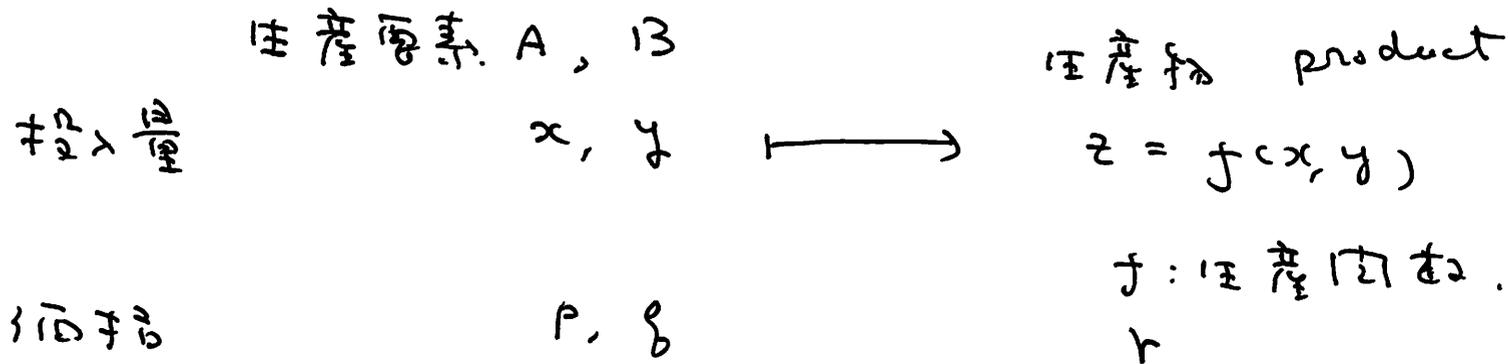


## 2 階級の偏微分 + 積分.

この系は経済学でよく理解可能な  $T = \mathcal{R}$ .

① 生産理論.

toy model  
teeny model.



利潤 profit

$$\pi(x, y) = r f(x, y) - px - qy.$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \pi = 0$  あり.

解.  $x(p, q, r), y(p, q, r)$

$p, q, r \geq 0$  あり.

(31)

$$f(x, y) = A x^\alpha y^\beta$$

コブ"ド"ウ"ラ"ス"型.

① 消費者理論 consumer theory.

Goods.

	A	B.
消費量	$x$	$y$
価格	$p$	$q$ .

效用関数  $u(x, y)$   
utility function

(例)  $u(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$ .

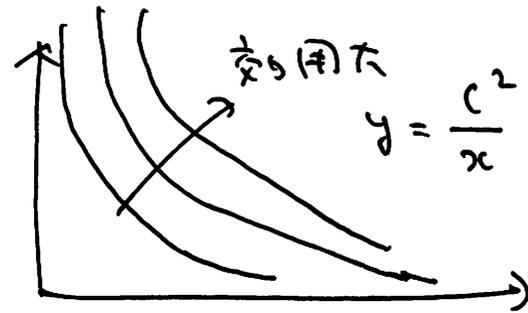
$\sqrt{xy} = c > 0 \quad xy = c^2 \quad y = \frac{c^2}{x}$

問題

$I = px + qy$

income

目的関数一定  $z = u(x, y)$   
最大化.



消費者理論

Lagrange 乗数法.

開集合.

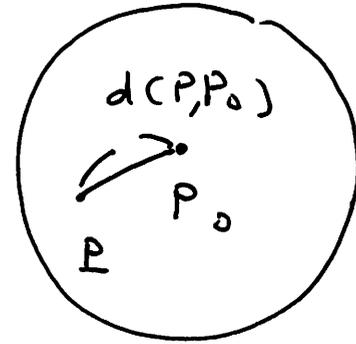
246p.

$\delta > 0, P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$

distance

$$B_\delta(P_0) = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}^2; d(P, P_0) < \delta \}$$

中心  $P_0$ , 半径  $\delta > 0$  の開円盤  
radius an open disc

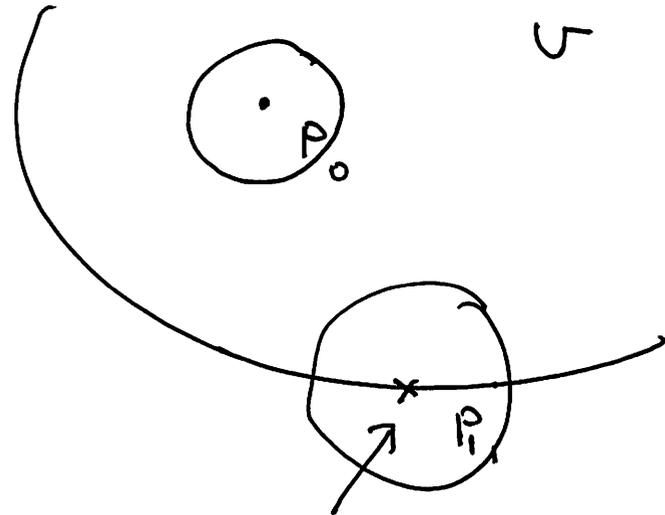


開集合.  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  の開集合.

$P_0 \in U$  任意にとると ある  $\delta > 0$  に対応して

$$B_\delta(P_0) \subset U$$

かゝる  $\delta$



はみ出る.  $P_1 \in U$  とすると

$U$  は開集合

ではない.

例)  $Z = \{ (x, y) ; y \geq 0 \}$  は開集合

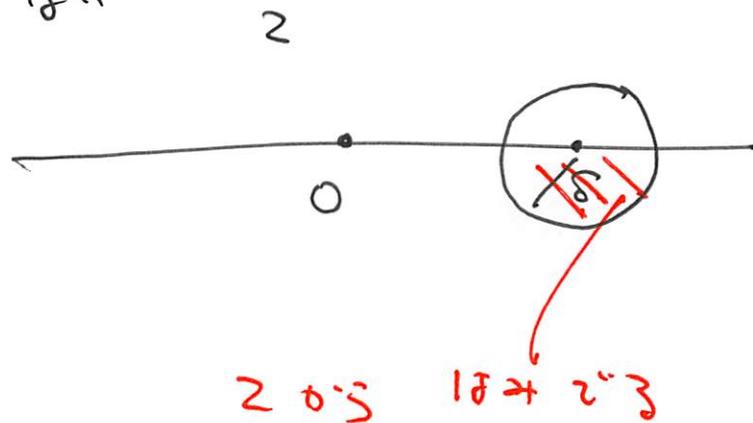
↑

任意の  $a, \delta > 0$  に対して

2.4.8 p

4.3.11 8.3.

$$B_\delta((x, 0)) \not\subset Z$$



1. 偏微分 264p.

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  開集合

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

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

$(a, c) \in U$   
 $U$  は 開  
 $\exists \delta > 0$   
 $B_\delta((a, c)) \subset U$

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

$$\mathbb{R}_{++}^2 = \{ (x, y) ; x, y > 0 \}$$

$F$  は  $a - \delta < x < a + \delta$

$$a - \delta < x < a + \delta$$

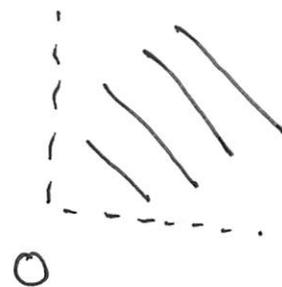
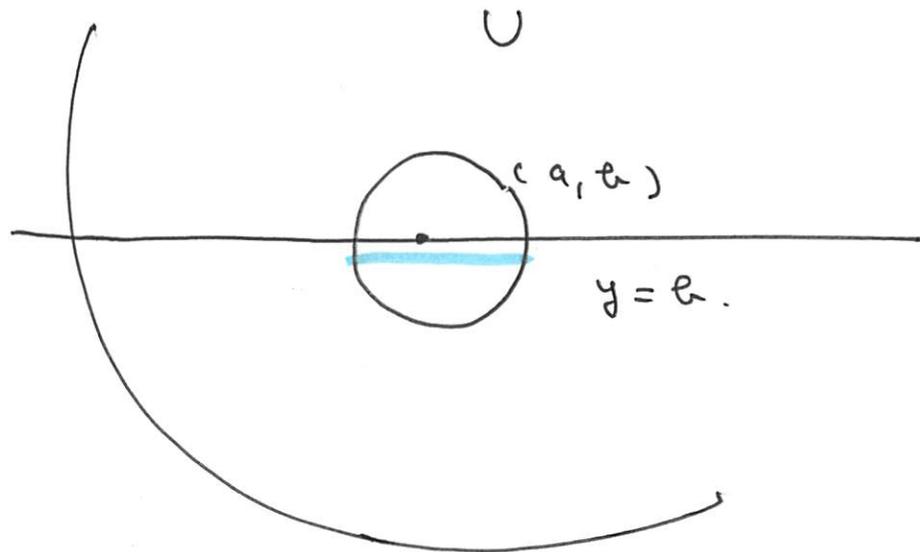
2. 定義:  $f$  は  $U$  上

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

↑

存在する

$f$  が  $x$  に関して偏微分可能ならば、  
 $(a, c)$  は  $x$  に関して



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

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

1311 8.10

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

$$(a, b) = x', 2 \neq z$$

$$F(x) = x^3 + 2b^2x + b^3$$

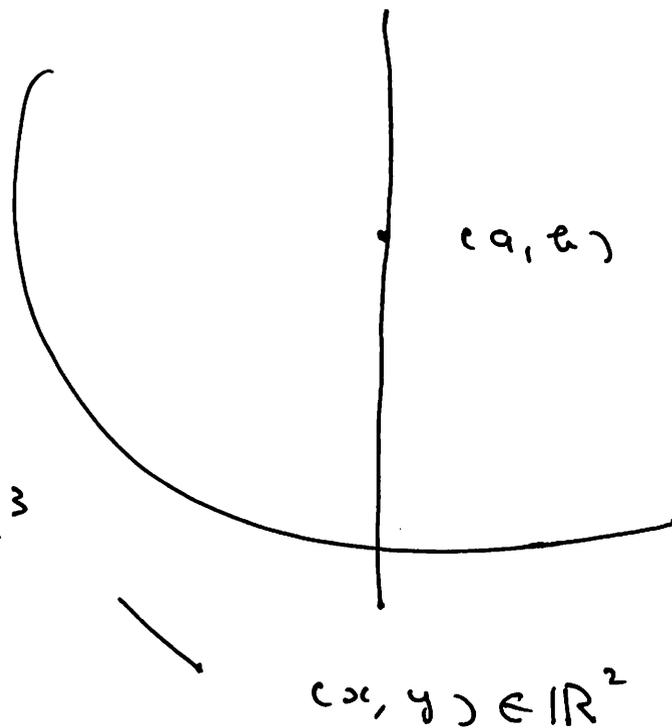
$$F'(x) = 3x^2 + 2b^2$$

$$\leadsto \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = 3a^2 + 2b^2$$

$$G(y) = a^3 + 2ay^2 + y^3$$

$$G'(y) = 0 + 4ay + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = 4ab + 3b^2$$



प्रश्न 8.8 (1)

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + 2x^2y + 5y^4.$$

$x$  के लिए अवकलन.

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

$y$  के लिए अवकलन.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 0 + 2x^2 \cdot 1 + 20y^3 \\ &= 2x^2 + 20y^3.\end{aligned}$$

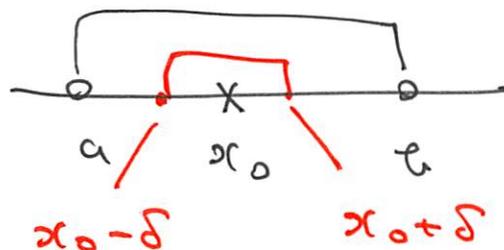
相対大. 相対小.

練習.

$F: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . 各点で極値が可能.

$x_0 \in (a, b)$  2° 相対小. (K)

$\Rightarrow F'(x_0) = 0$



$\exists \delta > 0$  such that  $x_0 \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset (a, b)$  and  $F(x_0) \leq F(x)$  for all  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ .

$\exists \delta > 0$  1 =  $\exists \delta > 0$

$F(x_0) \leq F(x)$  for  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$

$$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{開} \quad f: U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$f$  が  $(a, b)$  で極値を取る。とは

ある  $\delta > 0$  により

$$K_\delta = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} a-\delta < x < a+\delta \\ b-\delta < y < b+\delta \end{array} \right\} \cap U$$

$f$  は  $\frac{a}{\delta}$  極値を取る。

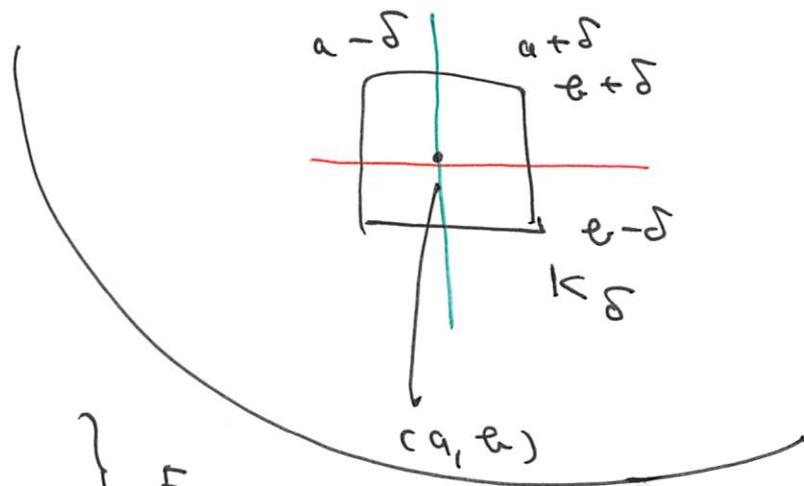
$$f(x, y) \leq f(a, b) \quad ((x, y) \in K_\delta)$$

$\geq$

$$\rightsquigarrow F(x) \leq F(a) \quad (a-\delta < x < a+\delta)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow F \text{ は } x=a \text{ で極値を取る}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow F'(a) = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = 0$$



定理

$f$  が  $(a, b)$  で極値 (d.f.)

$(a, b)$  が  $(\frac{1}{2} c, \frac{1}{2} d)$  のとき

定理 8.10.

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

例 8.11

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

$$\begin{aligned} z_x &= 2x + 4y \cdot 1 + 0 - 6 = 0 \\ &= 2x + 4y - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_y &= 0 + 4x \cdot 1 + 4y - 0 - 8 = 0 \\ &= 4x + 4y - 8 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ z_y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y = 6 \\ 4x + 4y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-2) = -8$$

$$x = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$(x, y)$  が極値点・極値点



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

実は  $(1, 1)$  が極値点でも極値点でもない。

03 x-1c.

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

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ a e } \exists.$$

$$x = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & b \\ \beta & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha \\ c & \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

I (1)  $z = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2y + 4x$ .  $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{\nabla} z$  の停留点を求めよ

(2)  $z = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{\nabla} z$   $z_x, z_y$  を計算せよ

II (1)  $\left( \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) = ?$

(2)  $\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ?$