

数学的帰納法 (corollary)

$$d_1, \dots, d_n \in \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \Rightarrow d_1 + \dots + d_n \in \mathcal{D}_n$$

$$d_1 + \dots + d_{n-1} \in \mathcal{D}_{n-1}$$

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Taylor 展開

数 II の 多項式関数 f

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f'(x)y + \frac{f''(x)}{2}y^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}y^n$$

Rock-Lawrence の公理 (1学期上参照)

$$f(x+\underset{\mathcal{D}}{d}) = f(x) + f'(x)d \quad d \in \mathcal{D} = \{d \in \mathbb{R} \mid d' = 0\}$$

part: f は任意の関数

$$\begin{aligned} f(\underline{x+d_1+d_2}) &= f(x+d_1) + f'(x+d_1)d_2 \\ &= \{f(x) + f'(x)d_1\} + \{f'(x) + f''(x)d_1\}d_2 \\ &= f(x) + f'(x)(d_1+d_2) + f''(x)d_1d_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \because$

$$\begin{aligned} (d_1+d_2)^2 &= d_1^2 + 2d_1d_2 + d_2^2 \\ &= 2d_1d_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{従って } d_1d_2 = \frac{(d_1+d_2)^2}{2}$$

$$r, 2$$

$$f(x+d_1+d_2) = f(x) + f'(x)(d_1+d_2) + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(d_1+d_2)^2$$

$$(d_1+d_2)^3 = 0 \quad \text{since } d_1+d_2 \in \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$d \in \mathcal{D}_2 \quad \text{と } \exists \text{ } \lambda$$

$$f(x+d) = f(x) + f'(x)d + \frac{f''(x)}{2}d^2 \quad \text{2次の Taylor 展開}$$

$$d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

$$f(x+d_1+d_2+d_3)$$

$$= f(x+d_1+d_2) + f'(x+d_1+d_2)d_3$$

$$= \left\{ f(x) + f'(x)(d_1+d_2) + \frac{f''(x)}{2}d_1d_2 \right\} + \left\{ f'(x) + f''(x)(d_1+d_2) + \frac{f'''(x)}{2}d_1d_2 \right\} d_3$$

$$= f(x) + f'(x)(d_1+d_2+d_3) + \frac{f''(x)(d_1d_2+d_1d_3+d_2d_3)}{2} + \frac{f'''(x)d_1d_2d_3}{6}$$

$$(d_1+d_2+d_3)^2 = 2(d_1d_2+d_1d_3+d_2d_3)$$

従, 2

$$d_1d_2 + d_1d_3 + d_2d_3 = \frac{(d_1+d_2+d_3)^2}{2}$$

$$(d_1+d_2+d_3)^3 = 3!d_1d_2d_3$$

従, 2

$$d_1d_2d_3 = \frac{(d_1+d_2+d_3)^3}{3!}$$

よる

$$(d_1 + d_2 + d_3)^4 = 0$$

よる $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 \in \mathcal{D}_3$.

よる

$$d \in \mathcal{D}_3 \quad \text{よる}$$

$$f(x+d) = f(x) + f'(x)d + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}d^2 + \frac{f'''(x)}{3!}d^3$$

Taylor 展開 $d \in \mathcal{D}_n$

$$f(x+d) = f(x) + f'(x)d + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}d^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}d^n$$

(*)式

よる予想はできる。

$$f(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1 + d_2 + d_3$$

よるよる. 第1~3成分を入れかえても値が同じ \Rightarrow 対称式

$$g(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1d_2 + d_1d_3 + d_2d_3$$

$$h(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1d_2d_3$$

よるよる対称式

よるよる上記を特に基本対称式という。

$$\sigma_3^1(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1 + d_2 + d_3 \quad (\text{「}d_1, d_2, d_3\text{」からなる31次の基本対称式} \text{という})$$

$$\sigma_3^2(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1d_2 + d_1d_3 + d_2d_3$$

$$\sigma_3^3(d_1, d_2, d_3) = d_1d_2d_3$$

k の単項式からなる n 次の基本対称式を以下の形で示すものとする。

$$\sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$d_1, \dots, d_k \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$f(x + d_1 + \dots + d_k) = f(x) + f'(x) \sigma_k^1(d_1, \dots, d_k) + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^k f^{(n)}(x) \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

(*) 式

(*) \Rightarrow (*) を示していきたい。

Lemma (補題)

$$(d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + \dots + d_k)^n = n! \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

proof by induction on k — k に関する帰納法による証明 —

Lemma

$$\sigma_{k+1}^n(d_1, \dots, d_{k+1}) = \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k) + d_{k+1} \sigma_k^{n-1}(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

これをを用いる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例)} \quad \sigma_3^2 &= d_1 d_2 + d_1 d_3 + d_2 d_3 \\ &= d_1 d_2 + d_3 (d_1 + d_2) \\ &= \sigma_2^2 + d_3 \sigma_2^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{k+1} \in \mathbb{D} \text{ s.t. } d_{k+1}^2 = 0$$

$$(d_1 + \dots + d_k + d_{k+1})^n = (d_1 + \dots + d_k)^n + n d_{k+1} (d_1 + \dots + d_k)^{n-1}$$

$$\swarrow$$

$$n! \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$= n! \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k) + n d_{k+1} (n-1)! \sigma_k^{n-1}(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$= n! \left\{ \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k) + d_{k+1} \sigma_k^{n-1}(d_1, \dots, d_k) \right\}$$

$$= n! \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$f(x + d_1 + \dots + d_k + d_{k+1}) = f(x + d_1 + \dots + d_k) + d_{k+1} f'(x + d_1 + \dots + d_k)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^k f^{(n)}(x) \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$+ d_{k+1} \sum_{n=0}^k f^{(n+1)}(x) \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} f^{(n)}(x) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_k^n(d_1, \dots, d_k) \\ + d_{k+1} \sigma_k^{n-1}(d_1, \dots, d_k) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=0}^{k+1} f^{(\lambda)}(x) \sigma_{k-\lambda}^n(d_1, \dots, d_k, d_{k+1})$$