

## ◇微分の計算◇

次の共通の性質と右の基本公式を用いて、様々な関数の導関数（微分）を求めることができる。

線形性

$$\{af(x)+bg(x)\}' = af'(x)+bg'(x)$$

積の微分法

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

商の微分法

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

合成関数の微分法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

次の公式はよく使われる基本公式である。

- $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x^m} = x^{\frac{m}{n}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n}-1}$
- $f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x$
- $f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sin x$
- $f(x) = \tan x \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
- $f(x) = \arcsin x \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- $f(x) = \arccos x \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- $f(x) = \arctan x \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
- $f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(x) = e^x$
- $f(x) = a^x (a>0, a \neq 1) \rightarrow f'(x) = a^x \log a$
- $f(x) = \log x \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- $f(x) = \log_a x (a>0, a \neq 1) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \log a}$

例

次の関数の導関数を求めよ。

(1)  $f(x) = \sin 4x + \cos 5x \rightarrow f'(x) = 4 \cos 4x - 5 \sin 5x$

(2)  $f(x) = \log(x^2 + 1) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

(3)  $y = e^{\cos x} \rightarrow y' = -\sin x e^{\cos x}$

例

次の関数について、[ ]内に指定されたものを求めよ。

$z = \sin(x-y)$  [  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 全微分  $dz$  ]

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\cos(x-y)$$

$$dz = \cos(x-y)dx - \cos(x-y)dy$$

(※半角数字=1バイト文字で答えよ)

問題1

次の関数の導関数を求めよ。

(1)

$$y = \sqrt{5x^2 + 3} \rightarrow y' = \frac{\square x}{\sqrt{\square x^2 + \square}}$$

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$$y = \sqrt{5x^2 + 3}$$

$$y = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ t = 5x^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ = \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (10x) \\ = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{5x^2 + 3}}$$

(2)  $y = \sin 2x \cos 3x$

$\rightarrow y' = \square \cos 2x \cos 3x - \square \sin 2x \sin 3x$

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$$y' = (\sin 2x)' \cos 3x + \sin 2x (\cos 3x)' \\ = 2 \cos 2x \cos 3x + \sin 2x (-3 \sin 3x)$$

(3)

$$y = \frac{e^{3x}}{\log 2x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{e^{3x}(x \log 2x - \square)}{x(\log 2x)^2}$$

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$$y' = \frac{3e^{3x} \log 2x - e^{3x} \times \frac{1}{x}}{(\log 2x)^2} = \frac{e^{3x}(3x \log 2x - 1)}{x(\log 2x)^2}$$

## 問題2

次の関数について、[ ]内に指定されたものを求めよ。

(1)  $z = (x^2 + y^2)(x^4 + y)$  [  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  ]

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \square x(\square x^4 + \square x^2 y^2 + y)$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= (x^2 + y^2)_x (x^4 + y) + (x^2 + y^2) (x^4 + y)_x \\ &= 2x(x^4 + y) + (x^2 + y^2)4x^3 = 2x^5 + 2xy + 4x^5 + 4x^3 y^2 \\ &= 6x^5 + 4x^3 y^2 + 2xy \\ &= 2x(3x^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + y) \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $z = e^x(x + y^2)$  [  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  ]

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x(\square + x + y^2) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \square y e^x$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= (e^x)_x (x + y^2) + e^x (x + y^2)_x = e^x (x + y^2) + e^x \\ &= e^x (1 + x + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = e^x (2y)$$

(3)  $f(x, y) = \log(2x + 3y)$  [  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(1, 1)$  ]

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\square}{2x + 3y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\square}{(2x + 3y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{2}{2x + 3y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{-4}{(2x + 3y)^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) &= \frac{-4}{25} \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2$   
[  $x = 2, y = -1$  のときの接平面の方程式 ]

$\rightarrow z = \square x - \square y - \square$

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$$\begin{aligned} f(2, -1) &= 3 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 2x + 2y \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, -1) = 2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 2x + 6y \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, -1) = -2 \\ z &= 2(x - 2) - 2(y + 1) + 3 = 2x - 2y - 3 \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $z = \sin(2x - 3y)$   
[  $y = \pi$  の断面上の  $(0, \pi)$  における接線の方程式 ]

$\rightarrow z = \square x$  (ただし,  $y = \pi$ )

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$$\begin{aligned} z(0, \pi) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 2\cos(2x - 3y) = -2 \\ \rightarrow z &= -2(x - 0) + 0 \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $z = e^{2x+3y}$  [ 全微分 ]

$\rightarrow dz = e^{2x+3y}(\square dx + \square dy)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 2e^{2x+3y} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 3e^{2x+3y} \end{aligned}$$

$$dz = 2e^{2x+3y} dx + 3e^{2x+3y} dy$$