

2章 偏微分

練習問題 1-A

$$1. f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3 - 0}{h^2 + 0} - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(0, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 - h^3}{0 + h^2} - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^3}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$$2. (1) z_x = \frac{2x(x-3y) - x^2y \cdot 1}{(x-3y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2y - 6xy^2 - x^2y}{(x-3y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2y - 6xy^2}{(x-3y)^2} = \frac{xy(x-6y)}{(x-3y)^2}$$

$$z_y = \frac{x^2(x-3y) - x^2y \cdot (-3)}{(x-3y)^2}$$

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

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

$$(2) z_x = 1 \cdot e^{-xy} + x \cdot (-ye^{-xy})$$

$$= e^{-xy} - xye^{-xy}$$

$$= (1 - xy)e^{-xy}$$

$$z_y = x \cdot (-xe^{-xy})$$

$$= -x^2e^{-xy}$$

$$(3) z_x = \frac{1}{\cos(x-2y)} \cdot \{-\sin(x-2y) \cdot 1\}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin(x-2y)}{\cos(x-2y)} = -\tan(x-2y)$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{\cos(x-2y)} \cdot \{-\sin(x-2y) \cdot (-2)\}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin(x-2y)}{\cos(x-2y)} = 2\tan(x-2y)$$

$$(4) z_x = 2\sin(x+y)\cos(x+y) \cdot 1 - 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$= \sin 2(x+y) - \sin 2x \quad (\text{倍角の公式により})$$

$$z_y = 2\sin(x+y)\cos(x+y) \cdot 1 - 2\sin y \cos y$$

$$= \sin 2(x+y) - \sin 2y \quad (\text{倍角の公式により})$$

$$3. (1) z_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y} \quad z_y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2y} \quad = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2}$$

よって,  $dz = -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2y} dx + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} dy$

$$(2) z_x = y \sin(x-y) + xy \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(x-y)$$

$$= y \sin(x-y) + xy \cos(x-y)$$

$$z_y = x \sin(x-y) + xy \cdot (-1) \cdot \cos(x-y)$$

$$= x \sin(x-y) - xy \cos(x-y)$$

よって

$$dz = \{y \sin(x-y) + xy \cos(x-y)\} dx + \{x \sin(x-y) - xy \cos(x-y)\} dy$$

$$4. (1) z_x = 8x \quad z_y = 18y$$

よって, 点  $(-2, -1, 25)$  における接平面の方程式は

$$z - 25 = 8 \cdot (-2)(x + 2) + 18 \cdot (-1)(y + 1)$$

$$z - 25 = -16(x + 2) - 18(y + 1)$$

$$z - 25 = -16x - 32 - 18y - 18$$

すなわち,  $16x + 18y + z = -25$

$$(2) z_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} \cdot (-2y)$$

$$= -\frac{y}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}$$

よって, 点  $(1, 1, 1)$  における接平面の方程式は

$$z - 1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3-1^2-1^2}}(x-1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-1^2-1^2}}(y-1)$$

$$z - 1 = -(x-1) - (y-1)$$

$$z - 1 = -x + 1 - y + 1$$

すなわち,  $x + y + z = 3$

$$(3) z_x = \cos(x+y) \quad z_y = \cos(x+y)$$

また,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき

$$z = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \pi = 0$$

であるから, 点  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$  における接平面の方程式は

$$z - 0 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(y - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$z = \cos \pi \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos \pi \left(y - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$z = -\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \left(y - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

すなわち,  $x + y + z = \pi$

$$5. (1) \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \cos x \cos y \cdot e^t + \sin x \cdot (-\sin y) \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= e^t \cos(e^t) \cos(\log t) - \frac{1}{t} \sin(e^t) \sin(\log t)$$

$$(2) z = \sin(e^t) \cos(\log t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \{\sin(e^t)\}' \cos(\log t) + \sin(e^t) \{\cos(\log t)\}'$$

$$= \cos(e^t) \cdot e^t \cos(\log t) + \sin(e^t) \cdot \{-\sin(\log t)\} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= e^t \cos(e^t) \cos(\log t) - \frac{1}{t} \sin(e^t) \sin(\log t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad z_u &= z_x x_u + z_y y_u \\
 &= \frac{2x}{y} \cdot 1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \cdot 2 \\
 &= \frac{2xy - 2x^2}{y^2} = \frac{2x(y-x)}{y^2} \\
 z_v &= z_x x_v + z_y y_v \\
 &= \frac{2x}{y} \cdot (-2) - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \cdot 1 \\
 &= \frac{-4xy - x^2}{y^2} = -\frac{x(4y+x)}{y^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

練習問題 1-B

1.  $f(x, y)$  が点  $(0, 0)$  で連続であるための条件は,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$  が存在し

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$$

となることである.

ここで,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3 + y^3}{2x^2 + 2y^2} \right)$  を

調べるために, まず  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{2x^2 + 2y^2}$  を考える.

$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  のとき,  $r \rightarrow 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{2x^2 + 2y^2} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{(r \cos \theta)^3 + (r \sin \theta)^3}{2(r \cos \theta)^2 + 2(r \sin \theta)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2r^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2r^2} \\
 &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq |\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta| \leq 1$  より

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{r}{2} \right| = \frac{r}{2}$$

ここで,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r}{2} = 0$  であるから,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2} = 0$

以上より

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x^3 + y^3}{2x^2 + 2y^2} \right) = \cos^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

したがって,  $f(0, 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$  であれば,  $f(x, y)$  は, 点  $(0, 0)$  で連続となる. よって,  $k = \frac{\pi}{2}$

2. (1)  $z_x = 2ax + by, \quad z_y = bx + 2cy$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左辺} &= x(2ax + by) + y(bx + 2cy) \\
 &= 2ax^2 + bxy + bxy + 2cy^2 \\
 &= 2(ax^2 + bxy + cy^2) \\
 &= 2z = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与えられた等式の両辺を  $t$  で偏微分すると

$$f_x(tx, ty) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(tx) + f_y(tx, ty) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(ty) = nt^{n-1} f(x, y)$$

$$xf_x(tx, ty) + yf_y(tx, ty) = nt^{n-1} f(x, y)$$

であるから, ここで,  $t = 1$  とおけば

$$xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y) = nf(x, y)$$

すなわち,  $xz_x + yz_y = nz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(u) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{du} f(u) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(u) - \frac{y}{x^3} \frac{d}{du} f(u) \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{du} f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{du} f(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左辺} &= x \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} f(u) - \frac{y}{x^3} \frac{d}{du} f(u) \right) + y \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{du} f(u) + z \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x} f(u) - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{d}{du} f(u) + \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{d}{du} f(u) + \frac{1}{x} f(u) \\
 &= 0 = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$  より

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial l} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{l}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 2\pi \sqrt{l} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2g\sqrt{g}}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{g} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

よって,  $\Delta T \doteq \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} \Delta l + \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} \Delta g$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}} \Delta l - \frac{\pi}{g} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \Delta g$$

したがって

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \doteq \left( \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{gl}} \Delta l - \frac{\pi}{g} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \Delta g \right) \times \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{gl}} \Delta l - \frac{1}{g} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \Delta g \right) \times \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta l}{l} - \frac{\Delta g}{g} \right)$$

すなわち,  $\frac{\Delta T}{T} \doteq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta l}{l} - \frac{\Delta g}{g} \right)$

〔別解〕

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$  の両辺の対数をとると

$$\log T = \log \left( 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \right)$$

$$= \log 2\pi + \log \sqrt{l} - \log \sqrt{g}$$

$$= \log 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \log l - \frac{1}{2} \log g$$

両辺の全微分をとると

$$\frac{dT}{T} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dl}{l} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dg}{g}$$

$\Delta l, \Delta g$  は微小であるから

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \doteq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta l}{l} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta g}{g} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta l}{l} - \frac{\Delta g}{g} \right)$$

5. (1)  $f_x(0, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, y) - f(0, y)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|hy| - |0 \cdot y|}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|hy|}{h}$$

$xy \neq 0$  より,  $hy \neq 0$  であるから, この極限值は存在しない.

$$f_y(x, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0+h) - f(x, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|xh| - |x \cdot 0|}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|xh|}{h}$$

$xy \neq 0$  より,  $xh \neq 0$  であるから, この極限值は存在しない.

$$(2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h \cdot 0| - |0 \cdot 0|}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(0, 0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|0 \cdot h| - |0 \cdot 0|}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

よって, 点  $(0, 0)$  における偏微分係数はいずれも存在し, その値は 0 である.

$$\Delta z = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)$$

$$= f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y + \varepsilon \text{ とすると}$$

$$|\Delta x \Delta y| - 0 = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + \varepsilon \text{ より, } \varepsilon = |\Delta x \Delta y|$$

ここで,  $\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$  について調べる.

$$\Delta x = r \cos \theta, \Delta y = r \sin \theta \text{ とおくと, } (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

のとき,  $r \rightarrow 0$  であるから

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{|\Delta x \Delta y|}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta|}{\sqrt{(r \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 |\cos \theta \sin \theta|}{r \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r |\cos \theta \sin \theta|$$

$$0 \leq |\cos \theta \sin \theta| = \left| \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ より}$$

$$0 \leq r |\cos \theta \sin \theta| \leq \frac{r}{2}$$

ここで,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r}{2} = 0$  であるから,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r |\cos \theta \sin \theta| = 0$

すなわち,  $\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$  となるの

で,  $f(x, y)$  は,  $(0, 0)$  で全微分可能である.

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