

Calculus 2 Problem Set 1 Answers October 2013

[1] (1) 定義域 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$, 値域 $\{z | z \geq 1\}$

(2) 定義域 $\{(x, y) | xy > 0\}$, 値域 $\{z | -\infty < z < \infty\}$

[2]

(1) $5/2$, (2) $1/2$, (3) $2\sqrt{6}$, (4) 1 , (5) 1 , (6) $\frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{x-y} = x - y$ を用いる。0,

(7) $\frac{x-y+2\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{y}}}{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{y}}} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + 2$ を用いる。2, (8) 0

[3]

(1) $y = mx$ に沿って近づけて極限を調べる, (2) $y = mx^2$ に沿って近づける。

[4]

(1) $f_x = 6x, f_y = 2$, (2) $f_x = 4xe^y, f_y = 2x^2e^y$, (3) $f_x = 2x + ye^{xy}, f_y = xe^{xy}$,

(4) $f_x = -y^2/x^2, f_y = 2y/x$, (5) $f_x = 1/(1 + e^y), f_y = -xe^y/(1 + e^y)^2$,

(6) $f_x = 12(9x^2y + 3x)^{11}(18xy + 3), f_y = 12(9x^2y + 3x)^{11}(9x^2)$,

(7) $f_x = e^{3x}(2x \log y + 3x^2 \log y), f_y = x^2e^{3x}/y$,

(8) $f_x = (1 + xy - y \log y)e^{xy}, f_y = (x^2 - x \log y - 1/y)e^{xy}$

(9) $f_x = 2y/(x + y)^2, f_y = -2x/(x + y)^2$, (10) $f_x = 2y(1 - x)/e^x, f_y = 2x/e^x$

(11) $f_x = 4x + 3y, f_y = 3x - 8y$, (12) $z_x = \frac{1}{y}, z_y = -\frac{x}{y^2}$, (13) $f_x = \frac{1}{x}, f_y = -\frac{1}{y}$

(14) $z_x = \sin y, z_y = x \cos y$, (15) $f_x = \cos x - \sin(x + y), f_y = \cos y - \sin(x + y)$,

(16) $z_x = e^x \cos y + e^y \cos x, z_y = -e^x \sin y + e^y \sin x$, (17) $z_x = (x^2 + 2x + 2y)e^x, z_y = 2e^x$,

(18) $f_x = \frac{-x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, f_y = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$, (19) $z_x = \cos 2x, z_y = \cos 2y$.

[5] $f_x(2, -3) = 1, f_y(2, -3) = 3$

[6] $f_x(1, 2) = 6, f_y(1, 2) = -1$

[7]

(1) $f_x = 3x^2y + 2y^2, f_{xx} = 6xy, f_y = x^3 + 4xy, f_{yy} = 4x, f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 3x^2 + 4y$,

(2) $f_x = e^y + 4x^3y, f_{xx} = 12x^2y, f_y = xe^y + x^4 + 3y^2, f_{yy} = xe^y + 6y, f_{xy} = f_{yx} = e^y + 4x^3$,

(3) $f_{xx} = 2, f_{xy} = -2, f_{yy} = 6y$

(4) $z_{xx} = -4 \sin(2x - 3y), z_{xy} = 6 \sin(2x - 3y), z_{yy} = -9 \sin(2x - 3y)$

(5) $f_{xx} = 0, f_{xy} = 2e^{2y}, f_{yy} = 4xe^{2y}$

(6) $z_{xx} = \frac{2(1-x^2+y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}, z_{xy} = \frac{-4xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}, z_{yy} = \frac{2(1+x^2-y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}$,

(7) $f_{xx} = e^x \sin y + e^y \cos x, f_{xy} = e^x \cos y + e^y \sin x, f_{yy} = -e^x \sin y - e^y \cos x$

(8) $z_{xx} = \frac{-6y}{(x+2y)^3}, z_{xy} = \frac{3(x-2y)}{(x+2y)^3}, z_{yy} = \frac{12x}{(x+2y)^3}$

[8]

(1) $f(x, y) = 2 + 4(x - 1) + (y - 2) + 2(x - 1)^2 + (x - 1)(y - 2) + R_3$

$$(2) f(x, y) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})(y - 1) - \frac{\pi^2}{8}(y - 1)^2 + R_3,$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 2) + \frac{1}{2}(y - 1) - \frac{1}{64}(x - 2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x - 2)(y - 1) - \frac{1}{16}(y - 1)^2 + R_3,$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = -(x - 1) + (y - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + (x - 1)(y - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(y - 1)^2 + R_3$$

[9]

$$(1) \text{ 接平面 } 8x + 6y - z = 5, \text{ 法線 } \frac{x-2}{8} = \frac{y+1}{6} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 接平面 } 2x - y + z = 2, \text{ 法線 } \frac{x-1}{-2} = y - 2 = \frac{z-2}{-1}$$

$$(3) \text{ 接平面 } 2x + 2y - z = 0, \text{ 法線 } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$$

$$(4) \text{ 接平面 } x - y + 2z = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 法線 } x - 1 = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{4z-\pi}{8}$$

$$[10] (1) dz = \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2}, (2) dz = e^x(\sin ydx + \cos ydy), (3) dz = \frac{-ydx + xdy}{xy},$$

$$(4) dz = \frac{dx + 2dy}{2\sqrt{x+2y}}$$

$$[11] (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt[3]{y/x}, (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = x - y + 1, (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$[12] (1) 2x - 3y = 1, (2) x + y = 6, (3) x + \sqrt{3}y = 4\sqrt{3}$$

[13]

$$(1) \text{ 接平面 } x + 2y + 3z = 6, \text{ 法線 } x - 1 = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 接平面 } x - 2y - 2z = 2, \text{ 法線 } x - 2 = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$$

$$(3) \text{ 接平面 } x + 2y - 4z = -5, \text{ 法線 } x - 5 = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-4}$$

$$(4) \text{ 接平面 } 5x + 4y + 3z = 22, \text{ 法線 } \frac{x-1}{5} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-3}{3}$$

$$(5) \text{ 接平面 } 5x + 4y + 3z = 22, \text{ 法線 } \frac{x-1}{5} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-3}{3}$$

[14]

$$(1) L(x, y) = 2x + 2y - 1, (2) L(x, y) = -y + (\pi/2)$$

[15]

(1) (0.01, 0.98) に近い点として (0, 1) をとり、点 (0, 1) での f の線形化 $L(x, y)$ を考える。 $f(0, 1) = 1, f_x(0, 1) = 1, f_y(0, 1) = 1$ 。よって $L(x, y) = 1 + 1(x - 0) + 1(y - 1) = x + y$ 。したがって $f(0.01, 0.98) \approx L(0.01, 0.98) = 0.01 + 0.98 = 0.99$ 。

(2) (1) と同様。点 (0, 5) での線形化を考えると $L(x, y) = 5x + y$ 。よって $f(-0.01, 5) \approx L(-0.01, 5) = -0.05 + 5 = 4.95$ 。

(3) 点 (12, 3) での線形化を考えると $L(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}x + y$ 。よって $f(11.9, 3.2) \approx L(11.9, 3.2, 5) = (11.9)/4 + 3.2 = 6.175$ 。