

第15章 15.2 多変数関数のグラフ

問1 教科書の解答の図と同じ

問2 教科書の解答の図と同じ.

15.3 平面と球面の方程式

問1 (1) 公式 15.3.1 より

$$3(x-1) + 3(y+2) - (z-2) = 0 \text{ より } 3x + 3y - z + 5 = 0.$$

問2 $z = -2x + y + 3$ より $2x - y + z - 3 = 0$ とする. 公式 15.3.1 より.

1) の法線ベクトルは $(2, -1, 1)$ である.

問3 公式 15.3.2 より 球の方程式は

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 16.$$

問4 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 2y - 2z = 16$ より

$$(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 16 = 4^2. \text{ 公式 15.3.2 より}$$

半径4, 中心 $(2, -1, 1)$ の球である.

問5 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4x - 2y - 4z = 0$ より $(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 3^2$

半径3, 中心 $(-2, 1, 2)$ の球である. 球面上の点 $(-1, 3, 0)$ での

接平面の法線ベクトルは $(-1+2, 3-1, 0-2) = (1, 2, -2)$ である.

公式 15.3.1 より $(x+1) + 2(y-3) - 2z = 0.$

接平面の方程式は $x + 2y - 2z = 5.$

第16章 16.1 2変数関数の極限

問1 (1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} (x+2y) = 2+2=4$ 存在して、極限値は4である。

(2) $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ とすると

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} r (\cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta) = 0$$

存在して、極限値は0である。

(3) $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ として

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + 2y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta)}{r^2} = \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

(x,y) が $(0,0)$ に近づく方向によらず、極限値が異なるので、

極限は存在しない。

問2 $x = 1 + r \cos \theta$, $y = -1 + r \sin \theta$ とすると

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-1)} \frac{(x-1)^2 + x(y+1)^2}{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + (1+r \cos \theta) r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \{ \cos^2 \theta + (1+r \cos \theta) \sin^2 \theta \} = 1$$

存在して、極限値は1である。

⑩ 16.2 2変数関数の連続性

問1 (1) $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ として

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0 = f(0,0)$$

原点で連続である。

(2) $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ として

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} = \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

極限値が存在しないので原点で不連続.

$$(3) \quad x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad \& \; r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) &= \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} \frac{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta (1 - r \sin \theta) + \sin^2 \theta)}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +0} (\cos^2 \theta (1 - r \sin \theta) + \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \neq 0 = f(0,0) \end{aligned}$$

原点で不連続.

$$\boxed{\text{問 2}} \quad f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 + 1}$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 + 1 = (x+2y)^2 + 2y^2 + 1$$

$$(a) = 2, \quad (b) = 2.$$

$$(2) \quad (x+2y)^2 + 2y^2 = -1. \quad \text{左辺は非負, 右辺は負}$$

この条件を満たす実数 x, y は存在しない.

(3) 分母・分子は連続である. (2) の定理 16.2.2 (iv) を用いて

$f(x,y)$ は座標平面上全体で連続である.

第17章 17.1 偏導関数

問1 x に關する偏導関数は y を定數として x で微分し、

y に關しては、 x を定數として、 y で微分すればよい。

$$(1) f_x = 2x - 16x^3y + y, \quad f_y = -4x^4 + x + 6y$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x e^x y e^{-y} \text{ として } f_x = e^x y e^{-y} + x e^x y e^{-y} \\ = (1+x) y e^{x-y}, \quad f_y = x e^x (1-y) e^{-y} = x(1-y) e^{x-y}$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = \log \frac{\sin y}{x^2} = \log \sin y - 2 \log x, \quad f_x = -\frac{2}{x} \\ f_y = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} = \frac{1}{\tan y}.$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = \log_y x = \frac{\log x}{\log y}, \quad f_x = \frac{1}{x \log y}, \quad f_y = \frac{-\log x}{y (\log y)^2}$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x+y}{x-y}, \quad u = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \text{ として合成関数の微分より}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{du} \tan^{-1} u = \frac{x-y-(x+y)}{(x-y)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{d}{du} \tan^{-1} u = \frac{x-y+(x+y)}{(x-y)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$(6) f(x, y) = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{y}, \quad u = \frac{x}{y} \text{ として、合成関数の微分より}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{du} \sin^{-1} u = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{y \sqrt{y^2-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{d}{du} \sin^{-1} u = -\frac{x}{y^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{-x}{y \sqrt{y^2-x^2}}$$

問2 (1) $f(x, y) = \log(x^2+y^2)$, $u = x^2+y^2$ として合成関数の微分より

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{du} \log u = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad f_x(1, 2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{d}{du} \log u = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad f_y(1, 2) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = (2x+y) e^{xy}, \quad f_x = 2 e^{xy} + (2x+y) y e^{xy}$$

$$f_x(1, 2) = 10 e^2, \quad f_y = e^{xy} + (2x+y) x e^{xy}, \quad f_y(1, 2) = 5e^2$$

(3) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2y + y^2}$, $u = x^2 + 2y + y^2$ とし合成関数の微分法

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{du} \sqrt{u} = 2x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2y + y^2}}, f_{xx}(1, 2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{d}{du} \sqrt{u} = (2 + 2y) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1 + y}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2y + y^2}}, f_y(1, 2) = 1.$$

(4) $f(x, y) = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{y}$, $u = \frac{x}{y}$ とし合成関数の微分法

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{du} \cos^{-1} u = \frac{1}{y} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{-1}{y\sqrt{y^2-x^2}}, f_{xx}(1, 2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{d}{du} \cos^{-1} u = -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{x}{y^2\sqrt{y^2-x^2}}, f_{yy}(1, 2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

第18章 18.1 2変数関数の全微分可能性

問題1 $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - xy$.

(1) $f_x = 6x - y$, $f_y = -x$ より $f_x(1, 1) = 5$, $f_y(1, 1) = -1$

(2) $R(h, k) = f(1+h, 1+k) - f(1, 1) - f_x(1, 1)h - f_y(1, 1)k$

$$= 3(1+h)^2 - (1+h)(1+k) - 2 - 5h + k = 3h^2 - hk$$

(3) $h = r \cos \theta$, $k = r \sin \theta$ とし

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{R(h, k)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2(3\cos^2\theta - \cos\theta\sin\theta)}{r} = 0$$

(4) 定義 18.1.1 より $f(x, y)$ は $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ で全微分可能である。

問題2

(1) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$ $f_x(0, 0) = 0$ で存在する

(2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{k} = 0$ $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ で存在する

(3) $R(h, k) = f(h, k) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)h - f_y(0, 0)k = \frac{h^2k}{h^2 + k^2}$

(4) $h = r \cos \theta$, $k = r \sin \theta$ とし

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{R(h, k)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{(r, \theta) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{h^2k}{(h^2 + k^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta}{r^3} = \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$$

極限は存在しない。(5) $f(x, y)$ は $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ で全微分可能ではない。

18.2 のグラフの接平面

問題1 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

(1) $f_x = 2x, f_y = 2y$

(2) $f_x(1, 2) = 2, f_y(1, 2) = 4$

(3) 性質 18.2.1 より 接平面の方程式は

$$z = 2(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 5, \text{ 即ち } 2x + 4y - z = 5.$$

問題2 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2}$

$$f_x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2}}, \quad f_y = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2}}$$

$f(1, 1) = 2, f_x(1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}, f_y(1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 平面の方程式は

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) + 2 \text{ より } x + y - 2z + 2 = 0$$

問題3 $z = f(x, y) = e^{x^2 + 3xy - y^2}$

$$f_x = (2x + 3y) e^{x^2 + 3xy - y^2}, \quad f_y = (3x - 2y) e^{x^2 + 3xy - y^2}$$

$f(1, 1) = e^3, f_x(1, 1) = 6e^3, f_y(1, 1) = 0$, 平面の方程式は

$$z = 6e^3(x-1) + e^3 \text{ より } 6e^3x - z - 5e^3 = 0.$$

第19章 19.1 合成関数の微分公式: 2変数関数と1変数関数の合成.

問1 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 3 \sin t$

(1) $f_x = 2x$, $f_y = 2y$

(2) $x_t = -2 \sin t$, $y_t = 3 \cos t$, 定理 19.1.1 (F),

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(2 \cos t, 3 \sin t) = 2x(-2 \sin t) + 2y \cdot 3 \cos t = 10 \sin t \cos t = 5 \sin 2t$$

(3) $\frac{d}{dt} f(2 \cos t, 3 \sin t) = \frac{d}{dt} (4 \cos^2 t + 9 \sin^2 t) \dots$

$$= -8 \sin t \cos t + 18 \sin t \cos t = 10 \sin t \cos t = 5 \sin 2t.$$

問2 $f(x, y) = \frac{3x-y}{x+2y}$, $x = e^t$, $y = e^{-t}$

$$f_x = \frac{3(x+2y) - (3x-y)}{(x+2y)^2} = \frac{7y}{(x+2y)^2}, \quad f_y = \frac{-(x+2y) - 2(3x-y)}{(x+2y)^2} = \frac{-7x}{(x+2y)^2}$$

$x_t = e^t$, $y_t = -e^{-t}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(e^t, e^{-t}) = \frac{7e^{-t}}{(e^t + 2e^{-t})^2} \cdot e^t + \frac{-7e^t}{(e^t + 2e^{-t})^2} \cdot (-e^{-t}) = \frac{14e^{2t}}{(e^{2t} + 2)^2}$$

問3 $\frac{d}{dt} f(t^2, 2-3t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \frac{d}{dt} t^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) \frac{d}{dt} (2-3t)$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1, y = -1 \quad = 2t f_x(t^2, 2-3t) - 3 f_y(t^2, 2-3t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(1, -1) = 2 \cdot f_x(1, -1) - 3 f_y(1, -1) = 4 - 3 = 1.$$

問4 注意 19.1.2 (b)

$$\frac{1}{2} f_x(2, 3) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_y(2, 3) = 1 + 3 = 4.$$

④ 14.2 合成関数の偏微分公式：2変数関数と2変数関数の合成

$$\boxed{\text{問 1}} \quad (1) \frac{\partial}{\partial u} f(u+v, \frac{v}{u}) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_x(x, y) - \frac{v}{u^2} f_y(x, y) \\ = f_x(u+v, \frac{v}{u}) - \frac{v}{u^2} f_y(u+v, \frac{v}{u})$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial v} f(u+v, \frac{v}{u}) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_x(x, y) + \frac{1}{u} f_y(x, y) \\ = f_x(u+v, \frac{v}{u}) + \frac{1}{u} f_y(u+v, \frac{v}{u})$$

$$\boxed{\text{問 2}} \quad (1) \frac{\partial}{\partial u} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2u f_x(x, y) + 2v f_y(x, y) \\ = 2u f_x(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) + 2v f_y(u^2 - v^2, 2uv)$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial v} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2v f_x(x, y) + 2u f_y(x, y) \\ = -2v f_x(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) + 2u f_y(u^2 - v^2, 2uv)$$

第20章 20.1 偏微分の順序

問題1 (1) $f(x, y) = x^5 + 3x^4y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$

$$f_{xx} = 5x^4 + 12x^3y^2 + 4y^3, \quad f_y = 6x^4y + 12xy^2 + 4y^3$$

$$f_{xx} = 20x^3 + 36x^2y^2, \quad f_{xy} = 24x^3y + 12y^2, \quad f_{yx} = 24x^3y + 12y^2$$

$$f_{yy} = 6x^4 + 24xy + 12y^2$$

(2) $f(x, y) = e^{x^3y^2}, \quad f_x = 3x^2y^2e^{x^3y^2}, \quad f_y = 2x^3ye^{x^3y^2}$

$$f_{xx} = 6xy^2e^{x^3y^2} + 9x^4y^4e^{x^3y^2} = 3xy^2(2 + 3x^3y^2)e^{x^3y^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = 6x^2ye^{x^3y^2} + 6x^5y^3e^{x^3y^2} = 6x^2y(1 + x^3y^2)e^{x^3y^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = 2x^3e^{x^3y^2} + 4x^6y^2e^{x^3y^2} = 2x^3(1 + 2x^3y^2)e^{x^3y^2}$$

(3) $f(x, y) = \log(x+y), \quad f_x = \frac{1}{x+y}, \quad f_y = \frac{1}{x+y}$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}, \quad f_{xy} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}$$

(4) $f(x, y) = \cos^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$

$$f_x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{y}{x})^2}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{y}{x\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}, \quad f_y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{y}{x})^2}} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{y(\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}})}{x^2(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{x^2(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{x^2}{x(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = f_{yx}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{-2y}{2(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-y}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

問題2 (1) $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2, \quad f_x = 2x + y, \quad f_{xx} = 2$

$$f_y = x + 2y, \quad f_{yy} = 2, \quad f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 4 \neq 0 \text{ (同調) 和開放領域}$$

(2) $f(x, y) = \log(x^2 + y^2), \quad f_x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad f_y = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0$ となり、調和関数である。

$$(3) f(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad f_x = \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad f_y = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0 \text{ となり、調和関数である。}$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = e^x \cos y, \quad f_x = e^x \cos y, \quad f_y = -e^x \sin y$$

$$f_{xx} = e^x \cos y, \quad f_{yy} = -e^x \cos y, \quad f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0 \text{ となり、調和関数である。}$$

問3

$$(1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0 \text{ となり、} f_x(0, 0) = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{k} = 0 \text{ となり、} f_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$(3) f_x = \frac{(3x^2y - y^3)(x^2 + y^2) - xy(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4y + 4x^2y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{(x^3 - 3xy^2)(x^2 + y^2) - xy(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^5 - 4x^3y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, k) - f_x(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-k}{k} = -1 = f_{xy}(0, 0)$$

$$(5) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1 = f_{yx}(0, 0)$$

20.2 合成関数の2階微分

問1

$$(1) \frac{d}{dt} f(e^t, t^2) = \frac{d}{dt} e^t \cdot f_x(x, y) + \frac{d}{dt} t^2 \cdot f_y(x, y)$$

$$= e^t f_x(e^t, t^2) + 2t f_y(e^t, t^2)$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(e^t, t^2) = \frac{d}{dt} \{ e^t f_x(e^t, t^2) + 2t f_y(e^t, t^2) \}$$

$$= e^t f_x(e^t, t^2) + e^t \{ e^t f_{xx}(e^t, t^2) + 2t f_{xy}(e^t, t^2) \} \\ + 2f_y(e^t, t^2) + 2t \{ e^t f_{yx}(e^t, t^2) + 2t f_{yy}(e^t, t^2) \}$$

$$= e^t f_x(e^t, t^2) + e^{2t} f_{xx}(e^t, t^2) + 4te^t f_{xy}(e^t, t^2) \\ + 2f_y(e^t, t^2) + 4t^2 f_{yy}(e^t, t^2)$$

問 2 $x=2t+1, y=1-t$ とする。

$$(1) \frac{d}{dt} f(2t+1, 1-t) = 2f_x(2t+1, 1-t) - f_y(2t+1, 1-t)$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(2t+1, 1-t) = \frac{d}{dt} \{ 2f_x(2t+1, 1-t) - f_y(2t+1, 1-t) \} \\ = 2 \{ 2f_{xx}(2t+1, 1-t) - f_{xy}(2t+1, 1-t) \} - \{ 2f_{yx}(2t+1, 1-t) \\ - f_{yy}(2t+1, 1-t) \} = 4f_{xx}(2t+1, 1-t) - 4f_{xy}(2t+1, 1-t) \\ + f_{yy}(2t+1, 1-t)$$

問 3 $x=u^2-v^2, y=2uv$ とする。

$$(1) \frac{\partial}{\partial u} f(u^2-v^2, 2uv) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} f_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} f_y \\ = 2u f_x(u^2-v^2, 2uv) + 2v f_y(u^2-v^2, 2uv)$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial v} f(u^2-v^2, 2uv) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} f_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} f_y \\ = -2v f_x(u^2-v^2, 2uv) + 2u f_y(u^2-v^2, 2uv)$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} f(u^2-v^2, 2uv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} f_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} f_y \right\} \\ = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \{ 2u f_x + 2v f_y \} = 2u \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} f_{xx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} f_{xy} \right\} \\ + 2f_y + 2v \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} f_{yx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} f_{yy} \right\} \\ = 2u \{ -2v f_{xx} + 2u f_{xy} \} + 2f_y + 2v \{ -2v f_{yx} + 2u f_{yy} \} \\ = -4uv f_{xx} + 4(u^2 - v^2) f_{xy} + 4uv f_{yy} + 2f_y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \{ 2u f_x + 2v f_y \} \\
 &= 2 f_x + 2u \{ 2u f_{xx} + 2v f_{xy} \} + 2v \{ 2u f_{yx} + 2v f_{yy} \} \\
 &= 2 f_x + 4u^2 f_{xx} + 4uv f_{xy} + 4v^2 f_{yy} \\
 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \{ -2v f_x + 2u f_y \} \\
 &= -2 f_x - 2v \{ -2v f_{xx} + 2u f_{xy} \} + 2u \{ -2v f_{yx} + 2u f_{yy} \} \\
 &= -2 f_x + 4v^2 f_{xx} - 4uv f_{xy} + 4u^2 f_{yy} \\
 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} f(u^2 - v^2, 2uv) &= 4(u^2 + v^2) (f_{xx} + f_{yy})
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 r_x &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad r_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad r_{xx} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{-y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \\
 \theta_x &= \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta_y = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} f_r + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} f_\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_r + \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} f_\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} f_r + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_{rr} + \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} f_{r\theta} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_\theta + \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_{\theta r} - \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} f_{\theta\theta} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} f_r + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} f_\theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_r + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} f_\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_r + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} f_\theta \right\} = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} f_r$$

$$+ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left\{ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_{rr} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} f_{r\theta} \right\} + \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_\theta$$

$$+ \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \left\{ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f_{\theta r} - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} f_{\theta\theta} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f_r + f_{rr} + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} f_{\theta\theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} f_r + f_{rr} + \frac{1}{r^2} f_{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} (f_{\theta\theta} + r^2 f_{rr} + r f_r). \end{aligned}$$

第21章 21.1 微分演算子.

問1 $f(x, y) = xy^2$ とする.

(1) $(2\partial_x + 3\partial_y)f = 2f_x + 3f_y = 2y^2 + 6xy$

(2) $(2\partial_x + 3\partial_y)^2 f = 4f_{xx} + 12f_{xy} + 9f_{yy}$
 $= 24y + 18x$

(3) $f_x = y^2, f_{xx} = 0, f_y = 2xy, f_{xy} = 2y, f_{yy} = 2x$
 $f_{yxx} = 2, f_{yyy} = 0, f_{xxy} = 0, f_{xxxy} = 0$

$a + b = 10$ のとき $\partial_x^a \partial_y^b f = 0$ かつ $(2\partial_x + 3\partial_y)^{10} f = 0$.

問2 (1) $\frac{d}{dt} f(1+t, 1+2t) = f_x(1+t, 1+2t) + 2f_y(1+t, 1+2t)$

$t=0$ のとき $f_{xx}(1, 1) + 2f_y(1, 1) = 1$

(2) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(1+t, 1+2t) = f_{xx} + 4f_{xy} + 4f_{yy}$

$t=0$ のとき $f_{xx}(1, 1) + 4f_{xy}(1, 1) + 4f_{yy}(1, 1) = 0$

(3) $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} f(1+t, 1+2t) = f_{xxx} + 2f_{xxy} + 4f_{xyx} + 8f_{xyy}$
 $+ 4f_{yyx} + 8f_{yyy}$

$t=0$ のとき $f_{xxx}(1, 1) + 6f_{xxy}(1, 1) + 12f_{xyx}(1, 1) + 8f_{yyy}(1, 1)$

$= 6 + 12 + 8 = 26$

① 21.2 Taylor の定理

問1 $f(x, y) = e^x \cos 3y$ とする.

(1) $f_x = e^x \cos 3y, f_y = -3e^x \sin 3y$

$f_{xx} = e^x \cos 3y, f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -3e^x \sin 3y, f_{yy} = 9e^x \cos y$

(2) $f(0, 0) = 1, f_x(0, 0) = 1, f_y(0, 0) = 0, f_{xx}(0, 0) = 1$

$f_{xy}(1, 1) = f_{yx}(1, 1) = 0, f_{yy}(1) = -9$

$$f(h, k) = 1 + h + \frac{1}{2}h^2 - \frac{1}{2}k^2 + \dots$$

Pr 2 (1) $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + 2x + 4y - 2$

$$f_x = 2x + 2y + 2, \quad f_y = 2x - 2y + 4 \quad f_{xx} = 2, \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 2$$

$$f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f(h, k) = f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)h + f_y(0, 0)k$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(f_{xx}(0, 0)h^2 + 2f_{xy}(0, 0)hk + f_{yy}(0, 0)k^2) + \dots$$

$$= -2 + 2h + 4k + \frac{1}{2}(2h^2 + 4hk - 2k^2) + \dots$$

(2) $f(x, y) = \log(1 + xy), \quad f_x = \frac{y}{1+xy}, \quad f_y = \frac{x}{1+xy}$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{-y^2}{(1+xy)^2}, \quad f_{xy} = \frac{1+xy - xy}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{1}{(1+xy)^2}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{-x^2}{(1+xy)^2}$$

$$f(h, k) = \log 1 + f_{xy}(0, 0)hk + \dots = hk + \dots$$

Pr 3 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{3x+y} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

(1) $f_x = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+y}}, \quad f_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3x+y}}, \quad f_{xx} = -\frac{9}{4(3x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{-3}{4(3x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{-1}{4(3x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(2) $f(1, 1) = 2, \quad f_x(1, 1) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f_y(1, 1) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad f_{xx}(1) = -\frac{9}{32}$

$$f_{xy}(1, 1) = \frac{-3}{32}, \quad f_{yy}(1, 1) = \frac{-1}{32}$$

(3) $f(h, k) = 2 + \frac{3}{4}h + \frac{1}{4}k - \frac{9}{64}h^2 - \frac{3}{32}hk - \frac{1}{64}k^2 + \dots$

第22章 22.1 2変数関数の極値

例1 $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 2y - y^2$ とする

(1) $f_x = -2x + 0, f_y = 2 - 2y, f_{xx} = -2, f_{xy} = 0, f_{yy} = -2$

(2) $-2a + b = 0, a - 2b = 0$ より, $a = b = 0$

(3) $\Delta = f_{xx}(0, 0) f_{yy}(0, 0) - f_{xy}(0, 0)^2 = 4 - 0 = 4 > 0$

$f_{xx}(0, 0) = -2 < 0$

定理 22.1.3 (1) (i) $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ で極大となり, 0 が極大値である.

例2 (1) $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ とする

$f_x = 3x^2 - 3y, f_y = 3y^2 - 3x, f_{xx} = 6x, f_{xy} = -3, f_{yy} = 6y$

$f_x = 0, f_y = 0$ より $x^2 - x = x(x-1) = 0, (x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 0$

$x=0, y=0$ のとき $x=0$ のとき $y=0, x=1$ のとき $y=1$.

$\Delta = f_{xx}(0, 0) f_{yy}(0, 0) - f_{xy}(0, 0)^2 = -9 < 0$ 極値ではない.

$x=1, y=1$ のとき

$\Delta = f_{xx}(1, 1) f_{yy}(1, 1) - f_{xy}(1, 1)^2 = 36 - 9 = 27 > 0$

$f_{xx}(1, 1) = 6 > 0$ $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ で極小となり, -1 が極小値である.

(2) $f(x, y) = e^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}$

$f_x = -4xe^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}, f_y = -6ye^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}$

$f_{xx} = (-4 + 16x^2)e^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}, f_{xy} = 12xy e^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}$

$f_{yy} = (-6 + 36y^2)e^{-(2x^2 + 3y^2)}$

$f_x = 0, f_y = 0$ より $x = y = 0$.

$\Delta = f_{xx}(0, 0) f_{yy}(0, 0) - f_{xy}(0, 0)^2 = 24 > 0$

$f_{xx}(0, 0) = -4 < 0$

$(x, y) = (0, 0)$ で極大となり, 1 が極大値である.

問題 3

(1) $xyz = 180$

(2) $f(x, y) = xy + 2xz + 2yz = xy + \frac{360(x+y)}{xy}$
 $\left(z = \frac{180}{xy} \right)$
 $= xy + \frac{360}{x} + \frac{360}{y}$

(3) $f_x = y - \frac{360}{x^2}$, $f_y = x - \frac{360}{y^2}$, $f_{xx} = \frac{720}{x^3}$, $f_{xy} = 1$, $f_{yy} = \frac{720}{y^3}$

(4) $b = \frac{360}{a^2}$, $a = \frac{360}{b^2}$ より $a = \frac{a^4}{360}$, $a^3 = 360 = 3^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 5$

$a = 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}$, $b = 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}$

(5) $\Delta = f_{xx}(2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}, 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}) f_{yy}(2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}, 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}) - f_{xy}(2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}, 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45})^2$
 $= 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$

$f_{xx}(2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}, 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}) = 2 > 0$

$(a, b) = (2^3 \sqrt[3]{45}, 2^3 \sqrt[3]{45})$ が極小点である。

$f(a, b) = 4(45)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{360}{3\sqrt[3]{45}} = \frac{540}{\sqrt[3]{45}}$ が最小の値をとる。

④ 22.2. 条件付き極値。

問題 1) $g(x, y) = xy - 1 = 0$, $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ とする。

(1) $f_x = 2x$, $f_y = 2y$, $f_{xx} = 2$, $f_{xy} = 0$, $f_{yy} = 2$

(2) $g_x = y$, $g_y = x$, $g_{xx} = 0$, $g_{xy} = 1$, $g_{yy} = 0$

(3) $\begin{cases} ab - 1 = 0 \\ 2a - \lambda b = 0 \\ 2b - \lambda a = 0 \end{cases}$ $a = \frac{1}{b} - \lambda b$, $2a - \frac{\lambda}{a} = 0$
 $\frac{2}{a} - \lambda a = 0$

$\lambda = 2$ のとき $a = 1, b = 1$ あるいは $a = -1, b = -1$.

$(a, b) = (1, 1)$ のとき

$\Delta = \{ f_{xx}(1, 1) - \lambda g_{xx}(1, 1) \} g_y(1, 1)^2$

$- 2 \{ f_{xy}(1, 1) - \lambda g_{xy}(1, 1) \} g_x(1, 1) g_y(1, 1)$

$+ \{ f_{yy}(1, 1) - \lambda g_{yy}(1, 1) \} g_x(1, 1)^2$

$= 2 + 4 + 2 = 8 > 0$ 条件付き極小点である。

$(a, b) = (-1, -1)$ のとき

$$\delta = 2 + 4 + 2 = 8 > 0. \quad \text{条件付き極小である}$$

第23章 23.1 重積分と累次積分

問1 (1) $\int_0^3 \left(\int_0^2 (x+y) dx \right) dy = \int_0^3 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right]_0^2 dy = \int_0^3 (2+2y) dy$
 $= [2y + y^2]_0^3 = 15$

(2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_0^{2x} \cos(2x-y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\sin(2x-y) \right]_0^{2x} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \pi - \cos 0) = 1$

(3) $x^2 + y^2 = t$ とし x は t の関数とする. $\frac{dt}{dx} = 2x$

$$\int x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx = \int x \sqrt{t} \frac{dx}{dt} dt = \int x \sqrt{t} \frac{1}{2x} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} dt = \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{3} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

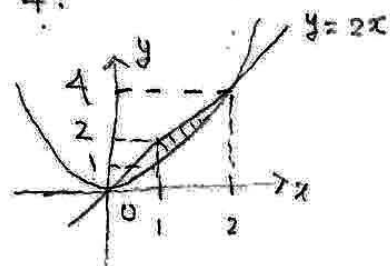
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-y^3) dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[y - \frac{y^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

問2 (1)

$$\iint_D 2xy dx dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_{x^2}^{2x} 2xy dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left[xy^2 \right]_{x^2}^{2x} dx = \int_1^2 (4x^3 - x^5) dx$$

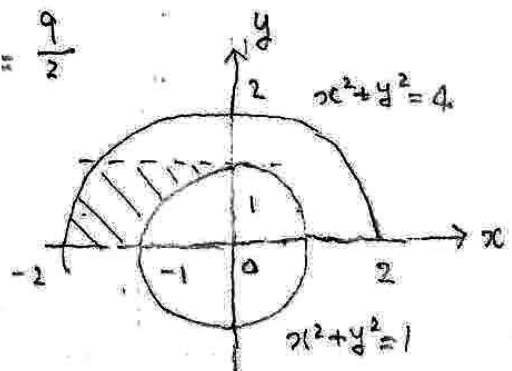
$$= \left[x^4 - \frac{x^6}{6} \right]_1^2 = 16 - \frac{32}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{9}{2}$$



(3)

$$\iint_D 2xc dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-y^2}} 2xc dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 \right]_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \int_0^1 (1-y^2 - (4-y^2)) dy$$



$$= \int_0^1 -3 dy = [-3y]_0^1 = -3.$$

$$(3) \int \log t dt = \int 1 \times \log t dt = t \log t - \int dt = t \log t - t + C$$

に注意する. $u = xy$ とする

$$\int \log(xy) dx = \int \log u \frac{dx}{du} du = \frac{1}{y} \int \log u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} (u \log u - u) + C = x \log xy - x + C.$$

$$\int_1^2 \left(\int_1^2 \log(xy) dx \right) dy = \int_1^2 [x \log xy - x]_1^2 dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 (2 \log 2y - 2 - \log y + 1) dy = \int_1^2 (2 \log 2 + \log y - 1) dy$$

$$= \left[(2 \log 2 - 1)y + y \log y - y \right]_1^2 = 4 \log 2 - 2 + 2 \log 2 - 2 - 2 \log 2 + 1 + 1$$

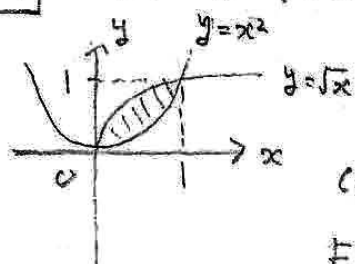
$$= 4 \log 2 - 2$$

$$(4) \iint_D \cos \frac{y}{x} dx dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}x} \cos \frac{y}{x} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left[x \sin \frac{y}{x} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}x} dx = \int_1^2 x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

23.2 積分の順序交換

問 1 (1) $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}\}$



(2) y の最小値は 0, 最大値は 1 である

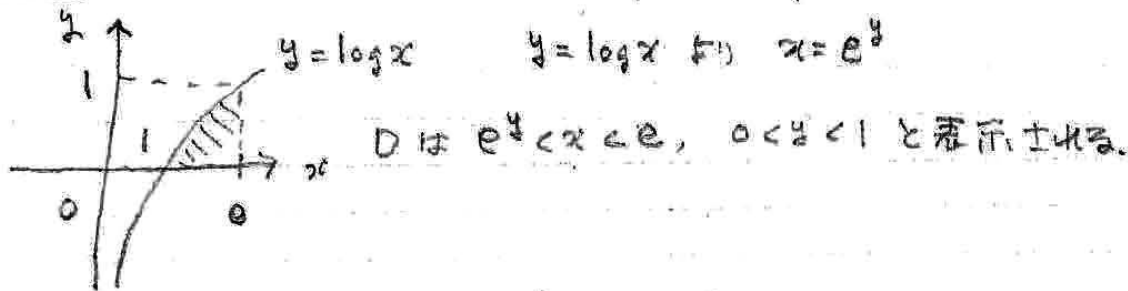
(3) $x = y^2, x = \sqrt{y}$ より $y^2 < x < \sqrt{y}$

より 最小値は y^2 , 最大値は \sqrt{y} である。

$$(4) \int_0^1 \left(\int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{\sqrt{y}} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{\sqrt{y}} \right]_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\pi} \cos \pi y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\pi} \cos \pi \right) dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3\pi} \sin \pi y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3\pi}.$$

問題 2 (1) $D = \{ (x, y) \mid 1 < x < e, 0 < y < \log x \}$

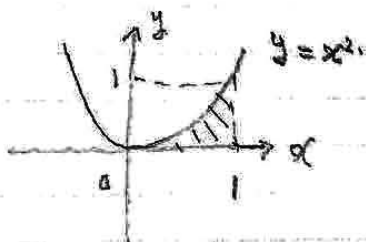


$$\int_1^e \left(\int_0^{\log x} \frac{1+y}{x} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{e^y}^e \frac{1+y}{x} dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1+y) [\log x]_{e^y}^e dy = \int_0^1 (1+y)(1-y) dy = \int_0^1 (1-y^2) dy$$

$$= \left[y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) $D = \{ (x, y) \mid \sqrt{y} < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \}$



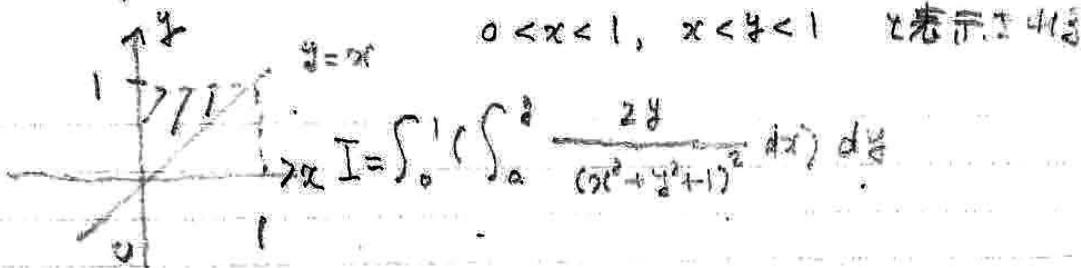
$x = \sqrt{y} \Leftrightarrow y = x^2$ 領域 D は

$0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x^2$ と表示される。

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 e^{x^3} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{x^2} e^{x^3} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^3} [y]_0^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{x^3} \cdot x^2 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} (e^{x^3})' dx = \frac{1}{3} [e^{x^3}]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (e-1)$$

(3) $D = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 < x < y, 0 < y < 1 \}$ $0 < x < y$ 領域 D は



$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_x^y \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2+1)^2} dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_x^1 \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2+1)^2} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2+1} \right)' dy dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{x^2+y^2+1} \right]_x^1 dx = -\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x^2+2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}x)^2+1} \right) dx$$

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x = \sqrt{2}u \quad \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} \sqrt{2} du = \sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} u + C$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$u = \sqrt{2}x \quad x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}x)^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}x + C$$

$$I = - \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\tan^{-1} \sqrt{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

第24章 24.1 準備: 平行四辺形の面積

問1



$$A(-1, 3), B(1, -2), C(0, 1)$$

$$0\vec{A} + 0\vec{B} = (-1, 3) + (1, -2) = (0, 1) = 0\vec{C}$$

$OACB$ は平行四辺形である

準備 24.1.1 より

$$+(-1) \times (-2) - 3 \times 1 = 1.$$

問2

$$P(1, 2), Q(2, 3), R(0, 6), S(-1, 5) \text{ のとき}$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (2-1, 3-2) = (1, 1) \quad \vec{PR} = (-1, 6-2) = (-1, 4)$$

$$\vec{PS} = (-1-1, 5-2) = (-2, 3)$$

$$\vec{PQ} + \vec{PS} = \vec{PR} \quad |1 \times 3 - 1 \times (-2)| = 5.$$

よって QRS は平行四辺形である; 準備 24.1.1 より

点 P を原点に平行移動したときも同様である。

② 24.2 変数変換による微小面積の拡大率

問1

$$x \text{ と } y \text{ の } J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

問2

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} u & u \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{u}{(1+u)^2} - \frac{u}{(1+u)^2} = \frac{-u^2 - u}{(1+u)^2} = \frac{-u}{(1+u)^2}$$

問3

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ v & -u \end{vmatrix} = 1 - v$$

प्रश्न 4

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

प्रश्न 5

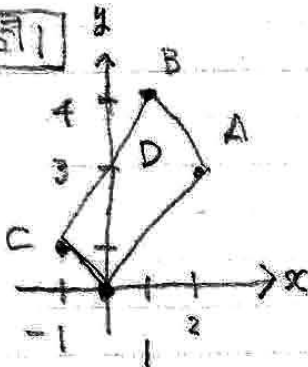
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^\theta + e^{-\theta} & r(e^\theta - e^{-\theta}) \\ e^\theta - e^{-\theta} & r(e^\theta + e^{-\theta}) \end{vmatrix} = r \{ (e^\theta + e^{-\theta})^2 - (e^\theta - e^{-\theta})^2 \}$$

$$= 4r$$

第 25 章 25.1 變數變換と重積分

25.2 具体計算

例 1



$$(1) \quad (x, y) = u\vec{a} + v\vec{b} = u(2, 3) + v(-1, 1)$$

$$= (2u - v, 3u + v)$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 1$$

$$(2) \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 3 = 5$$

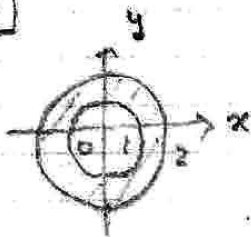
$$(3) \quad \iint_D xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2u - v)(3u + v) 5 \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 5(6u^2 - uv - v^2) \, du \, dv = 5 \int_0^1 \left[2u^3 - \frac{1}{2}u^2v - v^2u \right]_0^1 \, dv$$

$$= 5 \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}v - v^2 \right) \, dv = 5 \left[2v - \frac{1}{4}v^2 - \frac{v^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 5 \left(2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{55}{12}$$

例 2



$$(1) \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

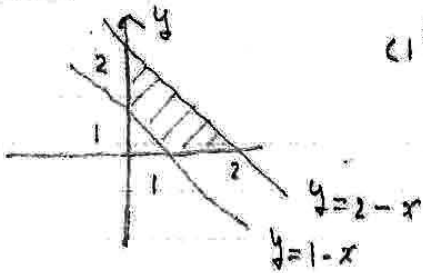
$$(2) \quad x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$(3) \quad \iint_D \frac{dx \, dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_1^2 \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi$$

Prob 3 $D = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 1 \leq x+y \leq 2 \}$



(1) $(x, y) = (u(1-v), uv)$

$x+y = u$ (2) $1 \leq u \leq 2$

$0 < \frac{y}{x} = \frac{v}{1-v}$ (1) $0 \leq v \leq 1$

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u - uv + uv = u$

(1) $\iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_1^2 e^{\frac{uv}{u}} \cdot u du \right) dv$

$= \int_0^1 e^v \left[\frac{u^2}{2} \right]_1^2 dv = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 e^v dv = \frac{3}{2} [e^v]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} (e-1)$

第26章 26.1 準備 2の3次元ベクトルが作る

平行四辺形の面積

問1 準備 26.1.1より

$$\sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (1+4)^2 + (-2-5)^2} = \sqrt{125+100} = 5\sqrt{5}$$

問2 $A(1, 1, 0)$, $B(2, 3, -1)$, $C(3, 1, 1)$

(1) $\vec{AB} = (2-1, 3-1, -1) = (1, 2, -1)$

(2) $\vec{AC} = (3-1, 1-1, 1) = (2, 0, 1)$

(3) 平行四辺形の半分の面積より

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4+9+16} = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$$

④ 26.2 曲面の面積

問1 $z = x + \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}}$

(1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(2) $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+1+y} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{2+y} \, dx \right) dy$

(3) $= \sqrt{2+y}$

(3) $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{2+y} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2+y} \, dy$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} (2+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left(3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2})$$

Prob 2 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}, \quad Z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$(1) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$(a) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$(3) \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{2r}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} dr d\theta \quad \text{so } (a) = 0, \quad (b) = 1, \quad (c) = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{2r}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-2(4 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^1 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -2(\sqrt{3} - 2) d\theta = 4\pi(2 - \sqrt{3})$$

Prob 3 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}, \quad Z = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$

$$(1) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$$

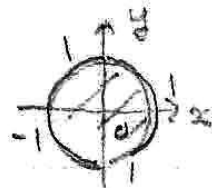
$$(2) \quad -\sqrt{1 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1 - y^2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{1 - y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$$

$$(a) = -\sqrt{1 - y^2}, \quad (b) = \sqrt{1 - y^2}, \quad (c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} [x]_{-\sqrt{1 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 2 dy = [2y]_{-1}^1 = 4.$$



第27章 27.1 関数が一点で発散する場合

(1) $(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ は原点で発散する。

$D := \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ とし、極座標
 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ とすると $0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ と表す

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx dy &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 r^{-\frac{8}{5}} \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{5}{2} r^{\frac{2}{5}} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 d\theta = 5\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (1 - \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{5}}) = 5\pi \end{aligned}$$

収束する

(2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ は原点で発散する

$$\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 1 dr d\theta = 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} [r]_{\varepsilon}^1 = 2\pi$$

収束する

(3) $\log(x^2+y^2)$ は原点で発散する

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \log(x^2+y^2) dx dy &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 r \log r^2 dr d\theta \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} 2\pi \int_{\varepsilon}^1 2r \log r dr \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} 2\pi \left\{ [r^2 \log r]_{\varepsilon}^1 - \int_{\varepsilon}^1 r dr \right\} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} 2\pi \left\{ -\varepsilon^2 \log \varepsilon - \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 \right\} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} 2\pi \left\{ -\varepsilon^2 \log \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \right\} \\ &= -\pi \end{aligned}$$

収束する。ここで、ロピタルの定理より

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon^2 \log \varepsilon = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{-\frac{2}{\varepsilon^3}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \right) = 0$$

と示すことを用いた。

② 27.2 領域が無限に広がる場合

問1 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq r, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ とする

$$(1) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^n \frac{r}{(1+r^2)^3} dr d\theta$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{4}(1+r^2)^{-2} \right]_0^n = -\frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{ (1+n^2)^{-2} - 1 \} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

収束する。

$$(2) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^n \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} dr d\theta$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left[\sqrt{1+r^2} \right]_0^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi (\sqrt{1+n^2} - 1) = \infty$$

発散する。

$$(3) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^n e^{-r} \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left\{ [-e^{-r} \cdot r]_0^n + \int_0^n e^{-r} dr \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left\{ -ne^{-n} + [-e^{-r}]_0^n \right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left\{ -ne^{-n} - e^{-n} + 1 \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi \quad \text{収束する。} \quad \therefore \square \text{ の定理より。}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n e^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^n} = 0$$

とあることを用いた。

① 27.3 ガウス積分

問題1

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad I_d^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-dx^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-dy^2} dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-d(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-d(x^2+y^2)} dx dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-d(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^n e^{-dr^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \int_0^n r e^{-dr^2} dr = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2d} e^{-dr^2} \right]_0^n$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{d} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-dn^2} - 1) = \frac{\pi}{d}$$

$\therefore d > 0$ を仮定して。

$$(3) \quad I_d^2 = \frac{\pi}{d}, \quad I_d > 0 \text{ より } I_d = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{d}}$$

$$\text{問題2} \quad J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx \quad (27.17)$$

$$(1) \quad \int x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{x}{2} e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$(a) = x, \quad (b) = e^{-x^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n e^{-n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2ne^{n^2}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad J &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[x \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}\right) \right]_{-n}^n + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

問題3

$$I_d = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{d}}$$

$$(1) \frac{d}{d d} I_d = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 d^{3/2}}$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{d d} I_d = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 d^{3/2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{d d} e^{-d x^2} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-d x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-d x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 d^{3/2}} \quad \#1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

(3) - 問題2 (3) の結果と一致する。