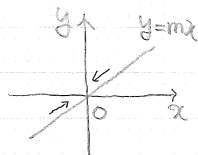


P.145~

B1 (1) $x \neq 0$ かつ $y = mx$ とおくと $f(x, mx) = \frac{x - mx}{x + mx} = \frac{1 - m}{1 + m}$.



直線 $y = mx$ 上で常にこの値をとる。 m によりこの値は変わる。
したがって $(0,0)$ への近づき方で値が変わるので、極限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$
は存在しない。

(2) $x \neq 0$ かつ $y = mx$ とおくと $f(x, mx) = \frac{x \cdot mx}{x^2 + 2m^2x^2} = \frac{m}{1 + 2m^2}$ 。 m により値が変わる。
すなわち原点への近づき方で極限が変わるので、 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ は存在しない。

B2 (1) $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ とおき、 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ と $r \rightarrow 0$ は同値である。

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r (\cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 0 // \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3 (\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta)}{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r (\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta) = 0 //$$

P.148.

B1. (1) $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ と可置くと $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta$

$= 0 = f(0,0)$ より $f(x,y)$ は $(0,0)$ で連続である。

(2) $x \neq 0$ のとき $y = mx$ と置くと $f(x, mx) = \frac{x^2 - m^2 x^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2}$ (m による値は変化する)。

したがって極限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ は存在せず、故に $f(x,y)$ は $(0,0)$ で連続ではない。

B2. (1) $2x - y + 0$ とある (x,y) では連続になる。

(2) $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 。即ち $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ とある (x,y) では連続である。一方 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ と可置くと。

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta = 0 = f(0,0)$$

より $(x,y) = (0,0)$ の場合も連続。したがって $f(x,y)$ は全 (x,y) で連続である。

P.154 B1

$$(1) \quad z_x = 3x^2 - 4 \cdot 2xy + y = 3x^2 - 8xy + y, //$$

$$z_y = -4x^2 + x + 3 \cdot 2y = -4x^2 + x + 6y, //$$

$$(2) \quad z_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} // \quad z_y = \frac{1}{x} //$$

$$(3) \quad z_x = \cos(x-y) \cdot (x-y)_x = \cos(x-y) //$$

$$z_y = \cos(x-y) \cdot (x-y)_y = \cos(x-y) \cdot (-1) = -\cos(x-y) //$$

$$(4) \quad z_x = -\sin xy \cdot (xy)_x = -y \sin xy //$$

$$z_y = -\sin xy \cdot (xy)_y = -x \sin xy //$$

$$(5) \quad z_x = ((x^2 - 4y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})_x = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 - 4y^2)_x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 4y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4y^2}} //$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 - 4y^2)_y = \frac{-8y}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 4y^2}} = -\frac{4y}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4y^2}} //$$

$$(6) \quad z_x = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_x = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} //$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_y = \frac{1}{1+(y/x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} //$$

P.154 B2

$$(1) \quad z_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} y, \quad z_y = -\frac{1}{xy^2} x //$$

$$z - c = -\frac{1}{a^2 b} (x-a) - \frac{1}{ab^2} (y-b) \quad \therefore z = -\frac{1}{a^2 b} x - \frac{1}{ab^2} y + \frac{3}{ab} //$$

$$(2) \quad z_x = ((r^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})_x = \frac{1}{2} (r^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (r^2 - x^2 - y^2)_x = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

同様の計算より $z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$

$$\therefore z - c = -\frac{a}{c} (x-a) - \frac{b}{c} (y-b), \quad z - c = -\frac{a}{c} x - \frac{b}{c} y + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c}$$

$$z = -\frac{a}{c} x - \frac{b}{c} y + \frac{r^2}{c} \quad \therefore z = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2 - b^2}} x - \frac{b}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2 - b^2}} y + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2 - b^2}} //$$

p. 154 B.3

$$(1) z_x = ((x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})_x = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 - y^2)_x = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \quad \text{同様の計算で}$$

$$z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \quad \therefore dz = z_x dx + z_y dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} (x dx - y dy) //$$

$$(2) z_x = (e^x) x \sin y = e^x \sin y, \quad z_y = e^x (\sin y)_y = e^x \cos y$$

$$\therefore dz = e^x \sin y dx + e^x \cos y dy //$$

$$(3) z_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{同様の計算で } z_y = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy //$$

p. 157 B.1.

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} z_x &= (x^2y^2)_x(x-2y) + x^2y^2(x-2y)_x \\ &= 2xy \cdot (x-2y) + x^2y^2 = 3x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 \\ z_{xy} &= (3x^2y^2 - 4xy^3)_y = 6xy^2 - 12xy^2 = 6xy^2(x-2y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad z_y = e^x(\sin y)_y = e^x \cos y, \quad z_{yx} = (e^x)_x \cos y = e^x \cos y //$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} z_x &= \cos 2xy \cdot (2xy)_x = 2y \cos 2xy \\ z_{xx} &= 2y(\cos 2xy)_x = 2y(-\sin 2xy) \cdot (2xy)_x = -4y^2 \sin 2xy // \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} z_y &= (-xy)_y e^{-xy} = -x e^{-xy} \\ z_{yx} &= (-x)_x e^{-xy} + (-x) \cdot (e^{-xy})_x = -e^{-xy} - x(-xy)_x e^{-xy} = (xy-1)e^{-xy} // \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} z_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+y^2})_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2+y^2)_y \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \\ z_{yy} &= \frac{(y)_y(x^2+y^2) - y \cdot (x^2+y^2)_y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} // \end{aligned}$$

$$(別解) \quad z = \log(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+y^2)$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (x^2+y^2)_y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \quad z_{yy} \text{ は 上と同じ計算}$$

$$(6) \quad z_x = \frac{1}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot (xy)_x = \frac{y}{1+x^2y^2}$$

$$z_{xy} = \frac{(y)_y(1+x^2y^2) - y \cdot (1+x^2y^2)_y}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2y^2 - 2x^2y^2}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2y^2}{(1+x^2y^2)^2} //$$

P.162 B.1

$$(1) \quad Z_t \left(= \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = Z_x \cdot x_t + Z_y \cdot y_t = (x^2 - y) x \cdot (e^t)_t + (x^2 - y) y \cdot (e^{-t})_t \\ = 2x \cdot e^t + (-1) \cdot (-e^t) = 2x e^t + e^{-t} //$$

$$(2) \quad Z_t = (e^x \sin y) x \cdot (t)_t + (e^x \sin y) y \cdot (t-1)_t \\ = (e^x)_x \sin y \cdot 2t + e^x (\sin y)_y \cdot 1 = e^x (2t \sin y + \cos y) //$$

B.2

$$(1) \quad Z_u = Z_x \cdot x_u + Z_y \cdot y_u = \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)_x \cdot (u \cos u)_u + \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)_y \cdot (u \sin u)_u \\ = \frac{y(x+y) - xy \cdot 1}{(x+y)^2} \cos u + \frac{x(x+y) - xy \cdot 1}{(x+y)^2} \sin u \\ = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} (y^2 \cos u + x^2 \sin u) //$$

$$Z_u = \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)_x \cdot (u \cos u)_u + \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)_y \cdot (u \sin u)_u \\ = \frac{y^2}{(x+y)^2} \cdot u (-\sin u) + \frac{x^2}{(x+y)^2} \cdot u \cdot \cos u \\ = \frac{u}{(x+y)^2} (-y^2 \sin u + x^2 \cos u) //$$

$$(2) \quad Z_u = (e^{xy})_x \cdot (u-a)_u + (e^{xy})_y \cdot (u+a)_u \\ = y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot 1 + x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot a = e^{xy} (y + xa) //$$

$$Z_{au} = y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot (1-a)_u + x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot (u+a)_u = e^{xy} (-y + xu) //$$

$$(3) \quad Z_x = \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \right)_x \cdot (-u^2 + a^2)_u + \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \right)_y \cdot (u+a)_u \\ = \frac{1}{1 + (y/x)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \cdot (-2u) + \frac{1}{1 + (y/x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot a \\ = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (-2u) + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot a = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} (2yu + xa) //$$

$$Z_y = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (-u^2 + a^2)_u + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (u+a)_u \\ = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2u + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot u = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} (-2yu + xu) //$$

B.3 y を x の関数 (≠ 独立変数) として微分して y' とする。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad (x^3 - 3ax^2y + y^3)' &= (x^3)' - 3a(x^2y)' + (y^3)' & \therefore (3ax - 3y^2)y' &= 3x^2 - 3ay \\
 &= 3x^2 - 3a(2xy' + x^2y') + 3y^2y' & & \\
 &= 3x^2 - 3ay - (3ax - 3y^2)y' = 0 & \therefore y' &= \frac{x^2 - ay}{ax - y^2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad (ax^2 + 2xy + by^2)' &= 2ax + 2y + 2xy' + 2byy' = 0 \\
 2(x + by)y' &= -2(ax + y) & \therefore y' &= -\frac{ax + y}{x + by} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (\log(x^2 + y^2) - \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x})' &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)'}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{(y/x)'}{1 + (y/x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{(y'x - y \cdot x')/x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)/x^2} = \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y'x - y}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 &= \frac{2x + y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x - 2y}{x^2 + y^2} y' = 0 & \therefore y' &= \frac{2x + y}{x - 2y} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad (xe^y - y \sin x)' &= (x)' \cdot e^y + x \cdot (e^y)' - (y' \sin x + y (\sin x)') \\
 &= 1 \cdot e^y + x \cdot (y') \cdot e^y - y' \sin x - y \cos x \\
 &= e^y - y \cos x - (xe^y + \sin x)y' = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{e^y - y \cos x}{xe^y + \sin x} //$$