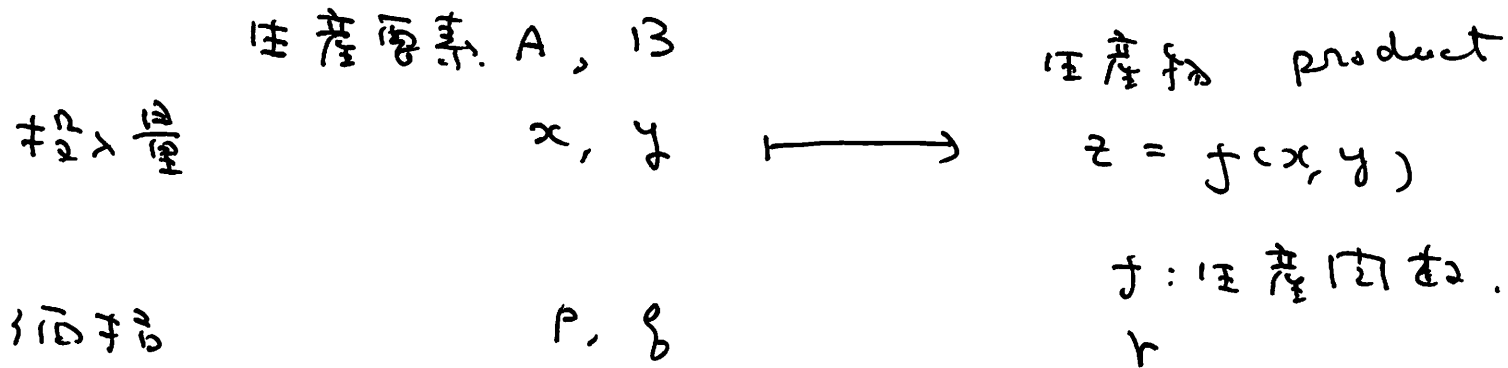


2 階級の偏微分 + 積分.

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

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

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

解.

$$x(p, \delta, r), y(p, \delta, r)$$

$p, \delta, r \geq 0$ あり.

(31)

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

コブ"ド"ウ"ラ"ス Ⅱ.

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) $u(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$.

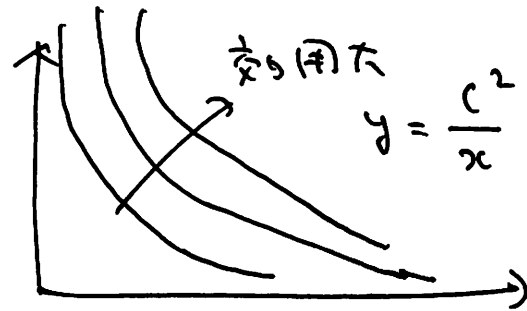
$$\sqrt{xy} = c > 0 \quad xy = c^2 \quad y = \frac{c^2}{x}$$

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.

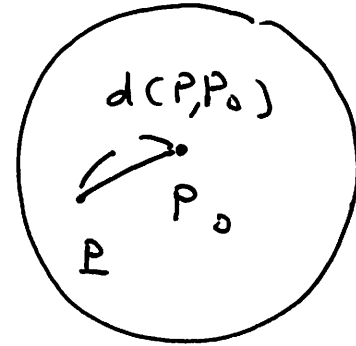
246p.

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

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

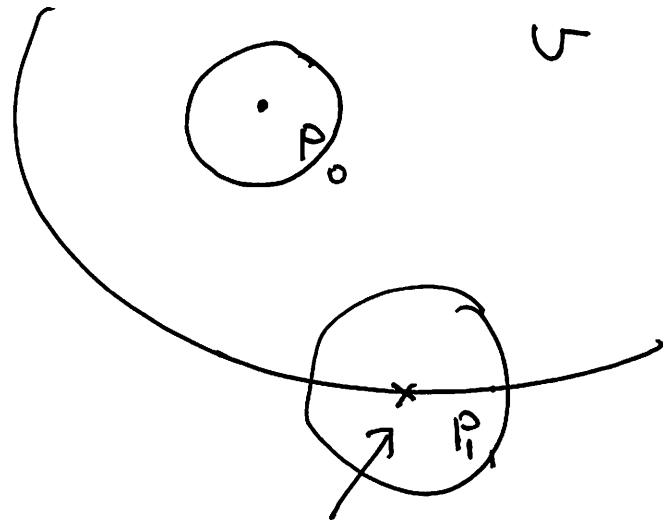


開集合. $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ の開集合.

$P_0 \in U$ 任意にとると ある $\delta > 0$ により

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

かゝる



はみ出る. $P_1 \in U$ とすると

U は開集合

ではない.

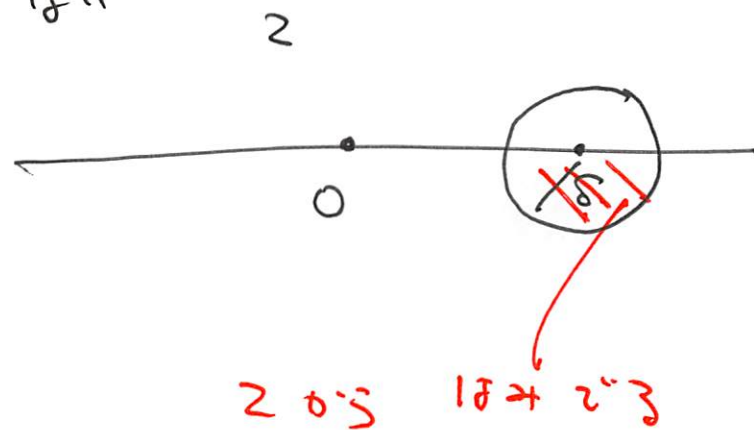
例) $Z = \{ (x, y) ; y \geq 0 \}$ (右半平面)

↑

任意 $a, \delta > 0$ に対し

2.4.8 p
4.3.11 8.3.

$$B_{\delta}(c, 0) \not\subset Z$$



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 での偏微分

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

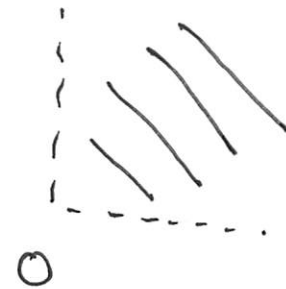
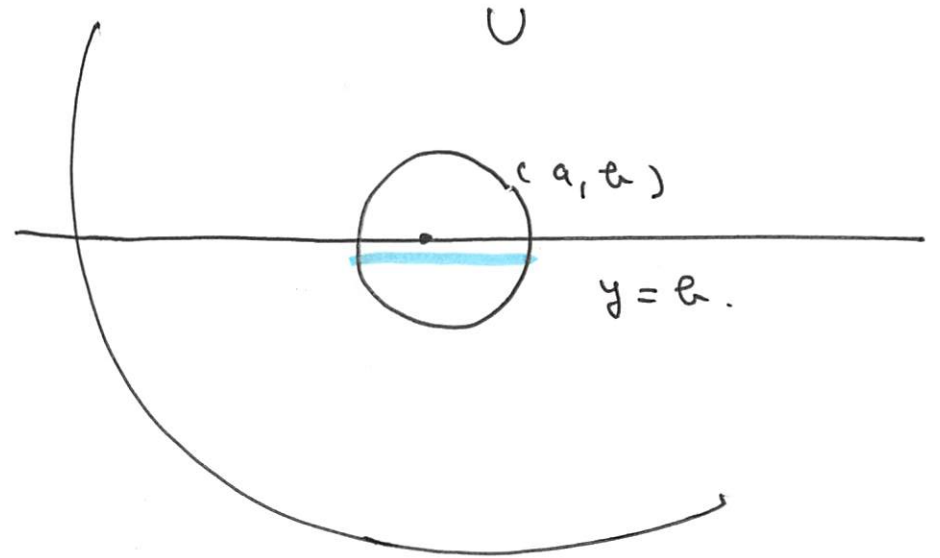
2. 定義: f は U 上

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

↑

存在する

f が (a, c) での偏微分係数 $F'(a)$ を持つ。
 (a, c) は U 内の点



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

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

1311 8.10

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

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

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

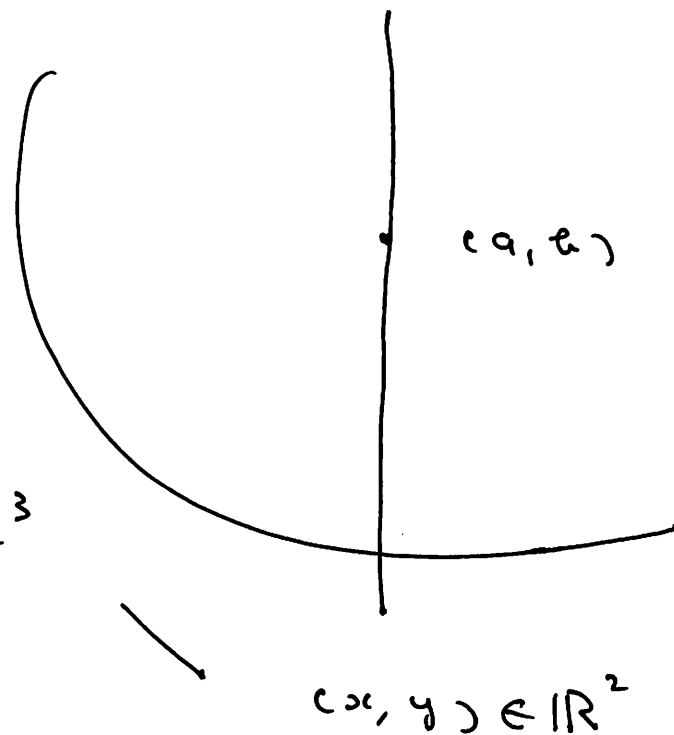
$$F'(x) = 3x^2 + 2b^2$$

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

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

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

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



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.

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

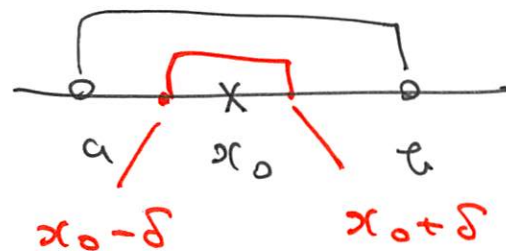
相対大. 相対小.

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)

$$\Rightarrow F'(x_0) = 0$$



$\exists \delta > 0$ 1° $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ (K)

$\exists \delta > 0$ 1° $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$

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

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

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

f が (a, b) 附近極大. ϵ は

ある $\delta > 0$ として

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

f は K_δ 上

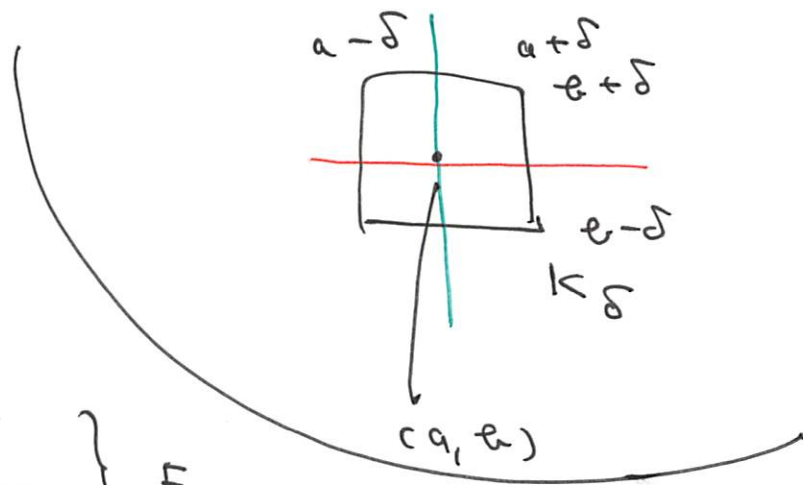
$$f(x, y) \leq f(a, b) \quad ((x, y) \in K_\delta)$$

\Rightarrow

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

$$\rightsquigarrow F \text{ は } x=a \text{ 附近極大}$$

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



定理 f が (a, b) で極値 (d.f.)

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



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

したがって $(1, 1)$ が極値 (d.f.) のとき

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 極値を求めよ

(2) $z = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ \Rightarrow 極値を求めよ

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

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