

科目名	解析学	対象	2OB	学部 研究科	理学部第一部	学科 専攻科		学籍 番号		評 点
平成 25 年 8 月 1 日 (木) 3 回目 (~ 時限目)				担当	石川 学	学 年		氏 名		
試 験 時 間	60 分	注 意 事 項	① 筆記用具以外持込不可 ② 下記のみ参照 持込可 ()							

平成 25 年度前期定期試験

※解答用紙の裏面使用可

1 次の問いに答えよ.

(1) $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, $z = x + iy$ ($x, y \in \mathbb{R}$) とする.

$$u(x, y) = \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{y^4}{2} + x^2y^2 - x^3 - xy^2, \quad v(x, y) = x^2y + y^3 - 4xy$$

のとき, f が微分可能である点全体を複素平面に図示せよ.

(2) $(-\sqrt{3} - i)^{3+2i}$ を $a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$) の形にせよ.

(3) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + i \log 2\right)$ を $a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$) の形にせよ.

2 次の複素積分の値を求めよ.

(1) $\int_C |z|^2 dz$ $C : z = t^2 - it \quad (-1 \leq t \leq 2)$

(2) $\int_C \operatorname{Im} z dz$ $C : z = t^2 - i \cos t \quad \left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)$

(3) $\int_C \left(\operatorname{Re} z + \frac{i}{\operatorname{Im} z}\right) dz$ $C : z = \log t + it \quad (1 \leq t \leq e)$

(4) $\int_C \operatorname{Re} z dz$ $C : z = \arctan t + 2it \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$

科目名		担当	先生
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1 (1) C-R は

$$\begin{cases} 2x^3 + 2xy^2 - 3x^2 - y^2 = x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x & \text{--- ①} \\ 2y^3 + 2x^2y - 2xy = -(2xy - 4y) & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{① ②より} \quad 2x^3 + 2xy^2 - 4x^2 - 4y^2 + 4x = 0 \\ \therefore x^3 + xy^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 2x = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

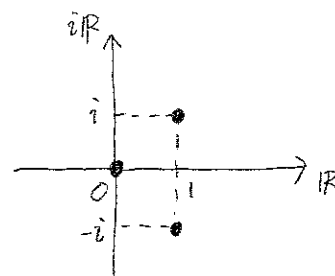
$$\text{② ②より} \quad 2y^3 + 2x^2y - 4y = 0 \\ 2y(y^2 + x^2 - 2) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0 \text{ or } y^2 = 2 - x^2 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$\cdot y = 0 \text{ のとき, ③より} \quad x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x = 0 \\ x(x^2 - 2x + 2) = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ より } x = 0$$

$$\cdot \text{④ のとき, ③より} \quad x^3 + x(2 - x^2) - 2x^2 - 2(2 - x^2) + 2x = 0 \\ x^3 + 2x - x^3 - 2x^2 - 4 + 2x^2 + 2x = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1$$

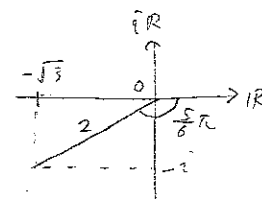
$$\text{④ ②より} \quad y^2 = 1 \quad \therefore y = \pm 1$$

よって、求める点全体は



$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (3+2i) \log(-\sqrt{3}-i) &= (3+2i) \left\{ \log 2 + i \left(-\frac{5}{6}\pi + 2n\pi \right) \right\} \\ &= 3\log 2 + \frac{5}{3}\pi - 4n\pi + i \left(2\log 2 - \frac{5}{2}\pi + 6n\pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

(n ∈ Z)



よって

$$\begin{aligned} (-\sqrt{3}-i)^{3+2i} &= e^{3\log 2 + \frac{5}{3}\pi - 4n\pi + i(2\log 2 - \frac{5}{2}\pi + 6n\pi)} \\ &= 8e^{\frac{5}{3}\pi - 4n\pi} \left\{ \cos(2\log 2 - \frac{5}{2}\pi) + i \sin(2\log 2 - \frac{5}{2}\pi) \right\} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ &= 8e^{\frac{5}{3}\pi - 4n\pi} \left\{ \sin(2\log 2) - i \cos(2\log 2) \right\} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + i \log 2\right) &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan(i \log 2)}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan(i \log 2)} = \frac{1 + i \tanh(\log 2)}{1 - i \tanh(\log 2)} = \frac{\cosh(\log 2) + i \sinh(\log 2)}{\cosh(\log 2) - i \sinh(\log 2)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{e^{\log 2} + e^{-\log 2}}{2} + i \frac{e^{\log 2} - e^{-\log 2}}{2}}{\frac{e^{\log 2} + e^{-\log 2}}{2} - i \frac{e^{\log 2} - e^{-\log 2}}{2}} = \frac{(2 + \frac{1}{2}) + i(2 - \frac{1}{2})}{(2 + \frac{1}{2}) - i(2 - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{5 + 3i}{5 - 3i} = \frac{(5 + 3i)^2}{25 + 9} \\ &= \frac{25 + 30i - 9}{34} = \frac{16 + 30i}{34} = \frac{8 + 15i}{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(i \log 2) = \cosh(\log 2) = \frac{e^{\log 2} + e^{-\log 2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \sin(i \log 2) = i \sinh(\log 2) = i \cdot \frac{e^{\log 2} - e^{-\log 2}}{2} = \frac{i}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4}i$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \tan(i \log 2) = \frac{\sin(i \log 2)}{\cos(i \log 2)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}i}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{3}{5}i$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + i \log 2\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{4} - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5 - 3i}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + i \log 2\right) = \frac{5 + 3i}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

[2]

$$(1) \int_C |z|^2 dz = \int_{-1}^2 (t^4 + t^2) \cdot (2t - i) dt = \int_{-1}^2 \{ (2t^5 + 2t^3) - i(t^4 + t^2) \} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} C: z = t^2 - it \quad (-1 \leq t \leq 2) \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{t^6}{3} + \frac{t^4}{2} \right) - i \left(\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{1}{3}(64-1) + \frac{1}{2}(16-1) - i \left[\frac{1}{5}\{32-(-1)\} + \frac{1}{3}\{8-(-1)\} \right] \\ &= 21 + \frac{15}{2} - i \left(\frac{33}{5} + 3 \right) = \frac{57}{2} - \frac{48}{5} i \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_C \operatorname{Im} z dz = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} -\cos t \cdot (2t + i \sin t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} (-2t \cos t - i \sin t \cos t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} C: z = t^2 - i \cos t \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi) \\ &= \left[-2t \sin t - 2 \cos t - \frac{i}{2} \sin^2 t \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} = -2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \cdot 0 \right) - 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) - 1 \right\} - \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} - 0 \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\pi + 3 - \frac{3}{8} i \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_C \left(\operatorname{Re} z + \frac{i}{\operatorname{Im} z} \right) dz = \int_1^e \left(\log t + \frac{i}{t} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t} + i \right) dt = \int_1^e \left\{ \left(\frac{\log t}{t} - \frac{1}{t} \right) + i \left(\log t + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \right\} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} C: z = \log t + i t \quad 1 \leq t \leq e \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(\log t)^2 - \log t + i \left(t \log t - t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \right]_1^e \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1-0) - (1-0) + i \left\{ (e \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0) - (e-1) - \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \left(2 - \frac{1}{e} \right) i \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_C \operatorname{Re} z dz = \int_0^1 \arctan t \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} + 2i \right) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} C: z = \arctan t + 2it \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\arctan t}{1+t^2} + 2i \arctan t \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(\arctan t)^2 + 2i \left\{ t \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+t^2) \right\} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} - 0 \right) + 2i \left\{ \left(1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \cdot 0 \right) - \frac{1}{2}(\log 2 - 0) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2 \right) i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \arctan t \\ \frac{1}{1+t^2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} t \\ 1 \end{array}$$