

167 極値を求めよ.

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_x &= 2x + y - 4 = 0 \\ f_y &= 2y + x - 5 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (1, 2) \dots \text{停留点}$$

極値の判定.

$$f_{xx} = 2, \quad f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yy} = 2$$

$$\Delta = f_{xy}(1, 2)^2 - f_{xx}(1, 2) \cdot f_{yy}(1, 2) = 1 - 2 \cdot 2 = -3 < 0.$$

$$f_{xx}(1, 2) = 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(1, 2) = 1 + 4 + 2 - 4 - 10 = -7 \quad \text{は極小値.}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= y(1 - 4x - 2y) + xy(-4) = y(1 - 4x - 2y - 4x) \\ &= y(1 - 8x - 2y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y &= x(1 - 4x - 2y) + xy(-2) = x(1 - 4x - 2y - 2y) \\ &= x(1 - 4x - 4y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ 式 } y = 0 \quad \exists t \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 - 8x - 2y = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 式 } x = 0 \quad \exists t \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 - 4x - 4y = 0$$

したがって、求める可能性は

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ 1-4x-4y=0 \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-8x-2y=0 \\ x=0 \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-8x-2y=0 \\ 1-4x-4y=0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

これら5点のうち解 $\leq 2$ ,

$$(x, y) = (0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right), \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6}\right) \dots \text{停留点.}$$

極値の判定,

$$f_{xx} = y(-8) = -8y,$$

$$f_{xy} = 1 - 8x - 2y + y(-2) = 1 - 8x - 4y$$

$$f_{yy} = x(-4) = -4x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta(x, y) &= f_{xy}^2 - f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} = (1 - 8x - 4y)^2 - (-8y) \cdot (-4x) \\ &= \underline{(1 - 8x - 4y)^2 - 32xy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(0, 0) = 1 > 0, \therefore f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ は 極値ではない.}$$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = 1 > 0, \therefore f\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = 0 \quad \text{-----}$$

$$\Delta\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 > 0, \therefore f\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{-----}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6}\right) &= \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 32 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{1}{3} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = -8 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{4}{3} < 0.$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{216} \text{ は 極大値.}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 6xy$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 6y = 0$$

$$f_y = 3y^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } \varepsilon \text{ だけ } \lambda, 0 &= 3\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^2 - 6x = \frac{3}{4}x^4 - 6x = \frac{3}{4}x(x^3 - 8) \\ &= \frac{3}{4}x(x-2)\underbrace{(x^2 + 2x + 2)}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore x=0$  かつ  $y=2$ . ~~①~~  $\circlearrowleft$   $\circlearrowright$   $\circlearrowleft$   $\circlearrowright$   $\circlearrowleft$   $\circlearrowright$   $\circlearrowleft$   $\circlearrowright$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow y=2.$$

$$\therefore (x, y) = (0, 0), (2, 2)$$

これは ② 式  $f$  における  $a, c$  で、これは "停留点".

極値の判定,

$$f_{xx} = 6x, \quad f_{xy} = -6, \quad f_{yy} = 6y$$

$$\therefore \Delta(x, y) = f_{xy}^2 - f_{xx}f_{yy} = 36 - 36xy$$

$$\Delta(0, 0) = 36 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ は 極値 ではない.}$$

$$\Delta(2, 2) = 36 - 36 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 < 0.$$

$$f_{xx}(2, 2) = \underline{12} > 0.$$

$$\therefore f(2, 2) = 2 + 2 - 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = -8 \text{ は } \underline{\text{極小値}}.$$

$$(4) \quad f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}. \quad (x \neq 0, y \neq 0).$$

$$f_x = y - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$f_y = x - \frac{1}{y^2} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_x = y - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ f_y = x - \frac{1}{y^2} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{① ② ① 代入,} \\ 0 = x - x^4 = x(1-x^3) \end{array}$$

$$= x(1-x)(\underbrace{1+x+x^2})_0$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ かつ } x=1, \text{ ① ② 代入 } y=1.$$

$$\therefore (x, y) = (1, 1).$$

これは ② 式  $f$  における  $a, c$  で、これは "停留点".

極値の判定,

$$f_{xx} = 2x^{-3}, \quad f_{xy} = 1, \quad f_{yy} = 2y^{-3}$$

$$\Delta(x, y) = f_{xx}^2 - f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy}$$

$$= 1 - 2x^{-3} \cdot 2y^{-3} = 1 - 4x^{-3}y^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \Delta(1, 1) = -3 < 0$$

$$f_{xx}(1, 1) = \underline{2} > 0$$

∴  $f(1, 1) = 3$  是 极小值