

2021年 都立大学 冬期 数学

① (1) $\frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = 2$

$t = e^{iz} = z \cdot i \cdot c$

$\frac{1}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t}) = 2 \quad t^2 - 1 = 4t \quad \underline{t^2 - 4t - 1 = 0}$

(2) $t = (2 \pm \sqrt{3})i = e^{iz}$

$\log e^{iz} = \log (2 \pm \sqrt{3})i$

$iz = \log i + \log (2 \pm \sqrt{3})$

$i(x + iy) = \log (2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + \log i$

$-y + ix = \log (2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + \log i$

$ix = \log i$

$e^{ix} = i$
 $\cos x + i \sin x = i$

1.5.9

4u-1

$y = -\log (2 \pm \sqrt{3})$

$\sin x = 1$
 $x = \frac{(4u+1)\pi}{2} \quad (u=0,1,\dots)$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

② (1) $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{vmatrix} a - \frac{\lambda}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b & a - \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{vmatrix} = (a - \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 - \frac{b^2}{4} - \frac{3}{4}b^2$
 $= (a - \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 - b^2 = 0$

(2) $\lambda = a - b \text{ or } a + b$

$a - \lambda = \pm b$

$\lambda = a \mp b$

$\lambda_1 = a - b$

$\lambda_2 = a + b$

$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}b & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b & \frac{1}{2}b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$3x + \sqrt{3}y = 0 \quad x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = a + b \text{ or } a - b$

$\frac{b}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$-x + \sqrt{3}y = 0$

$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x \quad x = \sqrt{3}y$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}k \\ k \end{pmatrix}$

$\sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore U = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$