

正義の行方不明者（小林昌樹）

1

$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x+y} (x^2 + y^2)$ とします。この f は $(0, 0)$ で ∞ になります。

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$a \perp z \quad (\text{且} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{ 與 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \quad px + qy \equiv \frac{r}{q^2} \quad \therefore \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{r}{q^2} \\ y = \frac{r}{q^2} \end{cases}$$

$$L^{(x,y,\lambda)} = px + qy + \lambda(z - f(x,y))$$

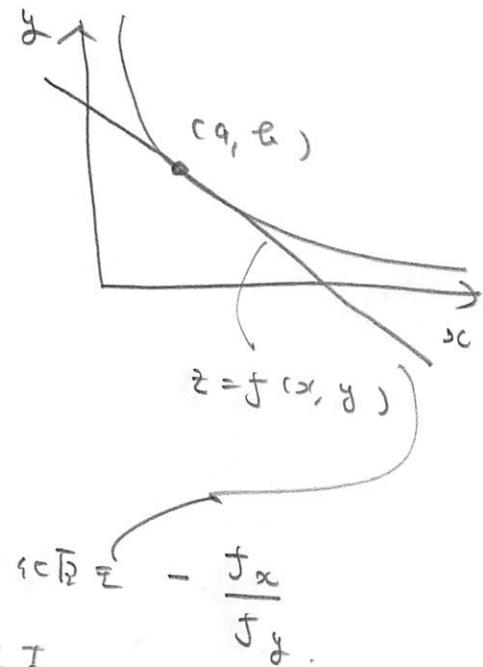
$\{ \text{#} \cup \{z \in \{q, t\}^2 \mid f_{\#}(z) = 1\} \}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p - \lambda f_x(q, t_0) = 0 \\ q - \lambda f_y(q, t_0) = 0 \\ z - f(q, t_0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{ij}$$

$$\frac{P}{g} = \frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

Travis Beale が「替りの（西下部）エイジ」をもつ。



(2)

消去法で解く場合 (2) のように $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} < 0$ と $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} < 0$ のとき

$$\textcircled{*} \quad f_x > 0, \quad f_y > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & 0 & f_x & f_y & \\ \begin{matrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{matrix} & H(f) & & & \end{array} \quad \nabla > 0$$

このとき ∇f は

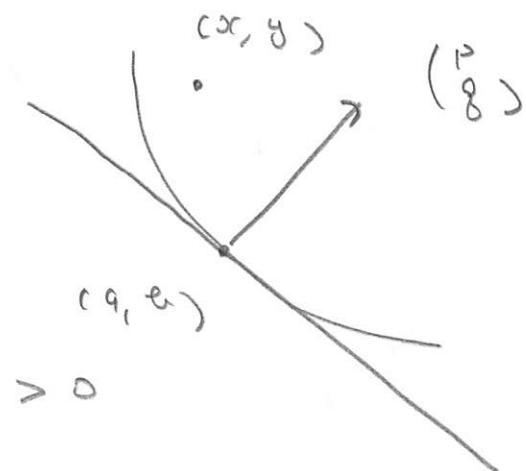
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x, y) \geq f(a, b) \\ (x, y) \neq (a, b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow px + qy > pa + qb$$

このとき ∇f

$$\textcircled{*} \quad a + b \neq 1$$

$$f_x, f_y > 0, \quad f_{xx} < 0, \quad \det(H(f)) > 0$$

$\nabla f = 0$ のとき



二元函數的定理的應用

$$\begin{cases} P - \lambda f_x(x, y) = 0 \\ Q - \lambda f_y(x, y) = 0 \\ z - f(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$x = x(P, Q, z), \quad y = y(P, Q, z), \quad \lambda = \lambda(P, Q, z)$$

由(1)得
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial P} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial P}$

$$C(P, Q, z) = P x(P, Q, z) + Q y(P, Q, z)$$

由(2)得
 $\frac{\partial C}{\partial P} = x(P, Q, z)$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial Q} = y(P, Q, z)$$

由(3)得
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial P} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial P}$

(4)

17. 7. 15

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial z} = \lambda(p, g, z)$$

もしくは
（ p_1 と p_2 の間の距離を定めると $\frac{1}{d}$ となる）

(5)

$$\underline{1311} \quad f(x, y) = (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (p > 0) \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$L = px + qy + \lambda(z - f(x, y))$$

112 $(x, y) \in \text{极值点} \subseteq E_3 \cap S$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = p - \lambda f_x = 0 & (1) \\ L_y = q - \lambda f_y = 0 & (2) \\ L_\lambda = z - f(x, y) = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$\log f(x, y) = \frac{1}{p} \log (x^p + y^p)$ の 端点 Σ 上で x, y が 微分可能

$$\frac{f_x}{f} = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{px^{p-1}}{x^p + y^p} = \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^p + y^p}, \quad \frac{f_y}{f} = \frac{y^{p-1}}{x^p + y^p}$$

$$f_x = x^{p-1} (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1}, \quad f_y = y^{p-1} (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1}$$

L の極値を求めるため、(1), (2) を解く。

$$p = \lambda x^{p-1} (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1}, \quad q = \lambda y^{q-1} (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{q}-1} \quad (8)$$

由
 $(x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}-1} = \frac{p}{\lambda} x^{1-p}, \quad (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{q}-1} = \frac{q}{\lambda} y^{1-q}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{1-p}{p} \Leftarrow 1 - \frac{1}{p} \neq 0$.

$(x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\frac{p}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-p}} x = \left(\frac{q}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} y.$

由
 $z = f(x, y) = \left(\frac{p}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-p}} x = \left(\frac{q}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} y.$

由

$$x = z \left(\frac{\lambda}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-p}}, \quad y = z \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-q}}$$

由
 $x^p + y^p = z^p \Rightarrow z = 1$

$$z = \left\{ z^p \left(\frac{\lambda}{p}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + z^p \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-q}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= z \cdot z^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-q}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

由
 $\lambda^{\frac{1}{1-p}} = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^{\frac{p}{1-q}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{p}}$

由

(7)

$$x = z \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$y = z \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\lambda = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} + \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right\}^{-\frac{1-p}{p}}$$

$\in \mathbb{T}_j \}$.