

1. (1) [1] $f_x = 24x^2 - 6y = 6(4x^2 - y) = 0$
 $f_y = -6x - 3y^2 = -3(2x + y^2) = 0$ より $(0, 0), (-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
 [2] $f_{xx} = 48x, f_{yy} = -6y, f_{xy} = -6$ より
 $D(x, y) = -6 \cdot 48xy - 36 = -36(8xy + 1)$
 [3] $D(0, 0) = -36 < 0$ より $(0, 0)$ は極小値をとる
 $D(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 108 > 0, f_{xx}(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) = -24 < 0$ より $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ は極大値
 $f(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 1$

(2) [1] $F = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 1$ とする $\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$
 [2] $F = x^2y^3 + y - x$ とする $\frac{dF}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2x^2y^3 - 1}{3x^2y^2 + 1}$

(3) $F = \cos(xy^2) - 1$ とする $F_x = -xy^2 \sin(xy^2), F_y = -2yz \sin(2yz)$
 $F_y = -2yz \sin(2yz) = 0$ より [1] $z = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{z}{x}$ [2] $z = -\frac{z}{y}$

[3] $z_{xx} = -\frac{z_x x - z}{x^2} = -\frac{-z - z}{x^2} = \frac{2z}{x^2}$
 [4] $z_{yy} = -\frac{z_y}{x} = -\frac{-\frac{z}{y}}{x} = \frac{z}{xy}$
 [5] $z_{zy} = -\frac{z_{yz} - z}{y^2} = -\frac{-\frac{z}{y} - z}{y^2} = \frac{2z}{y^2}$

(4) $F = x \log y - \log z$ とする $x=1, y=e$ とき $\log z = 1$ より $z=e$
 $F_x = \log y, F_y = \frac{x}{y}, F_z = -\frac{1}{z}$ より 接平面の方程式
 $\log e(x-1) + \frac{1}{e}(y-e) - \frac{1}{e}(z-e) = 0$
 $\therefore ex + y - z - e = 0$

(5) $\varphi = x^2y^2 - 4, f = x + 4y + 1$ とする $f_x = 1, f_y = 4, \varphi_x = 2x$
 $\varphi_y = 2y$ より $\begin{cases} 2\lambda x = 1 \\ 2\lambda y = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow 4\lambda^2(x^2y^2) = 17 \quad \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$
 $\therefore (x, y) = (\pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, \pm \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ (正負同符号)
 f の最大値 $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ とき $1 + \frac{34}{\sqrt{17}} = 1 + 2\sqrt{17}$
 f の最小値 $(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{17}})$ とき $1 - \frac{34}{\sqrt{17}} = 1 - 2\sqrt{17}$

2. (1) [1] $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} xy^2 dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x [y^3]_0^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{6}$

[2] $D \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$ とする $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 y dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 [y^2]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{1}{15}$

[3] $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} xy^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y^2 [x^2]_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (4y^2 - y^4) dy = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{4}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{5}y^5]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{32}{3} - \frac{32}{5}) = \frac{32}{15}$

[4] $\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} y dy dx = \int_{-3}^3 [y^2]_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \int_{-3}^3 (9-x^2) dx = [9x - \frac{1}{3}x^3]_{-3}^3 = 27 - 9 = 18$

[5] $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ とする $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} r \sin r dr d\theta = 2\pi \left([-r \cos r]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos r dr \right) = 2\pi^2$

(2) [1] $D: 0 \leq y \leq 4, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 2$
 $\rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x^2$

[2] $\int_0^2 \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} f(x, y) dx dy$

[3] $I = \int_1^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy dx = \int_1^2 [\sqrt{x^2+y^2}]_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \int_1^2 (2-y) dy = [2y - \frac{1}{2}y^2]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

[4] $2y - \frac{1}{2}y^2$ [5] $\frac{1}{2}$
 [6] $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, z = x^2 + 2y^2$
 $V = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + 2y^2) dy dx = \int_0^1 [x^2y + \frac{2}{3}y^3]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \{ x^2(1-x) + \frac{2}{3}(1-x)^3 \} dx = [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}(1-x)^4]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$

4. (1) $F_x = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x+1)(x-1), F_y = -6y^2 - 6y = -6y(y+1)$
 $F_x = 0$ より $x = 0, \pm 1$
 $x = 0$ とき $F(0, y) = -2y^3 - 3y^2 + 1 = 0$ より $(y+1)^2(2y-1) = 0$
 $\therefore F_y = 0$ より $y = -1$ より $(0, -1)$
 $x = \pm 1$ とき $F(\pm 1, y) = -2y^3 - 3y^2 = 0$ より $y^2(2y+3) = 0$
 $\therefore F_y = 0$ より $(\pm 1, 0)$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = 0$ ($F_y \neq 0$) より $F_x = 0$ かつ $F_y \neq 0$
 上の (1) より $x = 0$ とき $y = \frac{1}{2}, x = \pm 1$ とき $y = -\frac{3}{2}$

(3) $F_x = 0, F_y \neq 0$ とき $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{F_{xx}}{F_y} = \frac{6x^2 - 2}{3y(y+1)}$ とする
 $(x, y) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$ とき $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{8}{9} < 0$ より $x = 0$ とき
 極大値 $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 同様にして $(x, y) = (\pm 1, -\frac{3}{2})$ とき
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{3 \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{16}{9} > 0$ より $x = \pm 1$ とき 極小値 $y = -\frac{3}{2}$

5. $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$
 $K \rightarrow \hat{K}: 0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $J = r^2 \sin \theta$
 $I = \iiint_K r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \left(\int_0^R r^4 dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \right) = \frac{1}{5} R^5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{15} R^5$

(1) $\sin \theta$ (2) $\sin \theta \sin \varphi$ (3) π (4) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (5) $r^2 \sin \theta$
 (6) $r^4 \sin^3 \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$ (7) r^4 (8) $\sin^3 \theta$ (9) $\sin \varphi \cos \varphi$
 [10] $\frac{4}{3}$ [11] $\frac{1}{2}$ (12) $\frac{2}{15} R^5$

$$= u^2 v \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -1 & 0 \\ uv & 1-w & -1 \\ vw & w & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

6. (1) ① かつ $x = u - uv$, $y = uv - uvw$, $z = uvw$ かつ

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u & 0 \\ v-vw & u-uw & -uv \\ vw & uw & uv \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u & 0 \\ v & u & 0 \\ vw & uw & uv \end{vmatrix} = uv \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u \\ v & u \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= uv(u - uv + uv) = u^2 v$$

③

(2) 比して (1) かつ

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^2 v \tan^{-1} u \, dw \, dv \, du = \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} u^2 \tan^{-1} u \, du \right) \left(\int_0^1 v \, dv \right) \left(\int_0^1 dw \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{1}{3} u^3 \tan^{-1} u \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{u^3}{1+u^2} \, du \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(u - \frac{u}{1+u^2} \right) \, du \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+u^2) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24} (4\sqrt{3} - 1) - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} \log 2$$

②

7. (1) $V = \iiint_K dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^a \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^2 v \, dw \, dv \, du = \left(\int_0^a u^2 \, du \right) \left(\int_0^1 v \, dv \right) \left(\int_0^1 dw \right)$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{3} u^3 \right]_0^a \left[\frac{1}{2} v^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} a^3$

(2) $K_s: 0 \leq x+y+z \leq (a-s)$, $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^a s^2 \left(\iiint_{K_s} dx \, dy \, dz \right) ds$$

(1) かつ $\iiint_{K_s} dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{6} (a-s)^3$ かつ

$$I = \int_0^a s^2 \frac{1}{6} (a-s)^3 ds = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^a a^2 t^2 (a-at)^3 \cdot a \, dt$$

$$= \frac{a^6}{6} \int_0^1 t^2 (1-t)^3 dt$$

$$= \frac{a^6}{6} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{4} t^2 (1-t)^4 \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t (1-t)^4 dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^6}{12} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{5} t (1-t)^5 \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 (1-t)^5 dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^6}{60} \left[-\frac{1}{6} (1-t)^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{a^6}{360}$$

1 (1) [2] 特異点 D の値を求めよ。問題に与えられた条件を注意せよ。

(1) [3] 極小値をとる点 X

4 (1) $F_x = 0$ で $x=0$ かつ $F_y = 0$ で $y=0$ かつ $F_z = 0$ かつ

(2) 特異点以外の点で... と書ける。この53を記述するときは特異点での陰関数も存在しうる場合がある。

(3) $z = f(x, y)$ の極値をとる点 X を求めよ。