

# 第4回 ヤコビ行列, 微分演算子ラプラシアン (11月20, 22章)

(定義)  $C^1$ 級変数変換.

$\bar{\mathcal{I}}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v))$  について.

$\bar{\mathcal{I}}$  の ヤコビ行列は.

$$D\bar{\mathcal{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{と表す.}$$

(例1)  $a, b, c, d$  定数と.

$\bar{\mathcal{I}}(u, v) = (au + bv, cu + dv)$  と表す.

$$D\bar{\mathcal{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{と表す}$$

(例2)  $\bar{\mathcal{I}}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

$$D\bar{\mathcal{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

なぜこれを定義するのか?  $\mapsto$  わかりやすくなるから.

[定義]

・  $C^1$  級変数変換

$(x, y) = \Phi(u, v)$ ,  $(z, w) = \bar{\Phi}(x, y)$  により  
合成変換.  $(u, v) \mapsto (x, y) \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}} (z, w)$  と

$$(z, w) = \bar{\Phi} \circ \Phi(u, v) = \bar{\Phi}(x(u, v), y(u, v))$$

と表す.

・ とくに  $(x, y) = \Phi(u, v)$  が 1対1 であるとき

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \bar{\Phi}(u_1, v_1) = \bar{\Phi}(u_2, v_2) \\ \text{ならば } (u_1, v_1) = (u_2, v_2) \end{array} \right)$$

ある  $C^1$  級変数変換.  $(u, v) = \Omega(x, y)$   
が成り立つ.

$$\Omega \circ \Phi(u, v) = (u, v) \quad \text{と成り立つ.}$$

この  $\Omega$  を  $\bar{\Phi}^{-1}$  と書き  $\bar{\Phi}$  の逆変換という

$$(15) \quad \Phi(u, v) = (u+v, u-v)$$

$$\Psi(x, y) = (-x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi \circ \Phi(u, v) &= \Psi(u+v, u-v) \\ &= (-u-v, u-v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence } \Phi^{-1}(x, y) = \left( \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y, \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{-1} \circ \Phi(u, v) &= \Phi^{-1}(u+v, u-v) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}(u+v) + \frac{1}{2}(u-v), \frac{1}{2}(u+v) - \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \right) \\ &= (u, v) \end{aligned}$$

(定理)

C<sup>1</sup>級変数変換

$$(x, y) = \Phi(u, v), \quad (z, w) = \bar{\Phi}(x, y) \text{ により}$$

合成変換  $(z, w) = \bar{\Phi} \circ \Phi(u, v)$  に対して

$$D(\bar{\Phi} \circ \Phi) = (D\bar{\Phi})(D\Phi)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \text{ である.}$$

特に  $\bar{\Phi}$  の逆関数も存在すると

$$\det D\bar{\Phi} \neq 0 \text{ ならば}$$

$$D(\bar{\Phi}^{-1}) = (D\bar{\Phi})^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \text{ である}$$

(2.2) chain rule (2.1) による

例11 極座標変換  $(x, y) = \mathcal{F}(r, \theta)$

$$(x(r, \theta), y(r, \theta)) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \text{ かつ}$$

( $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ が存在する領域)  $\neq \emptyset$  である)

$$D\mathcal{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det D\mathcal{F} = r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r$$

かつ  $r \neq 0$  ならば

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(\mathcal{F}^{-1}) = (D\mathcal{F})^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta & r \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \frac{-\sin \theta}{r} & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(r, \theta) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(x, y)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{F}^{-1}$  を求めるのは結構難しい!!

$D\mathcal{F}^{-1}$  を  $r, \theta$  として与えられるのはかなり楽!!

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

これを  $f$  の 2 階偏導関数という

$$\text{同様} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right)$$

これを  $f$  の 3 階偏導関数という.

$n$  階も同様.

• 関数  $f(x, y)$  が  $C^n$  級 ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) と  
 $f$  の  $n$  階偏導関数が存在し、連続である。

•  $f(x, y)$  が  $C^\infty$  級とは 上記の  $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$   
 について  $f$  が  $C^n$  級 となること.

(例1)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot C^n \text{級ならば } C^{n-1} \text{級} \\ \cdot C^n \text{級ならば連続} \\ \cdot C^\infty \text{級ならば } C^n \text{級} \end{array} \right.$

・ みなさんがよく知っている関数は  $C^\infty$  級  
 $(x^2+1, \sin x, \cos x, e^x, \log x, \frac{1}{x} \dots)$

(例2)  $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3$   $C^\infty$  級.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 y^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2y^3 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 6xy^2 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 6xy^2 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2} = 6x^2 y$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = 6y^2 = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial x \partial y}$$

(定理)  $f(x, y)$  が  $C^2$  級ならば

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$\forall x, y$   $C^\infty$  級関数  $f(x, y)$  には.

自由に偏微分の方の順序交換ができる.

(証明は次回)

(定義) 微分演算子 (二の字受業のみの定義)

•  $m$  を自然数として.

$$D = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{i=0}^{m-j} a_{2j} (x, y) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^j}{\partial y^j} \right)$$

( $a_{2j}(x, y)$  は関数)

このようにかけ子作用素を、微分演算子という.

•  $D$  は  $C^\infty$  級関数  $f(x, y)$  に対して作用する

$$Df = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{i=0}^{m-j} a_{2j} (x, y) \left( \frac{\partial^{2+j} f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^j} \right)$$



(例11)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ,  $x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$  などは  
微分演算子.

\*  $D_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ,  $D_2 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  とする.

$f = C^\infty$  級関数 とする.

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 D_2 f &= D_1 (D_2 f) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) f. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 D_1 f &= D_2 (D_1 f) \\ &= x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) f. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore D_1 D_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$D_2 D_1 = x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$D_1 D_2 \neq D_2 D_1 \quad (\text{非可換})$$

定義 ラプラシアニ

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

とかけ、微分演算子をラプラシアニといふ

(余註)  $H_{\text{自由}}$  となる

ラプラス方程式  $\Delta f = 0$

ポアソニ方程式  $\Delta f = \varphi$

- 極座標変換のラニアン-

$x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  変換

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

(準備)  $f \in C^\infty$  関数

$$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \left( \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) f, \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) f \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \left( \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\cos\theta \sin\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\cos\theta \sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta \partial r} + \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left( \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$= \cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{2\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta \partial r} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta \partial r} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} //$$