

定理 2.6 (Leibniz の定理)

$$(fg)^{(n)} = f^{(n)}g + {}_nC_1 f^{(n-1)}g' + {}_nC_2 f^{(n-2)}g'' + \dots + {}_nC_r f^{(n-r)}g^{(r)} + \dots + fg^{(n)}$$

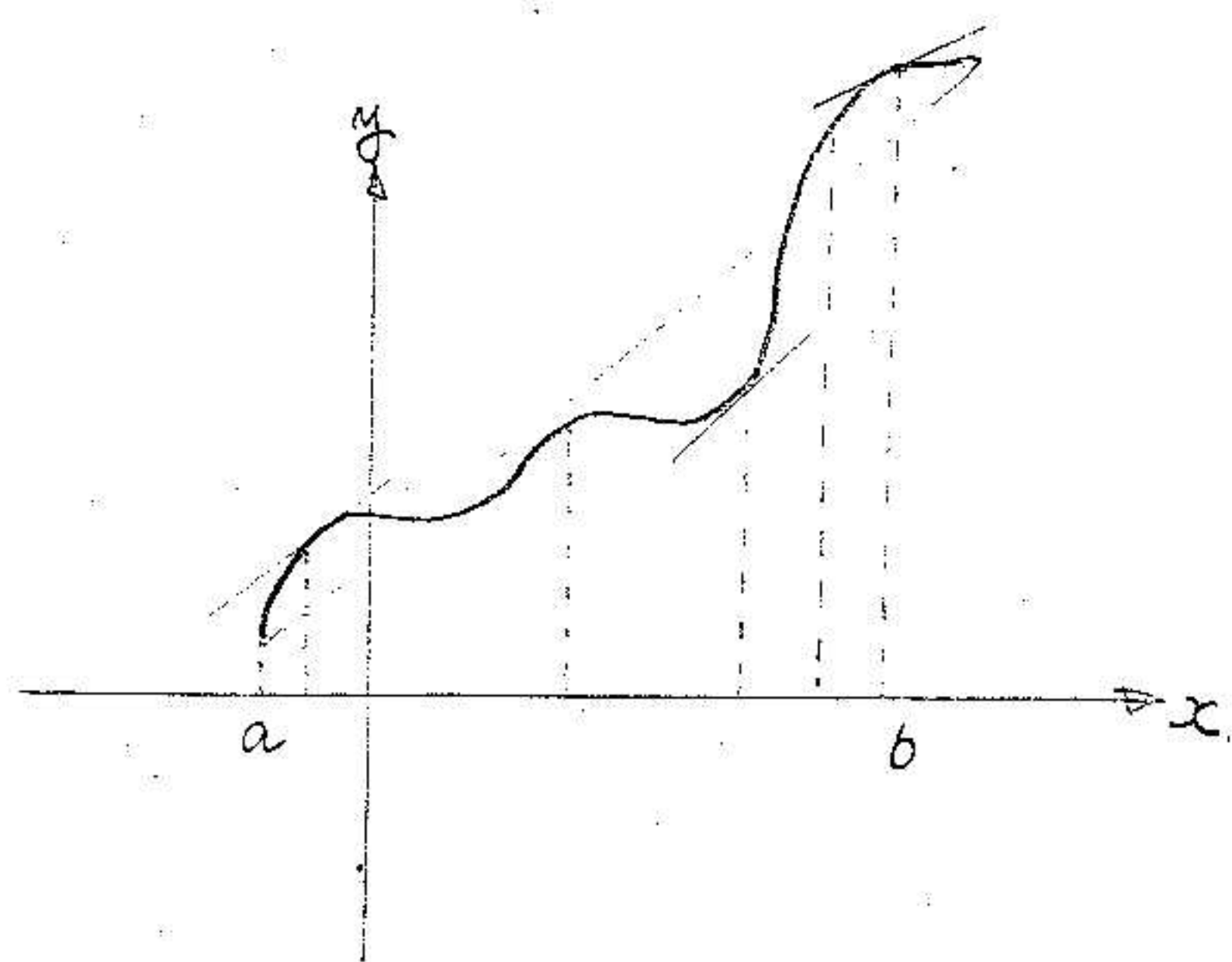
$${}_nC_r = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

§ 11. 平均値の定理

$$c = a + \theta(b-a)$$

$$\theta = \frac{c-a}{b-a}$$

$$k = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$$



で、その方程式は

$$y - f(a) = k(x - a)$$

である。そこで、

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - k(x-a)$$

を考えると $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$ で、

$$\varphi'(x) = f'(x) - k$$

である (したがって Rolle の定理から、 a と b との間には、

$$\varphi'(c) = f'(c) - k = f'(c) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = 0$$

となるような c が存在する。すなわち、つぎの定理が、成り立つ。

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = f'(a + \theta(b-a)) \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

が成り立つような θ が少なくとも 1 つある。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & \lambda a_{2n} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \lambda a_{nn} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & & & \\ \lambda a_{1n} & \lambda a_{2n} & \dots & & \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & & \end{vmatrix}$$

2')
1) $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$

3). $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ b_{11} + c_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} + c_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

5.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} + a_{11} & a_{22} + a_{12} & \dots & a_{2n} + a_{1n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

1 行列

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

(1') 左辺 $= \sum_{\alpha} \text{sgn}(\alpha) a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \dots a_{np_n}$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{sgn}(\alpha) a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \dots a_{np_n} = \text{sgn}(\alpha) a_{q_1} a_{q_2} a_{q_3} \dots a_{q_n} = \text{sgn} \beta$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & i & \dots & n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_i & \dots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow a_{q_1} \dots a_{q_n}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & j & \dots & n \\ q_1 & q_2 & \dots & q_j & \dots & q_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{ip_1} = a_{jq_j}$$

$$p_i = j$$

$$q_j = i$$

$$\beta = \alpha^{-1}$$

$$\text{sgn} \beta = \text{sgn}(\alpha^{-1}) = \text{sgn} \alpha$$

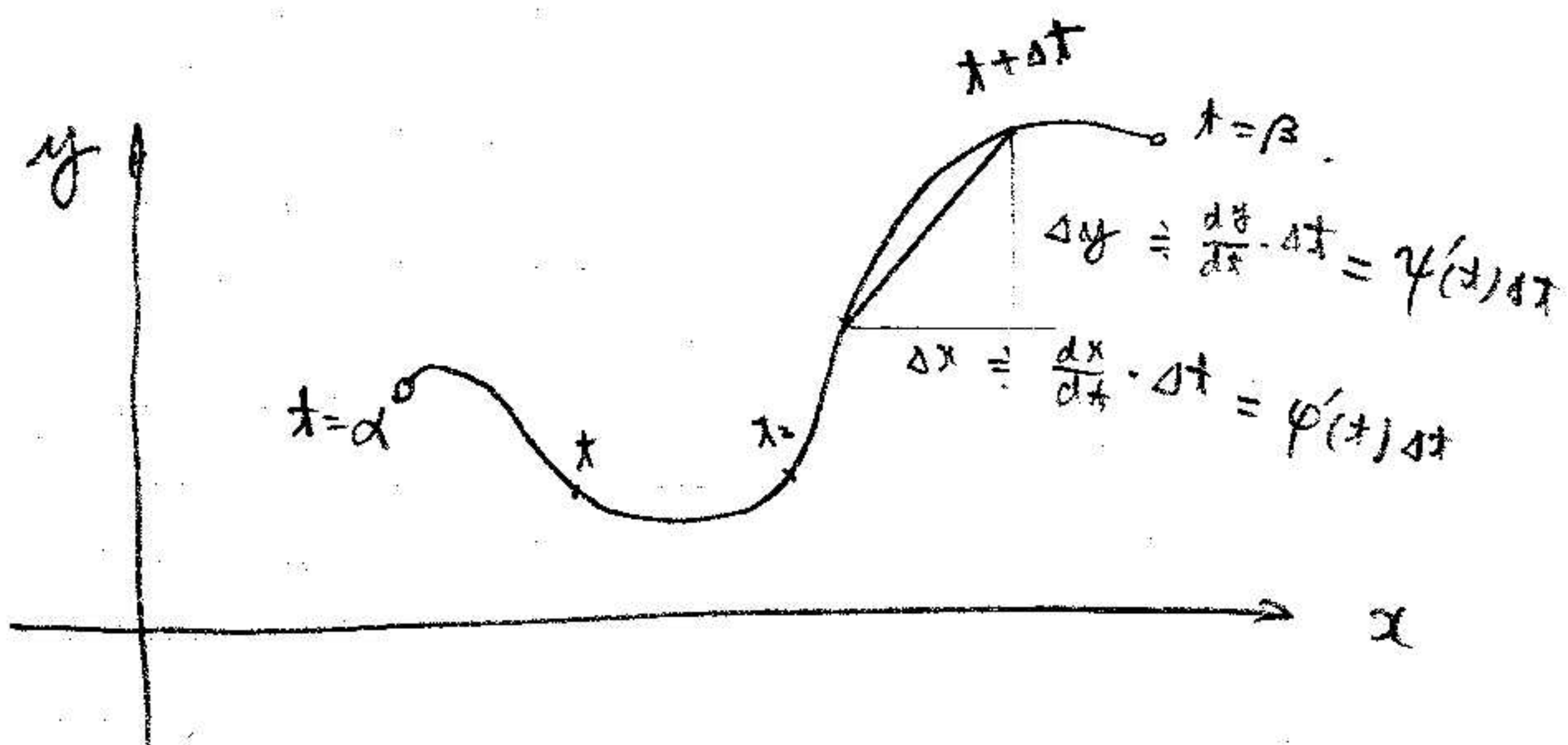
<媒介変数で表された = 曲線の長さ>

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$$

t	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	----
x	a	$a/\sqrt{2}$	0	----
y	0	$b/\sqrt{2}$	b	----

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$



$$\Delta L \approx \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} \Delta t$$

$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \\ 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a \int_0^{2\pi} dt \\ &= a [t]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 2\pi a \end{aligned}$$

合成関数の偏微分法

$$z = f(x, y) \quad x = \varphi(t) \quad y = \psi(t) \quad a \leq t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \text{ を求める。}$$

全微分可能とは、

$$f(x) \text{ が } x=a \text{ で 微分可能 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \text{ が存在する。}$$

$$\text{即ち } f(a+h) - f(a) = Ah + h \varepsilon(h) \text{ と表す。}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon(h) = 0 \text{ とする } \varepsilon(h) \text{ によって}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f(x, y) \\ f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b) \\ &= Ah + Bk + \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \varepsilon(h, k) \end{aligned}$$

と表した時

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \varepsilon(h, k) = 0 \text{ とする } \varepsilon(h, k) \text{ によって}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f(x, y) \\ f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b) \end{aligned}$$

$$= Ah + Bk + \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \varepsilon(h, k)$$

と表した時

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \varepsilon(h, k) = 0 \text{ とする } \varepsilon(h, k) \text{ によって}$$

$f(x, y)$ は (a, b) で全微分可能であるという。

$$\frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h} = A + \varepsilon \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} A$$

$$A = f_x(a, b)$$

同様に: $B = f_y(a, b)$

$$B = f_y(a, b)$$

$$\Delta z = f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b)$$

合成関数の偏微分法

定理, $z = f(x, y)$ が全微分可能で $x = \varphi(t)$ $y = \psi(t)$ が t について微分可能である時.

合成関数 $z = f(\varphi(t), \psi(t))$ は t について微分可能で

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = f_x(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + f_y(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \text{ とある.}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

証明)

$\varphi(t)$ $\psi(t)$ は微分可能

$$\varphi(t+\delta) - \varphi(t) = h$$

$$\psi(t+\delta) - \psi(t) = k \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\frac{h}{\delta} \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(t)$$

$$\frac{k}{\delta} \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \psi'(t)$$

また $f(x, y)$ が全微分可能だから

$$\frac{f(\varphi(t)+h, \psi(t)+k) - f(\varphi(t), \psi(t))}{\delta}$$

$$= f_x(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \frac{h}{\delta} + f_y(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \frac{k}{\delta} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{\delta}\right)^2}$$

とかりて. $\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ k \rightarrow 0}} \varepsilon(h, k) = 0$ である。

故に: $\delta \rightarrow 0$ といふ時

$$\frac{h}{\delta} \rightarrow \varphi'(t) \quad \frac{k}{\delta} \rightarrow \psi'(t)$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{\delta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{\delta}\right)^2} \quad \varepsilon(h, k) = \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2}$$

$$\varepsilon(h, k) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \text{左辺} = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\text{右辺} = f_x(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + f_y(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t)$$

定理 $z = f(u, v)$ が全微分可能で

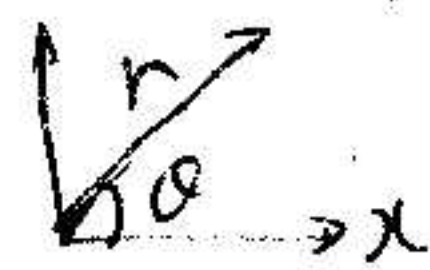
$u(x, y)$ $v(x, y)$ が偏微分可能である時

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$z = f(x, y) \quad x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$



∴ 同様.

$$1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$2) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 \quad \text{同様.}$$

問題

$$z = f(x+at) + g(x-at) \quad \text{同様}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{∴ 両辺を } a^2 \text{ で割ると証明可.}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x+at) + g'(x-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x+at) + g''(x-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = a f'(x+at) - a g'(x-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 f''(x+at) + a^2 g''(x-at)$$

$$= a^2 \{ f''(x+at) + g''(x-at) \}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

問題

次の重積分を求めよ。

$$1) \int_a^b \int_c^d xy \, dy \, dx = \int_a^b \left[\frac{1}{2} xy^2 \right]_c^d dx = \int_a^b \left(\frac{d^2}{2} x - \frac{c^2}{2} x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b x(d^2 - c^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} (d^2 - c^2) \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_a^b$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (d^2 - c^2) (b^2 - a^2)$$

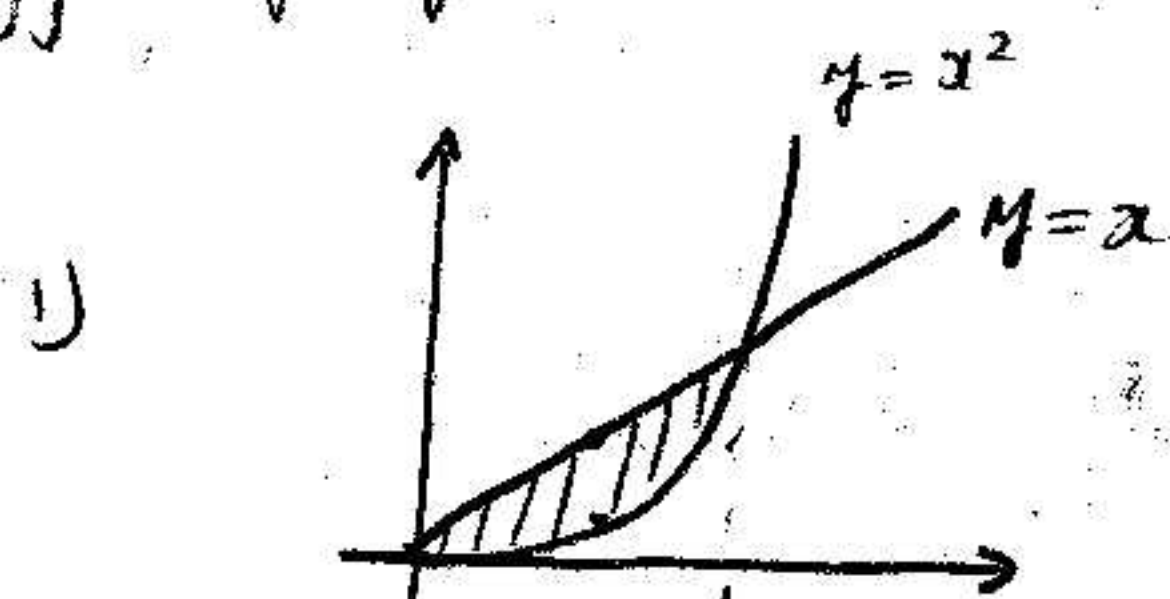
$$2) \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} x \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[xy \right]_0^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[y \right]_0^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

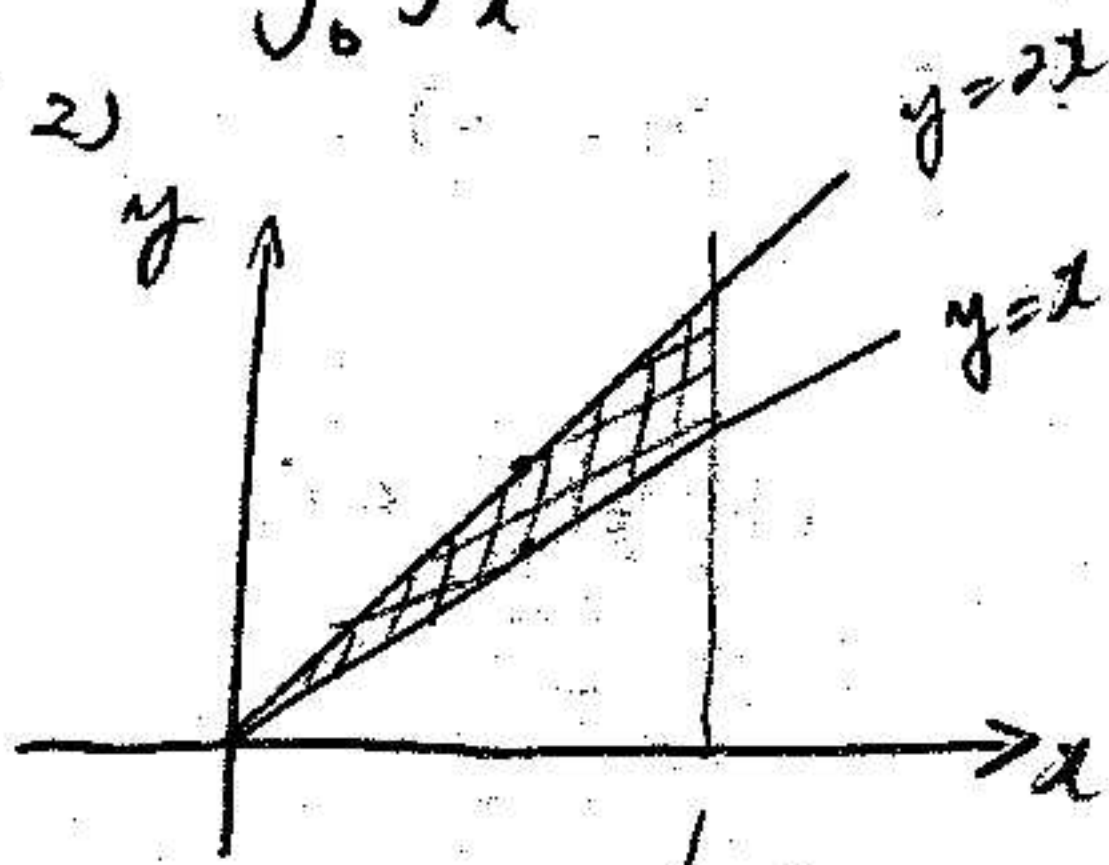
$$4) \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} xy^2 \right]_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} x \{ (1-x^2) - x^2 \} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} x - x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} - \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}}$$

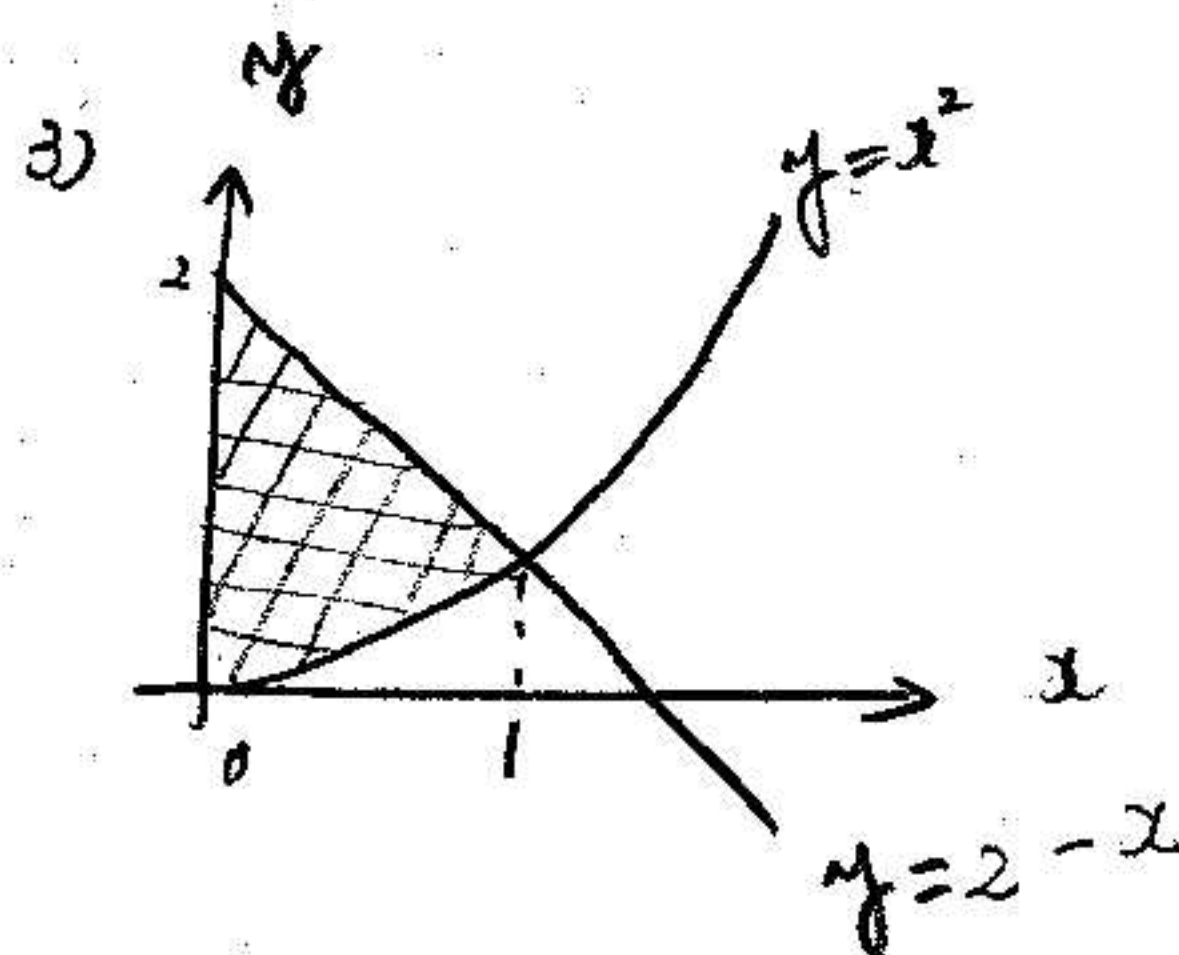
$$\iint xy \, dy \, dx \text{ を次の領域で重積分せよ。} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_x^{x^2} xy \, dy \, dx$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} xy \, dy \, dx$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy \, dy \, dx$$