

6月23日小テスト解答

(I) $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ の下で

$$z = f(x, y) = xy$$

を考えます。



$$\nabla(f) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

から,

$$\nabla(f) = \lambda \nabla(g) \quad \text{Lagrange}$$

$\lambda = 0$ 存在

$$\begin{cases} y = \lambda \cdot 2x & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x = \lambda \cdot 2y & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

を解けば停留点が求まります。

① $y = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$
 $\times$ ③ $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $\pm \sqrt{1}$
 $\downarrow$
 $1 = 4\lambda^2$
 $\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

① - ②

$$y = 2\lambda \cdot \lambda 2y = 4\lambda^2 y$$

$$y - x = 2\lambda(x - y)$$

から $(x - y)(2\lambda + 1) = 0$ が得られます。従って

$$x = y \text{ または } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

が成立します。 ($\lambda = 0$ あり)

(i) $x = y$ のとき ③ に代入して

$$x = y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

が従いますから $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ となります。

(ii) $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ のとき ① に代入して $x = -y$ が成立します。③ に代入して

$$x = -y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

を得ます。

以上で

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$
$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

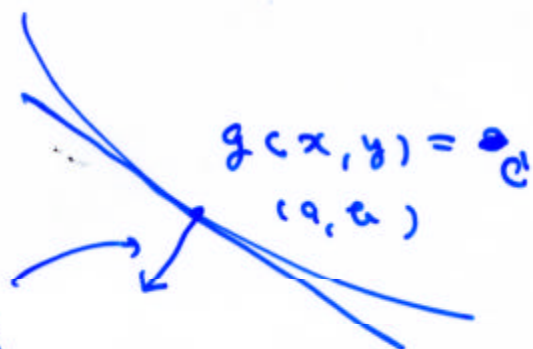
が停留点です。

Review

2) 2nd order

$$\nabla(g)(a, b)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} g_x(a, b) \\ g_y(a, b) \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = y$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

Four points marked on the axes.



$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = -y$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$



(II) 関数

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

の極値問題を考えます。

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 2x + y = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ z_y = x + 2y - 4 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

を解くと $(x, y) = \left(\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$ が停留点であることが分かります。また

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

から

Hesse 判定式

$$\begin{vmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2^2 - 1^2 = 3 > 0$$

より、この停留点は極小点であることが分かります。

条件极值问题

$$\begin{aligned} & g(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ 下 } \\ & w = f(x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

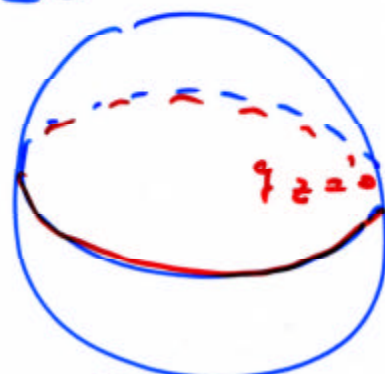
$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$g_z = 2z$$

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$z = -\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

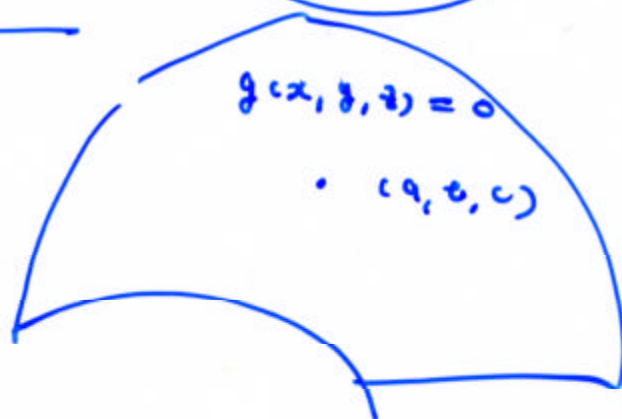
$$z = 0$$



$$(a, b, c) \text{ 满足 } g=0$$

$$z = g(x, y)$$

在边界上取点。



$$g(x, y, g(x, y)) \equiv 0$$

$$(x, y) \sim (a, b)$$

$$g(s, t, g(s, t)) \equiv 0$$

$$\begin{cases} g_x \cdot 1 + g_y \cdot 0 + g_z \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial s} = 0 \\ g_x \cdot 0 + g_y \cdot 1 + g_z \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(s, t) = g(\underline{X}(s, t), \underline{Y}(s, t), \underline{Z}(s, t))$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial s} = g_x(\cdot) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial s} + g_y \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + g_z \cdot \frac{\partial Z}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial t} = g_x \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + g_y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + g_z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

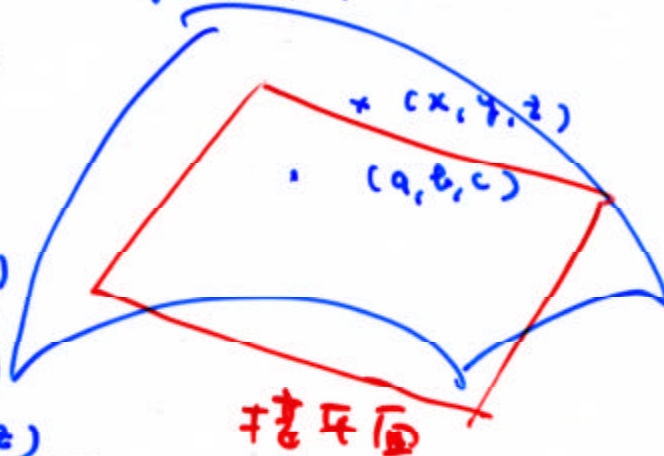
$$\begin{cases} F(t) = f(\underline{x}(t), \underline{y}(t)) \\ F'(t) = f_x(\cdot) x'(t) + f_y(\cdot) y'(t) \end{cases}$$

$$z = g(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^1 \text{ 或 } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$g_z(a, b, c) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = - \frac{g_x(x, y, z)}{g_z(x, y, z)} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = - \frac{g_y(x, y, z)}{g_z(x, y, z)} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x, y, z) = 0$$



$$z = g(x, y)$$

$$(a, b, f(a, b, c))$$

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$z = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(a, b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(a, b)(y-b) + \varphi(a, b)$$

$$z = - \frac{g_x(a, b, c)}{g_z(a, b, c)} (x - a)$$

$$- \frac{g_y(a, b, c)}{g_z(a, b, c)} (y - b) + g(a, b, c)$$

$$P_0 = (a, b, c)$$

平面方程为

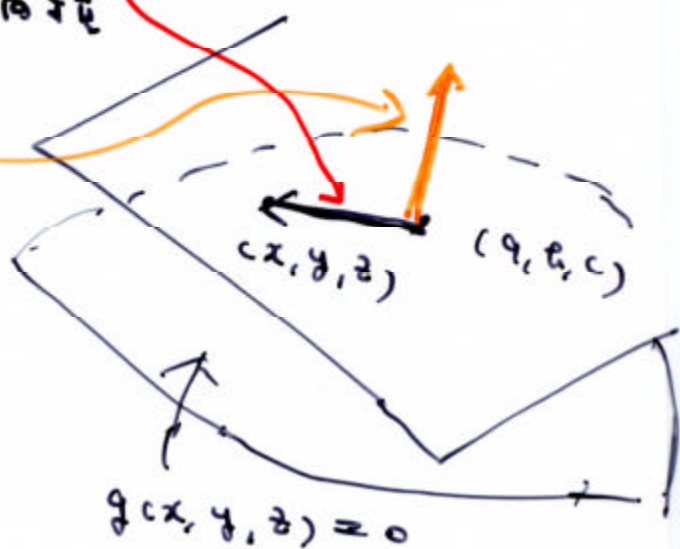
$$g_x(P_0)(x - a) + g_y(P_0)(y - b) + g_z(P_0)(z - c) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_x(P_0) \\ g_y(P_0) \\ g_z(P_0) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - a \\ y - b \\ z - c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

法向量 = 梯度

$$\nabla g(P_0)$$

② 平面方程



$$g(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$w = f(x, y, z)$$

on the value of z

Hypothesis

(1A)

$$g(a, b, c) = 0$$

$$g_z(a, b, c) \neq 0$$

(a, b, c) is the value of z

implicit function theorem.

(a, b, c) is the value of z

$g(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow z = g(x, y)$ is

possible

$$F(s, t) := f(s, t, g(s, t))$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(a, b)$$

$$g(a, b) = c$$

$$= f_x \cdot 1 + f_y \cdot 0 + f_z \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial s}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(a, b)$$

$$= f_x \cdot 0 + f_y \cdot 1 + f_z \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

is the implicit function theorem

$$f_x(a, b, c) + f_z(a, b, c) \frac{\partial g}{\partial s}(a, b) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x \\ f_y \end{array} \right. + f_z$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial s}(a, b) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(a, b) = 0 \quad (2)$$

“?

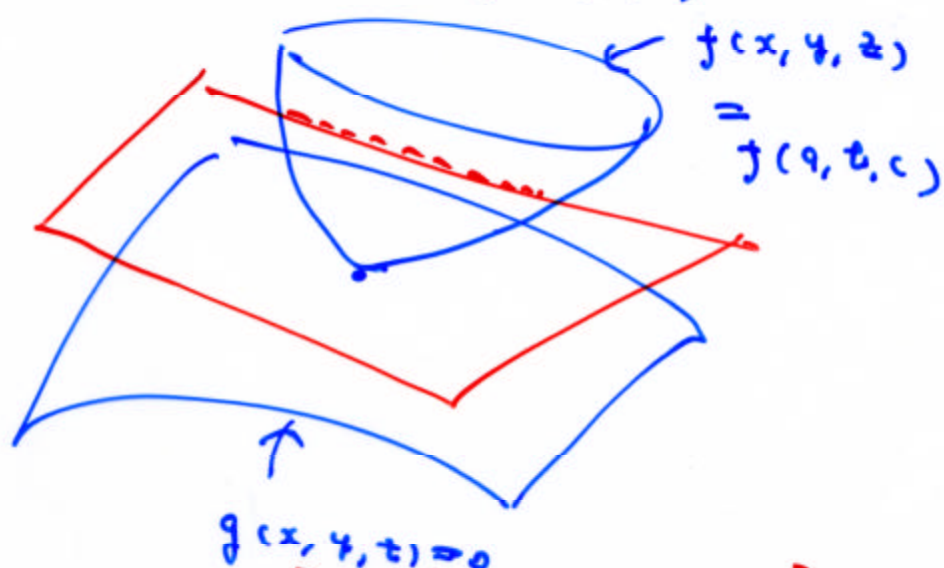
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b, c) = - \frac{f_x}{g_z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b, c) = - \frac{f_y}{g_z} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x - \frac{f_x}{g_z} \boxed{f_z} = 0 \\ f_y - \frac{f_y}{g_z} \boxed{f_z} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda = \frac{f_z}{g_z}$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} f_x = \lambda g_x \\ f_y = \lambda g_y \\ f_z = \lambda g_z \end{cases} \quad + \quad g(x, y, z) = 0$$

(a, b, c)

$$\nabla(f)(a, b, c) = \lambda \nabla(g)(a, b, c)$$



→ $\{g(x, y, z) = 0\} \cap \{f = f(a, b, c)\}$ on (a, b, c) is the only one.

$$I \quad g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

and

$$w = f(x, y, z) = 3x - y + 2z$$

$$II. \quad g = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{Find } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1, 1, 2) \text{ and } z = g(x, y) \text{ at}$$

point.

$$g'_x(1, 1), g'_y(1, 1) = ?$$