

解法 2A

Le 28 Avril, 09

(1)

$$|h| < 1 \text{ a.e. } h^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

(証明)

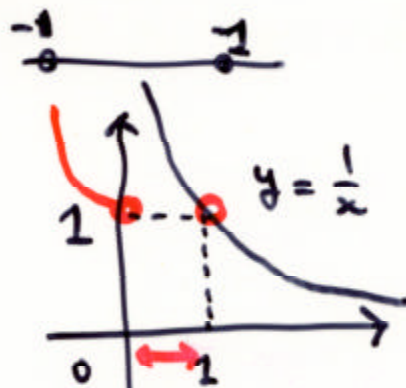
$$0 < h < 1 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{h} > 1$$

$$= (1 + \theta) \sim \text{a.e. } \theta > 0$$

$$R^n = (1 + \theta)^n = \underbrace{1}_{nC_0} + \underbrace{n\theta}_{nC_1} + \underbrace{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\theta^2}_{nC_2} + \dots + \underbrace{\theta^n}_{nC_n}$$

2項定理より $> n\theta$



$$nC_k \theta^k > 0 \quad (\theta > 0 \text{ a.e.})$$

また $R^n = \frac{1}{h^n} > n\theta$

$$0 < h^n < \boxed{\frac{1}{\theta} \times \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} \times 0 = 0$$

$\downarrow$
 $0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_n \rightarrow \alpha, \quad b_n \rightarrow \alpha \quad | \text{2.2.3.5.} \\ a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n \quad (\forall n) \\ \Rightarrow c_n \rightarrow \alpha \end{array}$$

$$\underline{r=0} \quad r^n = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\underline{-1 < r < 0 \text{ a.e.}}$$

$$s = |r| \text{ e } s < \boxed{0 < \cancel{1} < 1}$$

s

$$-s^n \leq r^n \leq s^n$$

$$\hookrightarrow (-1) \times 0 = 0 \hookrightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ -s^n \quad s^n \end{array}$$

by 絶対値

$$|r| < 1 \text{ e } s < 1$$

$$S_n = 1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^n$$

$$- \quad r S_n = r + r^2 + \dots + r^{n+1} + r^{n+1}$$

$$(1-r) S_n = 1 - r^{n+1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-r} - \frac{1}{1-r} \times r^{n+1}$$

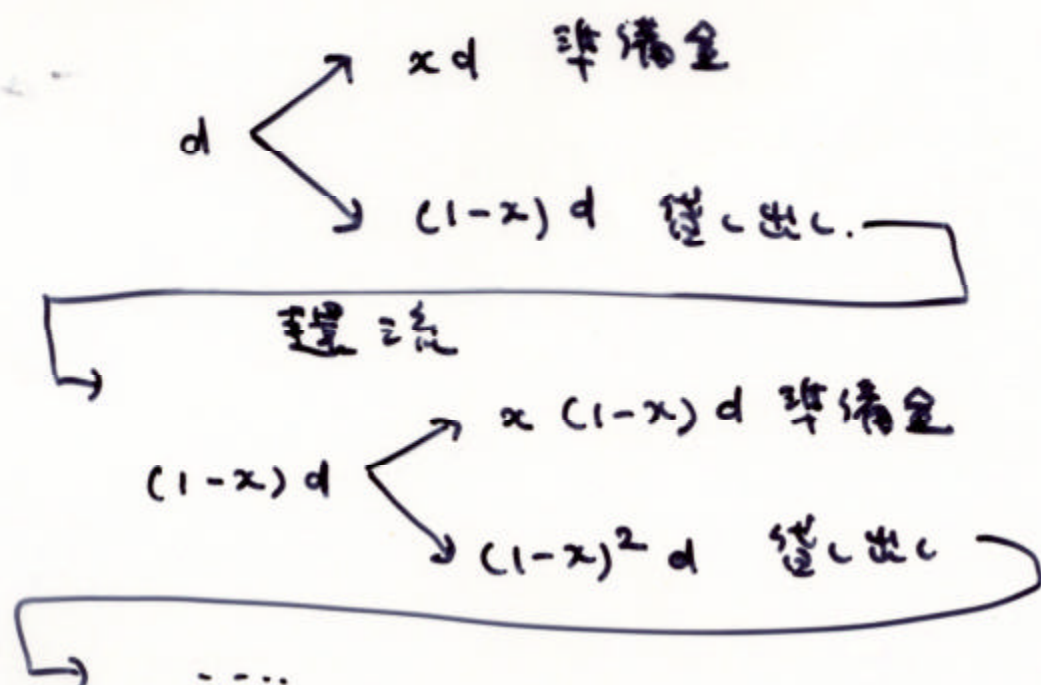
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1-r}$$

$$\text{よって } |r| < 1 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} r^n = 1 + r + r^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-r}$$

「金と利の無限連鎖」

(3)

準備金比率 x $0 < x < 1$. d の預金は $1.0T$.

貸し出しの総額を.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-x)d + (1-x)^2 d + (1-x)^3 d + \dots \\
 &= (1-x)d \{ 1 + (1-x) + (1-x)^2 + \dots \} \\
 &= (1-x)d \times \frac{1}{1-(1-x)} = \frac{(1-x)d}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\nearrow$
 信用創造.

問題

$$|r| < 1 \quad a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$nr^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

示す。

幾何分母. $|r| < 1$

$$r + 2r^2 + 3r^3 + \dots = ?$$

示す。

$\mathbb{R}^2$: 平面.

$$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

↑ 部分集合. subset

(U is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$.
 U is included in $\mathbb{R}^2$)

U の開集合とは

U の点 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$

の周りに U は含まれる.

$$B_r(P_0) \subset U$$

ある $r > 0$ がある.

$$= \{ (x, y); (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 < r^2 \}$$

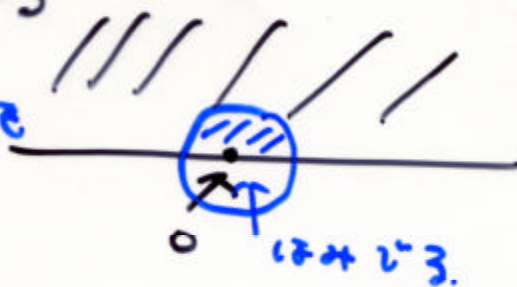


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例 1.1 $H = \{(x, y); y \geq 0\}$ 闭半平面

$r > 0$ 任意的 x, y, z 均成立

$$H \not\subset B_r(0)$$

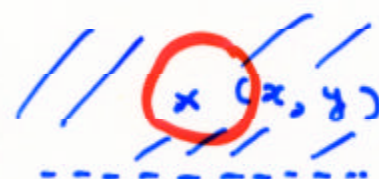


$$F = \{(x, y); y > 0\}$$

$(x, y) \in F \Leftrightarrow$

$$r = \frac{y}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$B_r(x, y) \subset F$$

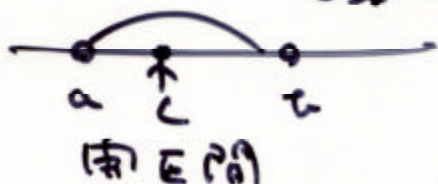


F : 开
open.

例 1.2

$$f: (a, b) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

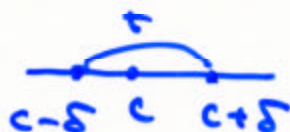
定义域 值域



闭区间

$$c \in (a, b) \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } c \text{ 处连续}$$

即 $\exists \delta > 0$ 使得



$$f(t) \geq f(c) \quad t \in (c-\delta, c+\delta)$$

或

定理

$$t=c \in (a, b) \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } c \text{ 处不可导 (定理 1.1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$$

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (開集合)

$f: U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(a, b) \in U$ かつ f の 極値 点. (a, b)

$$f(a, b) \stackrel{=}{\leq} f(x, y)$$

$$(x, y) \in B_r(a, b)$$

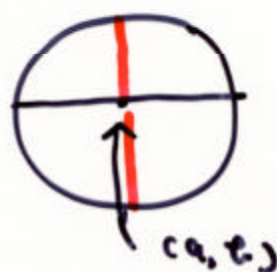
F(2)

$$\leadsto = f(x, b) \text{ 点 } x = a \text{ 上}$$

極値 点.
(1)

$$G(y) = f(a, y) \text{ 点 } y = b \text{ 上}$$

極値 点. (2)



$$\leadsto F'(a) = 0, G'(b) = 0$$

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

定理

$f: U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ かつ $(a, b) \in U$ 上

極値 点. (必要 条件)

$$\Rightarrow f_x(a, b) = f_y(a, b) = 0$$

停留点

$$z = x^3 + y^3 + 6xy$$

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712 28

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 3x^2 + 6y = 0 \\ z_y = 3y^2 + 6x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 2y = 0$$

$$y^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 代入 }$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} + 2x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^4 + 8x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 + 8) = 0 \quad \neq 0$$

$$x(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) = 0$$

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$$(x-1)^2 + 3 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 0, -2.$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 代入 } \quad y = 0, -2.$$

$(0, 0), (-2, -2)$ 为驻点

小 7 2 h

$$z = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4x - 2$$

求驻点并求极值.

证明: 驻点不一定是极值点. 例如: 小 9 十 万 条 件 12 7 11 2 证明 33.