

(1)

$$u(x, y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (x, y > 0)$$

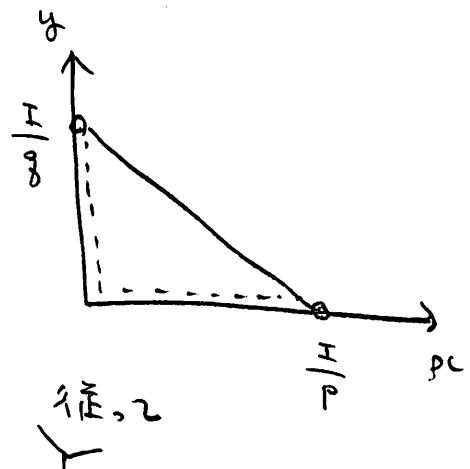
证 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 且 $x, y > 0$

$$g(x, y) = I - px - gy = 0$$

$$\text{a. } I^2 - \frac{I^2}{g^2} + g^2 = \Sigma \frac{g^2}{x^2}$$

$$\nabla(g) = \begin{pmatrix} -p \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\nabla(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$



$$\text{b. } \text{a. } g(x, y) = 0 \text{ は } I^2 - \frac{I^2}{g^2} + g^2 = \Sigma \frac{g^2}{x^2} \text{ すなはち } (x, y) \text{ は } I^2 - \frac{I^2}{g^2} = 0$$

下記式より $I^2 - \frac{I^2}{g^2} = 0$ は $I^2 = g^2$ すなはち $I = \pm g$ である。

等式を満たす (x, y) は $g(x, y) = 0$ の下記の条件を満たす。

$$I^2 - \frac{I^2}{g^2} = 0 \Rightarrow I^2 = g^2 \Rightarrow (x, y) \text{ は } I^2 = g^2 \text{ を満たす}$$

↓

$$\text{等式を満たす } g(x, y) = 0 \text{ の下記の条件を満たす。} \quad (x, y) \text{ は } I^2 = g^2 \text{ を満たす}$$

↓

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla(u)(x, y) + \lambda \nabla(g)(x, y) = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} + \lambda(-p) = 0 \quad (\text{i}) \\ \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \lambda(-g) = 0 \quad (\text{ii}) \\ I - px - gy = 0 \quad (\text{iii}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\text{i}) \times x, (\text{ii}) \times y \text{ と } (\text{iii})$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3 \lambda p x = \frac{3}{p} \lambda g y$$

(2)

$$(1) \text{ if } \lambda = 0 \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ y^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases} = 0 \in T_0 \text{ then, } = \text{t.c.}$$

$\nabla f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0$ かつ, 2

$$px + gy = \frac{1}{2}g$$

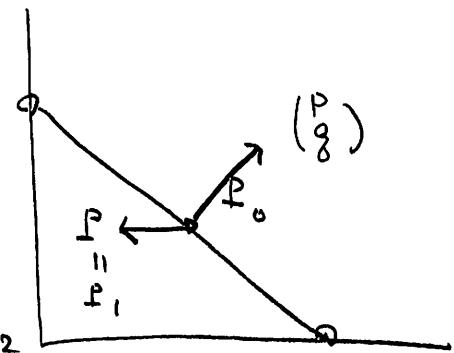
$$px + gy \in \Sigma \quad p, g \in \mathbb{R}, \quad p, g \neq 0 \quad \text{かつ, 2}$$

$$x = \frac{I}{3p}, \quad y = \frac{2I}{3g}$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(P_0(\frac{I}{3p}, \frac{2I}{3g})) \in \text{t.c. } P_0 \text{ は } \lambda \text{ の不等式条件を満たす} \quad \underline{\text{ただし, } I \neq 0}$$

$$\lambda'' \bar{\lambda} = -\sum \bar{\lambda}_i \cdot g(\bar{\lambda}) > 0 \quad \underline{\text{ただし, }} \bar{\lambda} \neq 0$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{P}_0 \vec{P} \in \text{t.c.} \quad \vec{P}_t = \vec{P}_0 + t \vec{\alpha} \in \text{t.c.}$$



$$U(t) = u(P_t) \in \text{t.c.} \quad \text{Taylor展開の定理から} \\ t > 0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ と}$$

$$U(t) = U(0) + U'(0) \cdot t + U''(0) \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$\Sigma \equiv \frac{I}{3p}T = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \in \Sigma \} = \text{t.c. } P_0 \text{ を通る}$$

$$U(0) = u(P_0), \quad U'(0) = (\nabla u)(P_0, \vec{\alpha}) = (\lambda(\frac{P}{g}), \vec{\alpha})$$

$$(1) \text{ if } \lambda > 0 \text{ なら } (\lambda(\frac{P}{g}), \vec{\alpha}) < 0 \text{ かつ } U'(0) < 0$$

$$H(u) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} & \underbrace{\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}}_{\frac{P}{g}} \\ \frac{P}{g}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} & -\frac{2}{9}x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{4}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda' \text{ で } \det H(u) = 0, \quad u_{xx} \leq 0, \quad u_{yy} \leq 0 \quad \text{dis } \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$1 = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$(H(u)\vec{v}, \vec{v}) \leq 0$$

$$\text{したがって, } U''(0) = (H(u)(P_0), \vec{v}, \vec{v}) \leq 0$$

従つて, (2) が成り立つ。(非正定値の絶対値 + 分散 +)

$\Sigma \lambda \leq 2$ $U'(0) < 0$, $U''(0) \leq 0$ のとき

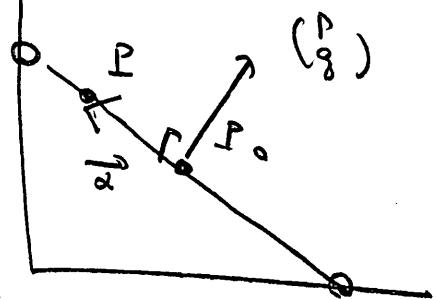
$$U(P_t) < U(P_0) \quad (t > 0)$$

証明: $\exists t = 1$ で $U(P_t) < U(P_0)$

$g(P) = 0$ かつ $P \neq P_0$ とする。 $U(t) = U(P_t)$ とする。

$$P \neq P_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$U(t) = U(0) + U'(0)t + U''(0)\frac{t^2}{2}$$

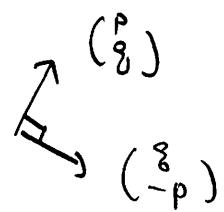


$\exists T = T_0 < 0$ で $t > T_0$ で $U(t) < U(0)$ が存在する。

$$U(0) = U(P_0), \quad U'(0) = (\nabla U(P_0), \vec{\alpha}) = \lambda((\vec{g}), \vec{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = s(\vec{g}) - \vec{\alpha}_0 + \vec{\beta} = \perp \text{ すなはち } \vec{\beta}$$

P_0 と直角な点 (x_0, y_0) を取る



$$U''(0) = -\frac{2}{9} x_0^{\frac{5}{3}} y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} s^2 g^2 - \frac{4}{9} x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} s^2 p g$$

$$-\frac{2}{9} x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} y_0^{-\frac{4}{3}} s^2 p^2$$

$$< 0$$

よって

$$U(t) < U(0)$$

$$\exists t = 1 \text{ で } U(t) < U(0)$$

$$U(1) < U(0) \Rightarrow U(P) < U(P_0)$$

よって証明。

\Rightarrow $\Sigma \lambda \leq 2$ のとき $U'(0) < 0$ のとき $U(P) < U(P_0)$

$$\text{22. 定理} \quad P_0\left(\frac{I}{3P}, \frac{2I}{3g}\right) \in \mathcal{F} \subset u(x, y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}}, I = \bar{P} \bar{g}$$

$$\begin{cases} C(P_0) \leq I \\ u(P) \leq I \Rightarrow u(P) \leq u(P_0) = \left(\frac{I}{3P}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{2I}{3g}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ = \frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3^{\frac{1}{3}}} P^{-\frac{1}{3}} g^{-\frac{2}{3}} I \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由上式得 } u = u(P_0) = \frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3^{\frac{1}{3}}} P^{-\frac{1}{3}} g^{-\frac{2}{3}} I \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{因此 } I = \frac{3}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{22. 定理的证明.}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) \geq \bar{u} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \\ C(x, y) = Px + gy \geq \frac{P}{2} \quad \text{即} \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{I}{3P} = \frac{1}{3P} \cdot \frac{3}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} = 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{g}{P}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{2I}{3g} = \frac{2}{3g} \cdot \frac{3}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} \left(\frac{P}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \bar{u}$$

$$\text{因此 } P_0(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{F} \quad \text{即证.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(P_0) &= Px_0 + gy_0 = 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} \\ &= \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} \\ &= 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} = \frac{3}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} P^{\frac{1}{3}} g^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{u} = I \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

(5)

証明する

$$u_x = \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} > 0 \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u_x & u_y \\ u_x & u_{xx} & u_{xy} \\ u_y & u_{yx} & u_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} & -\frac{1}{9}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}} & -\frac{1}{9}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{-1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot x^{-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{-1} = -\frac{2}{9} x^{-1} > 0$$

以上より証明終了。

$$P_0 \left(\frac{x}{3p}, \frac{2x}{3q} \right) \text{ は } x_1, x_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla(u(P_0)) \cdot \overrightarrow{P_0 P} \leq 0, \quad P \neq P_0. \quad (\#) \\ \Rightarrow u(P) < u(P_0) \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\nabla(u_2)(P_0) = \lambda \left(\frac{p}{q} \right) \text{ で } \lambda > 0 \text{ とする。}$$

$$\lambda \left(\frac{p}{q} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-a}{y-b} \right) \leq 0$$

の

$$\left(\frac{p}{q} \right) \left(\frac{x-a}{y-b} \right) \leq 0$$

$$px + qy \leq pa + qb = I$$

