

$$\boxed{\text{IIA}} \quad (1) \quad f_x = 1 \quad f_x(1,0) = 1 \\ f_y = -1 \quad f_y(1,0) = -1$$

$$(2) \quad f_x = 2x \quad f_x(1,0) = 2 \\ f_y = 0 \quad f_y(1,0) = 0$$

$$(3) \quad f_x = 2x \quad f_x(1,0) = 2 \\ f_y = 2y \quad f_y(1,0) = 0$$

$$(4) \quad f_x = 4 \exp(xy) \quad f_x(1,0) = 0 \\ f_y = x \exp(xy) \quad f_y(1,0) = 1$$

$$(5) \quad f_x = \pi \cos(\pi x + 2\pi y) \quad f_x(1,0) = -\pi \\ f_y = 2\pi \cos(\pi x + 2\pi y) \quad f_y(1,0) = -2\pi$$

$$(6) \quad f_x = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \quad f_x(1,0) = 2 \\ f_y = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} \quad f_y(1,0) = 0$$

$$(7) \quad f_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad f_x(1,0) = 1 \\ f_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad f_y(1,0) = 0$$

$$(8) \quad f_x = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad f_x(1,0) = -1 \\ f_y = \frac{x(-2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad f_y(1,0) = 0$$

11B (1) $2(x^2+y^2)$ (2) 4 (3) $\frac{2x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 2$

(4) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \log(x^2+y^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ (∴ **11A** (8))

对称性可知 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \log(x^2+y^2) = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \therefore \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \log(x^2+y^2) = 0$

(5) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) = \frac{y(-2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x(-2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-4xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

(6) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\sin x \cos y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\cos y \cos x) = -\cos y \sin x$

$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (\sin x \cos y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\sin x \sin y) = -\sin x \cos y \therefore$ (非零和)
 $= -2 \sin x \cos y$

11C (1) $\nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} f_x(2,1) \\ f_y(2,1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

接平面方程式:

$z = f(2,1) + f_x(2,1)(x-2) + f_y(2,1)(y-1)$
 $= 3 + (x-2) + (y-1)$

$\therefore x + y - z = 0$

(2) $\nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} y |_{(x,y)=(2,1)} \\ x |_{(x,y)=(2,1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

接平面方程式: $z = f(2,1) + 1 \cdot (x-2) + 2 \cdot (y-1) = 2 + (x-2) + 2(y-1)$

$\therefore x + 2y - z = 2$

(3) $\nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

接平面方程式: $z = 5 + 4(x-2) + 2(y-1) \therefore 4x + 2y - z = 5$

(4) $\nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

接平面方程式: $z = 3 + 4(x-2) - 2(y-1) \therefore 4x - 2y - z = 3$

$$(5) \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{y} \\ -\frac{x}{y^2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 且 } \nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

接平面之方程式 $z = 2 + 1 \cdot (x-2) + (-2)(y-1) \therefore x - 2y - z = -2$

$$(6) \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \pi y \cos(\pi xy) \\ \pi x \cos(\pi xy) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 且 } \nabla f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \\ 2\pi \end{pmatrix}$$

接平面之方程式 $z = 0 + \pi(x-2) + 2\pi(y-1) \therefore \pi x + 2\pi y - z = 4\pi$

(IE) (1) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x-2 \\ 2y+2 \end{pmatrix} \therefore (x,y) = (1, -1)$

(2) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} (y^2+1)2x \\ (x^2-1)2y \end{pmatrix} \therefore (x,y) = (0,0),$

(3) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} y e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} + xy(-x) e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} \\ x e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} + xy(-y) e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y(1-x^2) e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} \\ x(1-y^2) e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore (x,y) = (0,0), (1,1), (1,-1), (-1,1), (-1,-1)$

(4) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x^2-y^2} + (x+y)(-2x) e^{-x^2-y^2} \\ e^{-x^2-y^2} + (x+y)(-2y) e^{-x^2-y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x^2-y^2} (1-2xy-2x^2) \\ e^{-x^2-y^2} (1-2xy-2y^2) \end{pmatrix}$

$2x^2 + 2xy = 1$
 $2y^2 + 2xy = 1$ 且 $(x+y)^2 = 1$

Case 1 $x = 1-y$ 代入 $1-2xy-2x^2 = 1-2y(1-y)-2(1-y)^2$
 $= 1-2y+2y^2-2(1+y^2-2y) = 2y-1$
 $1-2y(1-y)-2y^2 = 1-2y$

且 $(x,y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 故 $\nabla f = 0$ 之点有二个

Case 2 $x = -1 - y$ かつ $1 - 2xy - 2x^2 = 1 + 2y(1+y) - 2(1+y)^2 = -1 - 2y$

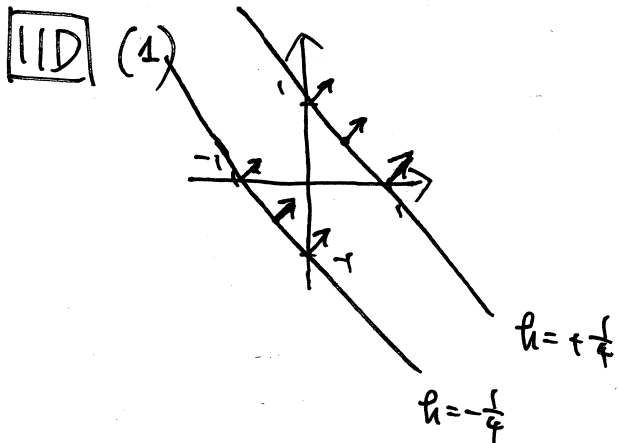
$1 - 2xy - 2y^2 = 1 + 2y(1+y) - 2y^2 = 1 + 2y$

すなわち $(x, y) = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ かつ $\nabla f = 0$ となる点である

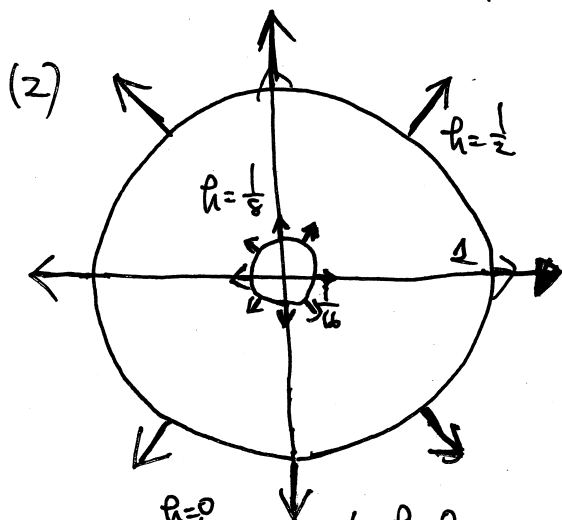
また $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ かつ f の停留点である

(5) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy^2 \\ 2yx^2 \end{pmatrix}$ すなわち $x=0$ かつ $y=0$ となる点 (x, y) かつ f の停留点である

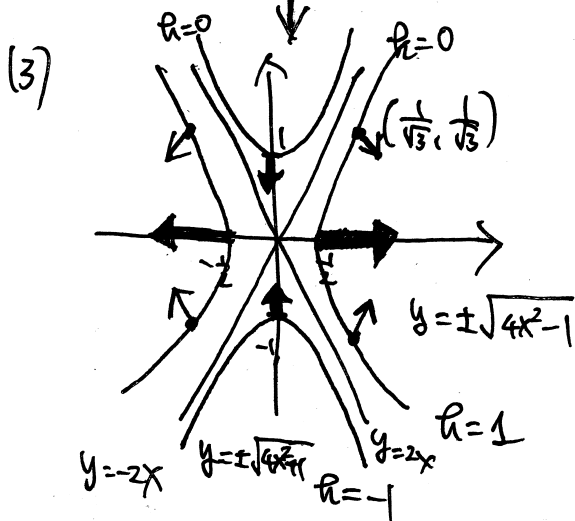
(6) $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2(x^2+y^2-1)2x \\ 2(x^2+y^2-1)2y \end{pmatrix}$ すなわち $(x, y) = (0, 0), (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \\ \end{matrix}$ かつ f の停留点である



$\nabla f = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ \frac{y}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \end{pmatrix}$



$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ -\frac{y}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

注意
矢印の大きさは計算しないので詳しくは共通資料の10-3に
ある解答を参考にしてください。