

1. (i) $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{(x+y)} = y \times \left(1 - \frac{y}{x+y}\right) = x \left(1 - \frac{x}{x+y}\right)$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{(x+y)^2}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{(x+y)^2}$ ($X = \frac{y}{x+y}$, $Y = \frac{x}{x+y} \in \mathbb{R}$)
 $\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2X \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{-2y^2}{(x+y)^3}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1-X)^2 = -2(1-X) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^3} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2Y \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \frac{-2x^2}{(x+y)^3}$

(ii) $f = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \right)$
 $y = \sin^{-1} x \in \mathbb{R}$. $x = \sin y$ $\frac{dx}{dy} = \cos y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $\therefore X = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin^{-1} X}{dX} \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times y \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} - \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \right) = \frac{y(1-x^2+y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}\right)^2}}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x(1+x^2-y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}\right)^2}} = \frac{x(1+x^2-y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2) \sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (xy)^2}}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (xy)^2}} \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{2(1+y^2)}{1+x^2+y^2} \right) \right)'$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (xy)^2}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2+y^2} \right) \right)'$
 $= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (xy)^2}} \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{2(1+x^2)}{1+x^2+y^2} \right) \right)'$

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

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 3x^2 = 3x \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$

($\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 2 = 6 \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$)

$\therefore \mathbb{R}^2$ 全域で $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ かつ $(x,y) = (0,0), (-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

(i) $(x,y) = (0,0)$ において
 $D = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \times \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 2 \times 2 - 0 = 4 > 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2 > 0$ より 極小点である。

(ii) $(x,y) = (-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$ において
 $D = -2 \times 2 - 0 = -4 < 0$ したがって 鞍点である。(極値ではない)。

3.

$$x^2 + 4y^2 = 1 \quad \text{より} \quad y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (|x| \leq 1)$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = g(x) = x \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{①} \quad g_1(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad g_2(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \text{と置ける.}$$

$$g_1(-x) = -g_2(x) \quad \text{より} \quad \text{原点対称である.}$$

$$g_1(x) = g_2(x) \quad \text{は}$$

$g_1(x)$ について考える.

$$(g_1(x))' = 1 - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2} - x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \dots \text{①}$$

$$-1 < x < 1 \quad \text{で} \quad \sqrt{1-x^2} > 0.$$

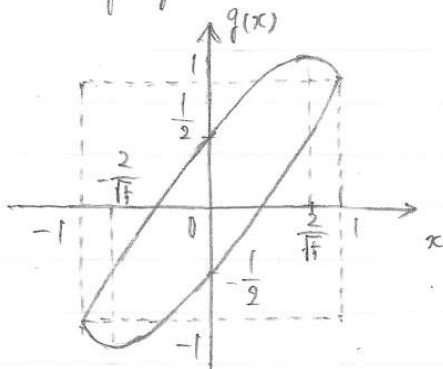
$$\text{特に} \quad x \leq 0 \quad \text{で} \quad 2\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \geq 0.$$

$x > 0$ のとき $2\sqrt{1-x^2}$ は単調減少関数、 $-x$ は単調減少関数より、 $2\sqrt{1-x^2} - x$ は単調減少関数.

$$2\sqrt{1-x^2} - x = 0 \quad \text{と仮定して} \quad (x \geq 0) \quad x = \frac{4}{5}$$

よって $y = g_1(x)$ の増減表は次のようになる.

よって $y = g(x)$ のグラフは下図.



| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|-----|------------|-----|----------------|-----|------------|
| x | -1 | ... | 0 | ... | $\frac{4}{5}$ | ... | 1 |
| $(g_1(x))'$ | | | \oplus | | 0 | | \ominus |
| $g_1(x)$ | -1 | | \nearrow | | $\frac{9}{10}$ | | \searrow |

$$\therefore \text{最大値は} \quad x = \frac{4}{5}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{10} \quad \text{の時} \quad \frac{9}{10}$$

$$(\because y = g_1(x) \text{ の最大値は} \quad y \geq 0)$$

$$\text{最小値は} \quad x = -\frac{2}{5}, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{21}{25}} = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{10}$$

4. $x = g_1(s, t) = s + t, \quad y = g_2(s, t) = s - t \quad \text{と置く.}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -1.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right) \quad \dots \text{①}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial s} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

$$\text{同様にして} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial s} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$$

2006 頁 (齊藤)

※ $\sinh z$ の事.

5. (1) 逆関数をもつ条件は.

① $y = f(x)$ が単調(強)増加可なり.

② $-\infty < x < \infty$ (x の定義域)

と成り立つ事がある.

② は満たされておるから. ① を考える.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \\ \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{e^x \cdot e^{-x}} = 1 > 0.$$

より $y = f(x)$ は単調増加である. ... ①

また,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) &= \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①②より ①が満たされ, ②も満たされる. $f(x)$ は \mathbb{R} の定義域に対する逆関数 $f^{-1}(x)$ がある. //



(2) $y = f^{-1}(x)$ とすると, $x = f(y)$ である.

単に微分していても求まる事はできない.

そこで,

$$x = f(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (e^y)^2 - 1 \}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^y)^2 - 2x - 1 = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^y - x)^2 = x^2 + 1 \quad (> 0)$$

$$\therefore e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad (e^y > 0 \text{ より } e^y = x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \text{ は不適}).$$

$$\therefore y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}).$$

求める値は $\frac{dy}{dx}$ である.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df^{-1}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right) = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} //$$

$\cosh z$ の時は
2解存在。 $\rightarrow \cosh^{-1} z = \pm \dots$
1つあり.

ちなみに: $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$, $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$, $\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$ (cf) $\coth x = \frac{1}{\tanh x}$, $\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}$

加法定理や微分公式が三角関数と一致したり似ていたりします.

$$\sinh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\cosh^{-1} x = \pm \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} (\log(x+1) - \log(x-1)) \quad (\text{らしい...})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$\sinh x$, $\cosh x$ の Taylor 展開は.

演習問題と聞かれました. PLUS