

[1]  
 $f(x, y, z) = xyz - 1 \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ .

$$f_x = yz$$

$$f_y = xz$$

$$f_z = xy$$

曲面上  $a$  点  $(a, b, c)$  に  $xyz$  接平面  $\alpha$  の方程式は

$$bc(x-a) + ac(y-b) + ab(z-c) = 0$$

$$\therefore bcx + acy + abz = 3abc$$

$\geq \mathbb{R}^3$ , 接平面  $\alpha$   $x$  軸,  $y$  軸,  $z$  軸  $\subset \alpha$  交点  $(3a, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 3b, 0)$ ,  $(0, 0, 3c)$

$$(3a, 0, 0), (0, 3b, 0), (0, 0, 3c)$$

$\therefore$  球  $\alpha$  の三半径の体積  $V$  は

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3c \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3a \cdot 3b$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} abc$$

$$xyz = 1 \text{ より, } abc = 1$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{9}{2} \text{ (一定)}$$

[2]

$$(1) \Delta f = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( g'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( g'(r) \frac{y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( g'(r) \frac{z}{r} \right)$$

$$= g''(r) \left( \frac{x}{r} \right)^2 + g'(r) \frac{r - \frac{x^2}{r}}{r^2} \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$$

$$+ \dots + g''(r) \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^2} + g'(r) \frac{3r^2 - r^2}{r^3}$$

$$= g''(r) + g'(r) \frac{2}{r}$$

$$(2) \Delta f = g''(r) + g'(r) \frac{2}{r} = 0$$

$$g'(r) = h(r) \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dr} = -2 \frac{h}{r}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{h} \frac{dh}{dr} dr = \int -\frac{2}{r} dr$$

$$\therefore \ln|h| = -2 \ln|r| + C$$

$$|h| = \frac{e^C}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{A}{r^2}$$

$$g'(1) = 2 \neq A = 2$$

$$\therefore h = g'(r) = \frac{2}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dg}{dr} = \frac{2}{r^2}$$

$$g = \int \frac{2}{r^2} dr$$

$$= -\frac{2}{r} + C$$

$$g(1) = 1 \neq 1$$

$$C = 3$$

$$\therefore g(r) = -\frac{2}{r} + 3$$

এটা ফাংশন-এ?

[3]

$$(1) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 1 + e^y \cos x, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -1 + e^y \sin x$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} (\varphi(x, f(x))) = \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore (1 + e^{f(x)} \cos x) + (-1 + e^{f(x)} \sin x) \cdot f'(x) = 0$$

এটা  $\partial f(x)$   
এটা  $f(x)$  না?

$$x = 0 \text{ এর } x$$

$$1 + e^{f(0)} - f'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 1 + e^{f(0)}$$

$$\varphi(x, f(x)) = 0 \text{ এর } x$$

$$x - f(x) + e^{f(x)} \sin x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ এর } x \text{ এর } x$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 1 + e^0 = 2$$

同様に、

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(\varphi(x, f(x))) \\ &= \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial z} \frac{df}{dx} \\ &= \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi(x, f(x))}{\partial z} f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=0 \text{ における } \\ g'(0) &= \frac{\partial \varphi(0, f(0)=0)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi(0, f(0)=0)}{\partial z} f'(0) \\ &= a + b \cdot 2 \\ &= a + 2b \end{aligned}$$

[4]

$z = z(x, y)$  を適当な関数  $x, y$  を用いて表すことができる。

$$u = x, y \text{ とおくとき, } z = f(u)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{したがって, } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \text{ である。}$$

$$u = x, y \text{ とおくとき } z = \varphi(x, u) \text{ ではなく } z = \varphi(x, u) \text{ と表す。}$$

$$z = \varphi(x, u) \text{ として証明は一般性を失わずに、}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi_x(x, u) \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + \varphi_u(x, u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\therefore x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi_x(x, u) \cdot x + \varphi_u(x, u) \cdot x y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi_x(x, u) \cdot \frac{dy}{dy} + \varphi_u(x, u) \cdot \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\therefore y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi_u(x, u) x y$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \text{ より}$$

$$\varphi_x(x, u) \cdot x = 0$$

全  $z \wedge x = 7 \sim z$  成り立つ  $\wedge z$

$$q_2(x, u) = 0$$

よ、 $z, z = z(x, u)$  は  $u$ , すべて  $z$  に対して  $z$  である。

[5]

$$g(x, y, z) = x + 4y + 9z - 6 = 0 \text{ とおく。}$$

$g(x, y, z) = 0$  を  $z$  について  $f(x, y)$  の極値を求めるときは  
ラグランジュの乗数法を使う

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y, z) \\ g(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

と解くとき  $(x, y, z)$  である。

$$f_x = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f_y = -\frac{1}{y^2}, f_z = -\frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$g_x = 1, g_y = 4, g_z = 9$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2} = \lambda \\ -\frac{1}{y^2} = 4\lambda \\ -\frac{1}{z^2} = 9\lambda \\ x + 4y + 9z = 6 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

ラグランジュの乗数法を使う

↓ 代入する!

$$x + 4y + 9z = 6 \text{ より } z = \frac{6 - x - 4y}{9}$$

$$\therefore f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{6 - x - 4y}$$

上式を右辺に  $g(x, y)$  とおく。

$$g_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(6 - x - 4y)^2}$$

$$g_y = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{4}{(6 - x - 4y)^2}$$

これらが 0 になる  $x, y$  を求める。

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(6 - x - 4y)^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{(6 - x - 4y)^2}{1}$$

$$x > 0, \frac{6-x-4z}{9} > 0 \text{ かつ } x < 0$$

$$x = \frac{6-x-4z}{3}$$

$$\therefore 4x + 4z = 6 \rightarrow 2x + 2z = 3$$

$$-\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$y > 0, \frac{6-x-4z}{9} > 0 \text{ かつ } x < 0$$

$$y = \frac{6-x-4z}{6}$$

$$\therefore x + 10z = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2z = 3 \\ x + 10z = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore -8z = -9$$

$$z = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\text{したがって、} g(x, y) \text{ の極小値は } (1, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ である。}$$

$$\text{したがって、} f(x, y, z) \text{ の } (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ における極小値}$$

$$f(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) = 9 \text{ である。}$$

