

微分積分学第一 (LAS.M101-06)

チェーン・ルール

Chain Rule

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曲線に沿う微分

- ▶ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: 微分可能な2変数関数
- ▶ $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$: D の曲線のパラメータ表示
- ▶ $F(t) := f \circ \gamma(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$

命題 (命題 3.23)

$$\frac{dF}{dt}(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) \frac{dx}{dt}(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \frac{dy}{dt}(t).$$

Chain rule

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

チェイン・ルール

- ▶ $f(x, y)$: 微分可能な 2 変数関数
- ▶ $x = x(\xi, \eta), y = y(\xi, \eta)$: 微分可能
- ▶ $\tilde{f}(\xi, \eta) := f(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta))$

⇒ \tilde{f} は微分可能で

✓ η を定数と扱う

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \xi}(\xi, \eta) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}(\xi, \eta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}(\xi, \eta) \\ \bullet \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \eta}(\xi, \eta) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta}(\xi, \eta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}(\xi, \eta). \end{aligned}$$

ξ
 η

x_i

y_i

チェイン・ルール

- ▶ $f(x, y)$: 微分可能な 2 変数関数
- ▶ $x = x(\xi, \eta), y = y(\xi, \eta)$: 微分可能
- ▶ $z = f(\xi, \eta) := f(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta))$

⇒

\tilde{f} ነፍጥኑ ከፍተኛ ተኮር ይሆናል።

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}$$

チェイン・ルール

- ▶ $z = f(x, y)$: 微分可能な 2 変数関数
- ▶ $x = x(\xi, \eta), y = y(\xi, \eta)$: 微分可能
- ▶ $z = f(\xi, \eta) := f(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta))$

⇒

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}.\end{aligned}$$

チェイン・ルール

- ▶ $f(x, y)$: 微分可能な 2 変数関数
- ▶ $x = x(\xi, \eta), y = y(\xi, \eta)$: 微分可能
- ▶ $f(\xi, \eta) := f(x(\xi, \eta), y(\xi, \eta))$

⇒

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_\xi & x_\eta \\ y_\xi & y_\eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}$$

変数変換

(ξ, η)

↔ (x, y)

の逆写

変数変換の

びぶん

Jacobi 行列

$f(x, y)$ の逆写

例

$$r = a\xi + b\eta$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \ni \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto F(\xi, \eta) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = A\xi$$

$$x_\xi = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = a \quad x_\eta = b$$

$$y_\xi = c \quad y_\eta = d$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Jacobi } \begin{vmatrix} x_\xi & x_\eta \\ y_\xi & y_\eta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

例

A : 2 次の正則行列

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \ni \xi \mapsto A\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$F^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^2 \ni x \mapsto A^{-1}x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

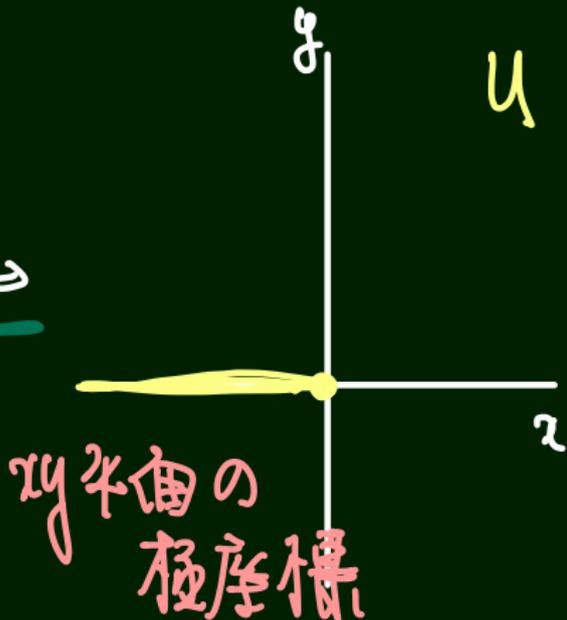
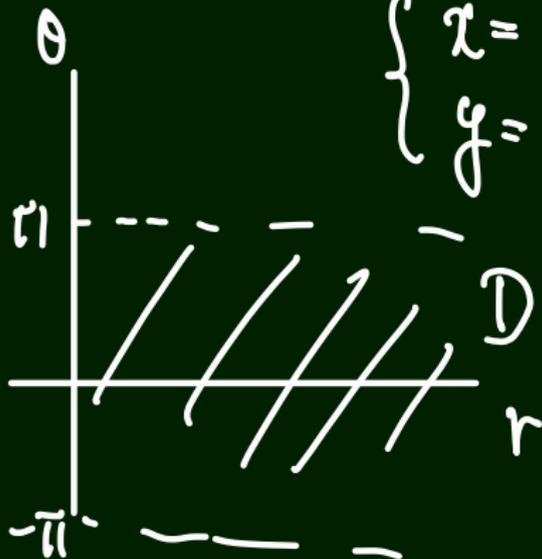
F^{-1} の Jacobian (行列) は
 $(F \text{ の Jacobian (行列) })^{-1}$ ← 逆行列

例 $D = \{(r, \theta); r > 0, -\pi < \theta < \pi\}$

$U = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, 0); x \leq 0\}$

$F: D \ni \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto F(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \in U$

$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \star$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_x & r_y \\ \theta_x & \theta_y \end{pmatrix} = ? \quad \star^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \neq \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}}$$

課題

- ▶ 講義資料や講義の誤りの指摘
- ▶ 講義内容に関する質問

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