= \sqrt{4(\sin^2 2t + \cos^2 2t) + 1}$
 $= \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$

9 (1) $\mathbf{a}'(t) = (2, 6t, 0)$
 $\mathbf{b}'(t) = (0, 1, 2t)$

(2) $u = e^{2t}$ とおくと
 与式 = $\frac{d\mathbf{a}}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt}$
 $= (2, 6u, 0) \cdot (e^{2t})'$
 $= (2, 6e^{2t}, 0) \cdot (2e^{2t})$
 $= (4e^{2t}, 12e^{4t}, 0)$

(3) 与式 = $\mathbf{a}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{b}(t) + \mathbf{a}(t) \cdot \mathbf{b}'(t)$
 $= (2, 6t, 0) \cdot (1, t+2, t^2)$
 $+ (2t, 3t^2+1, 1) \cdot (0, 1, 2t)$
 $= 2 \cdot 1 + 6t(t+2) + 0 + 0 + (3t^2+1) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2t$
 $= 2 + 6t^2 + 12t + 3t^2 + 1 + 2t$
 $= 9t^2 + 14t + 3$

(4) 与式 = $\mathbf{a}'(t) \times \mathbf{b}(t) + \mathbf{a}(t) \times \mathbf{b}'(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 6t & 0 \\ 1 & t+2 & t^2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2t & 3t^2+1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 6t^3\mathbf{i} + 2(t+2)\mathbf{k} - (2t^2\mathbf{j} + 6t\mathbf{k}) \\ &\quad + 2t(3t^2+1)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{k} - (\mathbf{i} + 4t^2\mathbf{j}) \\ &= \{6t^3 + 2t(3t^2+1) - 1\}\mathbf{i} + (-2t^2 - 4t^2)\mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + \{2(t+2) - 6t + 2t\}\mathbf{k} \\ &= (6t^3 + 6t^3 + 2t - 1)\mathbf{i} + (-6t^2)\mathbf{j} + (2t + 4 - 4t)\mathbf{k} \\ &= (12t^3 + 2t - 1)\mathbf{i} + (-6t^2)\mathbf{j} + (-2t + 4)\mathbf{k} \\ &= (12t^3 + 2t - 1, -6t^2, -2t + 4) \end{aligned}$$

10 $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$

これより, $\left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + (2t)^2 + (3t^2)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}$

よって, $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}}(1, 2t, 3t^2)$

11 それぞれの曲線の長さを s とする.

(1) $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (\sqrt{2}, t, \frac{1}{t})$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{t^2 + 2 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^2} \\ &= \left| t + \frac{1}{t} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$1 \leq t \leq 2$ において, $t + \frac{1}{t} > 0$ なので

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_1^2 \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \log t \right]_1^2 \\ &= (2 + \log 2) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \log 1 \right) \\ &= 2 + \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1}, 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right)$

$= \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{t^2+1}, \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \right)$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}t}{t^2+1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + 2t^2 + t^4}{(1+t^2)^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_1^2 \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt \\ &= \int_1^2 dt = \left[t \right]_1^2 \\ &= 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

12 単位法線ベクトルを \mathbf{n} とする.

(1) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (1, 0, 3), \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (0, 1, -1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{k} - (3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) \\ &= (-3, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

また, $\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{11}$

よって, $\mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}(-3, 1, 1)$

(2) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \cdot (-2u) \right)$

$= \left(1, 0, -\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \right)$

$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = \left(0, 1, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2} \cdot (-2v) \right)$

$= \left(0, 1, -\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{k} - \left(-\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}\mathbf{j} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

また

$\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right|$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}\right)^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{u^2 + v^2 + (1-u^2-v^2)}{1-u^2-v^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$\mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, 1 \right)$

$= \pm \sqrt{1-u^2-v^2} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-u^2-v^2}}, 1 \right)$

$= \pm(u, v, \sqrt{1-u^2-v^2})$

(3) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (1, 1, 2u), \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (-1, 1, 2v)$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2u \\ -1 & 1 & 2v \end{vmatrix}$$

$= 2v\mathbf{i} - 2u\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} - (2u\mathbf{i} + 2v\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$

$= (-2u + 2v, -2u - 2v, 2)$

また

$\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right|$

$= \sqrt{(-2u + 2v)^2 + (-2u - 2v)^2 + 2^2}$

$= \sqrt{4\{(u^2 - 2uv + v^2) + (u^2 + 2uv + v^2) + 1\}}$

$= 2\sqrt{2u^2 + 2v^2 + 1}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n} &= \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2u^2+2v^2+1}}(-2u+2v, -2u-2v, 2) \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u^2+2v^2+1}}(-u+v, -u-v, 1) \end{aligned}$$

13 求める曲面の面積を S とする.

(1) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = \left(1, 0, \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}\right), \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (0, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{k} - \left(\frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}\right) \mathbf{i} \\ &= \left(-\frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}, 0, 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e^{2u} - 2 + e^{-2u} + 4}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e^{2u} + 2 + e^{-2u}}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \left| \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} \right| = \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_D \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^1 (e^u + e^{-u}) du \right\} dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left[e^u - e^{-u} \right]_0^1 dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \{(e - e^{-1}) - (1 - 1)\} dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left(e - \frac{1}{e}\right) dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e - \frac{1}{e}\right) \int_0^2 dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e - \frac{1}{e}\right) \cdot 2 = e - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (\cos v, \sin v, 1), \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos v & \sin v & 1 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \cos^2 v \mathbf{k} \\ &\quad - (u \cos v \mathbf{i} - u \sin^2 v \mathbf{k}) \\ &= (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u(\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v)) \\ &= (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u) \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| &= \sqrt{(-u \cos v)^2 + (-u \sin v)^2 + u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{u^2(\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v) + u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2}|u| \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{2}|u| du dv \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^2 |u| du \right\} dv \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^2 u du \right\} dv \quad (0 \leq u \leq 2 \text{ で } , u \geq 0) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right]_0^2 dv \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (2^2 - 0^2) dv \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} dv \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi = 4\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$