

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

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 2x + y - 4 = 0 \\ z_y = x - 2y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-10}{-5} = 2, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{-5} = 0$$



$$z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

∴ $(2, 0)$ ist der einzige stationäre Punkt (P) $(x, y) = (2, 0)$

Hesse Kriterium.

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = 1$$

$$H(z) = \begin{pmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_{yx} = 1, \quad z_{yy} = -2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|H(z)| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 < 0$$

∴ $(2, 0)$ ist ein lokales Maximum.

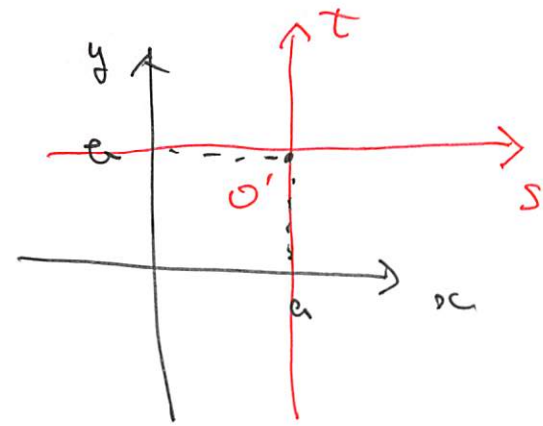
$$z = x^2 + xy - y^2 - 4x - 2y$$

$$= (x-a)^2 + (x-a)(y-e) - (y-e)^2 + f'$$

$$= s^2 + st - t^2 + f'$$

座標変換

$$\begin{cases} s = x - a \\ t = y - e \end{cases}$$



$$\{(t-a)^n\}' = n(t-a)^{n-1}$$

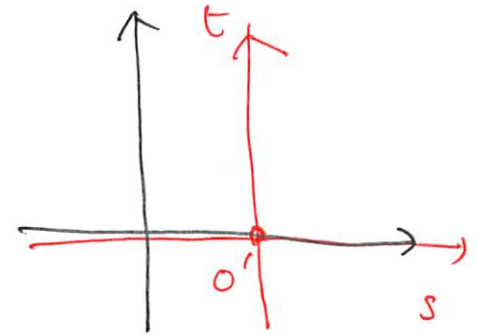
→ “=” の両辺を x, y について微分

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - 4 = 2(x-a) + (y-e) \\ x - 2y - 2 = (x-a) - 2(y-e) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + e = 4 \\ a - 2e = 2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow a = 2, e = 0$$

f' を求める: $x = a = 2, y = e = 0$ として

$$-4 = f'$$



$$z = s^2 + st - t^2 - 4 \quad \{s, t\}$$

cross-term

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ と $\sqrt{2}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} y^2 - 4$$

↑
web 12 83.

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 開 $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $P_0(a, b) \in U$

$$f_x(P_0) = f_y(P_0) = 0$$

① $f_{xx}(P_0) > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx}(P_0) & f_{xy}(P_0) \\ f_{yx}(P_0) & f_{yy}(P_0) \end{vmatrix} > 0$

$\Rightarrow P_0$ 是 f 的極小点, (下)

② $\begin{vmatrix} & \\ & \end{vmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow f$ 在 P_0 是極大点或極小点均不成立.

f 是 C^2 函数也.

① U 的任意点 $x, y, f_{xx}, f_{xy}, f_{yx}, f_{yy}$ 均存在

② $U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是 f , 连续.

定理

$$f: U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$P_0 \in U$$

$$1) f_{xx}(P) > 0 \quad (P \in U)$$

$$2) \det(H(f))(P)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx}(P) & f_{xy}(P) \\ f_{yx}(P) & f_{yy}(P) \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

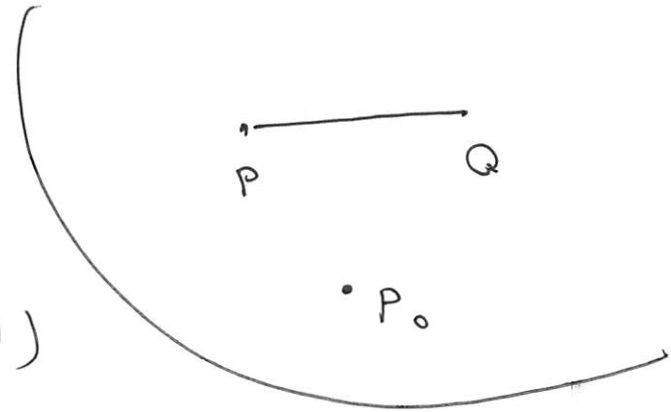
$(P \in U)$

$$3) f_x(P_0) = f_y(P_0) = 0$$

$$\implies f(P) > f(P_0) \quad (P \in U, P_0 \neq P)$$

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 開, 凸 \curvearrowright

$$\boxed{P, Q \in U \implies \overline{PQ} \subset U}$$



生産関数の応用. $p, q, r > 0$

$f(x, y)$ は生産関数. ($x, y > 0$)

生産要素 (production elements)

A B

投入量

x y

価格

p q

f は凹関数の前提.

product

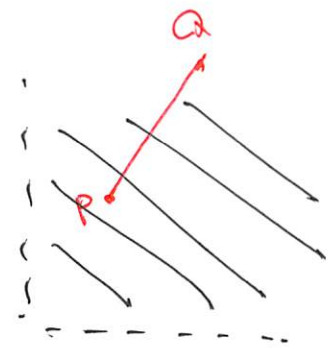
生産物

C

$f(x, y)$

r

利益



$$f_{xx}(P) < 0, (H(f))(CP) > 0 \quad (P \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2)$$

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

$$\pi(x, y) = r f(x, y) - p x - q y.$$

第1次導関数

Cobb Douglas
 $C x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ $\square \square \square$. $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$.

(17)

$$\pi_x(x_0, y_0) = \pi_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2$$



$$\begin{cases} \pi_x = r f_{x_1} - p = 0 \\ \pi_y = r f_{y_1} - q = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{x_1}(x_0, y_0) &= \frac{p}{r} \\ f_{y_1}(x_0, y_0) &= \frac{q}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_{x_1 x_1} = r f_{x_1 x_1} < 0, \quad \pi_{x_1 y_1} = r f_{x_1 y_1}, \quad \pi_{y_1 x_1} = r f_{y_1 x_1}$$

$$\pi_{y_1 y_1} = r f_{y_1 y_1}$$

$$|H(\pi)| = \begin{vmatrix} r f_{x_1 x_1} & r f_{x_1 y_1} \\ r f_{y_1 x_1} & r f_{y_1 y_1} \end{vmatrix} = r^2 |H(f)| > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \pi(x_0, y_0) > \pi(x, y) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} (x_0, y_0) \neq (x, y) \\ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2 \end{array} \right)$$

(31)

$$f(x, y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

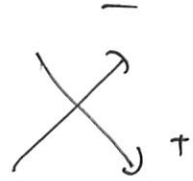
$$f_x = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad f_y = \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f_{xx} = -\frac{2}{9} x^{-\frac{5}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} < 0$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{9} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad f_{yy} = -\frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

"
 f_{yx}

$$(H(f)) = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} x^{-\frac{5}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{9} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{9} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} & -\frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{-\frac{5}{3}} \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= \left(\frac{4}{9^2} - \frac{1}{9^2} \right) x^{-\frac{4}{3}} y^{-\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{27} x^{-\frac{4}{3}} y^{-\frac{4}{3}} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{p}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{q}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3p}{r} \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3q}{r} \quad \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

log Σ $\{ \dot{\lambda} \} \geq 2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{1}^2 \times \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{9p^2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{3q}{r} = \frac{27p^2q}{r^3}$$

$$x = \frac{r^3}{27p^2q}, \quad y = \frac{r^3}{27pq^2}$$

$x(p, q, r), y(p, q, r) \leftarrow$ 非負實數
 (非負實數)

最大値の定理 \Rightarrow 連続値の定理

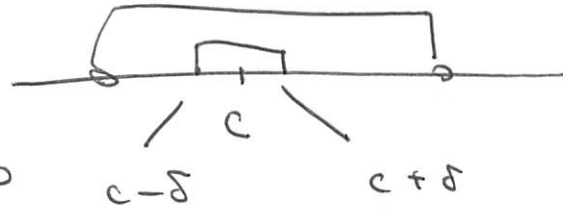
定理

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

f は $t=c$ で連続, $f(c) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ に対して

$$f(t) > 0 \quad (c-\delta < t < c+\delta)$$



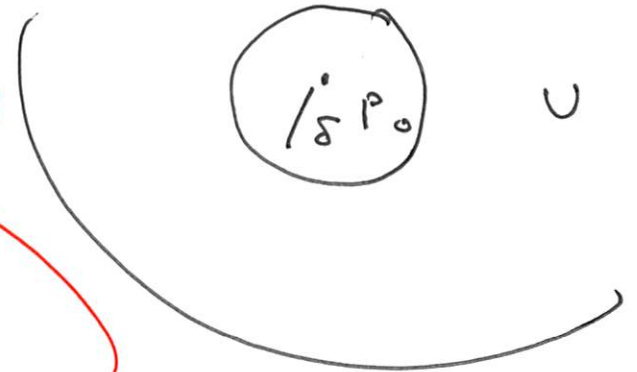
定理

$$U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 開} \quad g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$P_0 \in U$, $g(P_0) > 0$, g は P_0 で連続

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ に対して

$$g(P) > 0 \quad (P \in B_\delta(P_0))$$



$$(P_\ell \rightarrow P_0 (\ell \rightarrow +\infty) \Rightarrow g(P_\ell) \rightarrow g(P_0))$$

極小 a 定理 3 等 c. $f_{xx}(P_0) = f_{yy}(P_0) = 0$, $f: \mathbb{C}^2$ 系及

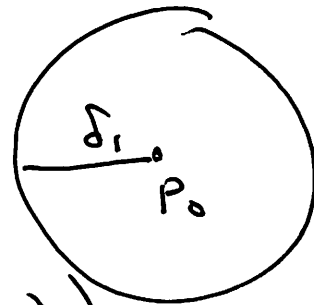
① $f_{xx}: P_0$ 2-連続

$\exists \delta_1 > 0$



$f_{xx}(P) > 0$

$(P \in B_{\delta_1}(P_0))$



②

$|H(f)(P)| = f_{xx}(P) f_{yy}(P) - f_{xy}(P)^2$

P_0 2-連続

連続 ≠ 連続 → 連続

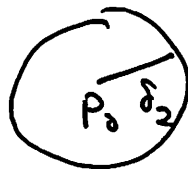
x
↓

連続

$|H(f)(P_0)| > 0$

→ $\exists \delta_2 > 0$

$|H(f)(P)| > 0 \quad (P \in B_{\delta_2}(P_0))$

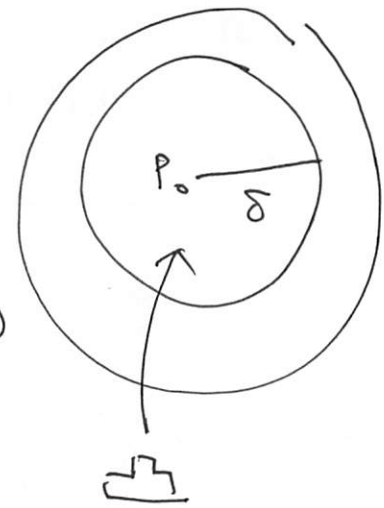


$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2) \leq \delta_1, \delta_2 \quad \varepsilon' < \varepsilon$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, \quad |H(f)(P)| > 0$$

$$f_x(P_0) = f_y(P_0) = 0$$

$$(P \in B_\delta(P_0))$$



→
局所最小の定理

$$f(P) > f(P_0) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} P \neq P_0 \\ P \in B_\delta(P_0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$$

α 停留点 2 求 α 2 和 3 大. 和 3 1. 3 判定.