

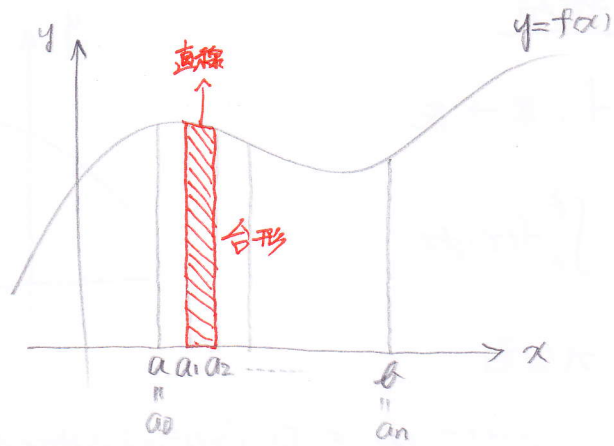
定積分

細かく $[a, b]$ を分割

$$d_i = a_{i+1} - a_i \in D$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a_i) d_i$$

定積分の定義



微積分学の基本定理

$$F' = f \quad F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(a_0) da_0 = F(a_1) - F(a_0)$$

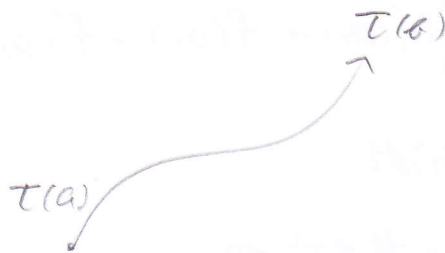
$$f(a_{i-1}) da_{i-1} = F(a_i) - F(a_{i-1})$$

$$f(a_i) da_i = F(a_{i+1}) - F(a_i) \leftarrow \text{我々の微分の定義}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+) f(a_{n-1}) da_{n-1} = F(a_n) - F(a_{n-1}) \\
 \hline
 &\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a_i) da_i = F(b) - F(a)
 \end{aligned}$$

空間 \mathbb{R}^3

曲線 $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



ベクトル場

力の場

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

仕事

$$\int_a^b f(\tau(t)) \tau'(t) dt = \int_C f dt \quad \text{線積分 (曲線に沿った積分)}$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \\ h \end{pmatrix} \quad f, g, h: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\# = f e_1 + g e_2 + h e_3 \quad (\text{ベクトル場})$$



$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz \quad \text{1次の微分形式}$$

$$\int_C \# dt = \int_a^b w(T(t)) (T'(t)) dt$$

多変数の微分

スカラー場 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 0次の微分形式

grad(ient)
勾配
ベクトル場

$$d\varphi = \varphi' = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz$$

1次の微分形式

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} e_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} e_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} e_3$$

($\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)

$T[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 曲線

合成関数 $\varphi \circ T: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_C d\varphi = \int_a^b \varphi'(T(t)) (T'(t)) dt$$

原始関数

$$= \varphi(T(b)) - \varphi(T(a))$$

$$= \int_C (\text{grad } \varphi) dt$$

勾配 (gradient)

直観的

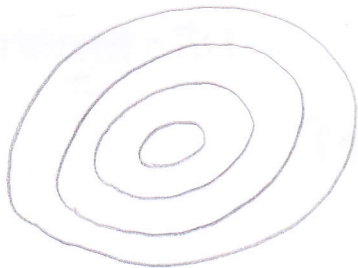
\mathbb{R}^2 で考える (17次元も可として)

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

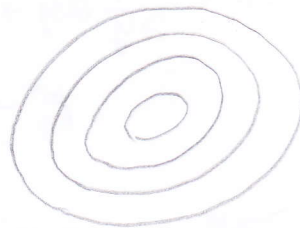
$$\varphi' = d\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\text{grad} \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

地図 (等高線)



台風 (等高線)



$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \varphi(\tau(t+d)) - \varphi(\tau(t))$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(\tau(t)) \tau_1'(t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(\tau(t)) \tau_2'(t) \right\} d$$

(τ は等高線に沿って動いていると仮定する...)

$$(\text{grad} \varphi) \perp \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{垂直}$$

gradの計算

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = r^\alpha \quad \alpha: \text{定数} \quad r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$$

grad φ

$$= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{r} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2x + \frac{\alpha}{r} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2y \\ + \frac{\alpha}{r} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2z$$

$$= \alpha r^{\alpha-2} \cdot x \mathbf{e}_1 + \alpha r^{\alpha-2} \cdot y \mathbf{e}_2 + \alpha r^{\alpha-2} \cdot z \mathbf{e}_3$$

特に $\alpha = -1$ のとき

$$-r^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \quad \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

力の場

\mathbf{f} : 力の場 = ベクトル場

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{grad } \varphi = \mathbf{f}$$

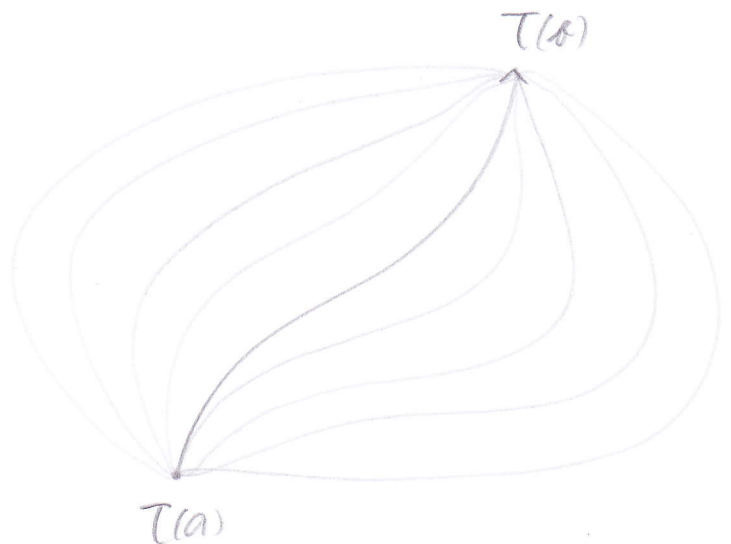
$$\int_{\tau} \mathbf{f} d\tau$$

$$= \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$$

$$= 0$$



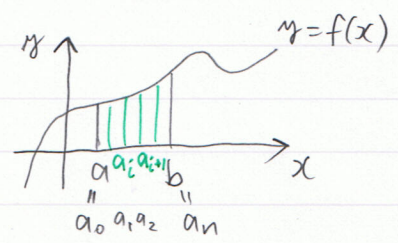
"保存力"
閉路



*レポート用

10/20(水) 3限 微積分(生物学類)

積分 1変数



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

細かく $[a, b]$ を分割

$a_{i+1} - a_i \in D$ 差が D に含まれるくらい細かく分割



するとここが直線になる

$$\begin{aligned} \text{台形の面積} &= (\text{上底} + \text{下底}) \times \text{高さ} \div 2 \\ &= (f(a_i) + f(a_{i+1})) \times d \div 2 \end{aligned}$$

積分は台形の面積を足し合わせたことに等しい

$$\begin{aligned} &= (f(a_i) + f(a_i + d)) \times d \div 2 \\ &= (f(a_i) + f(a_i) + f'(a_i)d) \times d \div 2 \\ &= (2f(a_i)d + f'(a_i)d^2) \div 2 \end{aligned}$$

定積分の定義

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a_i) d_i$$

$$= f(a_i) d$$

微積分学の基本定理

$$F' = f \quad F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(a_{i-1}) d_{i-1} = F(a_i) - F(a_{i-1})$$

$$f(a_i) d_i = F(a_{i+1}) - F(a_i) \leftarrow \text{我々の微分の定義}$$

$$f(a_{i+1}) d_{i+1} = F(a_{i+2}) - F(a_{i+1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f(a_{n-1}) d_{n-1} = F(a_n) - F(a_{n-1})$$

$$+$$

$$f(a_0) d_0 = F(a_1) - F(a_0)$$

全部足し合わせると

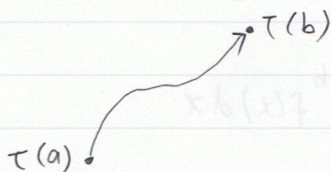
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a_i) d_i = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

空間 \mathbb{R}^3

曲線

$$\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$



ベクトル場 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

力の場とする

重ねれば仕事が発生する

$$\int_a^b f(\tau(t)) \cdot (\tau'(t)) dt \quad \dots \text{線積分}$$

$$= \int_{\tau} f \cdot d\tau \quad \leftarrow \text{一般表記}$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \\ h \end{pmatrix} \quad f, g, h: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f = f e_1 + g e_2 + h e_3 \quad \text{ベクトル場}$$

\updownarrow

$$w = f dx + g dy + h dz \quad \text{1次の微分形式}$$

$$\int_a^b w(\tau(t)) \cdot (\tau'(t)) dt = \int_a^b f(\tau(t)) \cdot (\tau'(t)) dt$$

多変数の微分

スカラー場 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$d\varphi = \varphi' = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz \quad \text{1次の微分形式}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$$

0次の微分形式

演算 $\text{grad}(\text{ient})$
勾配

ベクトル場

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} e_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} e_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} e_3$$

$\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 曲線 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 合成関数 $\varphi \circ \tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

原始関数

$$\int_{\tau} d\varphi = \int_a^b \varphi'(\tau(t)) \cdot (\tau'(t)) dt$$

$$= \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a)) \quad \leftarrow \text{微積分学の基本定理}$$

||

$$\int_{\tau} (\text{grad } \varphi) \cdot d\tau$$

勾配 (gradient)

↑

直観的

 \mathbb{R}^2 で考える $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\varphi' = d\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy$$

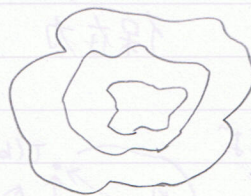
$$\text{grad } \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

台風



等圧線

地図



等高線

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\varphi(\tau(t+d)) - \varphi(\tau(t))$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(\tau(t)) \tau_1'(t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(\tau(t)) \tau_2'(t) \right\} d \quad \text{微分の式}$$

 τ は等高線に沿って重かいていけるとする

$$(\text{grad } \varphi) \perp \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1' \\ \tau_2' \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
直交

等高線に直交して重かくと一番値の変化が大きい

高さでいうと、より長いベクトル = より急勾配 \Rightarrow 勾配 (gradient)

grad の計算

$$\alpha \text{ は実数、} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = r^\alpha$$

$$\text{grad } \varphi = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ の微分}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2x \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2y \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \cdot 2z \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} (x \mathbf{e}_1 + y \mathbf{e}_2 + z \mathbf{e}_3)$$

$$= \alpha (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha r^{\alpha - 2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

特に $\alpha = -1$ $V = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

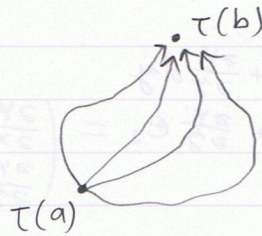
$V^{-3} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{V^2} \frac{V}{V}$

f : 力の土場 = ベクトル土場

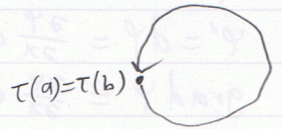
$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\text{grad. } \varphi = f$

曲系象

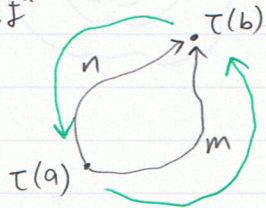


閉路各

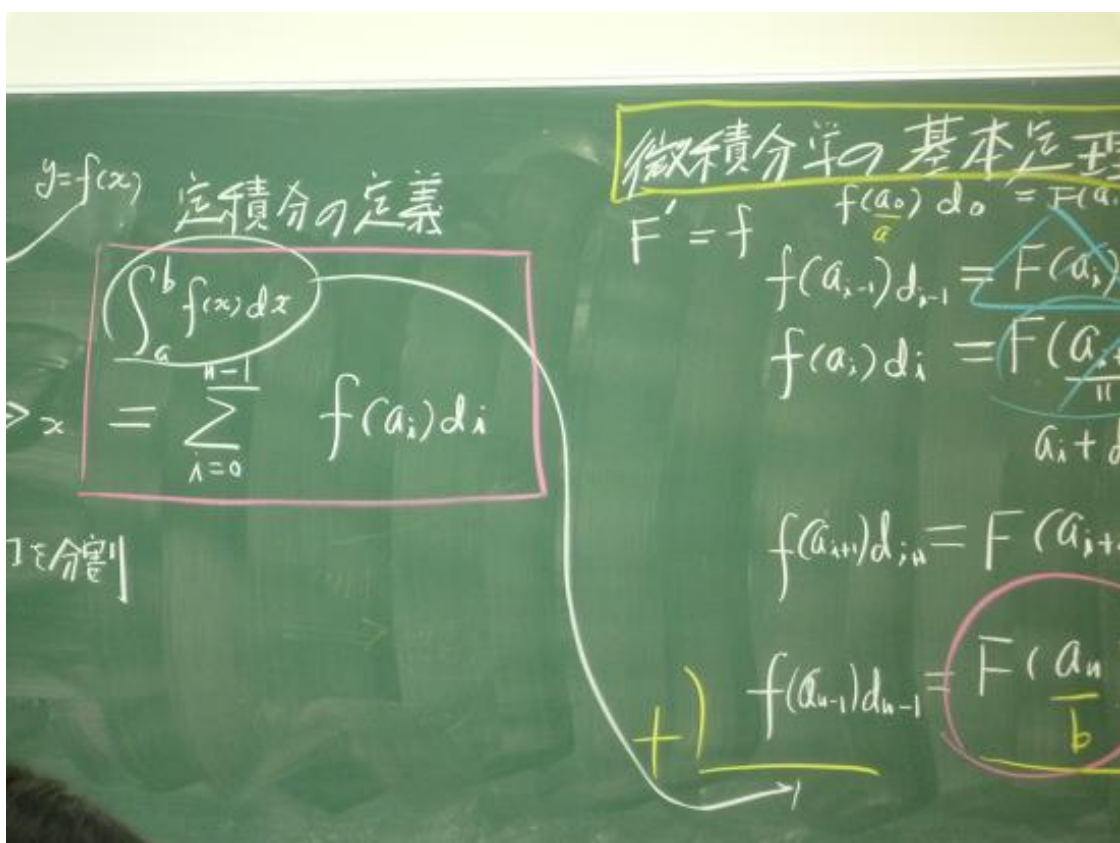


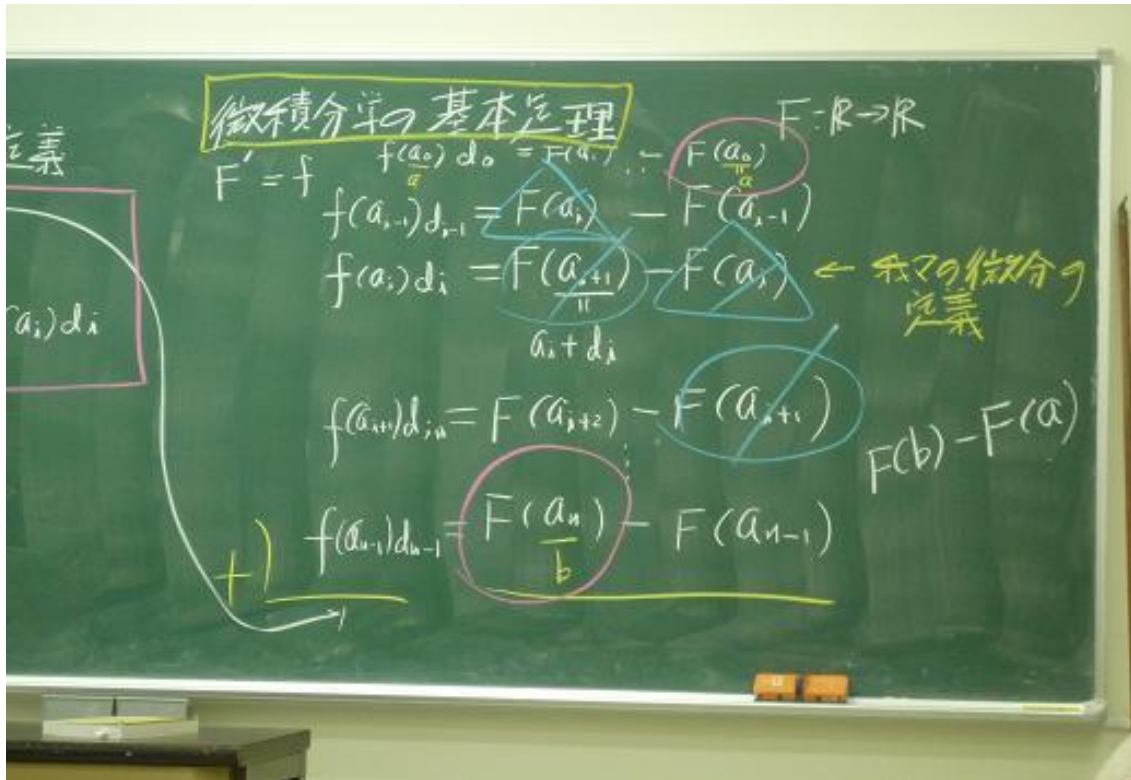
$\int_C f \cdot d\tau = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$
 $= 0$ 保存力

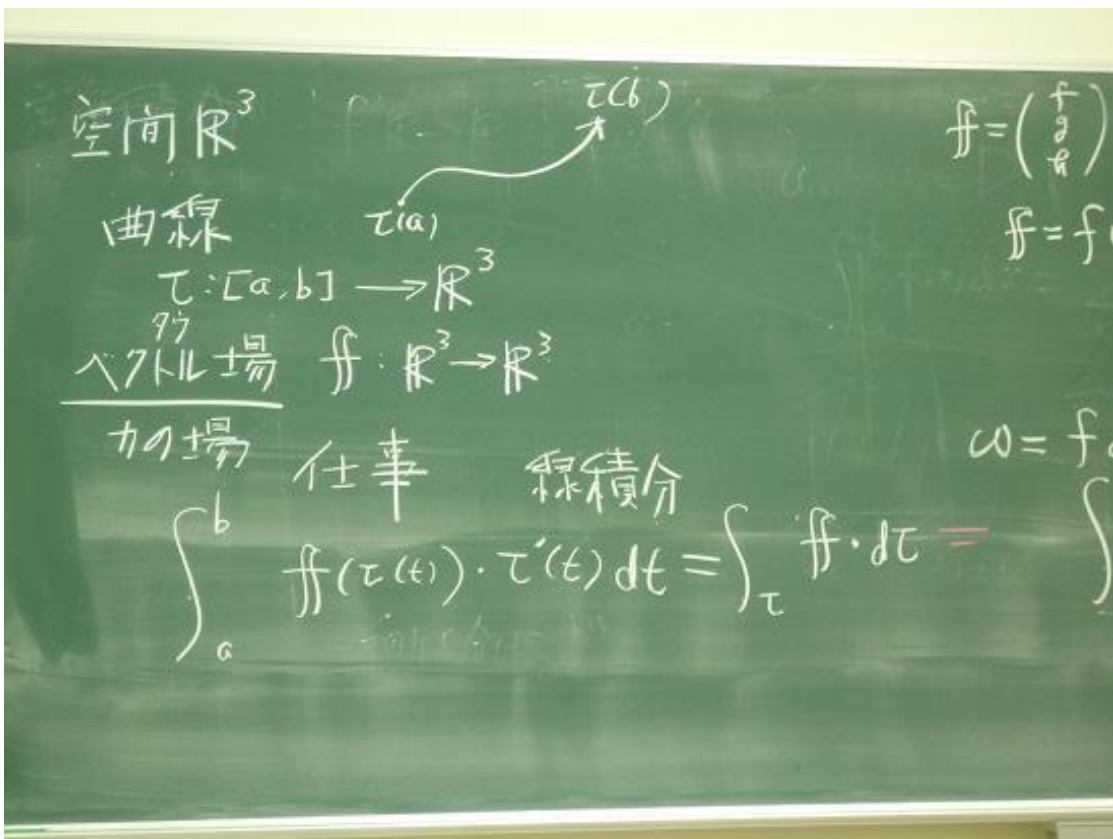
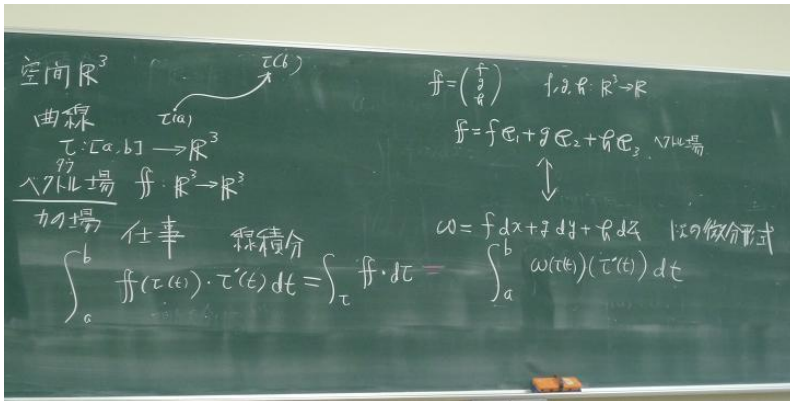
保存力が成り立てば



m と n の逆を合わせれば閉路となり 0







$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{f} &= \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \\ h \end{pmatrix} \quad f, g, h: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 \mathbf{f} &= f\mathbf{e}_1 + g\mathbf{e}_2 + h\mathbf{e}_3 \quad \text{Vektorfeld} \\
 &\quad \updownarrow \\
 \omega &= f dx + g dy + h dz \quad \text{1-Form微分形式} \\
 \int_{\tau} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\tau &= \int_a^b \omega(\tau(t))(\tau'(t)) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

多変数の微分 $\text{grad}(\varphi)$ (Vektor) $\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_3 \right) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_3$ $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 原始関数 \rightarrow
 \mathbb{R}^3 -場 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \downarrow 1-Form微分形式 \downarrow $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 曲線 \rightarrow 合成関数 $\varphi \circ \tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $d\varphi = \varphi' = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz$
 $\mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \langle \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R} \rangle$ 勾配 $\int_{\tau} (\text{grad } \varphi) \cdot d\tau \rightarrow \int_{\tau} d\varphi = \int_a^b \varphi'(\tau(t))(\tau'(t)) dt = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$

多変数の微分 $\text{grad}(\varphi)$ $\nabla \varphi$ $\left(\begin{matrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{matrix} \right) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \dots$
 スカラー場 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\tau: [a, b]$
 1. 元の微分形式 $d\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz$
 $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \langle \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R} \rangle$ $(\text{grad } \varphi) \cdot d\tau$
 勾配 \int_{τ}

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_3$ $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 原始関数
 $\tau: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 曲線 合成関数 $(\varphi \circ \tau): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\int_{\tau} d\varphi = \int_a^b \varphi'(\tau(t)) (\tau'(t)) dt$
 $\rightarrow = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$

勾配 (gradient) $t \in [a, b]$

直観的 \uparrow 地形 高+ 等高線 台風 等圧線 $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ τ は等高線に10, 7重なり.3

\mathbb{R}^2 (参考) $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$d\varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} dy$

$\text{grad } \varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$

$0 = \varphi(\tau(t+\delta)) - \varphi(\tau(t))$ (微分方程式)

$= \left\{ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}(\tau(t)) \tau'_x(t) + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}(\tau(t)) \tau'_y(t) \right\} \delta$

$(\text{grad } \varphi) \perp \begin{pmatrix} \tau'_x \\ \tau'_y \end{pmatrix}$ 成

勾配 (gradient) $t \in [a, b]$

直観的 \uparrow 地形 高+ 等高線 台風 等圧線

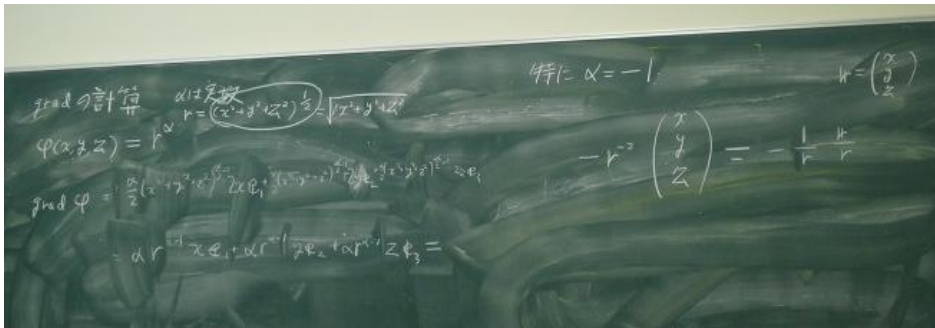
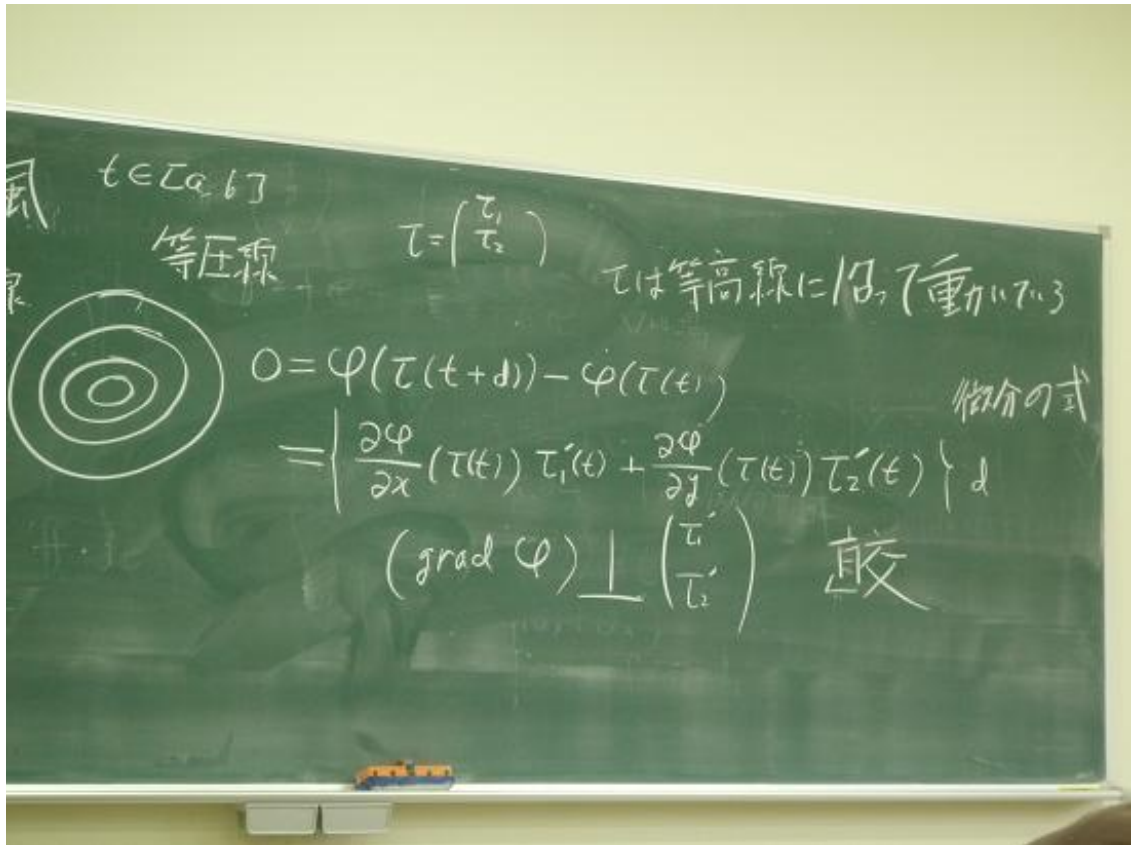
\mathbb{R}^2 (参考) $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$d\varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} dy$

$\text{grad } \varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$

$0 = \varphi(\tau(t+\delta)) - \varphi(\tau(t))$

$= \left\{ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}(\tau(t)) \tau'_x(t) + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}(\tau(t)) \tau'_y(t) \right\} \delta$



grad の計算 α は定数

$$r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = r^\alpha$$

$$\text{grad } \varphi = \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} 2x e_1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} 2y e_2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2} - 1} 2z e_3$$

$$= \alpha r^{\alpha-1} x e_1 + \alpha r^{\alpha-1} y e_2 + \alpha r^{\alpha-1} z e_3 =$$

特に $\alpha = -1$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-r^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{r}{r}$$

f : 力の場 = 1-形式場
 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\text{grad } \varphi = \mathbb{f}$

曲線 τ

保存力 閉路

$$\int_{\tau} \mathbb{f} \cdot d\tau = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$$

$$= 0$$

f : 力の場 = 1-形式場
 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\text{grad } \varphi = \mathbb{f}$

曲線 τ

$$\int_{\tau} \mathbb{f} \cdot d\tau = \varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$$

$$= 0$$

場

曲線

$\tau(b)$



$\tau(a)$

$$\varphi(\tau(b)) - \varphi(\tau(a))$$

保存力



閉路