

① $z=0$ での極値.

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

$z=0$ での極大化・極小化.

2) $f(x, y) = 0$ の下で

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

$z=0$ での極大化・極小化.

Lagrange の不定乗数法

1 変数関数の極値を求めるとき、まず、極値を求め、

② 時間により変化するシステム

力学系 (dynamical system)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$A: 2 \times 2$ 正定行列.

行列の固有値問題

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$$


初 工

131 $b_0 = M = 600$

利 100 %

百年一遇。

$$b_{n+1} = (b_n - T)(1+r)$$

差公式

例: $\{b_n\}$ 收敛于 T .

650 50 6 7/8 T

CT 3 page.

卷231, 本 ① 第231卷

② '저는 학생입니다'.

③ 40分.

$a_0, a_1 = a_0 + d, a_2 = a_1 + d, \dots$
 $= a_0 + 2d$

$$= a_0 + 2d$$

差分方程式

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + d \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$a_n = a_0 + nd.$$

第 231 号

例 2.3.1

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$$a_0, a_1 = a_0 \cdot \alpha, a_2 = a_1 \cdot \alpha, \dots$$

$$\dots, a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \alpha, \dots$$

$a_n = a_0 \cdot \alpha^n$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \alpha \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

差分方程式.

例 2.3.2

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

公式 ① $\sum_{k=0}^n (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k + \sum_{k=0}^n b_k$

$$(a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1) + \dots + (a_n + b_n) \\ = (a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n) \\ + (b_0 + b_1 + \dots + b_n)$$

② $\sum_{k=0}^n \lambda a_k = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$

$$\lambda a_0 + \lambda a_1 + \dots + \lambda a_n = \lambda (a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{k=1}^n k = 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \xrightarrow{+1} \\ 1+2+3+\dots+100 \\ + \quad 100+99+98+\dots+1 \\ \hline 101+101+101+\dots+101 = 100 \times 101 \\ 1+2+\dots+100 = \frac{100 \times 101}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad r \neq 1$$

$$S'_n = \sum_{k=0}^n r^k = 1+r+r^2+\dots+r^n$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} S'_n = 1+r+r^2+\dots+r^n \\ - \quad r S'_n = \quad r+r^2+\dots+r^n+r^{n+1} \\ \hline (1-r) S'_n = 1 - r^{n+1} \end{array}$$

$$S'_n = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r}$$

$$|r| < 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} r^n = 1+r+r^2+\dots$$

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

CT 31 p. 行用製造.
要古2条, 果.

CT 3P. 第 3 题式'.

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$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 4 \\ a_0 = c. \end{cases}$$

定常解. $a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = \dots$

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

代入原式,

$$\lambda = 3\lambda + 4$$

$$\lambda = -2.$$

$$\leadsto a_n = -2 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 4$$

$$-2 = 3 \cdot (-2) + 4$$

$$a_{n+1} - \lambda = 3(a_n - \lambda)$$

$$\leadsto \{ a_n - \lambda \} \text{ 公比 } 3 \text{ の 等比数列.}$$

$$a_n + 2 = b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = 3b_n$$

↓

$$a_n + 2 = 3^n(a_0 + 2) \leftarrow b_n = 3^n \cdot b_0$$

$$\boxed{a_n = 3^n(a_0 + 2) - 2.}$$

3 题 第 1, 2 问 亦 2 点.

$$b_0 = M$$

年利 100 r %, 每年 T 元还债.

$$b_{n+1} = (b_n - T)(1+r)$$

$$b_{n+1} = (1+r)b_n - T(1+r)$$

$$\lambda = (1+r)\lambda - T(1+r)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{T}{r}(1+r) = \lambda_0 \text{ 为稳态.}$$

~~于是有~~

$$b_{n+1} - \lambda_0 = (1+r)(b_n - \lambda_0)$$

$[b_n - \lambda_0] \in (1+r)^n$ 且 $\in \frac{1}{r} T$.

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= (1+r)^n (M - \lambda_0) + \lambda_0 \\ &= (1+r)^n \left\{ M - \frac{T}{r}(1+r) \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{T}{r}(1+r) \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n \downarrow \Leftrightarrow M - \frac{T}{r}(1+r) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T > \frac{r}{1+r} M$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 600 \\ r &= 0.01 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_0 \geq 6$$

$$M = 1000$$

$$r = 0.01, \dots \leftarrow \text{2.3.}$$

$$b_{50} < 0 \quad \text{12.4.3} \quad \text{2.3.}$$

$$b_{50} = (1+r)^{50} \left(M - \frac{T}{r} (1+r) \right) + \frac{T}{r} (1+r) < 0$$

$$\frac{T}{r} (1+r) < (1+r)^{50} \left(\frac{T}{r} (1+r) - M \right)$$

$$\dots \log 2.3. \quad \text{12.4.3}$$

1行3列

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

1行2列 (1, 2) 成分

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2x2 行列

2x2 正定行列

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda: \text{スカラー}$

行列

$$A = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2) \quad \vec{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix} \quad 1\text{列}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{a}_1 + y \vec{a}_2 \quad \vec{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad 2\text{列}$$

$$= x \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x a_{11} + y a_{12} \\ x a_{21} + y a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathbb{R}$ 実数体
の集合.

$\mathbb{R}^2$ 2次元
ベクトル空間,
集合.

$$f_A: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2)$$

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$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{a}_1$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{a}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 0 \\ c \cdot 1 + d \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 1 \\ c \cdot 0 + d \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

CT 203 P. 7.1. $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$ x.c.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2)$$

$$AB = A(\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2) \\ = (A\vec{b}_1 \ A\vec{b}_2)$$

$$\boxed{I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 单位 'identity' }}$$

$$A I_2 = (A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) \\ = (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2) = A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y \\ 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

7.1 (2)

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

LO

$$I_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2)$$

$$I_2 A = (I_2 \vec{a}_1 \ I_2 \vec{a}_2)$$

$$= (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2) = A$$

I identity

Fact

$$A I_2 = I_2 A = A.$$

Definition 7.2 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上の $n \times n$ 行列.

行列 A が可逆であるとは A^{-1} が存在すること.

CT 205 p.

x, y の連立 1 次方程式

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = \alpha \\ cx + dy = \beta \end{cases} \iff A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

X, Y 集合.

$$f: \begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x_1 & \longrightarrow & f(y) \end{array}$$

字像

X : 定義域

Y : 值域

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = \alpha & \dots (1) \\ cx + dy = \beta & \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times d \quad adx + bdy = \alpha d$$

$$(2) \times b \quad \underline{cbx + bdy = \beta b}$$

$$(ad - bc)x = \alpha d - \beta b$$

$$ad - bc \neq 0 \text{ or } b \neq 0$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha d - \beta b}{ad - bc} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & b \\ \beta & d \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$|A| = \det(A) = ad - bc$$

determinant
A 9 37 34 4

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$(1) \times c \quad acx + bcy = \alpha c$$

$$(2) \times a \quad \underline{acx + ady = \beta a}$$

$$(bc - ad)y = \alpha c - \beta a$$

$$(ad - bc)y = \beta a - \alpha c$$

$$ad - bc \neq 0$$

$$y = \frac{\beta a - \alpha c}{ad - bc} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha \\ c & \beta \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

75 x-11 a' u 4.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2)$$

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$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

逆行列 $\det(A) = |A| = ad - bc$

$$ad - bc \neq 0$$

$$|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \vec{a}_2 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = 0$$

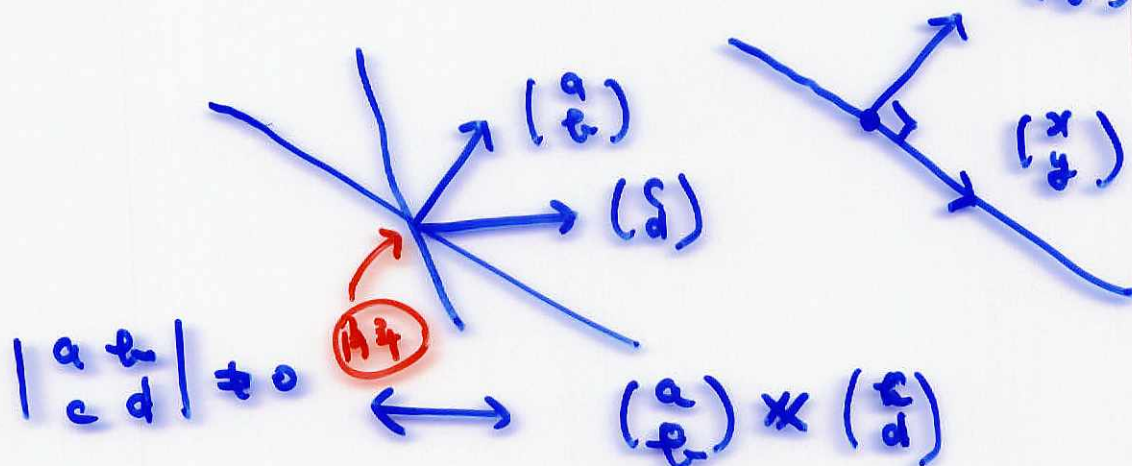
定理

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \Rightarrow a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ cx + dy = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

≡ 2 次元ベクトル
 $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$



$$\det(A) = 0 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ cx + dy = 0 \end{cases} \quad a \neq 0 \text{ 何?}$$

定理 $\det(A) = 0 \quad a \neq 0$.

ある $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ に対して $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ が成立

仮定 $ad - bc = 0$

CT 2.7 page.

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ cx + dy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} d \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \text{ 1つ解.} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \text{ 2つ解.} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ 2 次元空間.}$$

① $a \neq 0$ ならば $b \neq 0$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ である.}$$

(13)

② $c \neq 0$ ならば $d \neq 0$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ である.}$$

③ (not ①) $\vee$ (not ②) $(a=b=0) \vee (c=d=0)$
 $\equiv (a=b=c=d=0)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 行列

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

練習

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = ?$$

$$BA = ?$$

開集合と閉集合

開集合. $\mathbb{R}^2$ 座標系平面.

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

U が開集合とは

$P_0 \in U$ 任意に (x_0, y_0) とし $\exists \delta > 0$ 1. 3. 2

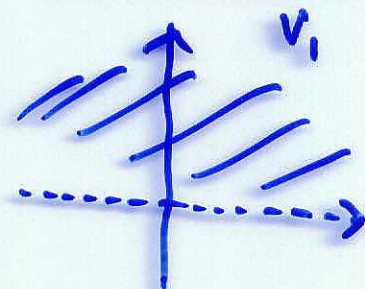
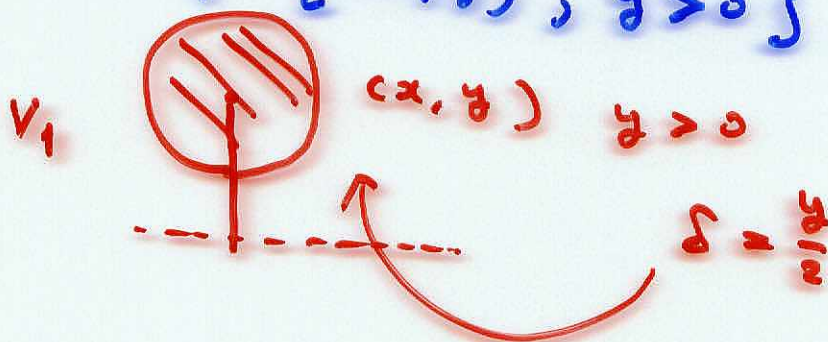
$$B_\delta(P_0) := \{ (x, y); \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta \}$$

$\cup \leftarrow !!$

中心 P_0 , 半径 δ の
開円盤

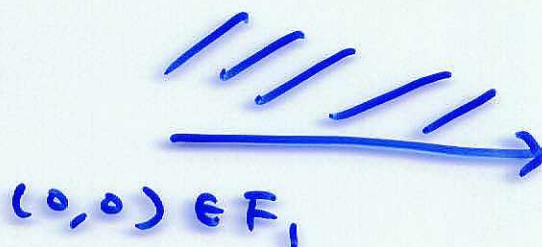
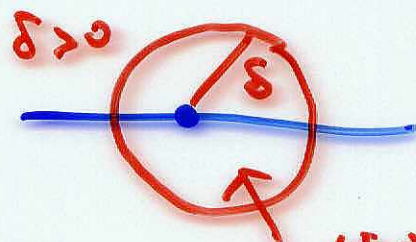
247P.

$$V_1 = \{ (x, y); y > 0 \}$$



$\leadsto V_1$ は開集合.

$$F_1 = \{ (x, y); y \geq 0 \}$$



はみでる. $\leadsto F_1$ は閉集合だね

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 開集合.

CT 264 p.

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

$$z = f(x, y) \quad ((x, y) \in U)$$

$$(a, b) \in U$$

$$F(x) = f(x, b)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = F'(a)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a}$$

(a, b) に x だけ $\rightarrow a$ する x は U に入るから
OK.

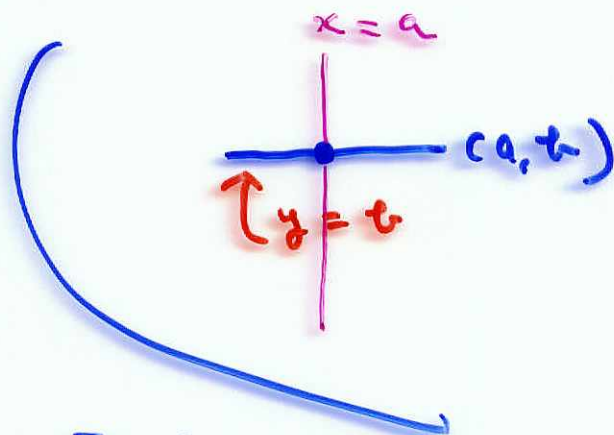
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x, b) - f(a, b)}{x - a}$$

$$G(y) = f(a, y)$$

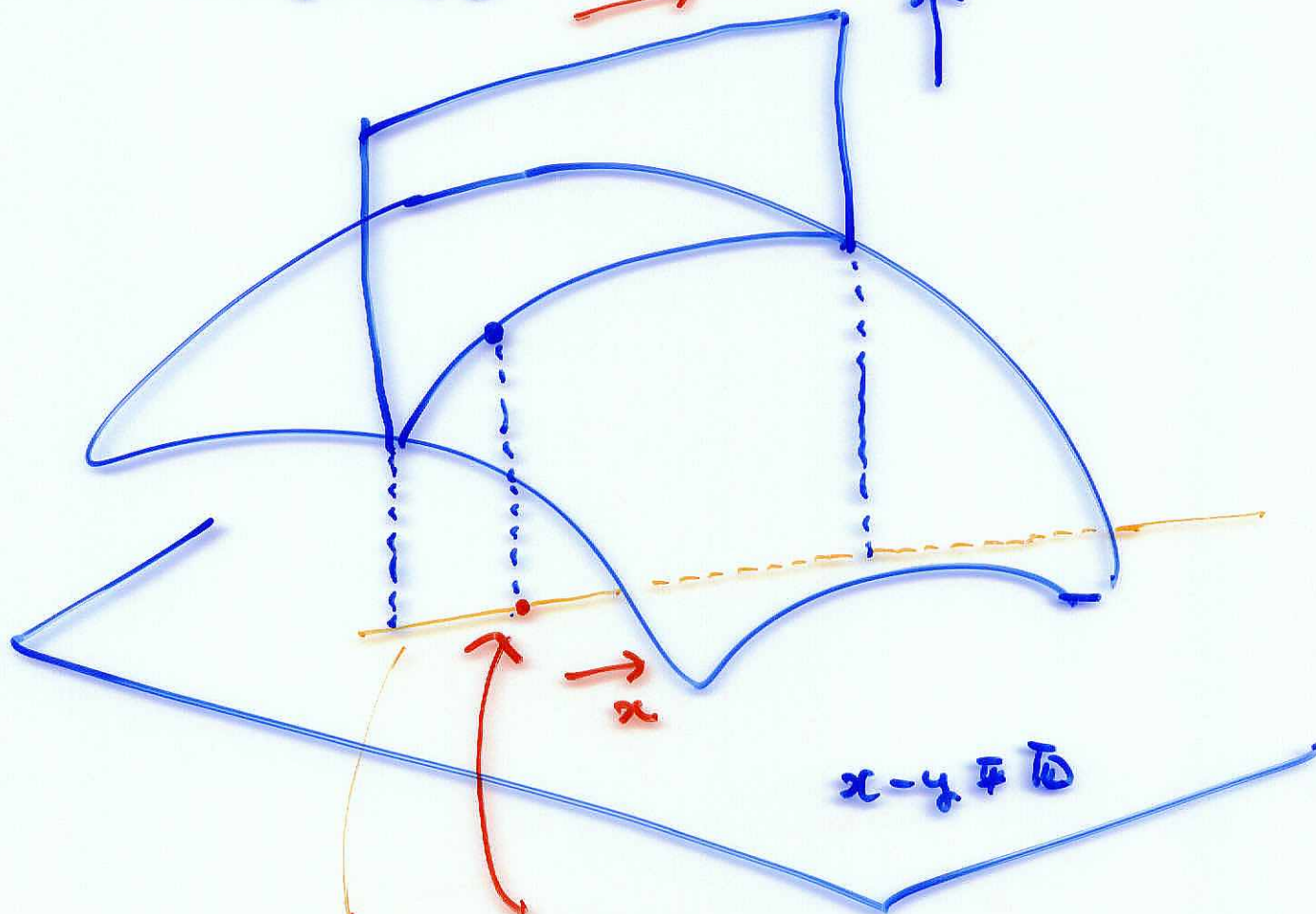
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = G'(b)$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{G(y) - G(b)}{y - b}$$

y は U に入るから OK.



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



$$x - y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = b$$

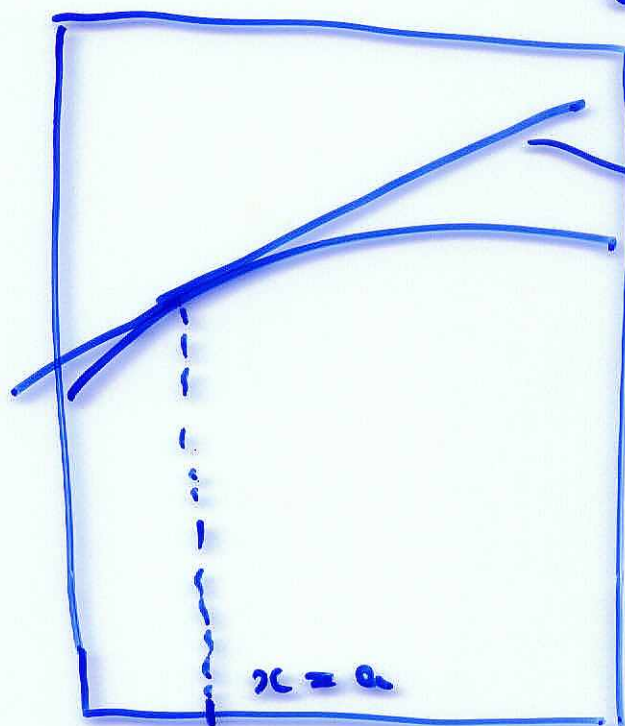
$$(a, b)$$

$$(a, b)$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = b$$

cross-section



$$x = a$$



$$z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)$$

434 8.9

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$

$$(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$z = F(x) = f(x, \frac{1}{2}) = x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

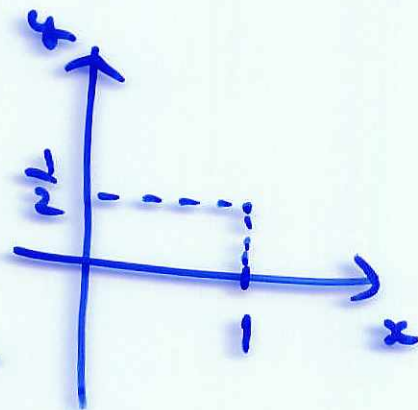
$$F'(x) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (1, \frac{1}{2}) = 2$$

$$z = G(y) = f(1, y) = 1 - y^2$$

$$G'(y) = -2y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (1, \frac{1}{2}) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$$



434 8.10

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 + 2y^2 \cdot 1 + 0 \\ &= 3x^2 + 2y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 0 + 2x \cdot 2y + 3y^2 \\ &= 4xy + 3y^2 \end{aligned}$$

極小値, 極大値

U : 開集合

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

(a, b) 2 極小値, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

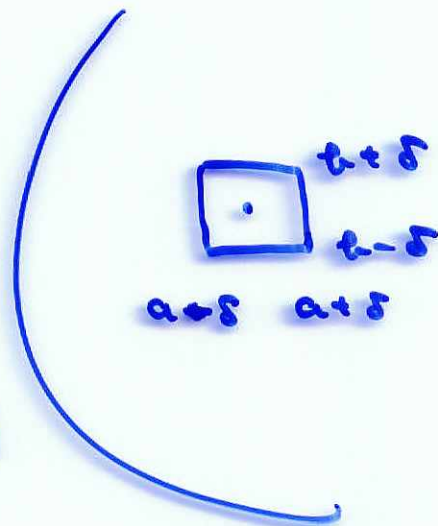
ある $\delta > 0$ 12 3 5 11 (ト)

$$[a-\delta, a+\delta] \times [b-\delta, b+\delta]$$

$a \leq t \leq b$ 11 (ト)

$$f(x, y) \geq f(a, b)$$

$$(x, y) \in [a-\delta, a+\delta] \times [b-\delta, b+\delta]$$

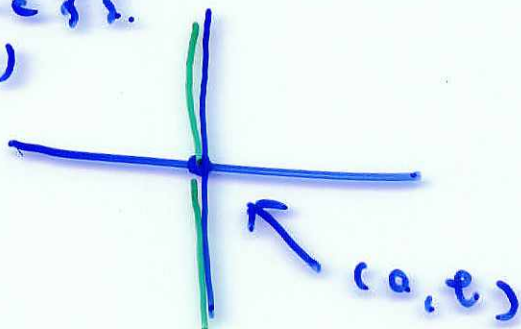


定理 $S = F(t)$ $t = t_0$ 2 極小値 (極大値)

$$\Rightarrow F'(t_0) = 0$$



$z = f(x, y)$ (a, b) 2 極小値 (ト)



$$\begin{cases} z = G(y) = f(a, y) \\ \text{12 } G = t \text{ 2 極小値 (ト)} \\ G'(b) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= F(x) \\ &= f(x, b) \\ \text{12 } x = a \text{ 2 極小値 (ト)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ F'(a) = 0$$

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

定理

$U: \text{開}$

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

$$(a, b) \in U \text{ かつ } f \text{ が } (a, b) \text{ で } \text{局所的に最大または最小} \text{ ならば}$$

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

つまり (a, b) は f の停留点と呼ばれる。

134 8.11 269 page.

$$z = x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2 - 6x - 8y.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = 2x + 4y \cdot 1 + 0 - 6 - 0 \\ = 2x + 4y - 6 = 0 \\ z_y = 0 + 4x \cdot 1 + 4y + 0 - 8 \\ = 4x + 4y - 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 3 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$(x, y) = (1, 1)$ が停留点

↓
 $(1, 1)$ は極小点か、鞍点か、
最大点か、最小点か、
それを知る。

CT 269P.

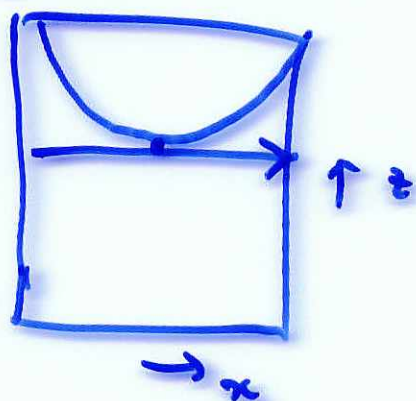
例 8.1 $z = x^2 - y^2$.

$$z_x = 2x = 0 \quad z_y = -2y = 0$$

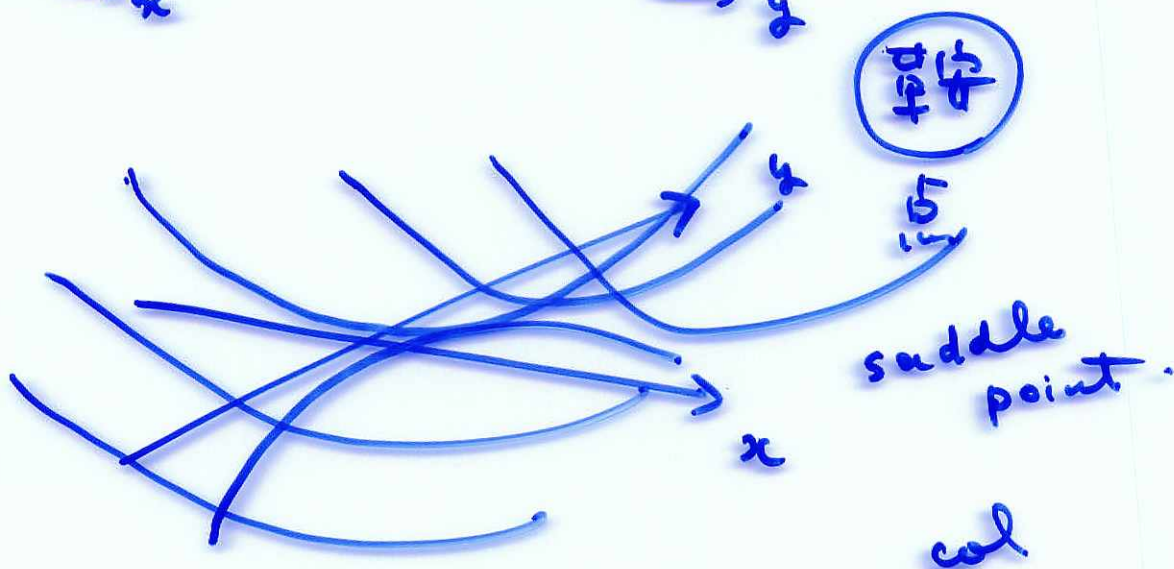
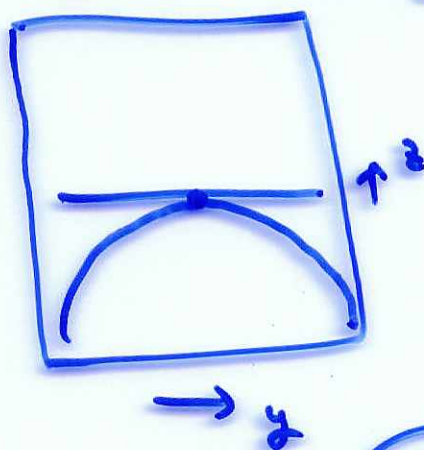
$\leadsto (0, 0)$ 唯一驻点

$(0, 0)$ 不是极大也不是极小. 是鞍点.

$y = 0 \quad z = x^2$



$x = 0 \quad z = -y^2$



134 8.12

$$z = x^3 - xy - y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 3x^2 - y \cdot 1 - 0 \\ \quad = 3x^2 - y = 0 \\ z_y = 0 - x \cdot 1 - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 = y \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x + 2y = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x = -2y \text{ ② ① 代入 } 12y^2 = y.$$

$$y = 0, \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{12}, -\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ x = 0, -\frac{1}{6}$$

2点 鞍点 4点.

134 8.13 + 8.9

$$s = F(t)$$

$$F'(t_0) = 0, F''(t_0) > 0 \Rightarrow F(t) \text{ は}$$

$t = t_0$ 处
極小.
(*)