

YHAL

N205 5

代数学 第二号  
微分学、積分学  
森(満)教授

理二甲工小川秀村

MARUZEN

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

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210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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N205

Determinant

Differential Calculus

1. Variables and Functions
2. Theory of Limits

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Inches

1

2

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100

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150

160

170

180

190

200

### Determinants

§1. Def.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 & \dots & m_n \end{vmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$n^2$  quantities 上  $n$  行  $n$  列 形式 2 並  $\sim \rightarrow$  算入  $n$  行 low + i.e.  
 $\downarrow$  算入  $n$  行 column + i.e.

same column = ... same suffix

此  $n^2$  quantities 中  $n$  行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積, Algebraic sum  
 行  $A$ . 但  $n$  行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積 =  $n$  行  $n$  列 = 随  $n$  行  $n$  列

第一条件 積 = 行  $n$  個 quantities,  $n$  行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積  
 中  $n$  行  $n$  列,  $n$  行  $n$  列

第二条件 積, sign 行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積 =  $n$  行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積  
 natural order, inversion, number of 0 or even  $n$  行  $n$  列  
 行  $n$  列 odd,  $n$  行  $n$  列,  $n$  行  $n$  列

カク  $n$  行  $n$  列  $(1) + n$  sign  $n^2$  quantities, determinants  $n$  行  $n$  列  
 一式  $n$  行  $n$  列.

其  $n$  行  $n$  列 quantities  $n$  行  $n$  列  $A$  行  $A$  積, constituents  $n$  行  $n$  列.

$n$  行  $n$  列,  $n$  行  $n$  列 determinants, expansion,  $n$  行  $n$  列 or development  
 $n$  行  $n$  列. sign  $n$  行  $n$  列  $n$  行  $n$  列  $n$  行  $n$  列  $n$  行  $n$  列

消算  $n$  行  $n$  列 =

$$\Delta \equiv \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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其、理由の文字のアルファベット順 = 左へ共、suffix, permutation 于ホト  
 セハ 2ハ于1項于行の始ナリ。

§3. Determinant, 各項/因数, 3ハアルファベット order = 3ハ共/行  
 于 suffix / 順 = 行ナリ, inversion / 数 = 行ナリ 決定スルナリ 行  
 系ナリ, 此ハ于 各項/因数 于 suffix / 順 = +3ハ alp. Order = 行  
 ナリ inversion / 数 于 行ナリ ナリ,

第一 場合 = 行ナリ 一ハ suffix / 共ナリ ナリ 大ナリ 個 suffix / 行  
 ナリ 第二 場合 = 行ナリ 共 suffix / 行ナリ 文字, 共ナリ 行 = 行  
 ナリ 個 / 文字 / 行 = 行ナリ  $[a_1, b_2, c_3, d_4]$  行 determinant  
 = 行ナリ  $a_2 b_4 c_3 d_1$ , = 行ナリ 1 = 行ナリ 1, inversion 3 ナリ,  
 3 = 行ナリ inversion 一ハナリ, 3ハ因数 于 suffix / 順 = 3ハ  
 ナリ  $d, a_2, c_3, d_4$  一ハ suffix / 行 行  $d$  = 行ナリ,

3ハ inversion ナリ 3ハ suffix / 行 行  $c$  = 行ナリ 1ハ  
 inversion ナリ 2ハ inversion / 行 equal ナリ,  
 ∴ determinant, 各項/因数, suffix / 順 = +3ハ (column / 順)  
 共, 行ナリ Alphabet, 順 (row / 順) = 行ナリ inversion / 数 = 行ナリ  
 行ナリ,

Exa.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ e & f & g & h \\ i & j & k & l \\ m & n & p & q \end{vmatrix}$$

行ナリ,  $bgik$  row, 順 = 3ハナリ

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column,  $1, 2, 3, 4$ ,  $b, g, i, q$  inversion 2, 3, 4.

$\therefore 1, 2, 3, 4$   $d, k, m$   
 $4, 2, 3, 1$

5, 7, —

§4. Determinant = 行列式, 項, 數.

Determinant,  $n \times n$ , 項, principal term =  $a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$ ,  $n!$  terms =  
 permutation of  $1, 2, \dots, n$ .  $n$ th order, Determinant, 1 term,  $n!$ ,  
 $n!$  terms. 3rd order, determinant = 6 terms,  
 fourth order, determinant = 24 terms.

§5. Determinant =  $a_{ij}$  know  $1, 2, 3, 4$  = column, column,  $1, 2, 3, 4$  = row  
 of  $a_{ij}$  in  $a_{ij}$ ,  $a_{ij}$  =  $a_{ji}$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} \quad (1)$$

(1) row + column, column + row  $7+4$  = 11.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \\ a_4 & b_4 & c_4 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$a_3, b_1, c_4, d_2$

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
 inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(2) +n Determ, 各項, 因数, column, 11次 (row ABC / 11次)  
 = +3 ~ 共, 符号, row, 11次 = 行列 inversion 数 = 奇, 偶, 奇  
 11, 12 / 13 ~ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24  
 = 各行文字を prefix にて置, suffix = permutation, 7 行へ心  
 算する, 各行 / 列 + expansion, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24  
 Determ, 行列,  
 系, Determ = 行列の符号 (全順) - 8 行 → row + column + 7 + 9 力  
 へ算す.

86. Determ = 行列の符号, 1 → 1 row 或は 1 列の符号, 2 → 1 column 7 行の符号  
 中の共, 符号 + 変え,

第 2 = 2 consecutive rows = 1 行 + 1 行の符号,

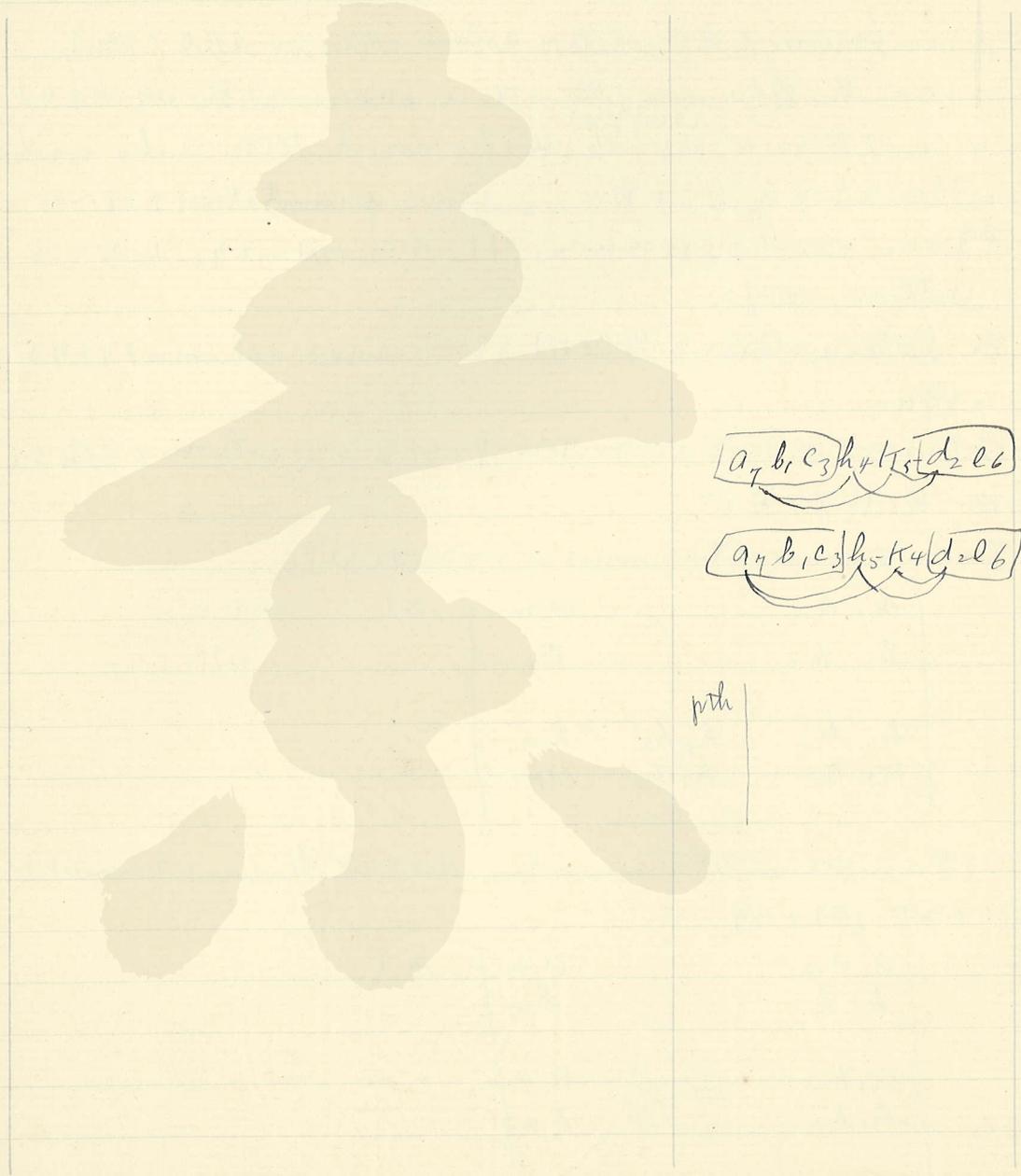
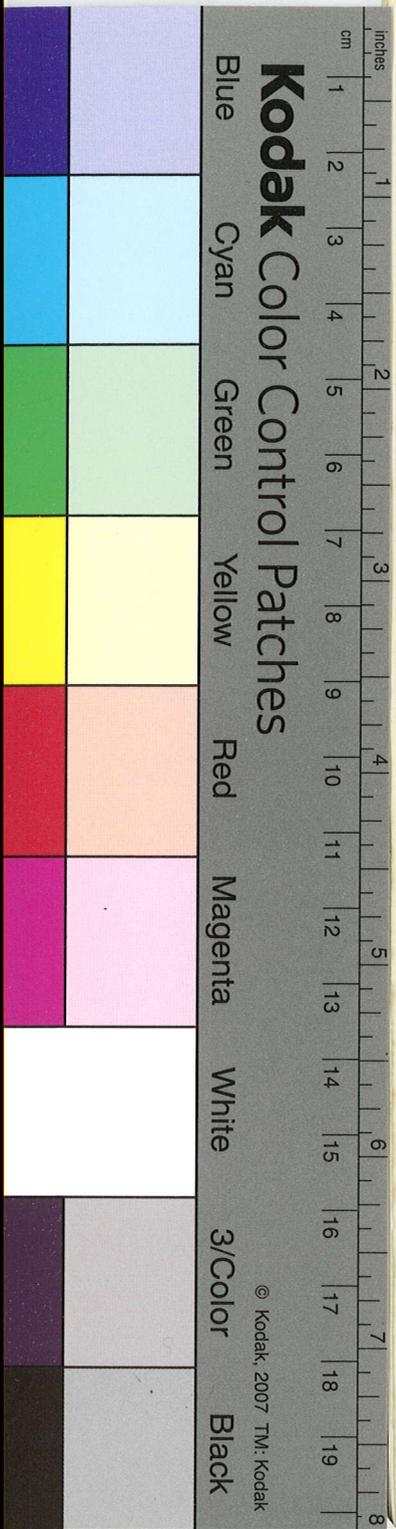
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ h_1 & h_2 & \dots & h_n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \quad (1)$$

(1) 7 行 + 3 列の Determinant + 2,  $a_1 = 7 \times 2 + h_1$  (row + k (row) + 7  
 14 力へ (2) 7 行,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ h_1 & h_2 & \dots & h_n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \quad (2)$$

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$a_7 b_1 c_3 h_4 t_5 d_2 e_6$

$a_7 b_1 c_3 h_5 t_4 d_2 e_6$

pth

//  
//  
//



§7. 2 rows or 2 columns of identically equal  $\Rightarrow$  determinant  
 1 値は 0  $\Rightarrow$  y.

例として De. 7  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}$  inde. equal  $\Rightarrow$  1 row  
 or column 7 交換  $\Rightarrow$  其 (符号) 7 変  $\Rightarrow$  逆  $-\Delta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$   
 $\Rightarrow \Delta = -\Delta$   $\Rightarrow$  1 row 或 1 column 7  
 同  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta = -\Delta$

$$\Delta = -\Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\Delta = 0 \quad \therefore \Delta = 0.$$

Ex. 1.  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$

1 行 7 消  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-y & x^2-y^2 \\ 0 & y-z & y^2-z^2 \end{vmatrix}$

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-y & x^2-y^2 \\ 0 & y-z & y^2-z^2 \end{vmatrix}$  first row + second row  
 identically equal  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta = 0$ .

$\therefore x-y$  因数  $\Rightarrow$  同様に  $x-z$  及び  $y-z$  因数  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta = k(x-y)(x-z)(y-z)$

$$\therefore \Delta = k(x-y)(x-z)(y-z)$$

$k$  is independent to  $x, y, z$ .

$x^2y$  係数 7 比較  $\Rightarrow$   $-1 = k$

$$-1 = k$$

$$\therefore \Delta = -(x-y)(x-z)(y-z)$$

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Inches  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
 cm  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

$$2. \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & yz & x^3 \\ 1 & zx & y^3 \\ 1 & xy & z^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

3 因式分解する。

$x$  を加え、 $y$  を引く。

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & yz & y^3 \\ 1 & 2y & y^3 \\ 1 & y^2 & yz^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$x-y$  と 4 因式分解。

同様、 $x-z$ ,  $y-z$  と 4 因式分解。

ゆえに  $\Delta = (x-y)(x-z)(y-z) \times$  3 次多項式 (5 項式)。

$$\therefore x \vee y \begin{vmatrix} 1 & xz & y^3 \\ 1 & zy & x^3 \\ 1 & xy & z^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = (x-y)(x-z)(y-z) \left\{ L(x^2+y^2+z^2) + M(yz + zx + xy) \right\}$$

2. は 3 式で  $L$  と  $M$  を決定する。

§8. Determinant 1-row 或 1-column 系, element  
 = 同一数ヲ乘ズル (除フニナラズ) determinant, 其ノ数  
 ヲ乘セズ

Determinant each term, 其ノ row 或 column 系, element  
 element ヲ 1 行 或 1 列 系 1-row 或 1-column  
 系ノ element ヲ 乘セズル (除フニナラズ) determinant  
 各項, 其ノ数 乘セズル (除フニナラズ)

∴ 2 行 1 列 系 和 行 系 Determinant, 其ノ数 乘セズル (除フニナラズ)

Ex.  $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} bc & a & a^2 \\ ca & b & b^2 \\ ab & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix}$

此ノ 2 行 1 列 系 和 行 系, ( $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2$ )

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{1}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} abc & a^2 & a^3 \\ abc & b^2 & b^3 \\ abc & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{abc}{abc} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta_2$$

⑧ Determinant 1-row 或 1-column 系 constant  
 factor, 2 = 3 行 1 列 系 和 行 系, 其ノ数 乘セズル (除フニナラズ)



§10. Development of a determinants

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & b_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 & \dots & m_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项  $a_1$  的 余 子 式 共 有 1 项 即  $a_1 A_1$  于  $\Delta$  中  
 又  $\Delta$  中 1 行 2 列 的 项  $a_2$  的 余 子 式 共 有 1 项 即  $a_2 A_2$  于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 =  $a_3$  的 余 子 式 共 有 1 项 即  $a_3 A_3$  于  $\Delta$  中  
 以 至 = 第  $n$  行 第  $n$  列 的 项  $a_n A_n$  于  $\Delta$  中

$$\Delta = a_1 A_1 + a_2 A_2 + a_3 A_3 + \dots + a_n A_n \quad (1)$$

( $\because a_1 A_1 + a_2 A_2 + \dots + a_n A_n$  于  $\Delta$  中)

项 =  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项  $a_1$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_1}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 项 =  $\Delta_{a_1}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 2 列 的 项  $a_2$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_2}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 3 列 的 项  $a_3$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_3}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行  $n$  列 的 项  $a_n$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_n}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

$\therefore \Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项  $a_1$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_1}$  于  $\Delta$  中

$\Delta$  中 1 行 2 列 的 项  $a_2$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_2}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

$\Delta_{a_2}$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项  $a_2$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_2}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

$a_2$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_2}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 3 列 的 项  $a_3$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_3}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中  
 同 样 于  $\Delta$  中 1 行  $n$  列 的 项  $a_n$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_n}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

$\Delta$  中 1 行 2 列 的 项  $a_2$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_2}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

同 样 =  $\Delta$  中 1 行 3 列 的 项  $a_3$  的 余 子 式  $\Delta_{a_3}$  于  $\Delta$  中 1 行 1 列 的 项 于  $\Delta$  中

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(∵ 3カ" 1+2, 1' m = #T inversion k' - 17 E u b 3)  
 177 = a<sub>4</sub> 7 2 4 Δ T A 7 1 2 3, 9 11, - a<sub>4</sub> Δ a<sub>4</sub> = 7 P 3, # 11, 12 下  
 z = 18 2 5

$$\therefore \Delta = a_1 \Delta a_1 - a_2 \Delta a_2 + a_3 \Delta a_3 - a_4 \Delta a_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} a_n \Delta a_n \quad (2)$$

(2) + u 2 式 11 m th order det er ⇒ (n-1) th order det er  
 = 1/4 1 4 7 1 7 4

Ex. 1. 
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 (b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2) - a_2 (b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1) + a_3 (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 - a_3 b_2 c_1 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3$$

Ex 2. 
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 8 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 6 \times (-7) - 7 \times (68) + 2 \times (-37)$$

$$= -42 + \dots$$

$$= 360$$

$$\text{Ex. 3. } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 9 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \times 4 - 8 + 8 - 16 - 6 + 24 - 24 - 54 + 27$$

$$= 39 - 76 = -37$$

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Black

cm  
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△は又次の如く展開し得。

$$\Delta = a_1 \Delta a_1 - b_1 \Delta b_1 + c_1 \Delta c_1 - d_1 \Delta d_1 + \dots$$

$$\dots + (-1)^{n-1} m_1 \Delta m_1 \quad (3)$$

何れに△=行列 A row + column の交換にておこる。

(1) = 行列  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  及び  $n$  element  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  及び  
 / co-factor となる。即ち  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$  及び / co-factor.  
 夫は  $n$  element = 行列  $A$  の minor  $\Delta$  に等しい。

§11. If each element of any row or column of a deter. be the sum of 2 quantities, the deter. can be expressed as the sum of deter of the same order, each deter. have ing all the other row or column identical to that of the original deter.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + A_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 + B_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ c_1 + C_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \\ d_1 + D_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 + A_1) \Delta a_1 + (b_1 + B_1) \Delta b_1 + (c_1 + C_1) \Delta c_1 + (d_1 + D_1) \Delta d_1$$

$$= a_1 \Delta a_1 + A_1 \Delta a_1 + b_1 \Delta b_1 + B_1 \Delta b_1 + c_1 \Delta c_1 + C_1 \Delta c_1 + d_1 \Delta d_1 + D_1 \Delta d_1$$

$$=$$

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
 inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ B_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ C_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 \\ D_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

次 = 4番 / column 1 = 番 / 1 + 11 場合 3 考 7.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + A_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 + B_3 & b_4 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 + C_3 & c_4 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 + D_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{(-1)^3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a_3 + A_3 & a_1 & a_2 & a_4 \\ b_3 + B_3 & b_1 & b_2 & b_4 \\ c_3 + C_3 & c_1 & c_2 & c_4 \\ d_3 + D_3 & d_1 & d_2 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^3 \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & a_1 & a_2 & a_4 \\ b_3 & b_1 & b_2 & b_4 \\ c_3 & c_1 & c_2 & c_4 \\ d_3 & d_1 & d_2 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} A_3 & a_1 & a_2 & a_4 \\ B_3 & b_1 & b_2 & b_4 \\ C_3 & c_1 & c_2 & c_4 \\ D_3 & d_1 & d_2 & d_4 \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= (-1)^3 (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & A_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & B_3 & b_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & A_3 & a_4 \\ b_1 & b_2 & B_3 & b_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

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Examples

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 13 & 10 & 6 \\ 5 & 9 & 7 & 4 \\ 8 & 12 & 11 & 7 \\ 4 & 10 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 11 & 7 \\ 4 & 10 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -2.5 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -2.5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -3.5 & -2.5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3.5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 4.5 = 9$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & w & w^2 \\ w & w^2 & 1 \\ w^2 & 1 & w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & w^2 \\ w & 0 & 1 \\ w^2 & 0 & w \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & w & w^2 \\ w & w^2 & 1 \\ w^2 & 1 & w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ w & 0 & 0 & 1-w \\ w^2 & 0 & 1-w & w-w^2 \\ 1 & 1-w & w-w^2 & w^2-1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-w) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-w \\ 1-w & w-w^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-w)^3$$

$$= 3w + 3w^2$$

$$= 3w(1-w)$$

812. A determinant is not altered in value by adding to all the elements of any column (or row) the same multiples of the corresponding elements of any number of other columns (or rows)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + pa_1 + qa_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 + pb_1 + qb_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 + pc_1 + qc_2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & pa_1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & pb_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & pc_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & qa_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & qb_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & qc_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + p \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_1 \end{vmatrix} + q \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

21 定理. Deter. 1 計算に於て 其 1 order 7 小 = 2 場合 = 使 1, 1, 1.  
 11 第 2 入 理 + 定理 7 1, 1.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 9 & 2 & = \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & \\ 8 & 1 & 8 & \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 9 & 15 & \\ 3 & 5 & 15 & \\ 8 & 1 & 15 & \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 15 & 4 & 9 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & \\ 8 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 24 \\ 19 \end{array} \\
 & = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 15 & -4 & 8 & 1 \\ & -5 & 4 & 1 \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 15 & -4 & 8 & \\ & -5 & 4 & \\ & & & 4 \end{array} \right| = \underline{\underline{360}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 13 & 4 & 1 & 15 & \\ 7 & 9 & 12 & 6 & \\ 11 & 5 & 8 & 10 & \\ 2 & 16 & 3 & 3 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} a & a & a & a & = a \\ a & b & a & a & 1 \\ a & a & b & a & 1 \\ a & a & a & b & 1 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} a & a & a & a & = a \\ 1 & b & a & a & 1 \\ 1 & a & b & a & 1 \\ 1 & a & a & b & 1 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & b & a & a & \\ 1 & a & b & a & \\ 1 & a & 0 & b & \end{array} \right| \\
 & = a(a-b)^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right| = ka(a-b)^3 \\
 & = -a(a-b)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

always  $k = -1$



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$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} = k(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)$$

(Ca)

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} bc & a & a^2 \\ ca & b & b^2 \\ ab & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(c-a)(b-c) \cdot (M(a^2+b+c) + N(ab+bc+ca))$$

$$(10) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & c^2 & b^2 \\ 1 & c^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ 1 & b^2 & a^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & c^2 & b^2 \\ 1 & c^2 & -c^2 & a^2-c^2 \\ 1 & b^2 & (a^2-b^2) & b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c^2 & b^2 \\ 1 & -c^2 & a^2-c^2 \\ 1 & a^2-b^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c^2 & b^2 \\ 0 & -2c^2 & a^2-b^2 \\ 0 & a^2-b^2-c^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -2c^2 & a^2-b^2-c^2 \\ a^2-b^2-c^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a^2-b^2-c^2)^2$$

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$$\text{Ex 3. } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 5 & 6 & -13 \\ 7 & -2 & 1 & -7 \\ -7 & 3 & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 6 & -13 \\ 7 & 1 & 7 \\ -7 & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -48 & 6 & -55 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -42 & 5 & -39 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 6 & 55 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 39 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -6 \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 55 \\ 7 & 39 \end{vmatrix} = -6(312 - 385) = \underline{\underline{438}}$$

§13.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_1 & l_2 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ n_1 & n_2 & \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

ただし、 $p$ 's  $q$ 's  $l$ 's  $m$ 's  $n$ 's は、 $1, 2, 3$  成分を持つ。

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$$(11) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c & c \\ a & b+c & a \\ b & b & c+a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2b & -2a \\ a & b+c & a \\ b & b & c+a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a \\ a & b+c & a \\ b & b & c+a \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a \\ a & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = -2(abc - abc) = 4abc$$

$$(12) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+c \end{vmatrix} = kabc = abc$$

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

$$\Delta = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \\ 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ 0 & r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ 0 & r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_1 a_2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

【21行】

pp. second order to third order, Int, 4th, 11th order  
 1-4) deter to 731, 244.

次 = 11) 同 order, deter 744, 11th order, 1-5) Det  
 ↓ 731, 244. (1st order カ"チカ" → 744) = 244, 731.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_1 a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & b_1 b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

次 = 11) third order, Δ 744 = 11) third order, Δ = 244

244 744

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 b_1 c_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 b_2 c_2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ a_3 b_3 c_3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 \beta_1 r_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_2 \beta_2 r_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_3 \beta_3 r_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1, 744$   
 $(4) \wedge 244$   
 $- \beta_1, 744$   
 $(4) \wedge 244$   
 $r_2 r_1$

210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\beta_1 + a_3\gamma_1 & b_1\alpha_1 + b_2\beta_1 + b_3\gamma_1 & c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\beta_1 + c_3\gamma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1\alpha_2 + a_2\beta_2 + a_3\gamma_2 & b_1\alpha_2 + b_2\beta_2 + b_3\gamma_2 & c_1\alpha_2 + c_2\beta_2 + c_3\gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1\alpha_3 + a_2\beta_3 + a_3\gamma_3 & b_1\alpha_3 + b_2\beta_3 + b_3\gamma_3 & c_1\alpha_3 + c_2\beta_3 + c_3\gamma_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\beta_1 + a_3\gamma_1 & b_1\alpha_1 + b_2\beta_1 + b_3\gamma_1 & c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\beta_1 + c_3\gamma_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1\alpha_2 + a_2\beta_2 + a_3\gamma_2 & b_1\alpha_2 + b_2\beta_2 + b_3\gamma_2 & c_1\alpha_2 + c_2\beta_2 + c_3\gamma_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1\alpha_3 + a_2\beta_3 + a_3\gamma_3 & b_1\alpha_3 + b_2\beta_3 + b_3\gamma_3 & c_1\alpha_3 + c_2\beta_3 + c_3\gamma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\beta_1 + a_3\gamma_1 & b_1\alpha_1 + b_2\beta_1 + b_3\gamma_1 & c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\beta_1 + c_3\gamma_1 \\ a_1\alpha_2 + a_2\beta_2 + a_3\gamma_2 & b_1\alpha_2 + b_2\beta_2 + b_3\gamma_2 & c_1\alpha_2 + c_2\beta_2 + c_3\gamma_2 \\ a_1\alpha_3 + a_2\beta_3 + a_3\gamma_3 & b_1\alpha_3 + b_2\beta_3 + b_3\gamma_3 & c_1\alpha_3 + c_2\beta_3 + c_3\gamma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \beta_3 & \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\beta_1 + a_3\gamma_1 \\ a_1\alpha_2 + a_2\beta_2 + a_3\gamma_2 \\ a_1\alpha_3 + a_2\beta_3 + a_3\gamma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ex. } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c^2 + b^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & c^2 + a^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & b^2 + a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4

Determinant, 行列.

例. 一次連立方程式  $7 \times 2$ ,  $3 \times 2$ , 消去法  $x, y$ ,

例. 一次連立方程式 (solution), Determinant, 方便  $\Rightarrow$  答  $= z$  求解

$$\text{例. } 3 \times 2 \times 2, \quad a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = d_1,$$

$$a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = d_2$$

$$a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z = d_3$$

$x$  について  $3 \times 2$  式を  $z$  の関数として  $z$  について解く.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 x & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 x & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 x & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} b_1 y & b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 y & b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 y & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 z & b_1 & c_1 \\ c_2 z & b_2 & c_2 \\ c_3 z & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\{d_1, b_2, c_3\}}{\{a_1, b_2, c_3\}}$$

同様.

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}} \quad \left( \begin{vmatrix} \dots & a_1 & a_2 + b_1 y + c_1 z & c_1 \\ \dots & a_2 & \dots & c_2 \\ \dots & a_3 & \dots & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

行列を  $2 \times 2$  行列

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$$z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

未知数1つか7 10より2上1増分を9同様に+y.

ex. 1.  $x + 2y + 3z = 6$

$$2x + 4y + z = 7$$

$$3x + 2y + 9z = 14$$

7+y上,

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 14 & 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 3 & 14 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -20,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 14 & 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -15 & -10 & 0 \\ 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -15 & -10 \\ -4 & -34 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 34 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \times 4 = -20$$

$\therefore x = 1.$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 3 & 14 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & -5 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -20,$$

$\therefore y = 1.$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & -4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -20$$

$\therefore z = 1.$

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exer. 22.  $x + y + z + u = 1$

$$a x + b y + c z + d u = k$$

$$a^2 x + b^2 y + c^2 z + d^2 u = k^2$$

$$a^3 x + b^3 y + c^3 z + d^3 u = k^3$$

$$\text{denominator} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-d)(b-c)(c-d)$$

$$x \text{ の分母} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ k & b & c & d \\ k^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ k^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & k^2 & k^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (k-b)(k-c)(k-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{(k-b)(k-c)(k-d)}{(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)}$$

$$y \text{ の分母} = (a-k)(a-c)(a-d)(k-c)(k-d)(c-d)$$

$$y = \frac{(a-k)(k-c)(k-d)}{(a-b)(b-c)(b-d)}$$

$$z \text{ の分母} = (a-b)(a-k)(a-d)(b-k)(b-d)(k-d)$$

$$z = \frac{(a-k)(b-k)(k-d)}{(a-b)(a-c)(b-d)(c-d)}$$

$$u = \frac{(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)}{(a-b)(a-c)(b-d)(c-d)}$$

上  $x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{d}{b}$

$$\frac{(k-a)(k-c)(k-d)}{(b-a)(b-c)(b-d)} = \frac{(a-b)(k-c)(k-d)}{(a-b)(b-c)(b-d)} = y$$

§15 消去法, elimination

未知数 1 個の方程式 1 組が 1 次多項式... 各 13 の方程式中  
 1 個の未知数を消去する方程式を、未知数 1 個を求め、其の他を  
 先 = 消去方程式 =  $\lambda$  として未知数を消去して、

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3 = 0$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1x & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2x & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3x & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1y & b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2y & b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3y & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\parallel 0 \qquad \parallel 0$

$$= 0 \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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一般に未知数  $n-1$ , 方程式が  $n$  個の場合  $n$  個,

$$a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z + \dots + k_1 u + l_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z + \dots + k_2 u + l_2 = 0$$

$$\dots \dots \dots$$

$$a_n x + b_n y + c_n z + \dots + k_n u + l_n = 0$$

2)  $x, y, z$  を  $x$  だけ eliminate する結果

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \begin{array}{l} \cancel{a_1} \\ \cancel{b_1} \\ \cancel{c_1} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} a_1 \ b_1 \ c_1 \ \dots \ k_1 \ l_1 \\ a_2 \ b_2 \ c_2 \ \dots \ k_2 \ l_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ a_n \ b_n \ c_n \ \dots \ k_n \ l_n \end{array} \end{array} = 0$$

3)

ex. 1.  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  (1)

$a'x^2 + b'x + c' = 0$  (2)

2)  $x$  を消去する

$$0x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 0 = 0$$

$$0x + a'x^2 + b'x + c' = 0$$

$$a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + 0 = 0$$

3)  $x$  を消去する

$x^3, x^2, x$  を別々に  $a$  未知数  $x, y, z$  とし

2) を消去する

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & b & c & 0 \\ 0 & a' & b' & c' \\ a' & b' & c' & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Ex 2.  $ax + by + c = 0$  (1)

$a'x + b'y + c' = 0$  (2)

$xy + d = 0$  (3)

$\exists x, y \Rightarrow \text{intersection}$

$$y = \frac{-d}{x}$$

(1), (2)  $\Rightarrow$  cut,  $ax - \frac{bd}{x} + c = 0$ ,

$$a'x - \frac{b'd}{x} + c' = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $ax^2 + cx - bd = 0$

$$a'x^2 + c'x - b'd = 0$$

$$ax^3 + cx^2 - bdx = 0$$

$$a'x^3 + c'x^2 - b'dx = 0$$

$\exists x^1, x^2, x \Rightarrow \text{intersection}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & c & -bd \\ a & c & -bd & 0 \\ 0 & a' & c' & -b'd \\ a & c' & -b'd & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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Inches  
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8811, 2 / 如中 消去法

Sylvester's method of elimination.

# Chapter

## Variables and Functions

### §1. variables and constants

凡此法則 = 定数  $\rightarrow$  多々 或ハ 定数  $\rightarrow$  定数, 果チテ 定数  $\rightarrow$  quantity,  
 $\rightarrow$  variable 変数  $\rightarrow$  定数. 例,  $x, y, z$  等  $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数.  
 定数  $\rightarrow$  variable 定数  $\rightarrow$  quantity 全体  $\rightarrow$  variable,  
 domain or interval 域  $\rightarrow$  定数.

以下  $\rightarrow$  variable  $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  real variable  $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数.

variables = 定数  $\rightarrow$  定数, 他  $\rightarrow$  quantity  $\rightarrow$  constant  
 定数  $\rightarrow$  定数.  $a, b, c, \dots$  等  $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数.

real variable  $\rightarrow$  value  $a$   $\rightarrow$   $b$   $\rightarrow$  rational (num-  
 ber) & irrational,  $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数, variable,  
 continuous 連続  $\rightarrow$  定数.

$\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  variable  $\rightarrow$  定数  $a, b$   $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数  
 $\rightarrow$  variable, discontinuous 不連続  $\rightarrow$  定数.

$$\text{例 } \sim \dots \sim n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-r+1)$$

$\rightarrow$  定数  $n$   $\rightarrow$  定数  $\rightarrow$  定数  $r$   $\rightarrow$  定数  $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$ .

$\rightarrow$  variable  $r$ , discontinuous  $\rightarrow$  定数.

$$\sqrt{x} = \text{定数 } x \rightarrow \text{定数 } 0 \text{ --- } +\infty,$$

$\rightarrow$  interval  $\rightarrow$  variable  $x$ , continuous  $\rightarrow$  定数.

$$\text{例 } \sim \dots \sim \text{interval } \rightarrow \text{定数 } = (0, +\infty) \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow$  定数.

$$\text{又 } \sim \sim x^2 + x + 5 = \text{定数 } x, \text{interval } (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow$$

(定数  $\rightarrow$  定数)

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ト考ハ得、カク (如ク、考ルルルル)  $y = f(x)$   
 inverse  $f^{-1}$  逆函数ト稱ス。

一ツ、 $f^{-1}$  independent variable  $x$  (カク)  $y = -x$  等トナル。  
 又、 $f^{-1}$  ト在リ得ルニ付、其、 $f^{-1}$  even  $f^{-1}$  トシテ、  
 例ニシテ、 $y = ax^4 + bx^2 + c$  (如ク、 $x$ ) 偶函数トシテ、  
 $= f^{-1}$   $x$  (カク)  $y = -x$  等トナル。又  $y = \cos x$   
 $= f^{-1}$   $x$  (カク)  $y = -x$  等トナル。

一般ニ  $f(x) = f(-x)$  ナルハ  $f(x)$  even  $f^{-1}$ 。  
 又  $x$  (カク)  $y = -x$  等トナル。其、 $f^{-1}$  奇函数トナル。又  
 odd  $f^{-1}$  トシテ、 $f(x) = -f(-x)$

例ニシテ  $y = ax^3 + bx$   $= f^{-1}$   $x$  (カク)  $y = -x$  等トナル。  
 $(-ax^3 + bx)$   
 or  $y = \sin x$  (如ク)。

§4. Geometrical representation of a function  
 $y = f(x)$  interval  $(a, b)$  等ニシテ、 $f^{-1}$  トナル。  
 analytical geometry, principle = 後トナル。

$y = f(x)$  independent variable  $x$  一ツ、値トナル  
 $f^{-1}$   $x = a_1, a_2, \dots$  等トナル。一ツ、 $P$  coordinate ト考ル  
 得。カク、如クニ得ルニ付、 $y = f(a_1) + f^{-1}$  graph トシテ、  
 例、 $x = a_1, a_2, \dots$  等トナル。  $y = f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots$   
 等トナル。  $y = f(x)$   $P_1, P_2, \dots$  等トナル。

35. Elementary functions 初等函数.

算術) Calculus = 代数 + 微分 + 積分 + 微分積分 elementary fun  
 F + 17' y.

$$(1) y = f(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + a_2 x^{m-2} + a_3 x^{m-3} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$ : const's  
 $m$ : pos. integer.

# + type, fun of  $x$ , rational integral fun or polynomial  
 特殊 case #, special case  $n=1, m=1$

$$y = a_0 x + a_1 \Rightarrow \text{fun, graph, 勿忘 坐标轴}$$

$\therefore -x$ , rational integral fun of linear fun + # + type =  
 P1.

(2)  $x = \frac{p}{q} z^n \Rightarrow$ , polynomial, quotient of  $x$ , rational  
 fun + # + type #, general type 11

$$y = f(x) = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

(3)  $f_0(x) y^n + f_1(x) y^{n-1} + f_2(x) y^{n-2} + \dots + f_{n-1}(x) y + f_n(x) = 0$   
 $f_0(x), f_1(x), \dots, f_{n-1}(x), f_n(x)$ : rational  
 integral funs of  $x$

$n$ : pos. integer

$\Rightarrow$  代数式 - 通数  $y$  of  $x$ , algebraic fun + # + type.

特, (1) or (2) algebraic fun, special case + type.

特,  $\Rightarrow$  代数式 - 通数  $y$  of  $x$ ,  $n=1$  + # + type.

$$f_0(x) y + f_1(x) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad y = -\frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} \text{ : rational fun of } x. \{2\}$$

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$n=1: f_0(x) = 1 \text{ etc. } y + f_1(x) = 0 \text{ or } y = -f_1(x)$

rational integral fn of  $x$ . (1)

不可代数的関数 = 超越関数  
Transcendental function 超越函数.

(4) The exponential function. 指数函数

$a \neq \text{pos. const. } \neq 1 \quad y = a^x$

指数式 = 正の定数  $a$  の冪  $y = \text{exponential fn of } x \text{ is } y$ .

exp. fn  $a=1$  は  $e$  の冪

$a$  は Napierian logarithm, base  $e$  の場合  $e$

pp4.  $y = e^x \quad e = 2.71828 \dots$

特殊の場合  $x=0, a=1, y=1$ .

(5) The logarithmic function 対数函数

exp. fn, inverse fn. pp4.  $\log_a y = x$

$y = \log_a x \Rightarrow \log \text{ fn of } x$

$\Rightarrow$  base  $a=e$ , 場合  $e$  の冪  $y = \log x$

(6) The circular function. (trigonometric, )

$y = \sin x, y = \cos x$  等

(7) Inverse Or function (The cyclometric function)

$y = \sin^{-1} x, y = \cos^{-1} x$  等.

# Chapter Theory of limits

## §1. Limit of a variable 極限

一列の variable  $x$  が  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$  値をとる。各  $n$  値  $a_n$  は  $a$  へ近づく。今  $\varepsilon$  を任意の正の正数とする。すると

$$0 < |a - a_n| < \varepsilon$$

を満たす  $a_n$  値が存在する。variable  $x$  は  $a$  へ limiting value 極限值  $a$  へ近づく。これを  $\lim x = a$

と書く。

右に  $x$  が  $a$  へ近づく。増える  $a$  へ近づく。減る  $a$  へ近づく。

即ち  $a$  へ近づく  $a$  より大なる値  $a$  へ近づく  $a$  より小なる値

$a$  より大なる値  $a$  へ近づく  $a$  より小なる値  $a$  へ近づく

前者の場合  $a$  へ近づく right hand limit 右極限

後者の場合  $a$  へ近づく left hand limit 左極限

right hand  $\lim x = a + 0$

$$\lim x = a + 0 \longrightarrow 0 < a_n - a < \varepsilon$$

left hand  $\lim x = a - 0$

$$\lim x = a - 0 \longrightarrow 0 < a - a_n < \varepsilon$$

variable  $x$  が  $a$  へ近づく  $a$  より大なる値  $a$  へ近づく  $a$  より小なる値  $a$  へ近づく

$+\infty$  plus infinity 無限大  $-\infty$  minus infinity 無限小

無限大  $+\infty$  plus infinity 無限大  $-\infty$  minus infinity 無限小

無限小  $-\infty$  minus infinity 無限小  $+\infty$  plus infinity 無限大

無限大  $+\infty$  plus infinity 無限大  $-\infty$  minus infinity 無限小

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トイフ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

トイフアハス,

§2. Limit of a function

$f(x)$  が  $x$  の  $p$ -interval  $= (a-\delta, a+\delta)$  内に  $x$  が存在するとき、 $a$  が  $x$  の極限値となる。  
 $\delta$  が任意に選べる (任意の  $\epsilon$  に対して  $\delta$  を選べる)。

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

$\Rightarrow$  通る。  $x$  が  $a$  へ近づく。

$$|f(x) - A| < \epsilon \quad (\epsilon: \text{任意に選べる})$$

か" 成立するとき  $x$  が  $a$  へ近づくとき  $f(x)$  が  $A$  へ収束する。  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$  (収束) とする。

右側極限値。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A, \quad (\text{or } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A.)$$

ただし  $x$  が  $a$  へ近づく際、 $a$  より大きい値から  $a$  へ近づく場合。  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$ , right hand limit とする。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$$

トイフアハス,

また  $x$  が  $a$  より小さい値から  $a$  へ近づく場合。  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = A$ , left hand limit とする。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = A$$

トイフアハス,

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 8

right hand limit + left h.l. 一般に相等でない。  
 特例の場合のみ等しい。  
 (例)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} //$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} //$

pp4.  $f(x)$  continuous +  $\epsilon$  任意に与えられたとき  
 例.  $f(x) = x^2$  となる  $\epsilon$  について  
 $|x| < \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$  とすれば  
 $|f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$   
 $|x| < \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$  とすれば  
 $|f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$  ...

$\therefore \epsilon$  に対して  $\delta = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$  とする positive number とし  
 $|x| < \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$  とすれば  
 $|f(x)| < \epsilon$  となる。  
 したがって  $|x| \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$  となる。  
 $\epsilon = 0$  のときは  
 pp4  
 $x \rightarrow 0$  での  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  となる。  
 $0 < |x-a| < \delta$   
 $f(x) > G$  ( $G$ : 任意に与えられた正の数)  
 $\epsilon = 1$   
 したがって  $x \rightarrow a$  での  $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$  となる。

したがって  $|x| \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$  となる。  
 $\epsilon = 0$  のときは  
 pp4  
 $x \rightarrow 0$  での  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  となる。  
 $0 < |x-a| < \delta$   
 $f(x) > G$  ( $G$ : 任意に与えられた正の数)  
 $\epsilon = 1$   
 したがって  $x \rightarrow a$  での  $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$  となる。

11

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cm inches

1. 極限値  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{1}{x-a} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} \frac{1}{x-a} = -\infty$$

1. 極限値  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$

2. 極限値が  $+\infty$  となる  $N$  の存在は  $\epsilon$  plus 1 だけ  
 $x > N + \epsilon$  となる  $x$  に対して  $f(x) > \epsilon$

$$|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$$

2. 極限値  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

3. 極限値 = 1. 定義

(1) 和の limit

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(x) = A_1, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_2(x) = A_2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f_1(x) + f_2(x)) = A_1 + A_2$

且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) = A_1, \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x) = A_2$

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⇒ 命題 = 71,  $f_1(x) = \bar{f}_1(x)$  interval " 命題 = 71, 211  
 定義 = 211.  $|f_1(x) - A_1| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ ,  $0 < x - a < \delta_1$

~~命題 = 71~~

$|f_2(x) - A_2| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ ,  $0 < x - a < \delta_2$ .

よ  $\delta_1, \delta_2$  中  $\delta_1 + \delta_2$  かつ  $\delta_1 + \delta_2 > \delta$

⇒ 命題 = 211.  $|f_1(x) + f_2(x) - (A_1 + A_2)| < \epsilon$   
 $0 < x - a < \delta$

∴  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \{f_1(x) + f_2(x)\} = A_1 + A_2$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x)$

⇒ 命題 = 71,  $f_1(x)$  かつ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) = A_1$ ,  $f_2(x)$  かつ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x) = A_2$

∴  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \{f_1(x) - f_2(x)\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x)$

(2) 積, limit

⇒ 命題 = 71,  $f_1(x)$  かつ limit, each  $f_1(x)$  limit, 積 = 等 ⇒

定義 = 211.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) = A_1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x) = A_2$  かつ  $f_2(x) \neq 0$

$|f_1(x) - A_1| < \epsilon$ ,  $0 < x - a < \delta_1$

$|f_2(x) - A_2| < \epsilon$ ,  $0 < x - a < \delta_2$

$\delta_1, \delta_2$  中  $\delta_1 + \delta_2 > \delta$  かつ  $\delta_1 + \delta_2 > \delta$

∴  $|f_1(x) f_2(x) - A_1 A_2| = |f_1(x) \{f_2(x) - A_2\} + A_2 \{f_1(x) - A_1\}|$

$$\langle |f_1(x)|\varepsilon + |A_2|\varepsilon$$

$$\text{where } -\varepsilon < f_1(x) - A_1 < \varepsilon \quad (\because |f_1(x) - A_1| < \varepsilon)$$

$$\therefore |f_1(x) - A_1| < \varepsilon$$

$$\langle \{ |A_1| + \varepsilon \} \varepsilon + |A_2|\varepsilon$$

$$= \{ |A_1| + |A_2| \} \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \quad 0 < x - a < \delta$$

$$\langle \varepsilon \quad (\varepsilon' = \varepsilon - |A_1| + |A_2| \varepsilon \exists \varepsilon)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) f_2(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} A_1 A_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x)$$

$$\text{Cor. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \{ C f_1(x) \} = C \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x)$$

(3) 商の limit

$\Rightarrow$  分子の limit, 分母の limit, 商 = 分子

但し, 分母の limit  $\neq 0$   $0 + 3x^2 + 2$

(2) 同様の理由,  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$

$$\left( \left| \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right| < \varepsilon \quad 0 < x - a < \delta \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right| = \left| \frac{A_2 f_1(x) - A_1 f_2(x)}{A_2 f_2(x)} \right| = \left| \frac{A_2 \{ f_1(x) - A_1 \} - A_1 \{ f_2(x) - A_2 \}}{A_2 f_2(x)} \right|$$

$$\langle \frac{|A_2|\varepsilon + |A_1|\varepsilon}{|A_2|\{ |A_2| - \varepsilon \}} \quad (|A_2| - \varepsilon < |f_2(x)| < |A_2| + \varepsilon)$$

$$= \frac{\{ |A_1| + |A_2| \} \varepsilon}{|A_2|^2 - |A_2|\varepsilon} < \varepsilon' \quad 0 < x - a < \delta$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_1(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f_2(x)}$$

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Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

(4)  $x = a + 0 \equiv \gamma$ ,  $f_n \varphi(x), f(x), \psi(x) = \delta \varepsilon \gamma$

$$\varphi(x) \leq f(x) \leq \psi(x) \quad \text{+ 関係 } \gamma, \quad \#$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \psi(x) = A$$

$$\text{+ 中 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$$

$$\text{任意 } \varepsilon > 0, \quad | \varphi(x) - A | < \varepsilon \quad 0 < x - a < \delta_1, \quad 0 < x - a < \delta$$

$$| \psi(x) - A | < \varepsilon \quad 0 < x - a < \delta_2,$$

$$\delta_1, \delta_2 \text{ 中 } \delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

$$\text{+ 中 } -\varepsilon < \varphi(x) - A \leq f(x) - A \leq \psi(x) - A < +\varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore -\varepsilon < f(x) - A < +\varepsilon.$$

$$| f(x) - A | < \varepsilon. \quad (0 < x - a < \delta)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = A.$$

§4. 前節 / 法则ヲ用中テ求ルニテ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$  示ス

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e = 2.7182818 \dots$$

(1)  $x$ : pos integer  $= m = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\left( 1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)^m = 1 + m \frac{1}{m} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!} \frac{1}{m^3} + \dots + \frac{m!}{m^m} + \frac{1}{m^m}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m} \right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2}{m} \right) \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{m!} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2}{m} \right) \dots \left( 1 - \frac{m-1}{m} \right) \left( A \right)$$

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$$\left\langle 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} \right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \right\rangle, (\because 1, 2, 3, \dots, k) 2^{k-1} \text{ for } k > 2$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2} \quad r = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n a^i = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^m}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 + \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} < 3 \text{ for any } m$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2 &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{m+1}\right)^{m+1} = 1 + (m+1) \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{(m+1)m}{2!} \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{(m+1)m(m-1)}{3!} \frac{1}{(m+1)^3} + \dots + \frac{(m+1)m(m-1)\dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{m+1!} \frac{1}{(m+1)^{m+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m+1}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{m+1}\right) \dots + \frac{1}{m+1!}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{m+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{m+1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{m}{m+1}\right) \quad (B)$$

A+B+7 比較 20A, 第 = 項, 以下 = 項, B / 方 A 21 大 +.

且 B / 方 1 後, 一 項, 又 各 1,

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m < \left(1 + \frac{1}{m+1}\right)^{m+1}$$

$$\text{条件. } m=1 \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m = 2$$

$$\therefore 2 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m < \left(1 + \frac{1}{m+1}\right)^{m+1} < 3 \text{ for any } m > 1$$

$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m$ , m 方 2 = 方 1 > 7 2 方 3 7

越 越 越 2, 7 7, 2 + 3 + 1 間, 一, 有 限, 他 7 比.

$$\therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m, \quad 2 + 3 + 1 \text{ 間, 一 } \rightarrow \text{有 限}$$

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値が無限大に  $e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$ ,  
 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m = e = 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m = e = 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots$$

2)  $x = 2.7$ .  $e$  の値が  $n$  以下に  $n$  個の  $1$  を足すと  $n$  になる。

$$= 2.7116$$

0.5
0.16666666666666666
0.04166666666666666
0.008

(2)  $x = \text{pos. number not integer} \equiv m$ .

この場合  $n < m < n+1$  となるから  $n$  と  $n+1$  の間に  $m$  が存在する。

$n$  (pos. integer) を用いて

$$\frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{m} > \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1 + \frac{1}{m} > 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m > (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n}) > (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m > (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{-1}$$

よって  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})$

$$= e \times 1 = e.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})} = \frac{e}{1} = e$$

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$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \quad (4) \text{ 証明}$$

(3)  $x$ : neg. number  $x = -n$  ( $n$ : pos. number).

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

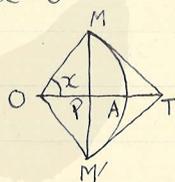
$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) = 1$$

同様  $x$  の real interval = 任意に選べる  $n$  だけ  $x$  は

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .  $x$ : radian 半径 1 のとき,



MAM' の arc

area OMPM' < area OMA M' O < area OMTM'

即ち  $OP \cdot MP < OA \cdot \text{arc } AM < OM \cdot MT$ .

よ  $MOT = x + 2\cos$

$$OP \cdot MP < x < MT$$

$$\cos x \cdot \sin x < x < \tan x.$$

$$\therefore \sin x > 0$$

$$\cos x < \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{1}{\cos x}.$$

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$$\frac{1}{\cos x} > \frac{\sin x}{x} > \cos x$$

implies

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a}$

(i)  $n$ : pos. integer

$$\frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + x a^{n-2} + a^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \{ x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + x^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + x a^{n-2} + a^{n-1} \}$$

同様,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \dots$

$$= n a^{n-1}$$

(ii)  $n$ : pos. fraction  $n = \frac{p}{q}$  ( $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

今  $x = z^q, a = b^q$  とする. (例,  $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = z, a^{\frac{1}{2}} = b$ )

同様,  $x \rightarrow a = \text{converge}$  すると  $z \rightarrow b = \text{converge}$

よって,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^{\frac{p}{q}} - a^{\frac{p}{q}}}{x - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow b} \frac{z^p - b^p}{z^q - b^q}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow b} \frac{z^p - b^p}{z^q - b^q} = \lim_{z \rightarrow b} \frac{z^p - b^p}{z - b} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{q-1} - b^{q-1}} = \frac{p b^{p-1}}{q b^{q-1}} = \frac{p}{q} b^{p-q}$$

$$= \frac{p}{q} a^{\frac{p-q}{q}} = \frac{p}{q} a^{\frac{p}{q}-1} = n a^{n-1}$$

(iii)  $n$ : negative  $n = -m$   $m$  正の整数,  $m$  は偶数,  $pos. +y$ .  
 従って,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^{-m} - a^{-m}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{x^m} - \frac{1}{a^m}}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^m - x^m}{a^{2m} x^m (x - a)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{x^m - a^m}{x - a} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2m} a^m} \right) \\ &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x - a} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x^{2m} a^m} \\ &= - m a^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2m}} = - m a^{-m-1} = n a^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

§5 Order of infinitesimal. Order of infinity.

無限小 / 階級, 無限大 / 階級.

$y_1 = f_1(x)$   $y_2 = f_2(x)$   $x$  same interval  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_1 = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_2 = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_2(x) = 0.$$

同じ  $x$  の場合  $y_1$  と  $y_2$  ともに  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$  かつ,  
 無限小 = 同じ場合.

二つの無限小 = 同じ階級  $x$  の場合, 色分けが起る

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Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

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3/Color

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} = K \quad (K: \text{finite not zero.})$$

2/1 1/0 1/1  $\lim f_1(x), \lim f_2(x) \neq 0$  same order, infinitesimal + 1/1 1/3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad (\text{finite not zero.})$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$  same order, infinitesimal.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2})^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{finite not zero.})$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$  same order, infinitesimal + 1/1.

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \infty \quad (\text{or } -\infty)$$

2/1 1/0 1/1  $\lim y_1, \lim y_2 \neq 0$  order, 1/1 infinitesimal + 1/1 1/3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax^2 + x^3) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{ax^2 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{ax + x^2} = \infty.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = 0.$$

∴ 1st order,  $\lim y_1$ ,  $\lim y_2$  2nd high order, infinitesimal + y.

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xy_1}{y_2} = k \text{ (finite not zero)}$$

∴ 1st order,  $\lim y_1$ ,  $\lim y_2$  同 order, infinitesimal + y.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (finite not zero)}$$

$\lim x$  1st order, infinitesimal + y,  
 $\lim(1 - \cos x)$  2nd order, infinitesimal + y.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax^2 + x^3)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(ax^2 + x^3)^{\frac{1}{5}}}{x^{\frac{2}{5}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{ax^2 + x^3}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cancel{ax} + x)^{\frac{1}{5}} \\ &= a^{\frac{1}{5}} \text{ (finite not zero)} \end{aligned}$$

∴  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$  同 order,  $\frac{2}{5}$ th order, infinitesimal + y.

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Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

Order of infinity.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_1 &= \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} y_2 &= \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{+2,}$$

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = k$  (finite not zero)

∴ 1の場合,  $\lim y_1$  と  $\lim y_2$  は same order, infinity

+1 + 1 = 2,

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \infty$  (or  $-\infty$ )

∴ 1の場合,  $\lim y_1$  は  $\lim y_2$  より higher order, infinity + 1 = 2.

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = 0$

∴ 1の場合,  $L y_1$  は  $L y_2$  より lower order, infinity + 1 = 2.

+ 1 = 3,

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{y_1}{y_2} = k$  (finite not zero)

$L y_1$  は  $L y_2 = \infty$  に n-th order, infinity + 1 + 1 = 2.

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Magenta

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# Infinite series 無限級数

項数無限の級数

81. 無限級数を  $a_n$  とする  $= u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n + \dots$

項として  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  等々の項と見なす。

隨便に  $n=2$  の級数を  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  or  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  or  $\sum u_n$  とする

而して、 $n$  個の項の和  $S_n$  が  $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき有限に収束するならば、

一定の有限値に収束する。これを **convergent** とする。

もし  $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき、和が不定、無限大に発散するならば、これを **divergent** とする。

但し  $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき  $S_n$  が不定に振動する場合は、

non-convergent (不定 oscillating series  $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$ )  
 無限大に発散する (無限大 divergent)

Convergent series: 1st  $n$  terms, sum, limit 等々の級数、

和とす。

82. 定理 無限級数が convergent ならば、 $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき  $S_n$  が有限に収束する。このとき、

任意の  $\epsilon > 0$  に対して、 $n$  が充分大になると、 $|S - S_n| < \epsilon$  となる。

$$S = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n + \dots$$

が convergent ならば、 $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき  $S_n$  は一定の有限値に収束する。

$n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき、 $S_n$  は一定の有限値  $S$  に収束する。このとき、 $n$  が充分大になると、

$|S - S_n| < \epsilon$  となる。ここで  $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$  である。任意の  $\epsilon > 0$  に対して、 $n$  が充分大になると、 $|S - S_n| < \epsilon$  となる。

$$|S - S_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p$$

$$\therefore |S - S_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad n \geq p'$$

よって  $n$  が充分大になると、 $|S - S_n| < \epsilon$  となる。

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

$$|S_{n+m} - S_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad n \geq p'$$

∴  $\epsilon/2 = \epsilon/2$  不変式ヲ,

$$\therefore |S_{n+m} - S_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p'$$

$$\therefore S_n = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n$$

$$S_{n+m} = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n + u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{従フテ } S_{n+m} - S_n &= u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+m} \\ &\equiv mR_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{此ルニ } |mR_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p'$$

此ノ條ニ於テ Convergent ナルニ

$$|mR_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p'$$

$$\exists \text{ 可ナル } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} mR_n = 0,$$

$$\therefore |mR_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p' \text{ 可ナルニ } \text{Convergent}$$

ナルヲ示ス。

$$\therefore \text{ 條ノ條ニ於テ } |S_{n+m} - S_n| < \epsilon \quad n \geq p',$$

$$\therefore |S_{p+m} - S_p| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{又 } |S_p| - \epsilon < |S_{p+m}| < |S_p| + \epsilon$$

$$\sqrt{|S_{p+m}| - |S_p|} < \epsilon \text{ or}$$

$$(\varphi(x) \leq f(x) \leq \psi(x))$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim \varphi(x) &= A \\ \lim \psi(x) &= A \end{aligned} \right\} \lim f(x) = A$$

∴ Apply 2.11)



$S_m$  と  $S_n$  中,  $S'_m$  が  $S_n$  に入ると  $S_n$  は  $n$  項の和  
 となる  $m$  だけ決定される。

$$( \underbrace{u_1}_{I} + \underbrace{u_2}_{II} + (\underbrace{u_3}_{III} + \underbrace{u_4}_{IV}) + \underbrace{u_5}_{V} + (\underbrace{u_6}_{VI} + \underbrace{u_7}_{VII} + \underbrace{u_8}_{VIII} + \underbrace{u_9}_{IX}) + \underbrace{u_{10}}_{X} + \dots$$

仮定  $S'_m - S_n = pR_n$

$pR_n$  は  $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき  $n$  級数の convergent  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ならば  $p$  は第  $n$  項の係数

$\Rightarrow |pR_n| < \epsilon$ .  $\forall \epsilon, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} pR_n = 0$ .

$\therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S'_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

pp. 118-119 の例 1 は  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  の級数,  $a_n = (-1)^n$  の級数,  
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  の級数。

$\Rightarrow$  級数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  は  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  の級数か?

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-1) = (1-1) + (1-1) + (1-1) + \dots$   
 $= 0$  convergent.

例 2 は  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  の級数か?

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$   
 oscillating indeterminate.

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即(2) + n 级数, 极限值, (1) + n 级数, 极限值 = 等. 即和 = 等, 等 + 1.

§8. Theorem: Let  $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots$  (1) denote a given positive series, and let  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$  (2) denote a positive series known to be convergent. The series (1) is convergent in any of the cases:

I When each term of (1) is less than the corresponding term of (2)

II When the ratio of each term of (1) to the corresponding term of (2) is less than some finite number  $k$ ,

III When in (1) the ratio of each term to the immediately preceding term is less than the corresponding ratio in (2).

证 I. (1) + n 级数, 1st n terms, sum  $\exists S_n$ , (2) + n 级数, 和  $A$ : finite. 证  $\Rightarrow u_1 < a_1, u_2 < a_2, u_3 < a_3 \dots$   
 $\therefore S_n < A$

证  $\Rightarrow$  (1) + n 级数, convergent + y.

II. (1) + each  $\frac{u_1}{a_1} < k, \frac{u_2}{a_2} < k, \frac{u_3}{a_3} < k \dots$

$\therefore u_1 < ka_1, u_2 < ka_2, u_3 < ka_3 \dots$

即  $u = ka_1 + ka_2 + ka_3 \dots$  convergent

$\therefore$  I  $\Rightarrow$  (1) + n 级数, convergent + y.

III. (1)  $\Rightarrow \frac{u_2}{u_1} < \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \frac{u_3}{u_2} < \frac{a_3}{a_2}, \frac{u_4}{u_3} < \frac{a_4}{a_3} \dots$

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例4  $\frac{u_2}{a_2} < \frac{u_1}{a_1}$      $\frac{u_3}{a_3} < \frac{u_2}{a_2}$      $\frac{u_4}{a_4} < \frac{u_3}{a_3}$

$\frac{u_2}{a_2} < \frac{u_1}{a_1}$      $\frac{u_3}{a_3} < \frac{u_1}{a_1}$      $\frac{u_4}{a_4} < \frac{u_1}{a_1}$     .....

$\therefore 1 = \frac{u_1}{a_1} = k + k + \dots$

$\frac{u_2}{a_2} < k$      $\frac{u_3}{a_3} < k$      $\frac{u_4}{a_4} < k$     .....

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{a_n}$  is convergent (+)

Ex:  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \dots = 1$

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} + \dots = 2$

(3) " common ratio =  $\frac{1}{2}$  is G.P. (+)

$\therefore$  pos. conv. series (+)

I.  $1 = 1$      $\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}$      $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} < \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2}$      $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} < \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$

$\therefore$  is convergent (+)  $\therefore 1 < 2$      $\therefore$  conv (+)

II. (1) is term (2) is sum of terms (+)

$1, 1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 4}, \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \dots, \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot n}$

$\therefore$  is finite (+)

$\therefore$  is convergent (+)

III. (1) is each term (2) is sum of terms (+)

$\therefore$  is convergent (+)

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$  (1)

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$  (2)

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三等, 補修2.0比「下」方か「上」方より大なり.  $\therefore (1) + n$  級数 "Convergent"  
 +11

§9 Theorem: Let  $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots (1)$  denote a given positive series, and let  $b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots (2)$  denote a positive series known to be divergent. The Series (1) is divergent in any of the cases

I. When each term of (1) is greater than the corresponding term of (2)

II When the ratio of each term of (1) to the corresponding term of (2) is greater than some finite number  $k$ .

III. When in (I) the ratio of each term to the immediately preceding term is greater than the corresponding ratio in (2).

証. 前包理 = 同シ

§10. §8 及 §9, 定理ヲ適用スルニハ比較セザル可キ基本(定)ノ級数ヲ必要トス, カノ如ク比較, 基準トナル可キ級数ヲ一般ニ auxiliary series ト知ラズ, 公比一より小ナル等比級数ノ如キハ屢補修ノ級数ニテ用ザル, 補助級数中ニテ最モ少シクナルニ

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \dots$$

トシ.  $\therefore$  級数 "  $p > 1$  : convergent  
 $p \leq 1$  : divergent "

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I:  $p > 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots \quad (1) \\
 &= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^p} + \frac{1}{5^p} + \frac{1}{6^p} + \frac{1}{7^p}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{15^p}\right) \\
 & \quad + \dots \dots \dots (1)' \\
 &< 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{2^p}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \frac{1}{4^p}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{8^p}\right) \\
 & \quad \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{2^p} + \frac{4}{4^p} + \frac{8}{8^p} + \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{1}{2^{3(p-1)}} + \dots \dots \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

∑ 最後 1/8 比  $\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} < 1$  ∴  $p > 1$   
 ∴  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  convergent 後  $\rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  後  
 比  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  conv + y.

II:  $p = 1$  ∑ 給与 given series

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

∴ harmonic series

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \dots \dots \dots \\
 &> 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots \dots \dots \text{ad. inf} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  divergent





$\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}}$  test ratio test,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = L$  convergent

or divergent test  $L > 1$  or  $L < 1$ .

$n \rightarrow \infty$   $\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} \rightarrow L$ , limit  $L = 1$  not

test  $L < 1$ , convergent  $\Rightarrow$

$L > 1$  divergent,  $L = 1$  convergent, div

例.  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3.5}{5.10} + \frac{3.5.7}{5.10.15} + \dots$   
 convergent?

$$u_n = \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n+1)}{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 15 \cdots 5n}$$

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = \frac{2n+1}{5n} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = \frac{2}{5} < 1$$

$\therefore$  convergent.

正項と負項の和級数.

§12. 定理 A series which has both positive and negative terms is convergent if the corresponding positive series is convergent.

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

$\Rightarrow$  positive, negative term series

(1) negative term series

$$u'_1 + u'_2 + u'_3 + \dots \quad (2)$$

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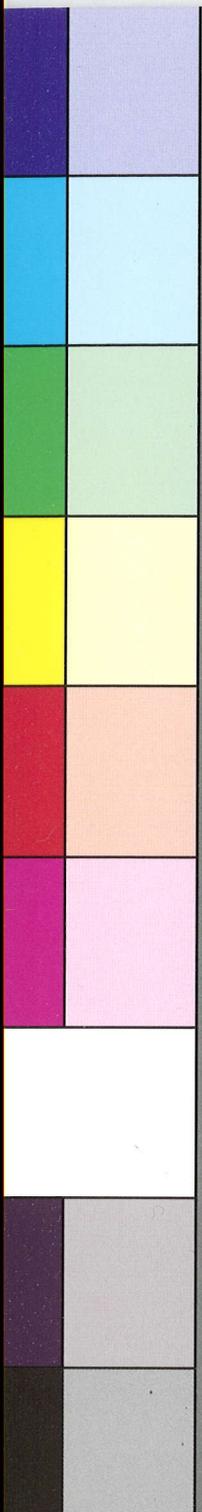
210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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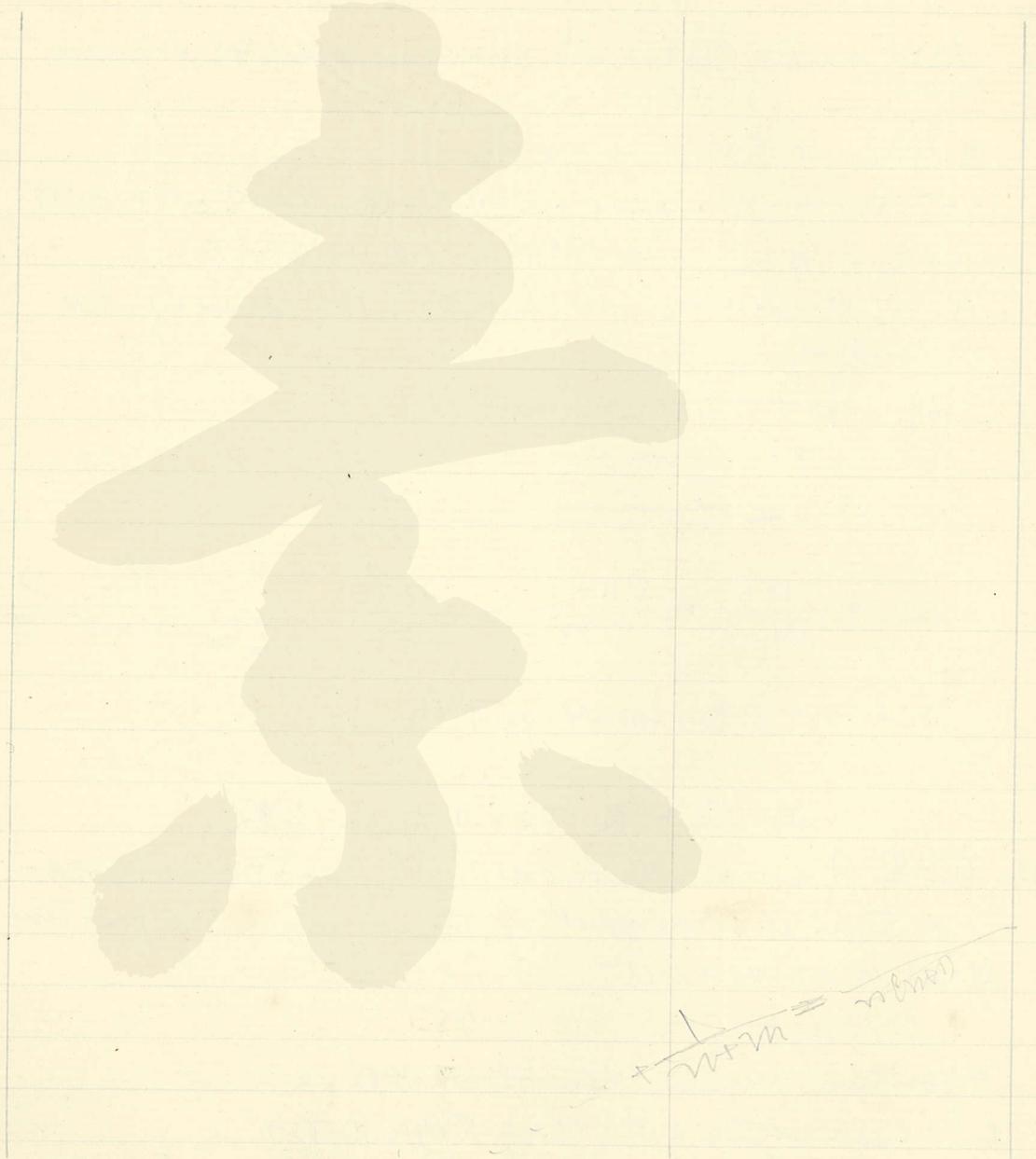
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$$| \sum_{k=1}^m u_{n+k} | \leq | u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+m} |$$

∴  $n \geq p$  とき  $\epsilon = 2\epsilon$

$$| u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+m} | < \epsilon \quad (\text{convergent})$$

$$| u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+m} | < \epsilon \quad n \geq p$$

∴ (2) が convergent, (1) が convergent.

§13. A series whose terms are alternately positive and negative is convergent if each term is numerically less than the term which precedes it, and if the limit of the  $n$ th term is zero.

$$u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + u_5 - \dots \quad (1)$$

$$u_1 > u_2 > u_3 > u_4 > \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$$

$$S_{2p} = (u_1 - u_2) + (u_3 - u_4) + (u_5 - u_6) + \dots + (u_{2p-3} - u_{2p-2}) + (u_{2p-1} - u_{2p}) \quad (2)$$

$$= u_1 - (u_2 - u_3) - (u_4 - u_5) - \dots - (u_{2p-2} - u_{2p-1}) - u_{2p} \quad (2')$$

$S_{2p}$  is  $p$  increase  $\rightarrow$  値が増える

(2)  $\Rightarrow$   $u_1 > u_2 > u_3 > \dots$   $\therefore p$  が無限大に

$\rightarrow S_{2p}$  は  $\rightarrow$  定数に収束する  $\therefore$  convergent  $\therefore$  PPT

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} S_{2p} = a$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{2p-1} &= U_1 - (U_2 - U_3) - (U_4 - U_5) - \dots - (U_{2p-2} - U_{2p-1}) \\
 &= (U_1 - U_2) + (U_3 - U_4) + \dots + (U_{2p-3} - U_{2p-2}) \\
 &\quad + U_{2p-1} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\exists \epsilon > 0$   $S_{2p-1}$   $p$   $\rightarrow \infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  decrease  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $(3) = \exists \epsilon > 0$   
 $\forall U_1 - U_2$   $\forall \epsilon$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} S_{2p-1} = \beta$   $\forall \epsilon > 0$   
 $S_{2p} - S_{2p-1} = U_{2p} < \epsilon$   $p \geq N$   
 $\therefore \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} S_{2p} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} S_{2p-1}$

i.e.  $\alpha = \beta$

$\exists \epsilon > 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow 0$   
 §14 Absolutely convergent series, conditionally convergent series.

converg. series =  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , negative term /  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  convergent  $\rightarrow$  absolutely Conv. S.

$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \dots$   
 $\rightarrow$  convergent  $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$   
 $\rightarrow$  common ratio  $\frac{1}{2} < 1$   $\rightarrow$  convergent  
 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$  Abs. Conv. S.  $\forall$

conv. series = 収斂 - 1項, 符号が入れ替る級数 /  
 Divergent series = 発散, 級数  $\sum a_n$  conditionally conv. &  
 1-1.5. 例  $\sum \frac{1}{n}$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots$$

1. 前項 / 定理  $\Rightarrow$  convergent + y.

2. Series, 1項, 符号が入れ替る級数, Harmonic  
 $S =$  Divergent.

1.  $\sum \frac{1}{n}$  級数  $\Leftarrow$  Cond. Conv.  $S + y$ .

§15定理 The limiting value of a conditionally convergent series depends upon the order of terms and the series may assume any finite value  $\Lambda$  by a proper arrangement of terms

変換, 系列が  $\sum u_n$  とす.

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 + \dots \quad (1)$$

$\sum$  conditionally convergent series とす.

(1)  $u_n$  級数, 内, positive term,  $\exists$   $\epsilon > 0$  系列  $\sum u_n$  級数  $\sum$

$$u_{n_1} + u_{n_2} + u_{n_3} + \dots \quad (2)$$

又 (1), negative term,  $\exists$   $\epsilon > 0$  系列  $\sum u_n$  級数  $\sum$  絶対値  $\sum$  系列  $\sum |u_n|$  級数  $\sum$

$$|u_{n_1}| + |u_{n_2}| + |u_{n_3}| + \dots \quad (3)$$

然  $\sum u_n$  (2) & (3),  $\sum =$  divergent  $\neq$   $\sum$   $\therefore$  (2)  $\sum$   $\neq$

(3)  $\sum =$  convergent  $\neq$   $\sum$   $\therefore$

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$|u_1| + |u_2| + |u_3| + |u_4| + \dots \dots (4)$   
 (1) divergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  convergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$   
 $\neq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$   $\Rightarrow$  (4)  $\Rightarrow$  級数  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  divergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  (1), (2)  
 $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  convergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$

又、(2), (3) の内、 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  divergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  得ず  
 (1), lim. value  $\neq S$   $\Rightarrow$  (2) 及 (3), lim. value 未定  
 $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$

$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  divergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   
 $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$

級数  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  finite. 即ち、級数  $\Rightarrow$  有限  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   
 $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  divergent  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$

(2)  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  級数  $\Rightarrow$  有限  $\Rightarrow$   $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_n, \dots$   
 (3)  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$  級数  $\Rightarrow$  有限  $\Rightarrow$   $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_n, \dots$

此に  $G_1, G_2, \dots$  等、 $G_1, G_2, \dots$  次、condition  
 $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| < \infty$

$G_1 > K, G_1 - U_{g_1} \leq K$

此に  $U_{g_1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $G_1$   $\Rightarrow$  級数  $\Rightarrow$  内、最後項  $\Rightarrow$

$G_1 - G'_1 < K, G_1 - (G_1 - U_{g_1}) \geq K$

此に  $U_{g_1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $G_1$   $\Rightarrow$  中、最後項  $\Rightarrow$

次  $\Rightarrow$   $G_1 - G'_1 + G_2 > K, G_1 - G'_1 + (G_2 - U_{g_2}) \leq K$

此に  $U_{g_2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $G_2$   $\Rightarrow$  級数  $\Rightarrow$  内、最後項  $\Rightarrow$

$G_1 - G'_1 + G_2 - G'_2 < K, G_1 - G'_1 + G_2 - (G'_2 - U_{g_2}) \geq K$

例,  $u_{G_2}, G_2$  内 1 番後 1 項は,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{今 } G_1 - G'_1 + G_2 - G'_2 + \dots + G_n &\equiv \Sigma G, \\ G_1 - G'_1 + G_2 - G'_2 + \dots + G_n - G'_n &\equiv \Sigma G' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } u_n, \Sigma G > K, \quad \Sigma G' < K \\ \Sigma G - u_{Gn} \leq K, \quad \Sigma G' + u_{Gn} \geq K. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故, } \Sigma G - u_{Gn} \leq K \leq \Sigma G' + u_{Gn}.$$

$$\text{ゆゑ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{Gn} = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u'_{Gn}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Sigma G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G' = K.$$

∴ condi. low. series = 元の項の順序を変換して有限値に収束する。

$$\text{Ex. } S = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots & \Rightarrow S > \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} & > S > 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{5}{6} & > S > \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

∴  $S = 5 + 118$  等, order 7 以上  $\frac{5}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= (1 + \frac{1}{3}) - \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}) - \frac{1}{4} + (\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{11}) - \frac{1}{6} \\ &+ \dots - \frac{1}{2n} + (\frac{1}{4n+1} + \frac{1}{4n+3}) - \frac{1}{2n+2} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

∴ 117 等, alternating series. #1969656

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$$\text{比第} = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4n+1} + \frac{1}{4n+3} > \frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$16n^2 + 16n + 9 > 8n^2 + 6n + 8n^2 + 2n$$

$$8n + 3 > 0$$

∴ converg + y. 且  $\frac{4}{3} > S' > \frac{5}{6}$

$$\text{實際 } S = (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8}) + \dots$$

$$\frac{S}{2} = (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8}) + \dots$$

$$\frac{3S}{2} = (1 + \frac{1}{3}) - \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}) - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = S'$$

即,  $\frac{3}{2}S = S'$

### Convergence of Power series. 冪級數

§16:  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots$  (1)

+ 冪級數 = power series + 冪級數

$a_0, a_1, a_2$  等  $x =$  變因係, + constant + y. 冪級數

$$|a_0| + |a_1x| + |a_2x^2| + \dots + |a_{n-1}x^{n-1}| + \dots$$
 (2)

conver. + 冪級數 (1) 冪級數 converg + y.

冪級數 = (1) 冪級數 absolutely conv. series + y

**定理** If when  $x=b$  every term of  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots$  (1) is numerically less than some finite number  $c$ , when  $|x| < |b|$  the series (1) is absolutely convergent.

冪級數 = 冪級數  $|a_n b^n| < c$  for every  $n$

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$\therefore |a_n x^n| = |a_n b^n| \left| \frac{x}{b} \right|^n < c \left| \frac{x}{b} \right|^n$  for every  $n$ .

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n x^n| = |a_0| + |a_1 x| + |a_2 x^2| + \dots \dots \dots (2)$

, each term,  $c + c \left| \frac{x}{b} \right| + c \left| \frac{x}{b} \right|^2 + \dots \dots \dots (3)$

(3), corresponding term  $\neq 1$   $\neq 1$ .  $\therefore (3) \dots \left| \frac{x}{b} \right| \neq$  common ratio  $\neq 2$ .  $\therefore$  Power,  $S$ ,  $\neq 1$ .

$\therefore \left| \frac{x}{b} \right| < 1$  or  $|x| < |b|$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  converg  $\neq 1$ .  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ . (2), converg  $\neq 2$ .  $\therefore (1)$ , absolutely convergent  $\neq 1$ .

$\therefore 1 + 2x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + 2x^5 + \dots$   
 $\neq$  power series,  $|x| < 1$

$\therefore x = 1$   $\neq 1$ .  $1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + \dots \dots \dots$

Cor 1,  $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots$   
 $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$   $x = b$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  converg  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ ,  $|x| < |b|$   $\neq 1$ ,  
 absolutely converg  $\neq 1$ .

Cor 2,  $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots$   
 $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$   $x = b$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  divergent  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ ,  $|x| > |b|$   $\neq 1$ ,  
 divergent  $\neq 1$ .

$\therefore |x| > |b|$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  converg  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ ,  $x = b$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  converg  $\neq 1$ .

$\therefore a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots \dots \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots \dots \dots (1)$   
 (1)  $\neq 1$   $|x| > M$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  diverg  $\neq 1$   
 $|x| < M$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  converg  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ .  $M$   $\neq 1$   $\neq$  定数  $\neq 1$   
 limit of converg  $\neq 1$   $\neq 2$ .

定理 If in  $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$ , the ratio  $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$

approaches a definite limit  $\mu$ , then  $\mu$  is the limit of conv.

$$|a_0| + |a_1 x| + |a_2 x^2| + \dots$$

$$\therefore \lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1} x^{n+1}}{a_n x^n} \right| < 1 \quad + \infty = \text{convergent} \quad \mu$$

BP 4.  $|x| < \lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \quad + \infty = \text{convergent} \quad \mu$

BP 5.  $|x| > \lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \quad + \infty = \text{divergent} \quad \mu$

$\frac{1}{3}$   $\lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \mu \quad + \infty = \mu$  limit of conv.

Ex. 1:  $1 + \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 10}x^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 15}x^3 + \dots$

limit of conv  $\neq 4$  or  $2$ .

$$(n+1)^{\text{th}} \text{ term: } \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2n+1)x^n}{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 15 \dots 5n}$$

$$(n+2)^{\text{th}} \text{ term: } \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2n+1)(2n+3)}{5 \cdot 10 \cdot 15 \dots 5n \cdot 5n+5}$$

$$\lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim \left| \frac{5n+5}{2n+3} \right| = \frac{5}{2}; \text{ limit of conv.}$$

Ex. 2:  $\dots + 2^3 x^{-1} + 2^2 x^{-2} + 2x^{-1} + 1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{x^3}{3^3} + \dots$

$\therefore |x| < \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \text{convergent} \quad \mu$

$$1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{x^3}{3^3} + \dots \quad \therefore \frac{x}{3} \neq \text{ratio} \quad \mu$$

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geom. pow. series + y.

和行共, lim. of conv. ...

$$\lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim \left| \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3} = M, \quad \therefore |x| < 3$$

$\therefore |x| < 3 \neq \infty$  conv.

$$2x = 2x^1 + 2^2x^{-2} + 2^3x^{-3} + \dots$$

$\therefore 2x^{-1} = 2 + 2x + 2x^2 + \dots$  geom. series + y.

$$\lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} = M$$

$\therefore |x^{-1}| < \frac{1}{2}$  or  $|x| > 2$ ,  $\neq$  conv.

$\therefore$   $2 < |x| < 3$   $\neq$  conv + y.

$$\text{Ex 3: } \frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{2x^2}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{3x^3}{(1+x)^3} + \dots$$

$$\left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| < \frac{n}{n+1} < 1 \text{ conv.}$$

$\therefore |x|$  如右之範圍 = 不行 conv + y.

$$\lim \left| \frac{(n+1)x^{n+1}}{(1+x)^{n+1}} \right| = \lim \left| \frac{(n+1)x}{(1+x)^n} \right| < 1, \quad \left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| < 1, \quad |x| < |1+x|$$

§13: The exponential, logarithmic, binomial series.

$$1: 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots (= e^x)$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n!} \div \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = n+1$$

$\therefore M = \lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \infty$ : limit of convergence

$\therefore$  Expo. Series, all finite value of  $x = \forall x$

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convergent +y.

$$2: x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + \cancel{(-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}} + \dots \quad [= \log(1+x)]$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \pm \frac{1}{n} \div \left( \mp \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = - \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\therefore M = \lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$$

$\therefore |x| > 1$  かつ  $\therefore$  series, diverg.

$|x| < 1$  かつ  $\therefore$  convergent.

$x = 1$  かつ  $\therefore$  alternating series  $\Rightarrow$  収束 (Leibniz's test).

$x = -1$  かつ  $\therefore$  convergent +y.

$x = -1$  かつ  $\therefore$   $-1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \dots$   $\therefore$  diverg +y.

$$3: 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \dots$$

$n+2 < m < n-1$   
 $\left[ (1+x)^m \right]$

正整数  $m$  かつ  $\therefore$  項  $n+1$  かつ  $\therefore$

$m < n$  かつ  $\therefore$  負数  $m$  かつ  $\therefore$  無限項  $n$  かつ  $\therefore$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!} \div \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n)}{(n+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{m-n}$$

$$\therefore M = \lim \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$$

$\therefore |x| > 1$  かつ  $\therefore$  binomial series, diverg +y.

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$|x| < 1$  中 converg + y.

59 二つの無限級数, 積 = 関数 = 定理.

If 2 series  $\sum_0^{\infty} a_i$  and  $\sum_0^{\infty} b_i$  be absolutely convergent and  $S$  and  $T$  their limits respectively, then the series  $\sum_0^{\infty} C_i = U$  where  $C_i = a_0 b_i + a_1 b_{i-1} + \dots + a_{i-1} b_1 + a_i b_0$  is also converg and has the limiting value  $ST$ .

$$\sum_0^{\infty} C_i = C_0 + C_1 + \dots$$

$$= a_0 b_0$$

$$+ a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0$$

$$+ a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$+ a_0 b_i + a_1 b_{i-1} + \dots + a_{i-1} b_1 + a_i b_0$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$S_n T_n = (a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) (b_0 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n)$$

$$= a_0 b_0 + (a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0) + (a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0) + \dots$$

$$+ (a_0 b_n + a_1 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} b_1 + a_n b_0)$$

$$+ (a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} b_1 + a_n b_1)$$

$$+ \dots + a_n b_n$$

$$U_{2n} - S_n T_n = a_{n+1} (b_0 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-1})$$

$$+ a_{n+2} (b_0 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-2})$$

$$+ a_{n+3} (b_0 + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-3})$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$+ a_{2n} (b_0)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & +b_{n+1}(a_0+a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{n-1}) \\
 & +b_{n+2}(a_0+a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{n-2}) \\
 & + \dots \\
 & +b_{2n}(a_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & a_{n+1}T_{n-1} + a_{n+2}T_{n-2} + \dots + a_{2n}T_0 \\
 & + b_{n+1}S_{n-1} + b_{n+2}S_{n-2} + \dots + b_{2n}S_0
 \end{aligned}$$

和  $|T_m| \leq |b_0| + |b_1| + \dots + |b_{n-1}| \equiv h$   
 $m \leq n-1$

$|S_m| \leq |a_0| + |a_1| + \dots + |a_{n-1}| \equiv k$   
 $m \leq n-1$

和  $|U_{2n} - S_n T_n| \leq |a_{n+1}| |T_{n-1}| + |a_{n+2}| |T_{n-2}| + \dots$   
 $+ |a_{2n}| |T_0| + |b_{n+1}| |S_{n-1}| + \dots$   
 $+ |b_{2n}| |S_0|$   
 $< |a_{n+1}| h + |a_{n+2}| h + \dots$   
 $+ |a_{2n}| h + |b_{n+1}| k + |b_{n+2}| k + \dots$   
 $+ |b_{2n}| k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & \{ |a_{n+1}| + |a_{n+2}| + \dots + |a_{2n}| \} h \\
 & + \{ |b_{n+1}| + |b_{n+2}| + \dots + |b_{2n}| \} k
 \end{aligned}$$

和  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i$  と  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i$  は absolutely conv. 4

$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i$  と  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i$  は absolutely conv. 4

和  $\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} |a_{n+j}| < \epsilon$   
 $\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} |b_{n+j}| < \epsilon$  }  $n \geq p$

$$\therefore |U_{2n} - S_n T_n| < (h+k)\epsilon \quad n \geq p.$$

ここで  $k, h$  任意に取れるから

$$|U_{2n} - S_n T_n| < \epsilon' \quad n \geq p.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |U_{2n} - S_n T_n| = 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n T_n) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n$$

$$U = S \cdot T$$

§20 Binomial Series: Exponential S: Logarithmic S.

$m$  が正の整数の場合、

$$1 + \frac{m}{1!}x + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

finite series = 有限項の和、 $(1+x)^m$  の展開式、  
 かつ  $m$  が正の整数の場合、(1) の級数

$$|x| < 1 \quad \text{1項 conv. かつ } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{収束}$$

2) 場合(1) の無限級数の conv. = かつ、 $(1+x)^m$  の展開式、  
 かつ  $m$  が正の整数の場合、(1) の級数

$(1+x)^m$  の展開式、 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m_1 f_n$  と表す。

かつ  $\phi(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m_1 f_n$

$$\phi(m) \equiv 1 + \frac{m}{1!}x + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \quad (2)$$

同様にして  $\phi(n) \equiv 1 + \frac{n}{1!}x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \quad (3)$

$$\phi(m+n) \equiv 1 + \frac{m+n}{1!}x + \frac{(m+n)(m+n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{(m+n)(m+n-1)(m+n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \quad (4)$$

簡便に  $\phi(m) = 1 + m_1 x + m_2 x^2 + m_3 x^3 + \dots$

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$$\phi(n) = 1 + n_1 x + n_2 x^2 + n_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$\phi(m+n) = 1 + (m+n)_1 x + (m+n)_2 x^2 + (m+n)_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(m+n) = \phi(m) \phi(n)$$

↑ 此が 3 行 2 列

$\phi(m) \Delta \phi(n) \rightarrow |x| < 1$  (absolutely conv)  $\Rightarrow$  収束  $\Rightarrow$  乗算 / 無限級数 / 掛算 / 法則が適用可能

即ち

$$\phi(m) \phi(n) = 1 + (m_1 + n_1)x + (m_2 + m_1 n_1 + n_2)x^2$$

$$+ \dots + (m_r + m_1 n_1 + \dots + m_r n_{r-1} + n_r)x^r$$

( $n = m_r + m_{r-1} n_1 + \dots + m_1 n_{r-1} + n_r = (m+n)_r$ )

$$\uparrow$$

$$= 1 + (m+n)_1 x + (m+n)_2 x^2$$

$$+ \dots + (m+n)_r x^r + \dots$$

$$= \phi(m+n)$$

$\Rightarrow$  加法  $\Rightarrow$  今一度の加法

$$\phi(m) \phi(n) \phi(p) = \phi(m+n) \phi(p) = \phi(m+n+p)$$

一般  $\phi(m) \phi(n) \dots \phi(t) = \phi(m+n+\dots+t)$

$\Rightarrow$  Binomial series  $\Rightarrow$   $|x| < 1$   $\Rightarrow$   $m$  /  $n$  任意

例として  $(1+x)^m = \dots$   $\Rightarrow$   $\phi(1) = 1+x$   $\Rightarrow$   $(1+x)^m = \phi(1)^m$

先

$$\phi(0) = 1$$

$$\phi(1) = 1+x$$

I  $m_i$  pos. integer

$$\phi(m) = \phi(\underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{m \text{ terms}}) = \phi(1) \phi(1) \dots \phi(1)$$

$$= (\phi(1))^m = (1+x)^m$$

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II.  $m$ : pos. fraction =  $\frac{p}{q}$  say  

$$\left[\phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\right]^q = \underbrace{\phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\cdots\phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)}_{q \text{ factors}} = \phi\left(\underbrace{\frac{p}{q} + \frac{p}{q} \cdots + \frac{p}{q}}_{q \text{ terms}}\right)$$

$= \phi(p) = (1+x)^p$   
 $\therefore \phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = (1+x)^{\frac{p}{q}}$   
 $\phi(m) = (1+x)^m$

III.  $m$ : nega. number =  $-s$   
 $\phi(-s)\phi(s) = \phi(-s+s) = \phi(0) = 1$   
 $\therefore \phi(-s) = \frac{1}{\phi(s)} = \frac{1}{(1+x)^s} = (1+x)^{-s}$

$\phi(m) = (1+x)^m$

系,  $(a+x)^m = a^m + ma^{m-1}x + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}a^{m-2}x^2 + \dots$

$|x| < |a|$

$\therefore (a+x)^m = a^m \left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right)^m = a^m \left(1 + m\frac{x}{a} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \dots\right)$   
 $= a^m + ma^{m-1}x + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}a^{m-2}x^2 + \dots$

Exponential S:

$1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots = e^x$   
 (1)

7322 ✓

(1)  $x = 1$  代入  $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = 2.71828$

今  $x = 1$  代入  $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = 2.71828$

即ち,  $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = 2.71828$

$\Rightarrow x = (1) \neq x, f(x) = 1 + x$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (2)$$

$$f(y) = 1 + \frac{y}{1!} + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (3)$$

(2) + (3)  $\Rightarrow$  各項別加算, 掛算して apply 2.4.1

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \cdot f(y) &= 1 + \left(\frac{x}{1!} + \frac{y}{1!}\right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x}{1!} \frac{y}{1!} + \frac{y^2}{2!}\right) + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{(x+y)}{1!} + \frac{(x+y)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x+y)^3}{3!} + \dots \\ &= f(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

2/4.1.2  $\neq$  repeat 2.4.1

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) \cdot f(z) = f(x+y) \cdot f(z) = f(x+y+z)$$

3, 2, 4  $\neq$   $\dots$  増えるだけ  $x+y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{次} = & \left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= 1, \\ f(1) &= e. \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

I  $x$ : pos. int.

$$f(x) = (f(1))^x = e^x$$

II  $x$ : pos. frac. =  $\frac{p}{q}$

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \left(f(1)\right)^{\frac{p}{q}} = e^{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

III  $x$ : neg. number =  $-s$

$$f(s) \cdot f(s) = f(0) = 1,$$

$$\therefore f(-s) = \frac{1}{f(s)} = \frac{1}{e^s} = e^{-s}$$

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$$f(x) = e^x$$

∴ exponential s. ∴  $x$  が 正/整数, 分数, 負数, 虚数/無, ...

$e^x$  は Taylor 展開.

Logarithmic S.

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$e^{-x} =$   
 $a$  は 正/整数, 正数 + 2.4 #1.

$$a = e^{\log_e a}$$

$$\log_e a = \log_e a$$

$$a = e^{\log_e a}$$

従って  $a^x = e^{x \log_e a}$

∴ expon. S. =  $x$  は  $x$  が  $y = x \log_e a$  である.

$$a^x = 1 + \frac{x \log_e a}{1!} + \frac{x^2 (\log_e a)^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3 (\log_e a)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$L \# \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{(\log_e a)^n}{n!} \times \frac{n+1!}{(\log_e a)^{n+1}} = L \left| \frac{n+1}{\log_e a} \right| = \infty$$

$$\ln = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = \log(1+x) \text{ である.}$$

$x = 1$  の Taylor 展開  $= \ln$  である  $a$  が  $y = 1+x$ ,  $x$  が  $y = y+x$  である.

$$(1+x)^y = 1 + \frac{y \log(1+x)}{1!} + \frac{y^2 \{\log(1+x)\}^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3 \{\log(1+x)\}^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (1)$$

$|x| < 1$  である.  $(1+x)^y$  は 2次方程式 = 2y.

$$(1+x)^y = 1 + yx + \frac{y(y-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{y(y-1)(y-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \quad (2)$$

(1) と (2) =  $x$  である  $y$ , coefficient 7 equate である.

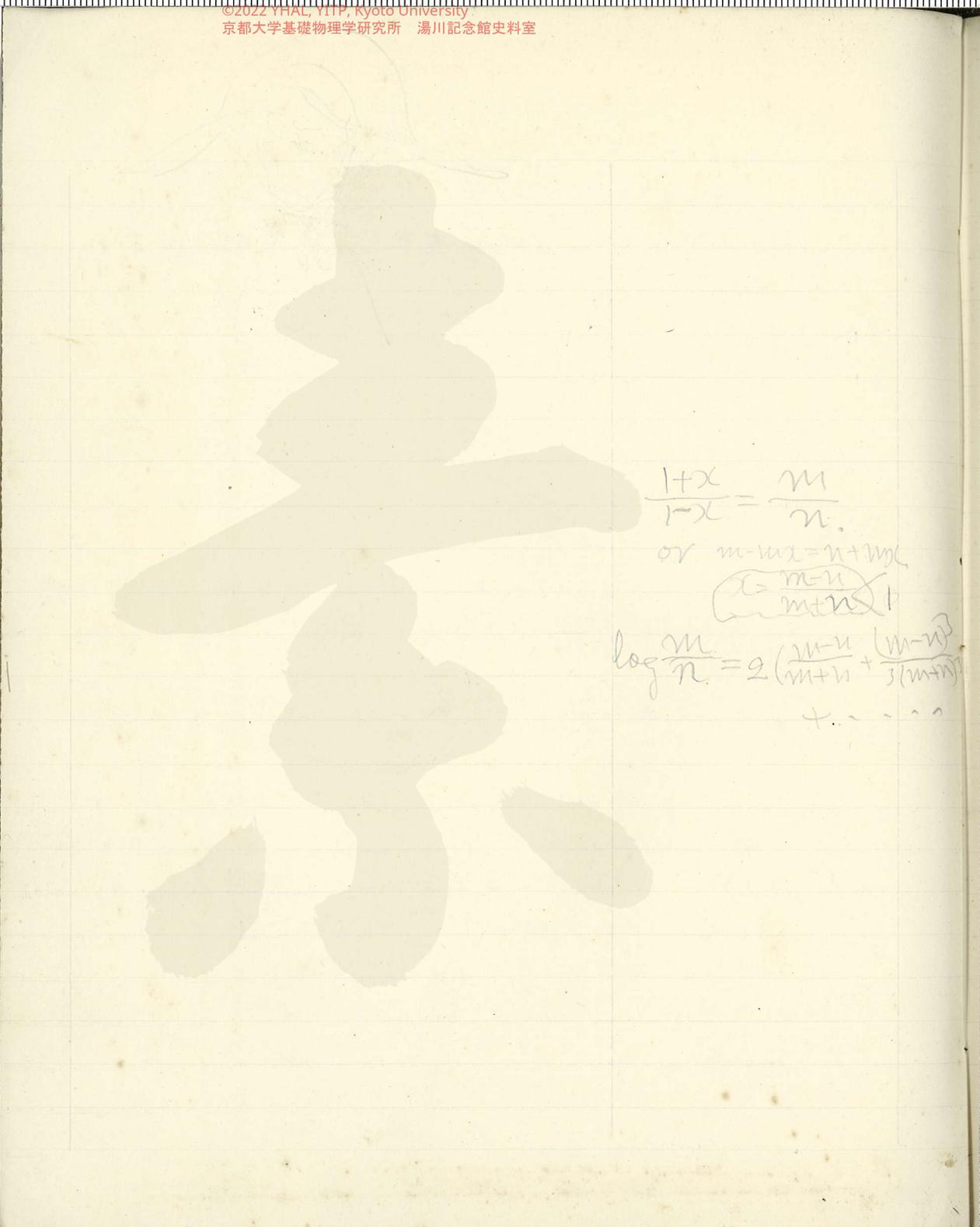
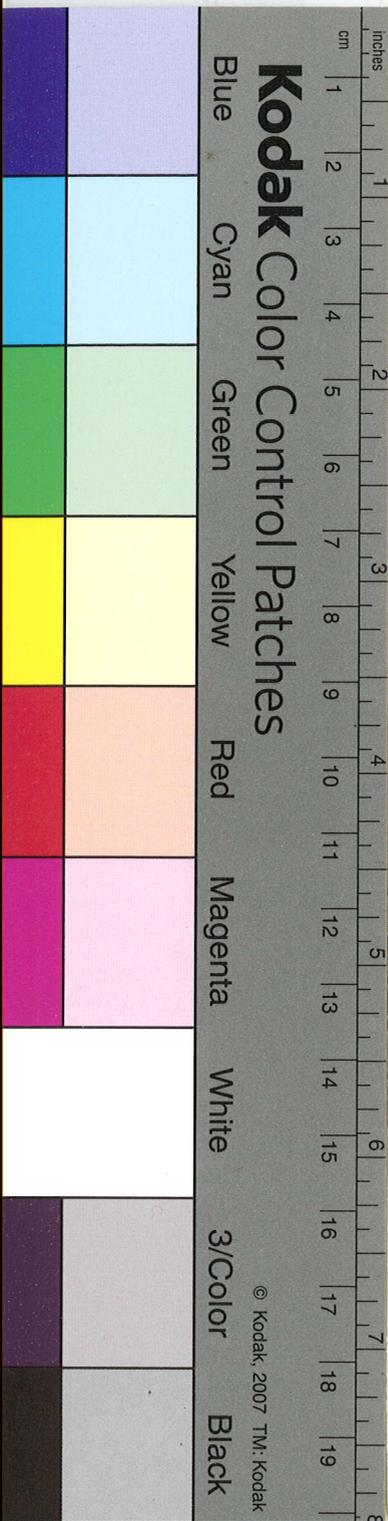
$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \dots = \log(1+x)$$

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$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{m}{n}$$

or  $m-n = x(m+n)$

$$\log \frac{m}{n} = 2 \left( \frac{m-n}{m+n} + \frac{(m-n)^3}{3(m+n)^3} + \dots \right)$$

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Computation of Natural logarithms. (Napierian logarithms)

log<sub>e</sub> series  $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \dots \dots (1)$

or  $x = -x$   $\log(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots \dots \dots (2)$

(1) - (2)  $\log(1+x) - \log(1-x) = 2(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \dots \dots)$

$\log \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \dots \dots)$

or  $\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{n+1}{n}$   $x = \frac{1}{2n+1}$   $(n+x = n+1 - nx \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2n+1})$

$\log \frac{n+1}{n} = 2(\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3(2n+1)^3} + \frac{1}{5(2n+1)^5} + \dots \dots \dots) (3)$

(3)  $n=1$   $\log 2 = 2(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 3^5} + \dots \dots \dots) = 0.6918$

$n=2$   $\log \frac{3}{2} = \log 3 - \log 2 = 2(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5^5} + \dots \dots \dots) = 1.0986$

$n=3$   $\log 3 = \log 2 + 2(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 7^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7^5} + \dots \dots \dots) = 1.0986$

$\log 4 = \log 3 + 2(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 9^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9^5} + \dots \dots \dots) = 1.386$

or  $\log 4 = 2 \log 2$

$\log 5 = \log 4 + 2(\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 11^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 11^5} + \dots \dots \dots)$

adding  $n$  for any integer, we can calculate  $\log 7$  etc.

Computation of common logarithm.

Natural logarithm, we can common log, we can use  $\ln$  and use the formula to use it.

$$\log_e n = \log_e a^x$$

$$n = a^x$$

$$\log_a n = \frac{\log_e n}{\log_e a} = x \quad x = \log_a n$$

この式は、 $\log_e n$ ,  $\log_e a$  は既知の数、 $x$  は未知の数  
 任意の数  $a$  と  $n$  に対して  $n = a^x$  とする、 $a = 10$  とし、  
 "Common log" とし、

$\therefore$   $n$  の常用対数  $x$  は  $n$  の常用対数  $= \frac{1}{\log_e 10}$  を乗じて得る。

$$\frac{1}{\log_e 10} = 0.43429 \dots$$

一般に  $\frac{1}{\log_e a}$  を modulus とし、 $\therefore$   $x$  は、common log 117

$$\text{mod} = \frac{1}{\log_e 10}$$

$$\log_{10} 2 = 0.6918 \times 0.4342 = 0.301031$$

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## Continuity of Function

Def.  $y = f(x)$  is defined on interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$  +  $\epsilon$ .  $a \in (\alpha, \beta)$   
 1.  $f(a)$  is defined.  $\exists \delta > 0$  such that  $x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \cap (\alpha, \beta)$  implies  
 $|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$

$|x - a| < \delta$  implies  $|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$

$$|f(a + \delta) - f(a)| < \epsilon$$

if  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ , then  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .  
 1.  $f(a)$  is not defined.  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .  
 1.  $f(a)$  is defined but  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

$f(a)$  is defined.  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .  
 $x = a$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .

if  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq f(a)$$

if  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ , then  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .  
 if  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ , then  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .

(1) right hand limit  $\neq$  left h.l.  $\neq$   $f(a)$  is not continuous at  $x = a$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ae^{\frac{1}{x}} + b}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ae^{\frac{1}{x}} + b}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + bx^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{ae^{\frac{1}{x}} + b}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a + b}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = b$$

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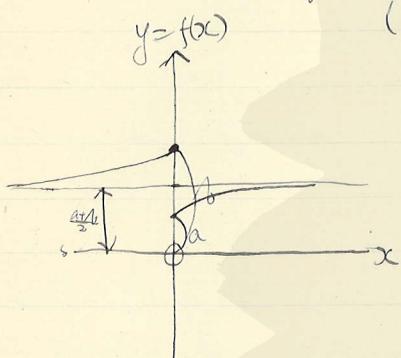
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∴  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq f(0)$  ∴  $x=0$  不連続点 (discontinuous)  
 (図は示す如くである.)

$x \rightarrow \infty$  中  $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2}$



(II)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$  或  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$  となる場合.

例として  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-a}$  とし  $x-a = h > 0$  とする.

$f(a+h) = \frac{1}{h} > \frac{1}{G}$  ∴  $h < \frac{1}{G}$  となる  $h$  は存在する.

故に  $G$  に対し  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{G}$  とする.

∴  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a+h) = \infty$

$x = h < 0$  ∴  $h = -h_1$  とし  $h_1 > 0$ .

従って  $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{-h_1} = -\frac{1}{h_1} < -\frac{1}{G}$

即ち  $f(a-h) < -\frac{1}{G}$ .

∴  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a+h) = 0$ .

∴ 両側の limit が  $+\infty$  或  $-\infty$  となる場合は  $x=a$  不連続点 (discontinuous) となる.

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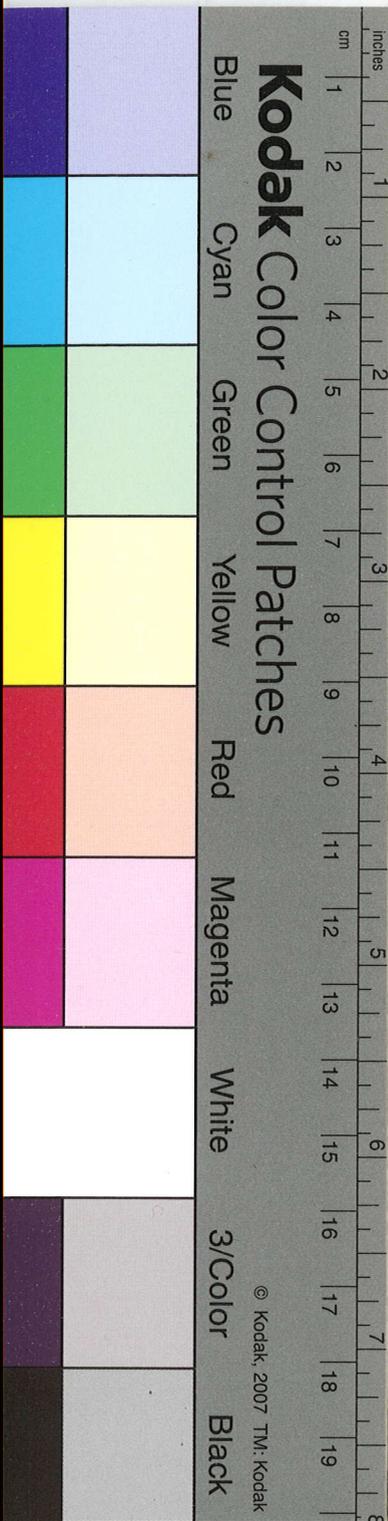
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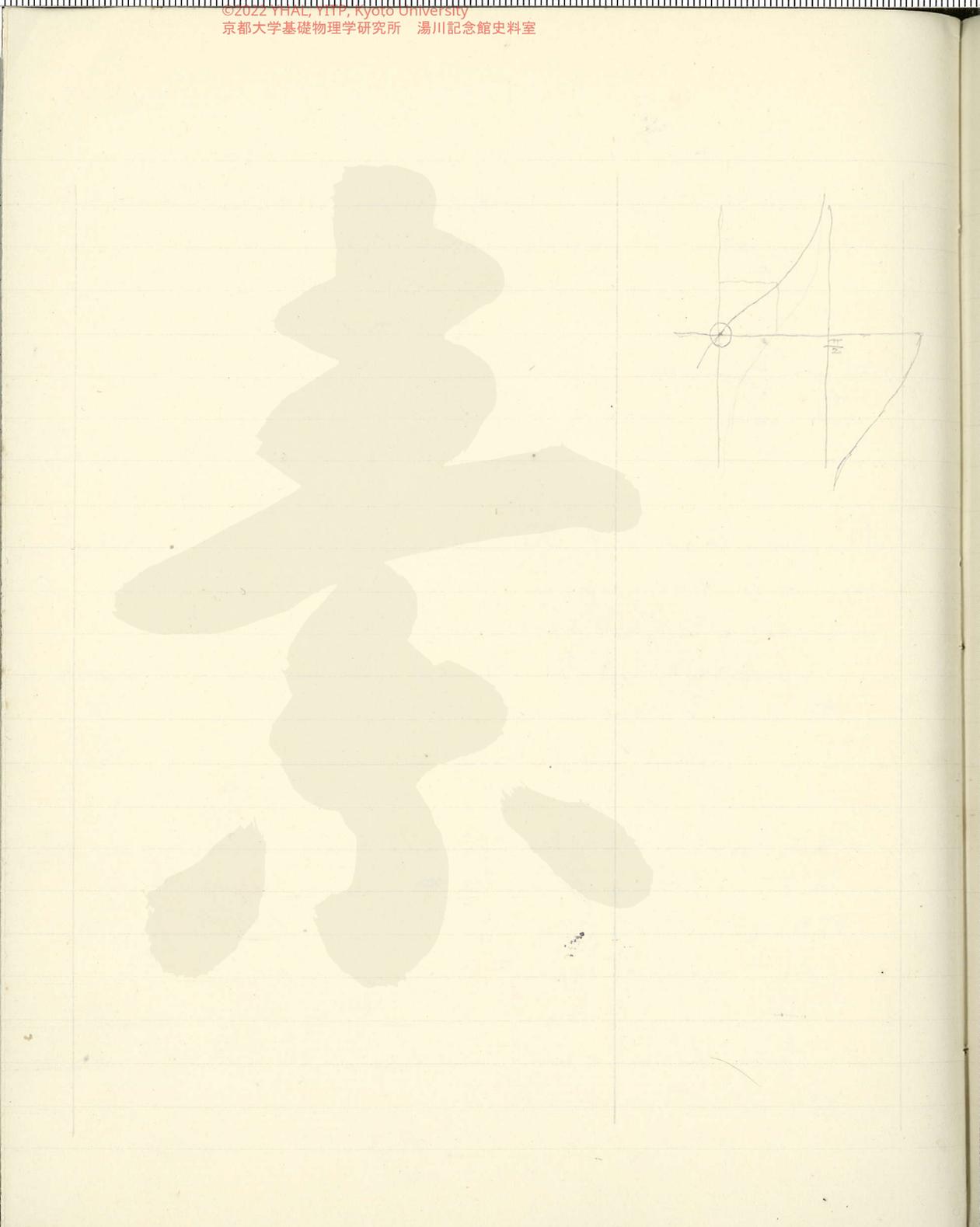
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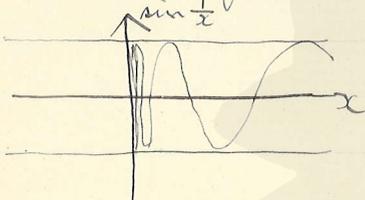
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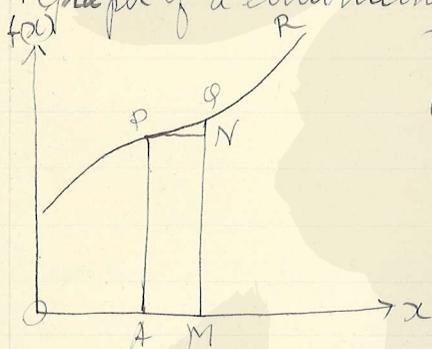


∴  $f(x)$  is discontinuous at  $x=0$ .



interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$  is continuous  $\Rightarrow y=f(x)$  is continuous in interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .  
 interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$  is not continuous  $\Rightarrow y=f(x)$  is not continuous in interval  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .

§2. Graph of a continuous fn.



PPR is continuous fn  $y=f(x)$ , graph

$OA=a$ ,  $\Rightarrow AP=f(a)$

$AM=\delta$ ,  $MQ=f(a+\delta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |QN| &= |MQ - AP| \\ &= |f(a+\delta) - f(a)| < \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \overline{PQ} < \overline{PN} + \overline{NQ} < \delta + \epsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{PN}$

$\therefore PQ$  is distance  $\delta$  and  $AM$  is small  $\Rightarrow \delta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  continuous.  $\Rightarrow$  graph is a curve.

$\therefore$  continuous fn, graph is a curved line.

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Conti. fn,  $\epsilon = \delta$  例.

1.  $f(x) = Ax + B$ ,  $A, B: \text{const}$

$$|f(x+\delta) - f(x)| = |A(x+\delta) + B - Ax - B| = |A\delta| < \epsilon.$$

$$|\delta| < \frac{\epsilon}{|A|} = \delta$$

( $\epsilon$  は  $\delta$  より大きくなる。  $\delta$  は  $\epsilon$  より小さい。  
 $\epsilon > \delta$  は  $\delta < \epsilon$  より成り立つ。)

$\therefore$  与えられた  $f(x)$  において、 $x/a \neq 1$  有限、 $\delta \rightarrow 0$  ならば cont.

2.  $f(x) = \sin x$

$$|f(x+\delta) - f(x)| = |\sin(x+\delta) - \sin x| = \left| 2 \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \left(x + \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$\leq 2 \times \frac{|\delta|}{2} \left| \cos \left(x + \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$\leq |\delta| < \epsilon$$

( $\delta = \epsilon$  としても可.)

$\therefore$   $f(x) = \sin x$  において、 $x/a \neq 1$  有限、 $\delta \rightarrow 0$  ならば cont.

§3.  $\Rightarrow$  cont. fn, sum, product, quotient:

1. 和の場合,

$$f_1(x), f_2(x) \Rightarrow x=a \text{ 有限 cont. } + y + z \text{ 有限 } \Rightarrow y, z \text{ 有限}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(x) = f_1(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_2(x) = f_2(a)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \{f_1(x) + f_2(x)\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_1(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_2(x)$$

$$= f_1(a) + f_2(a)$$

$\therefore$  cont. fn, sum,  $\Rightarrow$  cont. fn  $\neq$  product.

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2. 積の場合.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} \{ f(x) \cdot g(x) \} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} g(x)$$

$$= f_1(a) \cdot g_2(a)$$

$\therefore \Rightarrow$  cont.  $f_1$ ,  $g_2$  かつ  $\Rightarrow$  cont.  $f_1 + g_2$ .

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a \pm 0} g(x)} = \frac{f_1(a)}{g_2(a)}$$

$\therefore \Rightarrow$  cont.  $f_1$ ,  $g_2$  かつ  $\Rightarrow$  cont.  $f_1 + g_2$ .

ただし、分母が0にならないこと.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (23) \quad \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - (x+h)^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{h} &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - (x+h)^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{h(\sqrt{a^2 - (x+h)^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})} \\
 &= \frac{-2hx - h^2}{h(\dots)} = \frac{-2x - h}{(\dots)} \\
 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} &= \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (24) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} &= a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = a^x \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y(\log_a(y+1))} \\
 a^h - 1 &= \frac{1}{y} \quad a^h = \frac{1}{y} + 1 \quad h = \log_a \frac{1}{y} + 1 \\
 h \rightarrow 0 \quad y &\rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (25) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+h) - \log_a x}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a \frac{x+h}{x}}{\frac{h}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \log_a e \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \log_a e
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\tan x + \tan h}{1 - \tan x \tan h}$

(20)  $f(x) = \sec x$

$$\frac{\sec(x+h) - \sec x}{h} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{h \cos(x+h) \cos x} = \frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(x+h) \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

(21)  $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$

$$\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \operatorname{cosec} x}{h} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\sin x}}{h} = \frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{h \sin x \sin(x+h)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = -\cos x \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

(22)  $f(x) = x^n$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x+h} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{(x+h) - x} = n x^{n-1}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} (04) \quad f(x) &= \cot x \\ \frac{\cot(x+h) - \cot x}{h} &= \frac{-\cot x + \cot h(1 - \cot^2 x)}{h(1 - \cot x \cot h)} \\ &= \frac{-2\cot x + \cot h(1 - \cot^2 x)}{h(1 - \cot x \cot h)} \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} &= \frac{-2\cot x}{h(1 - \cot x \cot h)} = \frac{\cot h(1 - \cot^2 x)}{h(1 - \cot x \cot h)} \\ &= \frac{-2\cot x}{h(1 - \cot x)} = \frac{(1 + \cot x)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{\sin(x+h) - \sin x} = \frac{\sin(h)}{h \sin(x+h) \sin x}$$

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(16)  $f(x) = \sin x$

$$\frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \frac{\sin x \cosh h + \cos x \sinh h - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x (\cosh h - 1) + \cos x \sinh h}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \sinh h}{h}$$

$$= \cos x$$

(17)  $f(x) = \cos x$

$$\frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} = \frac{\cos x \cosh h - \sin x \sinh h - \cos x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} = -\sin x$$

(18)  $f(x) = \tan x$

$$\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h} = \frac{\tan x + \tanh h - \tan x + \tan^2 x \tanh h}{(1 - \tan x \tanh h) h}$$

$$= \frac{\tanh h (1 + \tan^2 x)}{h (1 - \tan x \tanh h)} = \frac{\tanh h}{h} \sec^2 x$$

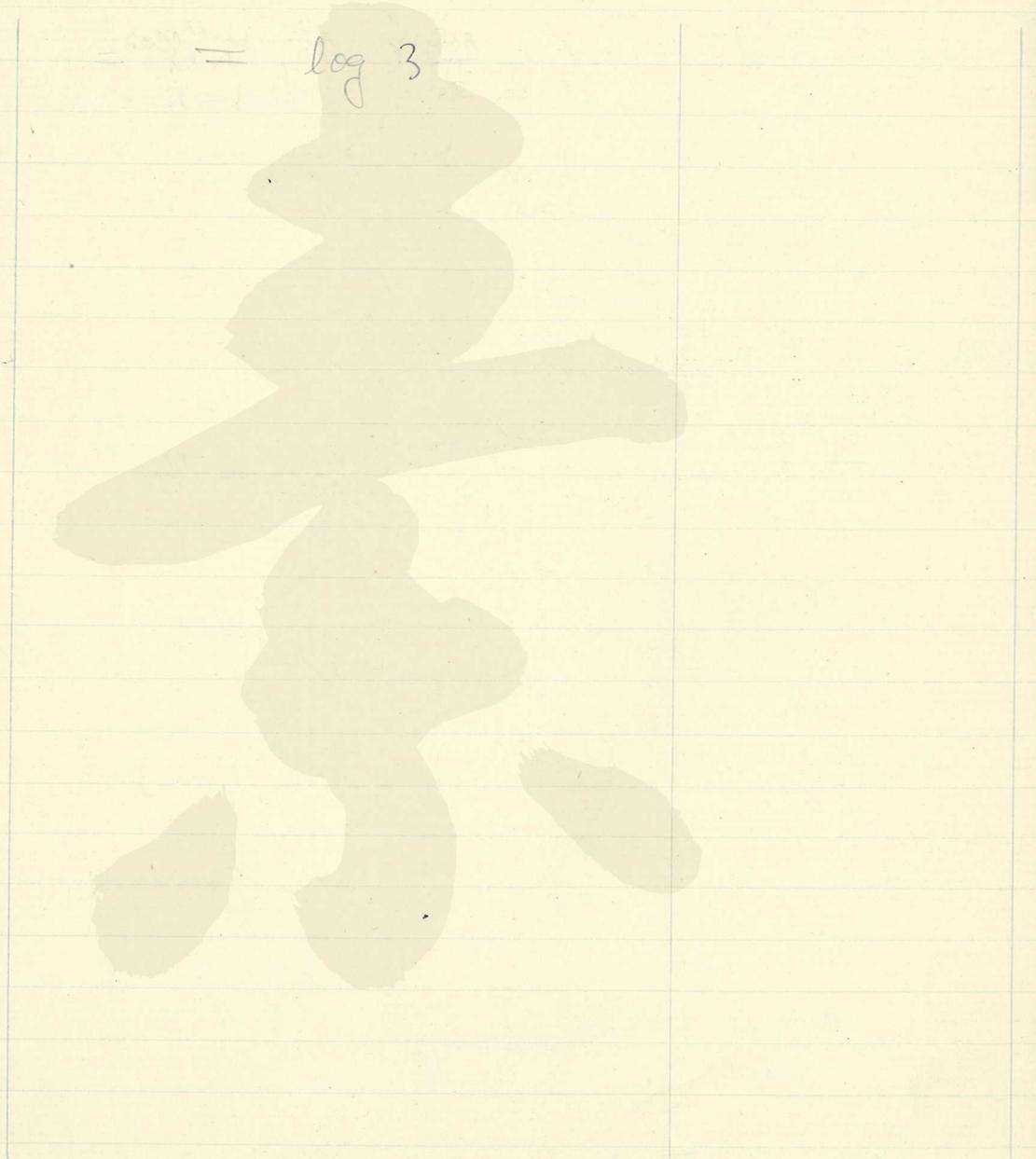
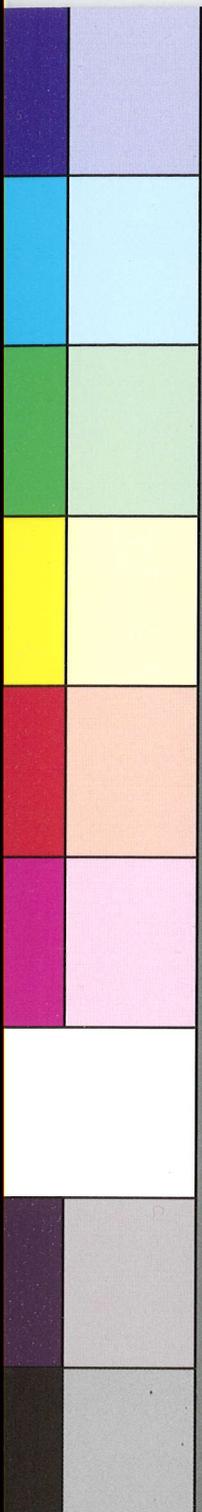
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = \sec^2 x$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \sin x - \sin a \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{x+a}{2} \cos \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}(x-a)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(x-a) - 0}{\frac{1}{2}(x-a)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{a}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{a}{x}}{\frac{a}{x}} \cdot a = a$$

$$(11) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin ax}{ax}}{\frac{\sin bx}{bx}} \cdot \frac{ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(12) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ae^x + be^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + be^{2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}} = a$$

$$(13) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{ae^x + be^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{ae^{2x} + b}{e^{2x} + 1} = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{x}}\right)^{\frac{n}{x} \cdot x} \\ &= e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \log(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) - \log(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) \right\} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \log \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \log(x + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a+x - a+x}{x(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a+x-x}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{x}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2} + x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + 1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 a}{x - a (\sin x + \sin a)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sin x - \sin a)(\sin x + \sin a)}{x - a (\sin x + \sin a)}$$

Examples I,

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^4 + x^5}{2x^3 - x^4 + 4x^5}$$

$$\frac{3x^4 + x^5}{2x^3 - x^4 + 4x^5} = \frac{x(3+x)}{2-x+4x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(3+x)}{2-x+4x^2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0,$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x - 4x^3 + 4x^5}{x^2 + 5x^3 - x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^2} + 4}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{-0} = -\infty,$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n, \text{ where } |x| < 1, n: \text{pos. int.}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n - 1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n - 1}{x-1} = n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = n x - n + 1,$$

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$$13. \quad F(u) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+u}{1-u} = y.$$

$$\log \frac{1+u}{1-u} = 2y$$

$$\frac{1+u}{1-u} = e^{2y},$$

$$1+u = e^{2y} - e^{2y}u$$

$$u = \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{e^{2y} + 1}$$

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$$(10) \quad y = \frac{x-3}{2x+5} \quad 2xy + 5y - x + 3 = 0$$

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

$$(11) \quad y = f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx-a} \quad ycx - ay - ax - b = 0$$

$$x = \frac{ay+b}{cy-a}$$

$$x = \varphi(y) = \frac{ay+b}{cy-a}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \frac{a(x)+b}{c(x)-a}$$

$$(12) \quad f(x) = \log_e(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) = y$$

$$e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$(e^y - x)^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$e^{2y} - 2xe^y + x^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$2xe^y = e^{2y} - 1$$

$$x = \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{2e^y}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2(1 + \frac{y}{1} + \frac{y(y-1)}{2} + \frac{y(y-1)(y-2)}{6} \dots)}$$

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$$(4) \quad \phi(x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$
$$\phi(\sin x) = 2 \sin x \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}$$
$$= 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$
$$\phi(\cos x) = 2 \cos x \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} = \sin 2x$$

$$(5) \quad f(x) = \log_a x$$
$$f(x) - f(y) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$
$$= \log_a \frac{x}{y} = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
$$f(x) + f(y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$
$$= \log_a xy = f(xy)$$

$$(6) \quad \phi(x) = a^x \quad \phi(y) \phi(z) = a^y a^z = a^{y+z} = \phi(y+z)$$

$$(7) \quad F(x, y) = axy + by + cx + k = 0$$
$$y = \frac{-cx - k}{ax + b}$$

$$(8) \quad xe^{-\frac{y}{4}} = a$$
$$e^{-\frac{y}{4}} = \frac{a}{x}$$
$$\log_e \frac{a}{x} = -\frac{y}{4} \quad y = -4 \log_e \frac{a}{x}$$

$$(9) \quad \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y - \alpha = 0$$
$$\sin^{-1} y = \alpha - \sin^{-1} x = \sin(\alpha - \sin^{-1} x)$$
$$= \sin \alpha \cos(\sin^{-1} x)$$
$$= \sin \alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

(1) (i)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} = \sqrt{(x-1)(x+5)}$

$x \geq 1$  or  $x \leq -5$

or  $x \leq 1$  or  $x \leq -5$

or  $\sqrt{\quad} / \text{中身} \geq 0$

$\therefore x \geq 1$  or  $x \leq -5$



(ii)  $f(x) = \tan x$   $x$  is any real number,  $-\infty < x < \infty$

(iii)  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x$   $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

(iv)  $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$   $x$  is any real number,  $-\infty < x < \infty$

(v)  $f(x) = \sec^{-1} x$   $x \geq 1$  or  $x \leq -1$

(2)  $f(x) = 3 - \sqrt{x}$   $f(y) = y^2 + 4$

$f[f(y)] = 3 - \sqrt{y^2 + 4}$

$f[f(x)] = (3 - \sqrt{x})^2 + 4 = x - 6\sqrt{x} + 13$

$f[f(y)] = (y^2 + 4)^2 + 4 = y^4 + 8y^2 + 20$

$f[f(x)] = 3 - \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{x}}$

(3)  $y = f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

$z = f(y) = f[f(x)] = \frac{1+y}{1-y} = \frac{1 + \frac{1+x}{1-x}}{1 - \frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{\frac{2}{1-x}}{\frac{-2x}{1-x}} = \frac{2}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{x}$

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$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$   
 二次式 / 同軸 = 分母0311  
 $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(Ax + By + C)(A'x + B'y + C') = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + C = 0 \\ A'x + B'y + C' = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a(x + By + C)(x + B'y + C') = 0$$

$$ax^2 + a(B + B')xy + aBB'x^2 + a(C + C')x + a(BC' + B'C)y + acc' = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (B + B') = 2\frac{h}{a} & B = \frac{h \pm \sqrt{h^2 - b^2}}{a} \\ BB' = \frac{b}{a} & B' = \frac{h \mp \sqrt{h^2 - b^2}}{a} \\ (C + C') = 2\frac{g}{a} & C = \frac{g \pm \sqrt{g^2 - c}}{a} \\ (BC' + B'C) = 2\frac{f}{a} & C' = \frac{g \mp \sqrt{g^2 - c}}{a} \\ cc' = \frac{c}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-(by + f) \pm \sqrt{(by + f)^2 - a(by^2 + c)}}{a}$$

$$(h^2 + ab)y^2 + 2(gh - af)y + (g^2 - ac) = 0$$

$$(gh - af)^2 - (h^2 + ab)(g^2 - ac) = 0$$

$$-2afgh + af^2 - g^2ab + ac(h^2 + abc) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + hfg$$

$$(h \pm \sqrt{h^2 - b^2})(g \pm \sqrt{g^2 - c}) + (h \mp \sqrt{h^2 - b^2})(g \mp \sqrt{g^2 - c}) = 2(gh \pm \sqrt{h^2 - b^2} \sqrt{g^2 - c}) = 2af$$

$$(k+10) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2+k & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3+k & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4+k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(k+10) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$k^3 = 0$   
 $k = -10$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+k)x + 2y + 3z &= 4 \\ x + (2+k)y + 3z &= 4 \\ x + 2y + (3+k)z &= 4 \\ x + 2y + 3z &= 4+k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+k & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2+k & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3+k & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -(4+k) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2k & -3k & k(5+k) \\ 0 & k & 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 & k & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -(4+k) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2k & -3k & k(5+k) \\ k & 0 & k \\ 0 & k & k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-k^3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 & 5+k \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-k^3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 & 8+k \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$+k^3(-2 - 8 - k) = -k^3(k+10) = 0$$

$k=0$  or  $k=-10$

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$$27. \quad a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z \\ = k + k + k$$

$$\# \text{ of } \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x \text{ の } \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} k & b_1 & c_1 \\ k & b_2 & c_2 \\ k & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad y: \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & k & c_1 \\ a_2 & k & c_2 \\ a_3 & k & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$28. \quad a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z \\ = k + k + k$$

∴  $x, y, z$  は  $k$  の関数

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & -k \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & -k \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & -k \\ a_4 & b_4 & c_4 & -k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$k \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & 1 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & 1 \\ a_4 & b_4 & c_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 15 & 2 & 24 & 14 \\ 16 & 3 & 19 & 17 \\ 33 & 8 & 39 & 38 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 2 & -25 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 & 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 8 & 23 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 25 & 6 \\ 7 & 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 23 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 23 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 9 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times -3 = -6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -(x^2-3p) \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -(x^2-3p) & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -(x^2-3p) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2x^2 & 9 \\ -2 & 0 & 2x^2 & 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -(x^2-3p) \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -(x^2-3p) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(4x^2-3p) & -1.5q & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2x^2 & 9 \\ -2 & 0 & 2x^2 & 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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cm  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
 inches  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

$$26. \quad \alpha + 2\beta = 0 \quad \alpha = -2\beta$$

$$2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 - r^2 = -3p$$

$$2\beta^2 - \alpha r^2 = -q$$

$$\begin{aligned} -3\beta^2 - r^2 + 3p &= 0 \\ -2\beta^3 + 2r^2\beta + q &= 0 \\ -3\beta^3 - (r^2 - 3p)\beta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \quad 0 \quad -3\beta^2 \quad 0 \quad -(r^2 - 3p) &= 0 \\ 0 \quad -3\beta^3 \quad 0 \quad -(r^2 - 3p)\beta \quad 0 &= 0 \\ -3\beta^4 \quad 0 \quad -(r^2 - 3p)\beta^2 \quad 0 \quad 0 &= 0 \\ 0 \quad -2\beta^3 \quad 0 \quad +2r^2\beta \quad +q &= 0 \\ -2\beta^4 \quad 0 \quad +2r^2\beta^2 + q\beta \quad 0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p) \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p)\beta & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p)\beta^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2r^2\beta & q \\ -2 & 0 & 2r^2\beta^2 + q\beta & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p) \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p)\beta & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2r^2\beta^2 + q\beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2r^2\beta & q \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 & -(r^2 - 3p) \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(r^2 - 3p)\beta & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2r^2\beta & q \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$13. \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & -ad & -bd & -cd \\ a^2 & ad & -ac & ab \\ b^2 & bc & bd & -ab \\ c^2 & -bc & ac & cd \end{vmatrix}$$

$$16. \begin{vmatrix} a & -b & c \\ c & -a & b \\ b & -c & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -a & b & c \\ -c & a & b \\ -b & c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -a^2$$

$$15. \begin{cases} al + cm + bn = 0 \\ cl + bm + an = 0 \\ bl + am + cn = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & c & b \\ c & b & a \\ b & a & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

0

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23.  $x + y + z = 0$

$ax + by + cz = 0$

$bcx + cby + abz = -(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc} \text{row} & 1 & 1 & 1 & = & 1 & 0 & 0 & = & (b-a)(c-a) \\ & a & b & c & & a & b-a & c-a & & \\ & bc & ca & ab & & bc-c(b-a) & -b(c-a) & & & \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -c-b \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) = -(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

$x$  について

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & = & (a-b)(a-c)(b-c) \\ & 0 & b & c & & (c-b) \\ & (a-b)(a-c)(b-c) & ca & ab & & \end{array}$$

$x = b - c$

$y$

24.  $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$

$lx + my + nz = p$

$bx - ay = 0$

$-cx - az = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|ccc} \text{row} & l & m & n & = & n & b-a \\ & b-a & 0 & & & c & 0 \\ & c & 0 & -a & & -a & \begin{array}{c} l & m \\ b-a \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$= a(cn + al + bm)$$

$x$  について

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & p & m & n & = & ap \\ & 0 & -a & 0 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & -a & & \end{array}$$

$x = \frac{ap}{cn + al + bm}$