

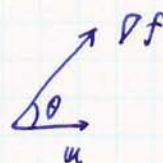
2007.11.8

16) 方向微分係数が最大となる方向 u を求めよ。

答: $f'_u(x) = \nabla f \cdot u$ (*)

$$|f'_u(x)| = |\nabla f| |u| \cos \theta$$

$$= |\nabla f| \cos \theta \quad (\because |u|=1)$$



よって $\theta=0$ かつ $\cos \theta=1$ で最大. \rightarrow u が ∇f と同じ向きかつ $f'_u(x)$ の正値を最大とする。

17) $f(x, y) = e^x \log(1+xy)$ について方向 $(-1, 2)$ の方向微分係数を求めよ。

答 $(-1, 2)$ と同じ向きの大きさを 1 のベクトルは $\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = u$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= e^x \log(1+xy) + e^x \cdot \frac{y}{1+xy} \\ &= e^x \left(\log(1+xy) + \frac{y}{1+xy} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_y = e^x \cdot \frac{x}{1+xy}$$

以上から

$$\begin{aligned} f'_u(x) &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} f_x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} f_y = \frac{-e^x}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\log(1+xy) + \frac{y}{1+xy} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{2e^x}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{x}{1+xy} \\ &= \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ -\log(1+xy) + \frac{2x-y}{1+xy} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

16) $\nabla f = 0$ ならば f は定数関数であることを示せ.

答 平均値の定理から

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \left((x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(a + \theta(x-a), b + \theta(y-b)),$$

$0 < \theta < 1$

$\nabla f = 0$ より

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a + \theta(x-a), b + \theta(y-b)) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a + \theta(x-a), b + \theta(y-b)) = 0.$$

$\therefore f(x, y) = f(a, b)$ (定数).

17) $f(x, y) = e^y \log_2 |1-3x|$ の点 $(1, 2)$ における 3 次の
テイラーの定理を求めよ.

問題と間違えなし.
絶対値もつけた!

答 $f(1, 2) = e \log_2 2$

$$f_x = e^y \cdot \frac{-3}{1-3x} \quad f_x(1, 2) = \frac{3}{2} e$$

$$f_y = e^y \log_2 |1-3x| \quad f_y(1, 2) = e \log_2 2$$

$$f_{xx} = e^y \cdot 3(1-3x)^{-2}(-3) \quad f_{xx}(1, 2) = -\frac{9}{4} e$$
$$= -9e^y (1-3x)^{-2}$$

$$f_{xy} = e^y \cdot \frac{-3}{1-3x} \quad f_{xy}(1, 2) = \frac{3}{2} e$$

$$f_{yy} = e^y \log_2 |1-3x| \quad f_{yy}(1, 2) = e \log_2 2$$

$$f_{xxx} = 18e^y (1-3x)^{-3}(-3) \quad f_{xxx}(1, 2) = \frac{54}{8} e = \frac{27}{4} e$$
$$= -54e^y (1-3x)^{-3}$$

$$f_{xxy} = -9e^y (1-3x)^{-2} \quad f_{xxy}(1, 2) = -\frac{9}{4} e$$

$$f_{xzy} = e^y \cdot \frac{-3}{1-3x} \quad f_{xzy}(1, 2) = \frac{3}{2} e$$

$$f_{zyz} = e^y \log_2 |1-3x| \quad f_{zyz}(1, 2) = e \log_2 2$$

3.1.5 a)

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) &= f(1, 1) + \left((x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(1, 1) \\&\quad + \frac{1}{2!} \left((x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(1, 1) \\&\quad + \frac{1}{3!} \left((x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^3 f(1 + \theta(x-1), 1 + \theta(y-1)), \\&\hspace{15em} 0 < \theta < 1.\end{aligned}$$

$$= e \log 2 + \frac{3e}{2}(x-1) + (e \log 2)(y-1)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (x-1)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{4}e\right) + 2(x-1)(y-1) \frac{3}{2}e + (y-1)^2 \cdot e \log 2 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \left\{ (x-1)^3 (-54) e^{1+\theta(y-1)} \cdot (1-3(1+\theta(x-1)))^{-3} \right.$$

$$+ 3(x-1)^2(y-1)(-9) e^{1+\theta(y-1)} (1-3(1+\theta(x-1)))^{-2}$$

$$+ 3(x-1)(y-1)^2 (-3) e^{1+\theta(y-1)} \cdot (1-3(1+\theta(x-1)))^{-1}$$

$$\left. + (y-1)^3 e^{1+\theta(y-1)} \cdot \log |1-3(1+\theta(x-1))| \right\} //$$