

2章 偏微分

§1 偏微分法 (p.43~p.44)

練習問題 1-A

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2h^3 + 0}{h^2 - 0} - 0}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2h^3}{h^2}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_y(0, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(0, 0)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 + h^3}{0 - 2h^2} - 0}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{-2h^2}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{h}{2}}{h} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_y &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^2 - 2y^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-6y^2) \\
 &= -\frac{3y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2y^3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \ z_x = ye^{x-y} \cdot 1 = ye^{x-y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_y &= 1 \cdot e^{x-y} + ye^{x-y} \cdot (-1) \\
 &= e^{x-y} - ye^{x-y} \\
 &= (1-y)e^{x-y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \ z_x &= \frac{1}{\cos(4x-3y)} \cdot \{-\sin(4x-3y)\} \cdot 4 \\
 &= -4 \cdot \frac{\sin(4x-3y)}{\cos(4x-3y)} \\
 &= -4 \tan(4x-3y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_y &= \frac{1}{\cos(4x-3y)} \cdot \{-\sin(4x-3y)\} \cdot (-3) \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{\sin(4x-3y)}{\cos(4x-3y)} \\
 &= 3 \tan(4x-3y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \ z_x &= 2 \sin(x+y) \cdot \cos(x+y) \cdot 1 - 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \\
 &= 2 \sin(x+y) \cos(x+y) - 2 \sin x \cos x \\
 &= \sin 2(x+y) - \sin 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_y &= 2 \sin(x+y) \cdot \cos(x+y) \cdot 1 + 2 \sin y \cdot \cos y \\
 &= 2 \sin(x+y) \cos(x+y) + 2 \sin y \cos y \\
 &= \sin 2(x+y) + \sin 2y
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

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

$$z_x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\text{よって, } dz = -\left(\frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y}\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって, } dz &= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-(x^2+y^2)^2}} dx + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{1-(x^2+y^2)^2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{2xdx + 2ydy}{\sqrt{1-(x^2+y^2)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$(1) \ z_x = 8x, \ z_y = -2y$$

よって, 点(1, 2, 0)における接平面の方程式は

$$z - 0 = 8 \cdot 1 \cdot (x - 1) + (-2) \cdot 2 \cdot (y - 2)$$

整理して

$$z = 8x - 8 - 4y + 8$$

$$8x + 4y - z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \ z_x &= \frac{1}{3-x^2-y^2} \cdot (-2x) \\
 &= -\frac{2x}{3-x^2-y^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

よって、点 $(-1, 1, 0)$ における接平面の方程式は

$$z-0 = -\frac{2 \cdot (-1)}{3-(-1)^2-1^2}(x+1) - \frac{2 \cdot 1}{3-(-1)^2-1^2}(y-1)$$

整理して

$$z = -\frac{-2x-2}{3-1-1} - \frac{2y-2}{3-1-1}$$

$$z = \frac{2x+2}{1} + \frac{-2y+2}{1}$$

$$z = 2x + 2 - 2y + 2$$

$$2x - 2y - z = -4$$

$$(3) z_x = -\sin(2x-y) \cdot 2 = -2\sin(2x-y)$$

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

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4}, y = 2\pi \text{のとき}$$

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

また

$$z_x = -2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi\right)$$

$$= -2\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2\left\{-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right\} = 2$$

$$z_y = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

であるから、求める接平面の方程式は

$$z-0 = 2\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1(y-2\pi)$$

整理して

$$z = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} - y + 2\pi$$

$$2x - y - z = -\frac{5}{2}\pi$$

5.

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

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + \left(-\frac{x}{(y+1)^2}\right) \cdot e^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+1)t} - \frac{xe^t}{(y+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t(e^t+1)} - \frac{e^t \log t}{(e^t+1)^2}$$

$$(2) z = \frac{\log t}{e^t+1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{t}(e^t+1) - \log t \cdot e^t}{(e^t+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{t}(e^t+1)}{(e^t+1)^2} - \frac{e^t \log t}{(e^t+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t(e^t+1)} - \frac{e^t \log t}{(e^t+1)^2}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} z_u &= z_x x_u + z_y y_u \\ &= 2xy^2 \cdot 3 + 2x^2 y \cdot 1 \\ &= 6xy^2 + 2x^2 y \\ &= 2xy(x+3y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_v &= z_x x_v + z_y y_v \\ &= 2xy^2 \cdot (-1) + 2x^2 y \cdot 2 \\ &= -2xy^2 + 4x^2 y \\ &= 2xy(2x-y) \end{aligned}$$

練習問題 1-B

1.

$f(0, 0)$ が点 $(0, 0)$ で連続であるための条件は、

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \text{が存在し, } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$$

となることである.

ここで、

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

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

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta \text{とおくと,}$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{のとき, } r \rightarrow 0 \text{であるから}$$

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

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2r^2}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)}{2}$$

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

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

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, $\mathbf{k} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

2.

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

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

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

すなわち, $xz_x + yz_y = nz$

3.

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2}f(u) - \frac{y}{x^3} \frac{d}{du}f(u)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{du}f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{du}f(u)$$

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.

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \text{ より}$$

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

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

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

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

したがって

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

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

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

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

【別解】

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

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

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

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

両辺の全微分をとると

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

Δl , Δg 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.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad f_x(0, y) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, y) - f(0, y)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|xy| - |0 \cdot y|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|hy|}{h} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(x, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(x, 0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|xh| - |x \cdot 0|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|xh|}{h} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad f_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h \cdot 0| - |0 \cdot 0|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0 \\ f_y(0, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(0, 0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|0 \cdot h| - |0 \cdot 0|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) \\ &= f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y + \varepsilon \text{ とすると} \\ |\Delta x \Delta y| - 0 &= 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + \varepsilon \text{ より, } \varepsilon = |\Delta x \Delta y| \end{aligned}$$

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.

$\Delta x = r \cos \theta$, $\Delta y = r \sin \theta$ とおくと,

$(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ のとき, $r \rightarrow 0$ であるから

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

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

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

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.