

前回 2変数の微分

$f(x, y)$ について (偏微分)

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (y \text{ を定数とみなして } x \text{ で微分})$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x \text{ を定数とみなして } y \text{ で微分})$

例 $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3$

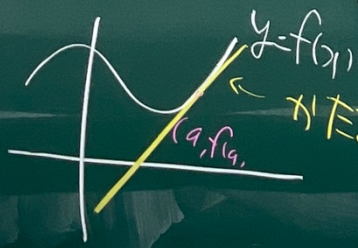
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^3$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 y^2$

例2 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dx} \{(1-x^2-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$

$y=f(x)$ について $f'(a) = (\text{点}(a, f(a)) \text{ の接線の}$



かたまり = $f'(a)$

(微分 = 接線の傾き)

定理 $f(x,y) : C^1$ 級関数

$z = f(x,y)$ の点 $(a,b,f(a,b))$ での接平面は

$$z - f(a,b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)$$

で与えられる

例

点 (a,b) で接する平面

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

よって

例 $f(x,y) = -(x^2 + y^2)$

点 $(0,0,0)$ での接平面の式

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = -2x \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = -2y \Big|_{y=0} = 0$$

よって接平面は $z=0$ で与えられる

5.2 連鎖則 (チェインルール)

定理 $f(x, y)$ 2変数関数

$x(t), y(t)$ を t の関数とする

$$z(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) \quad (t \text{ の関数})$$

$$\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = \frac{df}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{df}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

例 $f(x, y) = 2x^3y$, $x(t) = \cos t$, $y(t) = \sin t$

$$z(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) = 2(\cos t)^3 \sin t$$

直接に微分すると

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 6(\cos t)^2(-\sin t)\sin t + 2(\cos t)^4$$

$$= -6(\cos t)^2(\sin t)^2 + 2(\cos t)^4$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 6x^2y, \quad \frac{df}{dy} = 2x^3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (\cos t)' = -\sin t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$$

$$\text{よ} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= 6x(t)^2 y(t) \cdot (-\sin t)$$

$$+ 2x(t)^3 (\cos t)$$

$$= \frac{dz(t)}{dt} //$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos t \\ y(t) &= \sin t \end{aligned} \quad 6(\cos t)^2 \sin t (-\sin t) + 2(\cos t)^3 (\cos t)$$

(例五) (連鎖則)

$$\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(t+h) - z(t)}{h} \quad \text{微分法の定義}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x(t+h), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t))}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(x(t+h), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t+h)))$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h} (f(x(t), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t)))$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x(t+h), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t+h))}{x(t+h) - x(t)} \right] \times \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h} \quad \text{よ、}$$

$$+ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x(t), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t))}{y(t+h) - y(t)} \right] \times \frac{y(t+h) - y(t)}{h} \quad \text{よ、}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \quad \text{か、 (偏微分がのとき)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x(t+h), y(t+h)) - f(x(t), y(t+h))}{x(t+h) - x(t)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$(x(t+h) - x(t)) \rightarrow 0$

よ、よ、よ、

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \quad //$$

$$\text{つまり } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

さっきのは1変数版の連鎖律
 → 2変数版にした場合はどうなるか?

定義

$x(u, v)$, $y(u, v)$ を u, v に関する領域 D 上の
2変数関数とする

$$\Phi: D \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (D = [a, b] \times [c, d])$$
$$(u, v) \longmapsto (x(u, v), y(u, v))$$

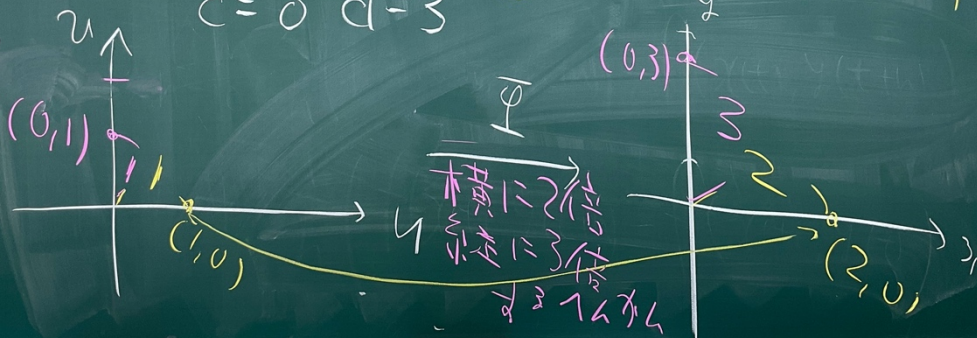
を変数変換という

例 $\Phi(u, v) = (au + bv, cu + dv)$

$x(u, v) = au + bv$ | 1次変換という
 $y(u, v) = cu + dv$

例えば $a=2, b=0$
 $c=0, d=3$

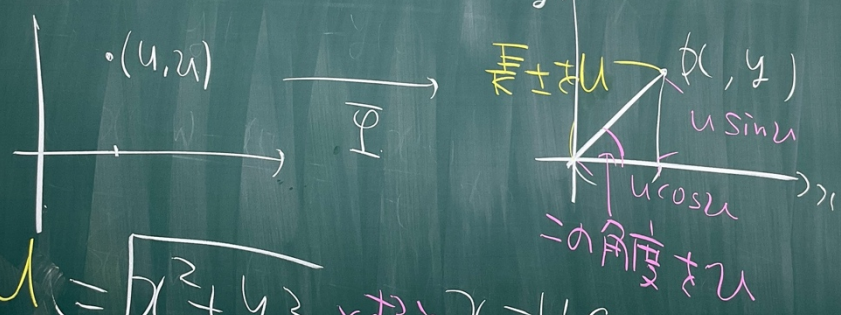
$\Phi(u, v) = (2u, 3v)$



例12 $\Phi(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v)$

$x(u, v) = u \cos v$
 $y(u, v) = u \sin v$

極座標変換



$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$
 $x = u \cos v$
 $y = u \sin v$

定理 (2変数関数の連鎖則)

$\Phi: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ を変数変換とする
 $(u, v) \mapsto (x(u, v), y(u, v))$

$f(x, y)$ を x, y に関する2変数関数とする

$g(u, v) = f(\Phi(u, v)) = f(x(u, v), y(u, v))$

となる u, v に関する2変数関数となる

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

後期でヤコビ行列を用いると

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

(ヤコビ)

(ヤコビ行列)

(A11) $f(x, y) = 2x^3 y$

$$\Phi(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v)$$

$$g = f(\Phi(u, v)) = 2(u \cos v)^3 (u \sin v) \\ = 2u^4 (\cos v)^3 (\sin v)$$

∴ ヤコビ行列

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = 8u^3 (\cos v)^3 (\sin v)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = -6u^4 (\cos v)^2 (\sin v)^2 + 2u^4 (\cos v)^4$$

連鎖律をつかうと ($x = u \cos u, y = u \sin u$)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2 y, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \cos u, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = -u \sin u$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^3, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \sin u, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = u \cos u$$

$$\text{よって } \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right]$$

$$= 6x(u,v)^2 y(u,v) \cos u + 2x(u,v)^3 \sin u$$

$$= 6u^3 (\cos u)^3 \sin u + 2u^3 (\cos u)^3 \sin u$$

$$= 8u^3 (\cos u)^3 \sin u = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right]$$

$$\text{よって } \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right]$$

$$= 6x(u,v)^2 y(u,v) (-u \sin u)$$

$$+ 2x(u,v)^3 (u \cos u)$$

$$= -6u^4 (\cos u)^2 (\sin u)^2 + 2u^4 (\cos u)^4 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$$

例 $f(x, y)$ x, y の 2 変数関数として

$$\Phi(u, v) = (u \cos u, u \sin u) \text{ とする.}$$

$$g(u, v) = f(\Phi(u, v)) = f(u \cos u, u \sin u) \text{ とするとき}$$

$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u}$ $\frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$ を $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ で表わせ.

解 連鎖律より

2 変数の連鎖律の証明は変数とほぼ同じ.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \text{ である}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

よって $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$ $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ のものがわかればよく

$$x = u \cos u \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \cos u, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \sin u \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = u \sin u$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin u$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (-u \sin u) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} u \cos u //$$