

1. 2変数関数の偏微分

\mathbb{R}^2 : xy 平面, $f(x, y) : \mathbb{R}^2$ で定義された関数, $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ とする.

$y = b$ とすると, $z = f(x, b)$ は x の 1変数関数となる. これが $x = a$ で微分可能, すなわち, 極限値

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h} \quad \dots \dots (*)$$

が存在するとき, $f(x, y)$ は $(x, y) = (a, b)$ において x 方向に偏微分可能であるといい, $(*)$ を $f_x(a, b)$ で表す.

$$f_x(a, b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h}$$

同様に $f_y(a, b)$ も定義される.

$$f_y(a, b) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a, b+k) - f(a, b)}{k}$$

また, $f(x, y)$ が \mathbb{R}^2 の各点において偏微分可能なとき

$$f_x(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+k) - f(x, y)}{k}$$

を $f(x, y)$ の偏導関数といふ.

さらに, $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$ が \mathbb{R}^2 で偏微分可能なとき

$$(f_x)_x(x, y), (f_x)_y(x, y), (f_y)_x(x, y), (f_y)_y(x, y)$$

を $f(x, y)$ の第 2 次偏導関数といふ, それぞれ

$$f_{xx}(x, y), f_{xy}(x, y), f_{yx}(x, y), f_{yy}(x, y)$$

で表す.

※一般に $f_{xy}(x, y) \neq f_{yx}(x, y)$ であるが, 例えば $f(x, y)$ が C^2 級, すなわち, $f(x, y)$ の第 2 次偏導関数がすべて連続であれば $f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y)$ が成り立つ.

2. 2変数関数の極値判定法

$f(x, y) : C^2$ 級, $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

(1) $f(a, b) : \text{極値} \implies \underbrace{f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0}_{\text{(このような点 } (a, b) \text{ を } f(x, y) \text{ の停留点といふ)}}$

(2) $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$ のとき

- $H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) > 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極小値}$
- $H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極大値}$
- $H(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極値でない}$

ただし $H(x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - f_{xy}(x, y)^2$ とする (**Hessian**).

☆ 2変数関数の極値の求め方

まずは連立方程式 $f_x(x, y) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 0$ を解いて停留点を求める.

次に停留点に対して $H(x, y), f_{xx}(x, y)$ の符号を調べて極値の判定をする.

【例題 1】

$f(x, y) = x^3 + 2x^2y - 4xy^2 - y^3$ の第 2 次偏導関数を求めよ.

解答

$$f_x(x, y) = (x^3 + 2x^2y - 4xy^2 - y^3)_x = 3x^2 + 4xy - 4y^2$$

$$f_y(x, y) = (x^3 + 2x^2y - 4xy^2 - y^3)_y = 2x^2 - 8xy - 3y^2$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = (3x^2 + 4xy - 4y^2)_x = 6x + 4y$$

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = (3x^2 + 4xy - 4y^2)_y = 4x - 8y$$

$$f_{yx}(x, y) = (2x^2 - 8xy - 3y^2)_x = 4x - 8y$$

$$f_{yy}(x, y) = (2x^2 - 8xy - 3y^2)_y = -8x - 6y$$

【例題 2】

次の関数の停留点を求め、極値の判定をせよ.

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 3x^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^2 - 2xy + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y$$

解答

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = 6xy - 6y = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

② より $6y(x - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad x = 1$
 $y = 0$ のとき、① より

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, 2$$

$x = 1$ のとき、① より

$$3y^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$y^2 = 1 \quad \therefore y = \pm 1$$

よって、停留点は $(0, 0), (2, 0), (1, \pm 1)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x - 6, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 6x - 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 6y$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x - 6)(6x - 6) - (6y)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = (-6) \cdot (-6) - 0^2 = 36 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = -6 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(2, 0) = 6 \cdot 6 - 0^2 = 36 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(2, 0) = 6 > 0 \quad \therefore f(2, 0) = -4 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(1, \pm 1) = 0 \cdot 0 - (\pm 6)^2 = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore f(1, \pm 1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 3x^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^2 - 2xy + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = 2xy - \frac{4}{3}y - 2x + \frac{4}{3} = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

②より

$$2y \left(x - \frac{2}{3} \right) - 2 \left(x - \frac{2}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$2 \left(x - \frac{2}{3} \right) (y - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{または} \quad y = 1$$

$x = \frac{2}{3}$ のとき, ①より

$$y^2 - 2y = 0$$

$$y(y - 2) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad y = 0, 2$$

$y = 1$ のとき, ①より

$$3x^2 - 6x + \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 18x + 5 = 0$$

$$(3x - 1)(3x - 5) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$$

よって, 停留点は $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0 \right), \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2 \right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right), \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1 \right)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x - 6, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 2x - \frac{4}{3}, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 2y - 2$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x - 6) \left(2x - \frac{4}{3} \right) - (2y - 2)^2$$

$$\cdot H \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0 \right) = (-2) \cdot 0 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0 \right) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2 \right) = (-2) \cdot 0 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2 \right) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right) = (-4) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) - 0^2 = \frac{8}{3} > 0, \quad f_{xx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right) = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right) = \frac{25}{27} : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1 \right) = 4 \cdot 2 - 0^2 = 8 > 0, \quad f_{xx} \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1 \right) = 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1 \right) = -\frac{7}{27} : \text{極小値}$$

1 次の関数の停留点を求め, 極値の判定をせよ.

(1) $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^3 - xy^2 + 2xy$

(2) $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + 6x^2 + 3y^2$

(3) $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + 4x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 5x + 2y$

(4) $f(x, y) = -x^2y - y^3 - x^2 - 2y^2 + 2xy + 2x - y$

$$(5) f(x, y) = x^2y + y^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 - 3y^2 + 2xy - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}y$$

解答

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$$(1) f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^3 - xy^2 + 2xy$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 2x - y^2 + 2y = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = -6y^2 - 2xy + 2x = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

$$① \text{ より } x = \frac{y^2 - 2y}{2}$$

② へ代入すると

$$\begin{aligned} -6y^2 - (y^2 - 2y)y + y^2 - 2y &= 0 \\ -y^3 - 3y^2 - 2y &= 0 \\ y^3 + 3y^2 + 2y &= 0 \\ y(y+1)(y+2) &= 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, -1, -2 \end{aligned}$$

 $y = 0$ のとき, ① より $x = 0$

$$y = -1 \text{ のとき, ① より } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $y = -2 \text{ のとき, ① より } x = 4$ よって, 停留点は $(0, 0), \left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right), (4, -2)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 2, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -12y - 2x, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = -2y + 2$$

$$H(x, y) = 2(-12y - 2x) - (-2y + 2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 2 \cdot 0 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right) = 2 \cdot 9 - 4^2 = 2 > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right) = 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right) = -\frac{1}{4} : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(4, -2) = 2 \cdot 16 - 6^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(4, -2) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + 6x^2 + 3y^2$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + y^2 + 12x = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = 2xy + 6y = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

$$② \text{ より } 2y(x+3) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad x = -3$$

 $y = 0$ のとき, ① より

$$3x^2 + 12x = 0$$

$$3x(x+4) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, -4$$

$x = -3$ のとき, ① より

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - 9 &= 0 \\ y^2 &= 9 \quad \therefore \quad y = \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 停留点は $(0, 0), (-4, 0), (-3, \pm 3)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 12, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 2x + 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 2y$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x + 12)(2x + 6) - (2y)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 12 \cdot 6 - 0^2 = 72 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = 12 > 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(-4, 0) = (-12) \cdot (-2) - 0^2 = 24 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(-4, 0) = -12 < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f(-4, 0) = 32 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(-3, \pm 3) = (-6) \cdot 0 - (\pm 6)^2 = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(-3, \pm 3) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + 4x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 5x + 2y$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 2y + 5 = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = 2xy + 2y + 2x + 2 = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

② より

$$\begin{aligned} 2y(x+1) + 2(x+1) &= 0 \\ 2(x+1)(y+1) &= 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = -1 \quad \text{または} \quad y = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$x = -1$ のとき, ① より

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 + 2y &= 0 \\ y(y+2) &= 0 \quad \therefore \quad y = 0, -2 \end{aligned}$$

$y = -1$ のとき, ① より

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 8x + 4 &= 0 \\ (3x+2)(x+2) &= 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}, -2 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 停留点は $(-1, 0), (-1, -2), \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -1\right), (-2, -1)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 8, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 2x + 2, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 2y + 2$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x + 8)(2x + 2) - (2y + 2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(-1, 0) = 2 \cdot 0 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(-1, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(-1, -2) = 2 \cdot 0 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(-1, -2) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(-\frac{2}{3}, -1\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 0^2 = \frac{8}{3} > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(-\frac{2}{3}, -1\right) = 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(-\frac{2}{3}, -1\right) = -\frac{59}{27} : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(-2, -1) = (-4) \cdot (-2) - 0^2 = 8 > 0, f_{xx}(-2, -1) = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(-2, -1) = -1 : \text{極大値}$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = -x^2y - y^3 - x^2 - 2y^2 + 2xy + 2x - y$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = -2xy - 2x + 2y + 2 = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = -x^2 - 3y^2 - 4y + 2x - 1 = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

① より

$$\begin{aligned} -2x(y+1) + 2(y+1) &= 0 \\ -2(y+1)(x-1) &= 0 \quad \therefore y = -1 \quad \text{または} \quad x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$y = -1$ のとき, ② より

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x &= 0 \\ x(x-2) &= 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, 2 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$ のとき, ② より

$$\begin{aligned} -3y^2 - 4y &= 0 \\ -y(3y+4) &= 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

よって, 停留点は $(0, -1), (2, -1), (1, 0), \left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = -2y - 2, f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y - 4, f_{xy}(x, y) = -2x + 2$$

$$H(x, y) = (-2y - 2)(-6y - 4) - (-2x + 2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, -1) = 0 \cdot 2 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, -1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(2, -1) = 0 \cdot 2 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(2, -1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(1, 0) = (-2) \cdot (-4) - 0^2 = 8 > 0, f_{xx}(1, 0) = -2 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(1, 0) = 1 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4 - 0^2 = \frac{8}{3} > 0, f_{xx}\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(1, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{27} : \text{極小値}$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = x^2y + y^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 - 3y^2 + 2xy - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}y$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 2xy - \frac{8}{3}x + 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0 & \cdots \cdots ① \\ f_y(x, y) = x^2 + 3y^2 - 6y + 2x + \frac{8}{3} = 0 & \cdots \cdots ② \end{cases}$$

① より

$$2y(x+1) - \frac{8}{3}(x+1) = 0$$

$$2(x+1) \left(y - \frac{4}{3} \right) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = -1 \quad \text{または} \quad y = \frac{4}{3}$$

$x = -1$ のとき, ② より

$$3y^2 - 6y + \frac{5}{3} = 0$$

$$9y^2 - 18y + 5 = 0$$

$$(3y-1)(3y-5) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad y = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$$

$y = \frac{4}{3}$ のとき, ② より

$$x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x+2) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = 0, -2$$

よって, 停留点は $\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(-1, \frac{5}{3}\right), \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right), \left(-2, \frac{4}{3}\right)$

判定

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

$$H(x, y) = \left(2y - \frac{8}{3}\right)(6y - 6) - (2x + 2)^2$$

$$\cdot H\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right) = (-2) \cdot (-4) - 0^2 = 8 > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right) = -2 < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{43}{27} : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H\left(-1, \frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4 - 0^2 = \frac{8}{3} > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(-1, \frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} > 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f\left(-1, \frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{11}{27} : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H\left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right) = 0 \cdot 2 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f\left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(-2, \frac{4}{3}\right) = 0 \cdot 2 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f\left(-2, \frac{4}{3}\right) : \text{極値でない}$$