

経路積分入門 I 練習問題

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

$$= 2x^2 + 5y^2 + 2z^2 - 2yz + 4zx - 2xy$$

の停留点を求めよ。

II $ac \neq 0$ とする

$$z = f(x, y) = \frac{ax + by + c}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$$

の停留点を求めよ。

III $z = f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2) e^{-x^2 - y^2}$

の停留点を求めよ。

IV $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ の上

$$z = f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

の極値問題と考える。(停留点を求めよ)

V $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ の上 $z = 2x^3 + y$ の停留点を求めよ。

$$I \begin{cases} g_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 & \dots (1) \\ g_2 = x + y + z = 0 & \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

9.7.2

$$w = f = x + 2y + 3z$$

9.7.3 通問問題 2.5.3

$$g_{1x} = 2x, g_{1y} = 2y, g_{1z} = 2z$$

$$g_{2x} = g_{2y} = g_{2z} = 1$$

$$f_x = 1, f_y = 2, f_z = 3$$

2.5.3 (x, y, z) 2.5.3 通問問題 2.5.3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.5.3 $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ 存在する。

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & y & 1 \\ 3 & z & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2\lambda \\ -\mu \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} (193) \times (-2) \\ 2 \times 293 = 12 \\ (193) \times (-3) \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

2.5.3

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & y & 1 \\ 3 & z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & y-2x & -1 \\ 0 & z-3x & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} y-2x & -1 \\ z-3x & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x - 2y + z \quad \dots (3)$$

2.5.3 2.5.3. ②と③から1.5.3

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = -z \\ x + y = -z \end{cases}$$

2.5.3 x, y 1.5.3 通問問題 2.5.3

$$x = -z, y = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

2.5.3 成立する。2.5.3 ①に5.7.1.2

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad (\text{2.5.3 1.5.3 1.5.3})$$

2.5.3

$$\mu = 2.$$

$$1 = \lambda \times (\pm \sqrt{2}) + 2$$

$$\lambda = \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{2.5.3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1(x, y, z) &= 0 \\ g_2(x, y, z) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{a f.e.}$$

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

a f.e. f.e. f.e.

(a, b, c) f.e. f.e. f.e.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda g_{1x} + \mu g_{2x} = f_x \\ \lambda g_{1y} + \mu g_{2y} = f_y \\ \lambda g_{1z} + \mu g_{2z} = f_z \\ g(a, b, c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

A: $n \times n$ matrix

$(A \vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ and } \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \text{ is possible})$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} + \nu \vec{c}$$

lambda. mu nu

$$\text{II } g = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \text{ and } w = x y^2 z^3$$

$$\text{Find the stationary points. } \therefore (x, y, z > 0)$$

$$g_x = g_y = g_z = 1, \quad f_x = y^2 z^3, \quad f_y = 2xy z^3$$

$$f_z = 3xy^2 z^2$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} y^2 z^3 \\ 2xy z^3 \\ 3xy^2 z^2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sum = 3λ
is fine.

or ~~the same~~ $x, y, z > 0$ and

$$y^2 z^3 = 2xy z^3 \Leftrightarrow 2x = y$$

$$y^2 z^3 = 3xy^2 z^2 \Leftrightarrow 3x = z$$

$$\text{Sum of } \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } 1 = 5 \text{ and } 12$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}, \quad y = \frac{1}{3}, \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lambda = ?$$

$$\text{I } \begin{cases} g_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ g_2 = x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } w = f = x + 2y + z \text{ and find the stationary points.}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & y & 1 \\ 1 & z & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2\lambda \\ -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \text{ or}$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & y & 1 \\ 1 & z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & x-2y & -1 \\ 0 & x-z & 0 \end{vmatrix} = x-z$$

$$\text{or } x = z \text{ and } y = -x - z = -2x \text{ and } \text{--- (1)}$$

$$z = x, \quad y = -2x \text{ and } x^2 + 4x^2 + x^2 = 1 \text{ and } 3$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \text{ and } 3$$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \text{ and } 3$$

0-1" 2...2°

1) 2×2 の正定値行列 A .

A^n を求めよ. $\leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

対角化. $\rightsquigarrow A^n$

行列の冪乗

(1/2 行列)

2)

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

I 1/2 行列を求めよ.

$$I + Kx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

極大. 極小. の判定.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A: \text{行列} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P: \text{行列}. P^{-1}AP = P^{-2}P = I_2$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ の円}$$

$$(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix})$$

$$= ax^2 + 2cxy + by^2$$

$$\text{の最大値. 最小値.}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ の円}$$

$$\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 \text{ の最大値. 最小値.}$$

0) 差分式

$$a_{n+2} + p a_{n+1} + q a_n = 0$$

→ (1/2 行列) 3変数, 4変数...

極大. 極小. の判定.

2-1-2-1-1 (292)
Lagrange 不定等式

1) $g(x, y) = 0$ 条件下 $z = f(x, y)$

停留点:
必要条件 $\leftarrow$ (5.1)

2) $g(x, y, z) = 0$ 条件下 $w = f(x, y, z)$

停留点:
必要条件 $\rightarrow$ (5.2)

3) $g_1 = g_2 = 0$ 条件下 $w = f$

停留点
必要条件 $\rightarrow$ (5.3)

拉氏函数, 拉氏乘子.

$$F(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t))$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = ? \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = ?$$

$$\varphi'(x) = - \frac{g_x(x, \varphi(x))}{g_y(x, \varphi(x))}$$

$g(x, y) = 0$
 (a, b)
 $y = \varphi(x)$

$$g(x, y) = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

$$1) g_x(a, b)^2 + g_y(a, b)^2 \neq 0 \text{ is fixed}$$

$$2) (a, b) \text{ is a local extremum.}$$

$$g_y(a, b) \neq 0$$

OR

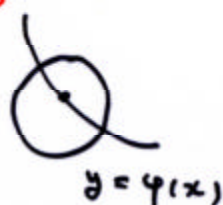
$$g_x(a, b) \neq 0$$

隱函數定理

$$(a, b) \text{ is a local extremum}$$

$$y = g(x)$$

$$x = \varphi(y) \text{ is a local extremum}$$



$$F(t) = f(t, g(t)) \rightarrow F'(a) = 0$$

$$F'(t) = f_x \cdot 1 + f_y g'(t)$$

$$F''(t) = 2$$

$$f_x(a, b) + f_y(a, b) g'(a) = 0$$

$$g(t, \varphi(t)) \equiv 0 \rightarrow g_x(t, \varphi(t)) + g_y(t, \varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) \equiv 0$$

$$\varphi'(a) = - \frac{g_x(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$$

定理

$$F'(a) = 0$$

$$F''(a) > 0 \text{ (or } < 0 \text{)}$$

極小 (or 極大)

$$f_x(a, b) = \frac{g_x(a, b) f_y(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(a, b) = \lambda g_x(a, b) \\ f_y(a, b) = \lambda g_y(a, b) \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = f(t, \varphi(t))$$

$$F'(t) = f_x(t, \varphi(t)) + f_y(t, \varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$$

$$F''(t) = f_{xx} \cdot 1 + f_{xy} \cdot \varphi' + \boxed{\varphi' = -\frac{g_x}{g_y}} \\ (f_{yx} \cdot 1 + f_{yy} \varphi') \cdot \varphi' + f_y \varphi''(t) \\ = f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \varphi' + f_{yy} (\varphi')^2 + f_y \varphi''$$

$$f_x(t, \varphi(t)) + f_y(t, \varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) \equiv 0$$

$$t \in \text{int}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \varphi' + f_{yy} (\varphi')^2 + f_y \varphi'' \equiv 0.$$

$$\varphi'' = -\frac{1}{f_y} (f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \varphi' + f_{yy} (\varphi')^2)$$

$$F''(t) = f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \varphi' + f_{yy} (\varphi')^2$$

$$- \frac{f_y}{P_0 = (q, v)} (f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \varphi' + f_{yy} (\varphi')^2)$$

$$F'(a) = f_{xx}(P_0) - \lambda f_{xx}(P_0)$$

$$+ 2(f_{xy}(P_0) - \lambda f_{xy}(P_0)) \varphi'(a)$$

$$+ (f_{yy}(P_0) - \lambda f_{yy}(P_0)) (\varphi'(a))^2$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = \frac{f_y(q, v)}{g_y(q, v)}}$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f - \lambda g$$

Lagrange 函数

$$\varphi'(a) = - \frac{f_x(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$$

$$F''(a) = L_{xx}(a, b, \lambda) - 2L_{xy}(a, b, \lambda) \frac{f_x(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$$

$$+ L_{yy}(a, b, \lambda) \left(\frac{f_x(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_y^2} (L_{xx} g_y^2 - 2L_{xy} g_x g_y + L_{yy} g_x^2)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{g_y^2} \right) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & g_x & g_y \\ g_x & L_{xx} & L_{xy} \\ g_y & L_{yx} & L_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$F''(a) > 0 \Leftrightarrow B < 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Fkt. 1.}$$

$$F''(a) < 0 \Leftrightarrow B > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Fkt. 2.}$$

$$L = f - g \lambda$$

$$\lambda = - \frac{f_y(a, b)}{g_y(a, b)}$$

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$$g = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ auf } \mathbb{R}^2.$$

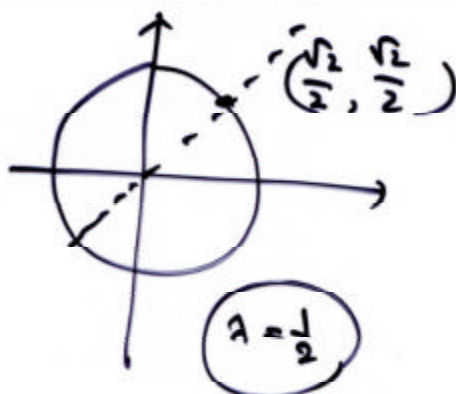
$$f = xy$$

$$x, y > 0$$

$$g_x = 2x, g_y = 2y$$

$$f_x = y, f_y = x.$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ x = \lambda \cdot 2y \end{cases} \leadsto$$



$$g_{xx} = 2, g_{xy} = g_{yx} = 0, g_{yy} = 2$$

$$f_{xx} = 0, f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 1, f_{yy} = 0$$

$$L_{xx} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = -1$$

$$B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & -1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$L_{xy} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = 1$$

$$L_{yy} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = -1$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \times \left\{ \underbrace{(-1)}_0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right\} = 8 > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \text{ ist Max.}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

1511 余因子展開

1.5.21

$$x, y > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad g(x, y) = x + y - 1 = 0 \quad \text{a. f. v.}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$z \geq 0$$

②

$$g: \text{a. f. v.}$$

$$f = x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

