

p.18. 2章 § 2. 偏微分の応用 BASIC

69. (1) $z_x = 9x^2y^2 - 8xy^3, z_y = 6x^3y - 12x^2y^2. \quad z_{xx} = 18xy^2 - 8y^3, z_{xy} = 18x^2y - 24xy^2 = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = 6x^3 - 24x^2y.$
- (2) $z_x = (x+y)^{-1} - (x-y)(x+y)^{-2}(x+y)_x = 2y(x+y)^{-2}, z_y = -(x+y)^{-1} - (x-y)(x+y)^{-2}(x+y)_y = -2x(x+y)^{-2}.$
 $z_{xx} = 2y(-2)(x+y)^{-3}(x+y)_x = -\frac{4y}{(x+y)^3}, z_{xy} = 2(x+y)^{-2} + 2y(-2)(x+y)^{-3}(x+y)_y = \frac{2(x-y)}{(x+y)^3} = z_{yx},$
 $z_{yy} = -2x(-2)(x+y)^{-3}(x+y)_y = \frac{4x}{(x+y)^3}.$
- (3) $z_x = (\cos xy)(xy)_x = y \cos xy, z_y = (\cos xy)(xy)_y = x \cos xy. \quad z_{xx} = y(-\sin xy)(xy)_x = -y^2 \sin xy,$
 $z_{xy} = \cos xy + y(-\sin xy)(xy)_y = \cos xy - xy \sin xy = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = x(-\sin xy)(xy)_y = -x^2 \sin xy.$
- (4) $z_x = \frac{(xy)_x}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}, z_y = \frac{(xy)_y}{xy} = \frac{1}{y}. \quad z_{xx} = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}, z_{xy} = 0 = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = -y^{-2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}.$
- (5) $z_x = \frac{1}{2}(2x-y+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2x-y+2)_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-y+2}}, z_y = \frac{1}{2}(2x-y+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2x-y+2)_y = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x-y+2}}.$
 $z_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2}(2x-y+2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x-y+2)_x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2x-y+2)^3}}, z_{xy} = -\frac{1}{2}(2x-y+2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x-y+2)_y$
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(2x-y+2)^3}} = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(2x-y+2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x-y+2)_y = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{(2x-y+2)^3}}.$
- (6) $z_x = \frac{(x-y+1)_x}{x-y+1} = \frac{1}{x-y+1}, z_y = \frac{(x-y+1)_y}{x-y+1} = -\frac{1}{x-y+1}.$
 $z_{xx} = -(x-y+1)^{-2}(x-y+1)_x = -\frac{1}{(x-y+1)^2}, z_{xy} = -(x-y+1)^{-2}(x-y+1)_y = \frac{1}{(x-y+1)^2} = z_{yx},$
 $z_{yy} = (x-y+1)^{-2}(x-y+1)_y = -\frac{1}{(x-y+1)^2}.$
- (7) $z_x = e^{x-y} + xe^{x-y}(x-y)_x = (x+1)e^{x-y}, z_y = xe^{x-y}(x-y)_y = -xe^{x-y}.$
 $z_{xx} = e^{x-y} + (x+1)e^{x-y}(x-y)_x = (x+2)e^{x-y}, z_{xy} = (x+1)e^{x-y}(x-y)_y = -(x+1)e^{x-y} = z_{yx},$
 $z_{yy} = -xe^{x-y}(x-y)_y = xe^{x-y}.$
70. (1) $z_x = y^3 - 4xy, z_y = 3xy^2 - 2x^2. \quad z_{xy} = 3y^2 - 4x = z_{yx} \cdots \textcircled{1}.$
 $z_{xx} = -4y. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = -4. \quad \textcircled{1} \text{より } z_{xyx} = z_{yxx} = -4. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}.$
- (2) $z_x = -(2x+3y)^{-2}(2x+3y)_x = -2(2x+3y)^{-2}, z_y = -(2x+3y)^{-2}(2x+3y)_y = -3(2x+3y)^{-2}.$
 $z_{xy} = 4(2x+3y)^{-3}(2x+3y)_y = \frac{12}{(2x+3y)^3} = z_{yx} \cdots \textcircled{1}.$
 $z_{xx} = 4(2x+3y)^{-3}(2x+3y)_x = 8(2x+3y)^{-3}. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = -24(2x+3y)^{-4}(2x+3y)_y = -\frac{72}{(2x+3y)^4}.$
 $\textcircled{1} \text{より } z_{xyx} = z_{yxx} = -36(2x+3y)^{-4}(2x+3y)_x = -\frac{72}{(2x+3y)^4}. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}.$
- (3) $z_x = \{-\sin(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_x = -2\sin(2x-y), z_y = \{-\sin(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_y = \sin(2x-y).$
 $z_{xy} = -2\{\cos(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_y = 2\cos(2x-y) = z_{yx} \cdots \textcircled{1}.$
 $z_{xx} = -2\{\cos(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_x = -4\cos(2x-y). \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = -4\{-\sin(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_y = -4\sin(2x-y).$
 $\textcircled{1} \text{より } z_{xyx} = z_{yxx} = 2\{-\sin(2x-y)\}(2x-y)_x = -4\sin(2x-y). \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}.$
- (4) $z_x = e^{-xy}(-xy)_x = -ye^{-xy}, z_y = e^{-xy}(-xy)_y = -xe^{-xy}.$
 $z_{xy} = -e^{-xy} - ye^{-xy}(-xy)_y = (xy-1)e^{-xy} = z_{yx} \cdots \textcircled{1}.$
 $z_{xx} = -ye^{-xy}(-xy)_x = y^2e^{-xy}. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = 2ye^{-xy} + y^2e^{-xy}(-xy)_y = y(2-xy)e^{-xy}.$
 $\textcircled{1} \text{より } z_{xyx} = z_{yxx} = ye^{-xy} + (xy-1)e^{-xy}(-xy)_x = y(2-xy)e^{-xy}. \quad \text{よって } z_{xxy} = z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}.$

$$71. \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = h \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}. \text{ よって } \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dz}{dt})}{dt} = h \frac{d(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{dt} + k \frac{d(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{dt}$$

$$= h \left(h \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{\partial y} \right) + k \left(h \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{\partial y} \right) = h^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2hk \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + k^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}. \text{ 従って}$$

$$\frac{d^3z}{dt^3} = \frac{d(\frac{d^2z}{dt^2})}{dt} = h^2 \frac{d(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2})}{dt} + 2hk \frac{d(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})}{dt} + k^2 \frac{d(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2})}{dt}$$

$$= h^2 \left(h \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2})}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2})}{\partial y} \right) + 2hk \left(h \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})}{\partial y} \right) + k^2 \left(h \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2})}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2})}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= h^3 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} + 3h^2k \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + 3hk^2 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} + k^3 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}.$$

72. $z = f(x, y)$ について極値をとりうる点 (a, b) は $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$ をみताす, よって $f_x = 0, f_y = 0$ の解である.

(1) $z_x = 2x + y - 5 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = x + 2y - 1 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{1} \times 2 - \textcircled{2}$ より $3x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3. \textcircled{1}$ より $y = -1.$

極値をとりうる点は $(3, -1).$

(2) $z_x = 2x + 2y - 2 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = 2x + 4y - 2 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$ より $2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0. \textcircled{1}$ より $x = 1.$

極値をとりうる点は $(1, 0).$

(3) $z_x = 2x + 4y = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = 4x + 3y^2 + 4y + 1 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \times 2$ より

$$3y^2 - 4y + 1 = (3y - 1)(y - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}, 1. \textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = -\frac{2}{3}, -2.$$

極値をとりうる点は $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}), (-2, 1).$

73. 極値をとりうる点 (a, b) (つまり $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$) について $H = f_{xx}(a, b)f_{yy}(a, b) - \{f_{xy}(a, b)\}^2$ とする.

(i) $H > 0$ のとき $f_{xx}(a, b) > 0 \Rightarrow$ 極小, $f_{xx} < 0 \Rightarrow$ 極大. (ii) $H < 0$ のとき極値をとらない.

(1) $z_x = 2x - y = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = -x + 2y - 3 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{1}$ より $y = 2x. \textcircled{2}$ より $3x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1. \textcircled{1}$ より $y = 2.$

極値をとりうる点は $(1, 2). z_{xx} = 2, z_{xy} = -1, z_{yy} = 2, H = z_{xx}z_{yy} - (z_{xy})^2 = 3 > 0. z_{xx} = 2 > 0$ より極小.

$(x, y) = (1, 2)$ のとき $z = -3.$ よって $(1, 2)$ のとき極小値 -3 をとる.

(2) $z_x = 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = -3y^2 + 12 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{1}$ より $x = \pm 1. \textcircled{2}$ より $y = \pm 2.$ 極値をとりうる点は

$(1, \pm 2), (-1, \pm 2). z_{xx} = 6x, z_{xy} = 0, z_{yy} = -6y, H = z_{xx}z_{yy} - (z_{xy})^2 = -36xy.$

$(1, 2), (-1, -2)$ のとき $H = -72 < 0,$ 極値をとらない. $(1, -2)$ のとき $H = 72 > 0, z_{xx} = 6 > 0$ より極小.

$(-1, 2)$ のとき $H = 72 > 0, z_{xx} = -6 < 0$ より極大. $(1, -2)$ のとき $z = -18, (-1, 2)$ のとき $z = 18.$

よって $(1, -2)$ のとき極小値 $-18, (-1, 2)$ で極大値 18 をとる.

(3) $z_x = 24x^2 - 6y = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = -6x - 3y^2 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{1}$ より $y = 4x^2. \textcircled{2}$ より $-6x - 48x^4 = 0.$

$$-6x(1 + 2x)(1 - 2x + 4x^2) = 0. x = 0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{4}. \text{ グラフ上で虚数は考えないので } x = 0, -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$\textcircled{1}$ より $y = 0, 1.$ 極値をとりうる点は $(0, 0), (-\frac{1}{2}, 1).$ $z_{xx} = 48x, z_{xy} = -6, z_{yy} = -6y,$

$H = z_{xx}z_{yy} - (z_{xy})^2 = -288xy - 36. (0, 0)$ のとき $H = -36 < 0,$ 極値をとらない.

$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ のとき $H = 108 > 0, z_{xx} = -24 < 0$ より極大. $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ のとき $z = 1.$

よって $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ のとき極大値 1 をとる.

(4) $z_x = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}, z_y = 2y - 2 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}. \textcircled{1}$ より $x = -1, 3. \textcircled{2}$ より $y = 1.$

極値をとりうる点は $(-1, 1), (3, 1). z_{xx} = 6x - 6, z_{xy} = 0, z_{yy} = 2,$

$H = z_{xx}z_{yy} - (z_{xy})^2 = 12x - 12. (-1, 1)$ のとき $H = -24 < 0,$ 極値をとらない.

$(3, 1)$ のとき $H = 24 > 0, z_{xx} = 12 > 0$ より極小. $(3, 1)$ のとき $z = -28.$ よって $(3, 1)$ のとき極小値 -28 をとる.

74. $f(x, y) = 0$ で与えられる陰関数の微分は $(y' =) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{2x-y}{-x+4y} = \frac{2x-y}{x-4y}. \quad (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{3x^2-6xy}{3y^2-3x^2} = \frac{x^2-2xy}{x^2-y^2}.$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{1+\frac{2x}{x^2+y}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2+y}} = -\frac{x^2+2x+y}{x^2+y+1}. \quad (4) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{\cos x}{-\sin y} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin y}. \quad (6) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{e^x-1}{e^y-1}.$$

75. $f(x, y, z) = 0$ で与えられる陰関数の偏微分は $(z_x =) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z}, (z_y =) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z}$

$$(1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{2x}{-2z} = \frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{2y}{-2z} = \frac{y}{z}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{yz}{2z+xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{xz}{2z+xy}.$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{\cos x}{\cos z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{\cos y}{\cos z}.$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{\frac{(x^2)'}{x^2}}{\frac{(z^2)'}{z^2}} = -\frac{z}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{\frac{(y^2)'}{y^2}}{\frac{(z^2)'}{z^2}} = -\frac{z}{y}.$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{e^{x+y}(x+y)_x + e^{z+x}(z+x)_x}{e^{y+z}(y+z)_z + e^{z+x}(z+x)_z} = -\frac{e^{x+y} + e^{z+x}}{e^{y+z} + e^{z+x}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{e^{x+y}(x+y)_y + e^{y+z}(y+z)_y}{e^{y+z}(y+z)_z + e^{z+x}(z+x)_z} = -\frac{e^{x+y} + e^{y+z}}{e^{y+z} + e^{z+x}}.$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{\{-\sin(xyz)\}(xyz)_x}{\{-\sin(xyz)\}(xyz)_z} = -\frac{z}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{\{-\sin(xyz)\}(xyz)_y}{\{-\sin(xyz)\}(xyz)_z} = -\frac{z}{y}.$$

76. 曲面 $f(x, y, z) = 0$ 上の点 (a, b, c) における接平面の方程式は $f_x(a, b, c)(x-a) + f_y(a, b, c)(y-b) + f_z(a, b, c)(z-c) = 0$.

(1) $f_x = y+z, f_y = x+z, f_z = y+x$. $(1, 0, 1)$ のとき $f_x = 1, f_y = 2, f_z = 1$. よって

求める接平面の方程式は $(x-1) + 2(y-0) + (z-1) = 0$, すなわち $x + 2y + z = 2$.

(2) $f_x = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, f_y = \frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, f_z = \frac{1}{2}z^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$. $(1, 1, 4)$ のとき $f_x = \frac{1}{2}, f_y = \frac{1}{2}, f_z = \frac{1}{4}$.

よって, 求める接平面の方程式は $\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) + \frac{1}{4}(z-4) = 0$, すなわち $2x + 2y + z = 8$.

(3) $f_x = 2x, f_y = -6y, f_z = 1$. $(x, y) = (2, 1)$ のとき $f_x = 4, f_y = -6$, 与式より $2^2 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + z = 0$ だから $z = -1 (= c)$.

よって, 求める接平面の方程式は $4(x-2) - 6(y-1) + (z+1) = 0$, すなわち $4x - 6y + z = 1$.

(4) $f_x = \log y, f_y = \frac{x}{y}, f_z = -\frac{1}{z}$. $(x, y) = (1, e)$ のとき $f_x = 1, f_y = \frac{1}{e}$, 与式より $\log e - \log z = 0$ だから $z = e (= c)$, また $f_z = -\frac{1}{e}$.

よって, 求める接平面の方程式は $(x-1) + \frac{1}{e}(y-e) - \frac{1}{e}(z-e) = 0$, すなわち $ex + y - z = e$.

77. 条件 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ のもとで, $z = f(x, y)$ が極値をとる点において $\frac{f_x}{\varphi_x} = \frac{f_y}{\varphi_y} \Leftrightarrow f_x = \lambda\varphi_x, f_y = \lambda\varphi_y$ (λ は定数)

(1) $\varphi = x^2 + y^2 - 3, f = x - y$. $\frac{f_x}{\varphi_x} = \frac{f_y}{\varphi_y}$ より $\frac{1}{2x} = \frac{-1}{2y}$. よって $y = -x$. これを $\varphi = 0$ に代入して

$2x^2 = 3, x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, y = \mp\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$. よって極値 (最大値, 最小値) をとる点は $\left(\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \mp\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$.

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ のとき $z = x - y = \sqrt{6}$, $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ のとき $z = x - y = -\sqrt{6}$. よって

最大値 $\sqrt{6}$ $\left((x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)\right)$, 最小値 $-\sqrt{6}$ $\left((x, y) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)\right)$.

(2) $f = x^2y$. $\frac{f_x}{\varphi_x} = \frac{f_y}{\varphi_y}$ より $\frac{2xy}{2x} = \frac{x^2}{2y}$. よって $x^2 = 2y^2$. これを $\varphi = 0$ に代入して

$3y^2 = 3, y = \pm 1, x = \pm\sqrt{2}$. よって極値 (最大値, 最小値) をとる点は $(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1), (\pm\sqrt{2}, -1)$.

$(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1)$ のとき $z = x^2y = 2, (\pm\sqrt{2}, -1)$ のとき $z = x^2y = -2$. よって

最大値 2 $((x, y) = (\pm\sqrt{2}, 1))$, 最小値 -2 $((x, y) = (\pm\sqrt{2}, -1))$.

78. 底面の1辺の長さを x cm, 高さを y cm とすると. 容積 4cm^3 より $x^2y = 4$. よって条件は $\varphi(x, y) = x^2y - 4 = 0$.

表面積は $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4xy$. $\frac{f_x}{\varphi_x} = \frac{f_y}{\varphi_y}$ より $\frac{2x + 4y}{2xy} = \frac{4x}{x^2}$. よって $2x^2 + 4xy = 8xy$ より $x = 2y$.

これを $\varphi = 0$ に代入して $4y^3 - 4 = 4(y - 1)(y^2 + y + 1) = 0$, $y = 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$.

虚数はありえないので $y = 1, x = 2$. よって1辺の長さ 2cm, 高さ 1cm.

79. α をパラメータとする曲線群 $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0$ の包絡線上の点は $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0, f_\alpha(x, y, \alpha) = 0$ をみたく.

(1) $f = x - (y - \alpha)^2 - 3, f_\alpha = 2(y - \alpha)(y - \alpha)_\alpha = -2(y - \alpha)$. $f_\alpha = 0$ より $\alpha = y$. これを $f = 0$ に代入して $x - 3 = 0$.

よって求める包絡線の方程式は $x = 3$.

(2) $f = \frac{x}{\alpha} + \alpha y - 1, f_\alpha = -x\alpha^{-2} + y = -\frac{x}{\alpha^2} + y$. $f_\alpha = 0$ より $\alpha^2 = \frac{x}{y} \dots \textcircled{1}$. $f = 0$ より $\frac{x}{\alpha} + \alpha y = 1$.

両辺を2乗して $\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} + 2xy + \alpha^2 y^2 = 1$. これに $\textcircled{1}$ を代入して $\frac{x^2}{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy + \frac{x}{y} \cdot y^2 = 1$.

よって求める包絡線の方程式は $4xy = 1$.

p.20 CHECK

80. (1) $z_x = 3x^2 + 6xy^2, z_y = 6x^2y + 6y^2, z_{xx} = 6x + 6y^2, z_{xy} = 12xy = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = 6x^2 + 12y$.

(2) $z_x = 2e^{2x} \sin 2y, z_y = 2e^{2x} \cos 2y, z_{xx} = 4e^{2x} \sin 2y, z_{xy} = 4e^{2x} \cos 2y = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = -4e^{2x} \sin 2y$.

(3) $z_x = \frac{0 - y(x+y)_x}{(x+y)^2} = -\frac{y}{(x+y)^2}, z_y = \frac{(x+y) - y(x+y)_y}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{x}{(x+y)^2}$,

$z_{xx} = -\frac{0 - y\{(x+y)^2\}_x}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{y \cdot 2(x+y)(x+y)_x}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}$,

$z_{xy} = -\frac{(x+y)^2 - y\{(x+y)^2\}_y}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{(x+y)^2 - y \cdot 2(x+y)(x+y)_y}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{(x+y) - 2y}{(x+y)^3} = -\frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3} = z_{yx}$,

$z_{yy} = \frac{0 - x\{(x+y)^2\}_y}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{x \cdot 2(x+y)(x+y)_y}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{2x}{(x+y)^3}$.

(4) $z_x = \frac{1}{2}(2x+6y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2x+6y)_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+6y}}, z_y = \frac{1}{2}(2x+6y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2x+6y)_y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2x+6y}}$,

$z_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2}(2x+6y)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x+6y)_x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2x+6y)^3}}, z_{xy} = -\frac{1}{2}(2x+6y)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x+6y)_y = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{(2x+6y)^3}} = z_{yx}$,

$z_{yy} = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(2x+6y)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(2x+6y)_y = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{(2x+6y)^3}}$.

81. (1) $z_x = 3x^2 \log y, z_y = \frac{x^3}{y}, z_{xx} = 6x \log y, z_{xy} = \frac{3x^2}{y} = z_{yx}, z_{yy} = -x^3 y^{-2} = -\frac{x^3}{y^2}$,

$z_{xxx} = 6 \log y, z_{xxy} = \frac{6x}{y} = z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}, z_{xyy} = -3x^2 y^{-2} = -\frac{3x^2}{y^2} = z_{yyx} = z_{yxy}, z_{yyy} = 2x^3 y^{-3} = \frac{2x^3}{y^3}$.

(2) $z_x = 4(3x+2y-1)^3(3x+2y-1)_x = 12(3x+2y-1)^3, z_y = 4(3x+2y-1)^3(3x+2y-1)_y = 8(3x+2y-1)^3$,

$z_{xx} = 36(3x+2y-1)^2(3x+2y-1)_x = 108(3x+2y-1)^2, z_{xy} = 36(3x+2y-1)^2(3x+2y-1)_y = 72(3x+2y-1)^2$

$= z_{yx}, z_{yy} = 24(3x+2y-1)^2(3x+2y-1)_y = 48(3x+2y-1)^2$,

$z_{xxx} = 216(3x+2y-1)(3x+2y-1)_x = 648(3x+2y-1), z_{xxy} = 216(3x+2y-1)(3x+2y-1)_y = 432(3x+2y-1)$

$= z_{xyx} = z_{yxx}, z_{xyy} = 144(3x+2y-1)(3x+2y-1)_y = 288(3x+2y-1) = z_{yyx} = z_{yxy}$,

$z_{yyy} = 96(3x+2y-1)(3x+2y-1)_y = 192(3x+2y-1)$.

82. (1) $z_x = -2x - 2y = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}, z_y = -2x + 3y^2 - 2y - 12 = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$. $\textcircled{1}$ より $x = -y$. $\textcircled{2}$ に代入して $3y^2 - 12 = 0$.

よって $y = \pm 2, x = \mp 2$. 極値をとりうる点は $(2, -2), (-2, 2)$. $z_{xx} = -2, z_{xy} = -2, z_{yy} = 6y - 2$.

$(2, -2)$ のとき $z_{xx} = -2, z_{xy} = -2, z_{yy} = -14, H = -2 \cdot (-14) - (-2)^2 = 24 > 0, z_{xx} = -2 < 0$. よって極大.

$(-2, 2)$ のとき $z_{xx} = -2, z_{xy} = -2, z_{yy} = 10, H = -2 \cdot 10 - (-2)^2 = -24 < 0$. よって極値をとらない.

(2, -2) のとき $z = 16$ だから z は点 (2, -2) で極大値 16 をとる.

(2) $z_x = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}$, $z_y = 2y - 4 = 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}$. $\textcircled{1}$ より $3(x-1)(x-3) = 0$. よって $x = 1, 3$. $\textcircled{2}$ より $y = 2$.

極値をとりうる点は (1, 2), (3, 2). $z_{xx} = 6x - 12$, $z_{xy} = 0$, $z_{yy} = 2$.

(1, 2) のとき $z_{xx} = -6$, $z_{xy} = 0$, $z_{yy} = 2$, $H = -12 < 0$. よって極値をとらない.

(3, 2) のとき $z_{xx} = 6$, $z_{xy} = 0$, $z_{yy} = 2$, $H = 12 > 0$, $z_{xx} = 6 > 0$. よって極小.

(3, 2) のとき $z = -4$ だから z は点 (3, 2) で極小値 -4 をとる.

83. (1) $f = x^3y^3 + y - x$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{3x^2y^3 - 1}{3x^3y^2 + 1}$.

(2) $f = \log(x^2 + y^2) - y - 1$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = -\frac{\frac{(x^2+y^2)_x}{x^2+y^2}}{\frac{(x^2+y^2)_y}{x^2+y^2} - 1} = -\frac{2x}{2y - (x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 - 2y}$.

84. (1) $f = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 4y - 4$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{2x-2}{2z} = -\frac{x-1}{z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{2y-4}{2z} = -\frac{y-2}{z}$.

(2) $f = e^x + e^{2y} + e^{3z} - 6$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_x}{f_z} = -\frac{e^x}{3e^{3z}} = -\frac{1}{3}e^{x-3z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_y}{f_z} = -\frac{2e^{2y}}{3e^{3z}} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2y-3z}$.

85. (1) $f = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - z^2 + xy - x + 3z - 5$, $f_x = 4x + y - 1$, $f_y = 6y + x$, $f_z = -2z + 3$.

(1, -1, 1) のとき $f_x = 2$, $f_y = -5$, $f_z = 1$. よって $2(x-1) - 5(y+1) + (z-1) = 0$, すなわち $2x - 5y + z = 8$.

(2) $f = x \sin y - y \cos z + z \tan x - \frac{\pi}{4}$, $f_x = \sin y + \frac{z}{\cos^2 x}$, $f_y = x \cos y - \cos z$, $f_z = y \sin z + \tan x$.

$(\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ のとき $f_x = -1$, $f_y = -1$, $f_z = 1$. よって $-(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - (y + \frac{\pi}{2}) + (z - 0) = 0$, すなわち $x + y - z = -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

86. (1) $\varphi = x^2 + y^2 - 4$, $f = x + 4y + 1$. $\varphi_x = 2x$, $\varphi_y = 2y$, $f_x = 1$, $f_y = 4$. よって $\frac{1}{2x} = \frac{4}{2y}$ より $y = 4x$.

$\varphi = 0$ に代入して $x^2 + 16x^2 = 4$. よって $x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$, $y = \pm \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}}$. 極値をとりうる点は

$(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$, $(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$. $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ のとき $f = \frac{34}{\sqrt{17}} = 2\sqrt{17}$.

$(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ のとき $f = -\frac{34}{\sqrt{17}} = -2\sqrt{17}$.

よって $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ のとき最大値 $2\sqrt{17}$, $(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ のとき最小値 $-2\sqrt{17}$.

(2) $\varphi = x^2 + y^2 - 4$, $f = xy^3$. $\varphi_x = 2x$, $\varphi_y = 2y$, $f_x = y^3$, $f_y = 3xy^2$. よって $\frac{y^3}{2x} = \frac{3xy^2}{2y}$ より $2y^4 = 6x^2y^2$.

$2y^4 - 6x^2y^2 = 2y^2(y^2 - 3x^2) = 0$. よって $y = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}x$. $\varphi = 0$ に代入して

$y = 0$ のとき $x^2 = 4$. よって $x = \pm 2$. $y = \pm\sqrt{3}x$ のとき $x^2 + 3x^2 = 4$. よって $x = \pm 1, y = \pm\sqrt{3}$.

極値をとりうる点は $(\pm 1, 0)$, $(1, \pm\sqrt{3})$, $(-1, \pm\sqrt{3})$.

$(\pm 1, 0)$ のとき $f = 0$, $(\pm 1, \pm\sqrt{3})$ のとき $f = 3\sqrt{3}$, $(\pm 1, \mp\sqrt{3})$ のとき $f = -\sqrt{3}$ (復号同順).

よって $(\pm 1, \pm\sqrt{3})$ のとき最大値 $3\sqrt{3}$, $(\pm 1, \mp\sqrt{3})$ のとき最小値 $-3\sqrt{3}$ (復号同順).

87. (1) $f = \alpha^2x + 2\alpha - y$, $f_\alpha = 2\alpha x + 2$. $f_\alpha = 0$ より $\alpha = -\frac{1}{x}$. $f = 0$ に代入して $(-\frac{1}{x})^2x + 2(-\frac{1}{x}) - y = 0$.

よって $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x} = y$. $xy = -1$.

(2) $f = (x - \alpha)^2 + \alpha^2 - y$, $f_\alpha = 2(x - \alpha)(x - \alpha)_\alpha + 2\alpha = -2(x - \alpha) + 2\alpha = -2x + 4\alpha$. $f_\alpha = 0$ より $\alpha = \frac{x}{2}$.

$f = 0$ に代入して $(x - \frac{x}{2})^2 + (\frac{x}{2})^2 - y = 0$. $y = (\frac{x}{2})^2 + (\frac{x}{2})^2 = \frac{x^2 + x^2}{4} = \frac{x^2}{2}$. $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$.