

6 曰 δ 曰 L 曰 $\times$

①

定理 $a_n \geq 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

Σ 満 $T: \exists$ 数 α $\{a_n\}$ 満

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

と $\forall \epsilon > 0$ 満 $\exists N$ なる N なる N

$$\alpha \geq 0$$

定理

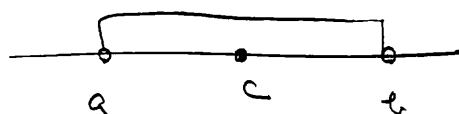
$$a_n \leq b_n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

Σ 満 $T: \exists$ 数 α, β $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 満 $\forall \epsilon > 0$ 満

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha, b_n \rightarrow \beta$$

満 $\alpha \leq \beta$ なる α, β なる α, β

$$\alpha \leq \beta$$



②

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

満 各点 x 満 $f'(x)$ 存在 $\epsilon > 0$ 満 f 満 $c \in (a, b)$

満 $f'(c) = 0$ なる c なる c

$$f'(c) = 0$$

③

f 満 $c \in (a, b)$ 満 f 満 c 満 $f'(c) = 0$ なる c なる c

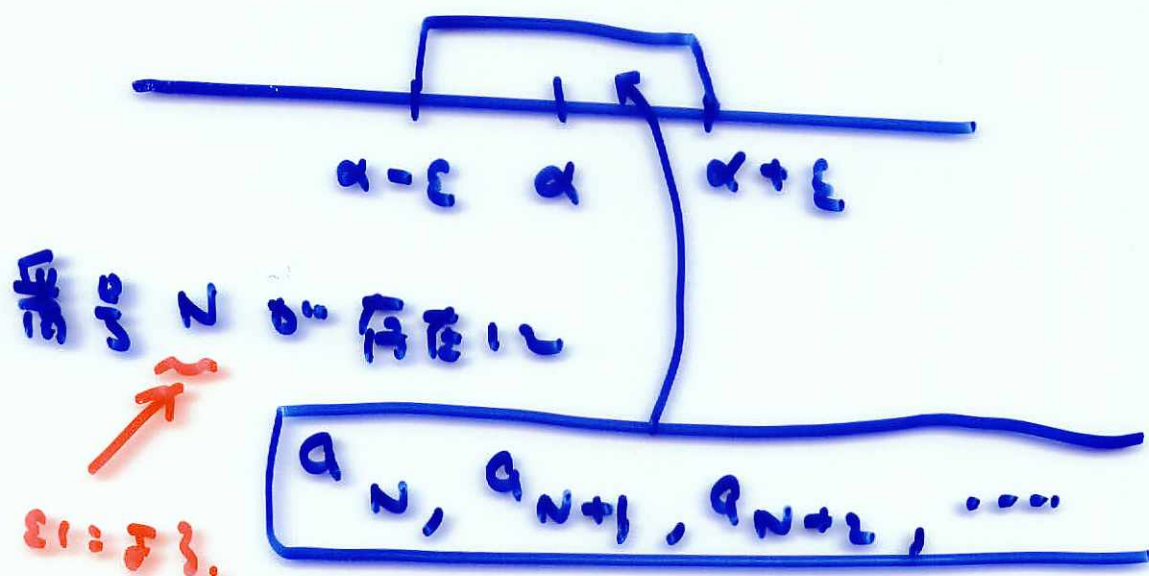
満 $\delta > 0$ 満 存在 δ

$$f(x) \leq f(c)$$

$$(x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta))$$

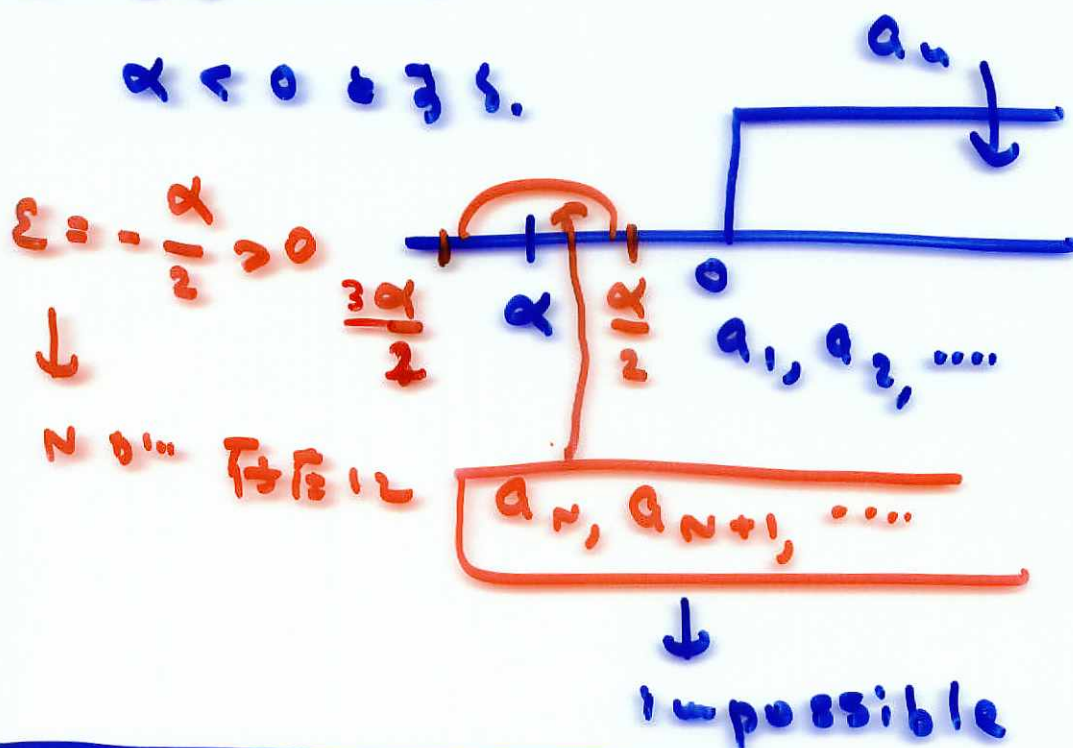
$$(\text{resp. } f(x) \geq f(c) \quad (x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta)))$$

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{if } \forall \epsilon > 0$$



Let's try an idea.

$$\alpha < 0 \text{ e.g. } 1.$$



Corollary

$$c_n = c_n - a_n \geq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \beta - \alpha \\ \text{定理} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \beta - \alpha \geq 0$$

for $x=c$ is not a local maximal

$\delta > 0$ such that

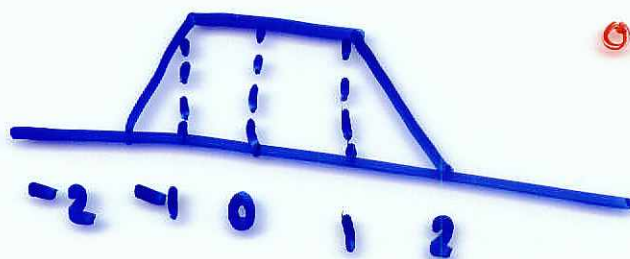
$$f(x) \leq f(c)$$

$\uparrow$

$c-\delta <$

$$(c-\delta < x < c+\delta)$$

$x \neq c$



① is not a local maximal
because it is not a local maximal

(i) (ii) $f(c)$ is not a local maximal!

$$0 \leq f(x) - f(c)$$

$$\longrightarrow f'(c)$$

$x \rightarrow c+0$

$$x - c$$

for $f(c)$

$$(x > c \text{ and } x \rightarrow c \text{ and } f(x) \rightarrow f(c))$$

$$f(x) - f(c) \leq 0$$

$$0 < x - c$$

$$\delta > 0 \rightsquigarrow f'(c) \leq 0$$

$$x \rightarrow c = 0 \quad (x \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } f(x) \neq 0)$$

Te vashistha

$$\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

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

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

Ⅲ Rolle の定理

$$f: [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

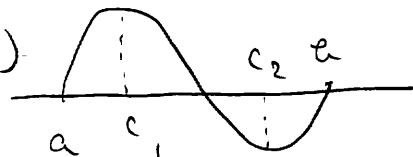
が $[a, b]$ 上連続, (a, b) で微分可能とする。
 更に

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

と仮定する。 $a < c < b$ なる $c \in (a, b)$
 に対して

$$f'(c) = 0$$

が成立する。



Ⅲ.1 平均値の定理

$$f: [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

が $[a, b]$ 上連続, (a, b) で微分可能とする。

$a < c < b$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

と $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$ なる $c \in (a, b)$ が存在する

Ⅲ.2 $\sum_{i=1}^n$

$$f: (a, b) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 微分可能}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} f'(t) > 0 \\ t \in (a, b) \end{array} \right) \implies f \text{ は 単調増加関数} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{l} f'(t) < 0 \\ t \in (a, b) \end{array} \right) \implies f \text{ は 単調減少関数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \right) \\ & \left(\leq 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

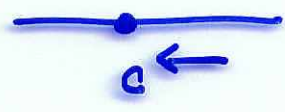
例 12.7

$f(c)$ 極大 (極大)
 $x \rightarrow c$ 右側極限
 $0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \rightarrow f'(c)$

$f(x) \leq f(c)$
 $(c - \delta < x < c + \delta)$

- $x \rightarrow c + 0$ ($x > c$ かつ $x \rightarrow c$)
 右極限

$\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow f'(c) \leq 0$

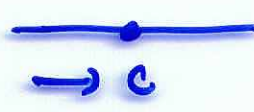


左極限

- $x \rightarrow c - 0$

$(x < c \text{ かつ } x \rightarrow c)$

$\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow f'(c) \geq 0$



$f'(c) \geq 0$ かつ $\leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$

③

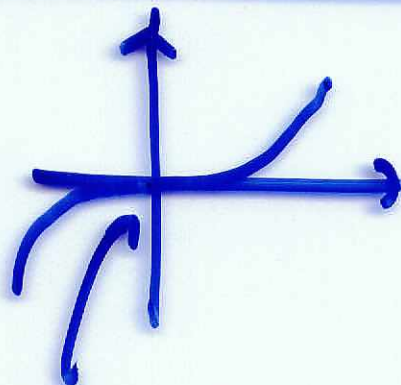
OR
極小. 極大. $\Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$
at c

例 17 極小. 極大.

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$



0 2" は 極大 2" も
極小 2" も 無.

$f''(c) > 0, f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 極小.

(< 0)

(大)

→ 極小 (大) 示. 示.

④

右. 極限
(左)

($x_n \rightarrow c$ かつ $x_n > c$)
 $f(x_n) \rightarrow A$

$f(x) \rightarrow A$ ($x \rightarrow c$)

$\Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow A$ ($x \rightarrow c+0$)

$f(x) \rightarrow A$ ($x \rightarrow c-0$)

→ ($x_n \rightarrow c, x_n > c$ かつ $x_n < c$)
 $f(x_n) \rightarrow A$

定理

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\rightarrow A & (x \rightarrow c+0) \\ f(x) &\rightarrow A & (x \rightarrow c-0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ 存在 } \\ = A.$$

(証明略)

Rolle の定理の証明. 証明略.

①
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\equiv f(a) = f(b) \\ f'(x) &= 0 & x \in (a, b) \end{aligned}$$

②
$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 連続}$$

連続, 閉区間上連続.

$$M = f(c_1), m = f(c_2) \\ \exists c_1, c_2 \in [a, b]$$

$$(i) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} M &= f(a) = f(b) \\ \text{or } m &= f(a) = f(b) \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow f(c_1) = f(a)$$

(ii) not (i)

$$M > f(a) = f(b) \quad \text{OR} \quad f(c_1) = m < f(a) = f(b)$$



↓
I'm ok.

$$a < c_1 < b$$



$$f'(c_1) = 0$$



$$f'(c_1) = 0$$

$$f(c_2) = m < f(a) = f(b)$$



$$a < c_2 < b$$

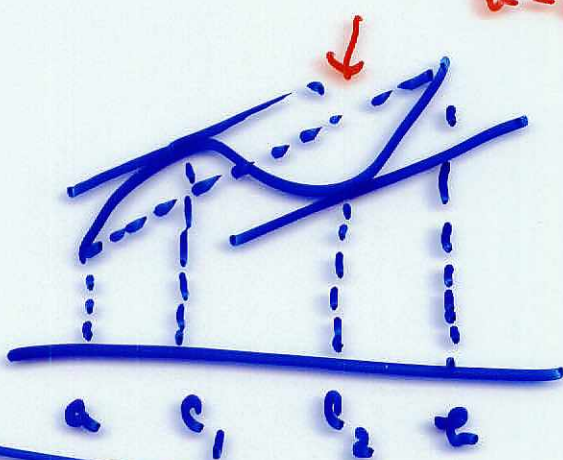


$$f'(c_2) = 0$$

CT 107 page

प्रश्न 2) एक अंतराल

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$



CT 108 p

प्रश्न 1)

ग्राहक Rolle प्रमेय.

$$g(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$$

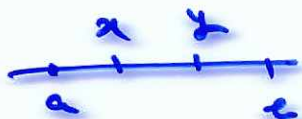
$$g(a) = f(a), \quad g(b) = f(b)$$

CT 2 प्रश्न 1.

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad (x \in (a, b))$$

$\Rightarrow$ f 是 f 在 (a, b) 上的一个单增函数.

$$a < x < y < b \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$$



(3.6.19)

$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(c) > 0$$

$$0 < y - x$$

$$x < c < y$$

$$\rightarrow f(y) - f(x) > 0$$

$$f(y) > f(x)$$

例 3.6.12 凹凸 + Taylor 定理.
+ 偏导数

$$y' = \log t + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow t \neq \cancel{e^{-1}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$t \log t$$

t	(0)		$\frac{1}{e}$	
y'	$\swarrow$	$-$	0	$+$
y	(0)	$\searrow$	$-\frac{1}{e}$	$\nearrow$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty \quad \boxed{\log t \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$t \log t \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$t \rightarrow +0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0. \quad (\log t \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$t \log t$$

$$= e^{-s} \cdot (-s)$$

$$= -\frac{s}{e^s}$$

$$\rightarrow (-1)0 = 0$$

$$0 \cdot (-\infty) = ?$$

不定形

$$\log t = -s \quad t < 1$$

$$\cancel{t = e^{-s}}$$

$$t = e^{-s}$$

$$s = -\log t$$

$$\rightarrow +\infty$$

6月1日 II

$$y = x e^{-x}$$

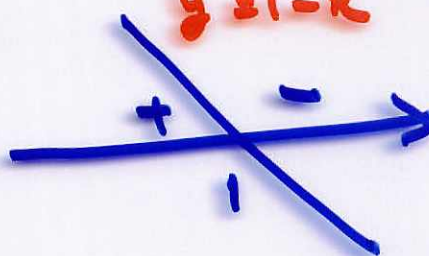
$$\frac{d(e^u)}{du} = e^u$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x)' e^{-x} + x \cdot (e^{-x})' \\ &= 1 \cdot e^{-x} + x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= e^{-x} (1-x) \end{aligned}$$

$u = -x$
 $y = 1-x$

0 < e^{-x}

	1	
+	0	-
↗	1/e	↘



$x^n \rightarrow +\infty, e^x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\frac{x^n}{e^x} \rightarrow \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$
 不定形

$$\frac{x^n}{e^x} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$$

洛必达法则

$y = \frac{x}{e^x} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$

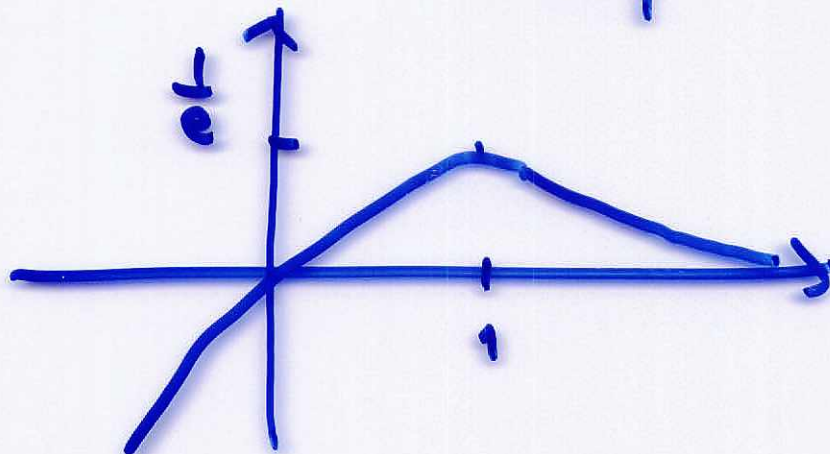
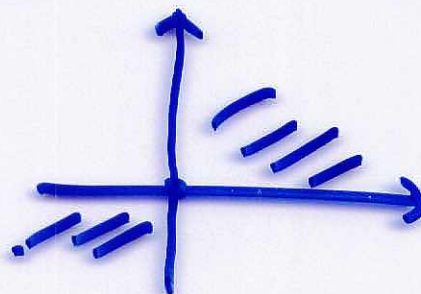
$x \rightarrow -\infty, e^{-x} \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty$

$-x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \cdot e^{-x} \rightarrow -\infty$

$$y = x e^{-x}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{>0}$

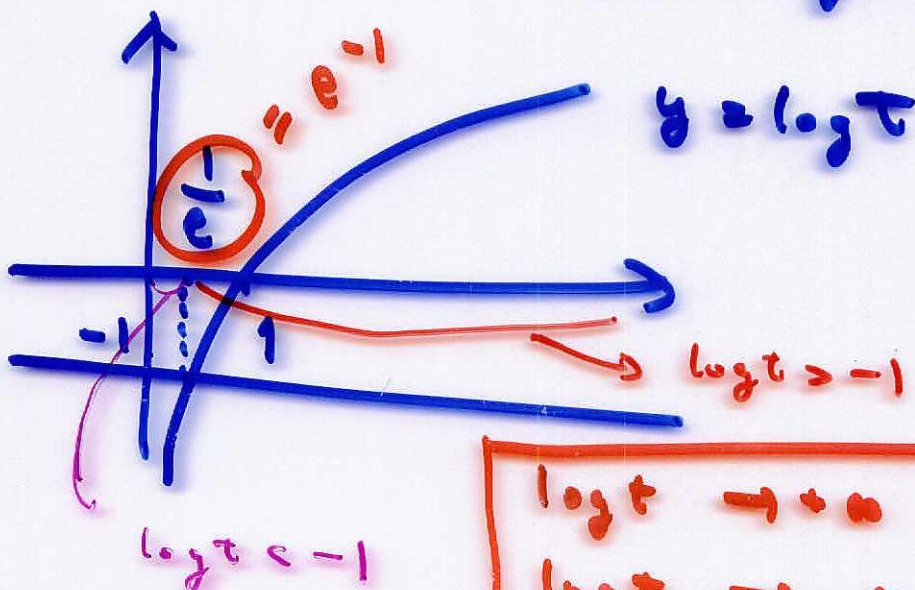
$$y = x e^{-x} \quad \text{IV} \quad 0 \quad \text{II} \quad x \quad 0$$



6A 6A exo

IV $y = t \log t \quad (t > 0)$

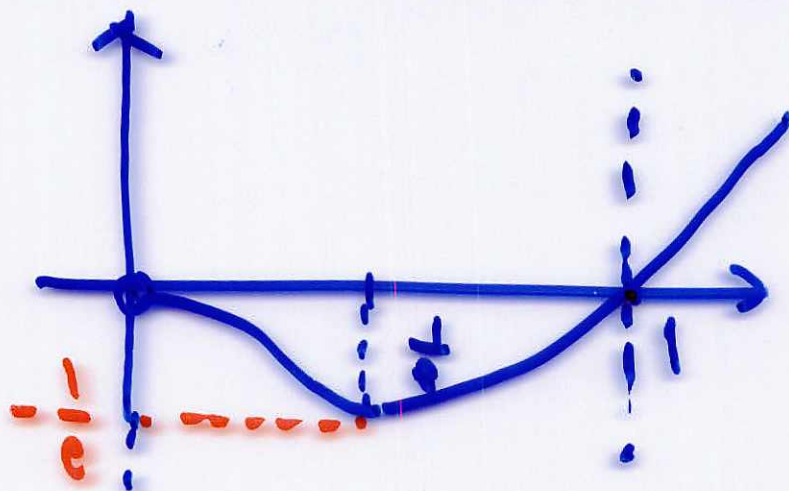
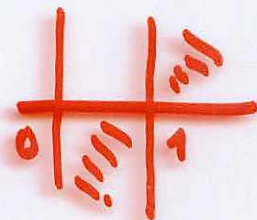
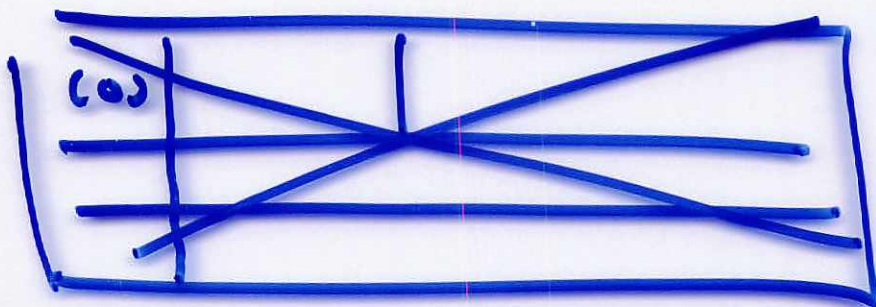
$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (t)' \log t + t \cdot (\log t)' \\ &= \log t + t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \log t + 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \log t &\rightarrow +\infty \quad (t \rightarrow +\infty) \\ \log t &\rightarrow -\infty \quad (t \rightarrow +0) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = t \log t \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} y = 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} y' = 1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y' = 0$$



I $y = \frac{\log t}{t}$ $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$(t > 0)$

II $y = t^{\frac{1}{3}}(t-1)$ $(t > 0)$
 $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$