

無限小

 $D_1 = D = \{d \in R \mid d^2 = 0\}$ 1 次の無限小 $D_2 = \{d \in R \mid d^3 = 0\}$ 2 次の無限小 $D_3 = \{d \in R \mid d^4 = 0\}$ 3 次の無限小 $D_n = \{d \in R \mid d^{n+1} = 0\}$ n 次の無限小

$d_1, d_2 \in D = D_1$

$(d_1 + d_2)^2 = \frac{d_1^2}{0} + 2d_1 d_2 + \frac{d_2^2}{0} = 2d_1 d_2$

$(d_1 + d_2)^3 = \sum d_1^k d_2^l \quad k+l=3 \leftarrow \text{3 3 が一方 2 以上!}\right.$
 $= 0$

$\Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 \in D_2$

$d_1, \dots, d_n \in D_1 \Rightarrow d_1 + \dots + d_n \in D_n$

$(d_1 + \dots + d_n)^{n+1} = 0$

命題

$d_1 \in D_k, d_2 \in D_l \Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 \in D_{k+l}$

証明

$(d_1 + d_2)^{k+l+1} = 0 \leftarrow p+q=k+l+1 \quad p \geq k, q \geq l$

$\dots + d_1^p d_2^q + \dots$

帰納法の事

証明 by induction on n \leftarrow 命題

$d_1, \dots, d_n, d_{n+1} \in D_1 \Rightarrow d_1 + \dots + d_{n+1} \in D_{n+1}$

$d_1 + \dots + d_n \in D_n, d_{n+1} \in D_1 \quad D_{n+1}$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}h^n + \dots$

$\rightarrow h = d \in D_n \text{ と } \hookrightarrow$

$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}h^n$

$$D_1 \times \dots \times D_k \rightarrow D_n$$

n(個)

A

全射、上への射像

$$(d_1, \dots, d_n) \rightarrow d_1 + \dots + d_n$$

$$f(x+d_1+\dots+d_n) \quad d_1, \dots, d_n \in D = D_1$$

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

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

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

$$= f(x) + f'(x)(d_1 + d_2) + f''(x)d_1d_2 \quad \begin{cases} d_1 + d_2 = d \in D_2 \\ d_1d_2 = (d_1 + d_2)^2/2 \end{cases}$$

$$= f(x) + f'(x)d + f''(x)d^2$$

2

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

$$= \{f(x) + f'(x)(d_1 + d_2) + f''(x)d_1d_2\}$$

$$+ \{f'(x) + f''(x)(d_1 + d_2) + f''(x)d_1d_2\}d_3$$

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

$$+ f''(x)(d_1d_2 + d_2d_3 + d_3d_1) + f''(x)d_1d_2d_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = d \\ d_1d_2 + d_2d_3 + d_3d_1 = (d_1 + d_2 + d_3)^2/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= f(x) + f'(x)d + f''(x)d^2 + f'''(x)d^3$$

2

3!

 X_1, \dots, X_k k個の変数

多項式

$$X_1X_2 + 3X_1X_3 \quad X_1 \text{ と } X_3 \text{ を}$$

$$X_2X_3 + 3X_1X_3 \quad \text{入れ替える}$$

$$\boxed{X_1X_2 + X_2X_3 + X_3X_1} \text{ も対称}$$

2次の基本対称式

1次の基本対称式

$$\boxed{X_1 + \dots + X_k} \text{ は変化しない} \Rightarrow \text{対称}$$

順序しか変わらない

$$\boxed{X_1X_2X_3} \text{ も対称}$$

三次の基本対称式

 G_k^n : k個の変数 X_1, \dots, X_k の n 次の基本対称式

!!

$$G_k^n(X_1, \dots, X_k)$$

$n+1 C_r = nC_r + nC_{r-1} \leftarrow n+1$ を含む方 (左) + 含まない方 (右)

命題 $\sum_{k=0}^n C_k = C_n + X_{n+1} C_{n-1} \leftarrow$ 左の方は一組

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n+1})$

自由に
使って
いい

宿題

I $f(x+d_1+\dots+d_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(x) C_n(d_1, \dots, d_n)$ の証明

II $(d_1+\dots+d_n)^n = n! C_n(d_1, \dots, d_n)$

締切は次週月

法則

微分方程式 \Rightarrow 関数

$x' = x \quad x = x(t) \quad x = e^t \quad \leftarrow$ こういうもの

$$x(t) = x(0) + x'(0)t + \frac{x''(0)}{2} t^2 + \dots$$

$$x(0) = C \quad (\text{定数})$$

$$x'(0) = x(0) = C$$

$$x''(0) = x'(0) = C$$

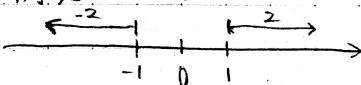
$$x(t) = C \left\{ 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\text{謎の関数 } f(t) = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots \rightarrow f'(t) = f(t)$$

$$f'(t) = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$x' = \alpha x \quad \alpha \text{ は定数} \quad \alpha > 0$$

例えば $\alpha = 2$



例えば 人口の変化率

$$10 \text{ 万} \rightarrow 10 \text{ 万} + 700 \text{ 人} \quad (1 \text{ 年後})$$

$$20 \text{ 万} \rightarrow 20 \text{ 万} + 1400 \text{ 人} \quad (\approx)$$

$$30 \text{ 万} \rightarrow 30 \text{ 万} + 2100 \text{ 人} \quad (\approx)$$

例えば 半減期

これに従って、 $-$ の時 $\Rightarrow x' = \alpha x$