

[5] $A = \{(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y^3\}$, $f(x, y) = (y^4 + 1)^a$ ($a > 0$) である。

(1) (2) $y \rightarrow x$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^3} (y^4 + 1)^a dy dx \\ &= y^3 \int_0^1 (y^4 + 1)^a dy. \end{aligned}$$

(1) $x \rightarrow y$.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^3} (y^4 + 1)^a dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y^3 (y^4 + 1)^a dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) (1) \text{より} \int_0^1 y^3 (y^4 + 1)^a dy = \left[\frac{1}{4(a+1)} (y^4 + 1)^{a+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2^{a+1}}{4(a+1)}$$

[6] Lagrange の不定乗数法より λ は助変数である。

$$x_2 \times x_3 \times \dots \times x_n = \lambda = 0 \dots (1)$$

$$x_1 \times x_3 \times \dots \times x_n - \lambda = 0 \dots (2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_1 \times x_2 \times \dots \times x_{n-1} - \lambda = 0 \dots (n) \text{より}$$

$$(2), (2-1) \text{より} \lambda = x_1 \times \dots \times x_{i-1} \times x_{i+1} \times \dots \times x_n$$

$$(2 \leq i \leq n-1) \quad \lambda = x_1 \times \dots \times x_{i-1} \times x_i \times x_{i+2} \times \dots \times x_n$$

$$1 = \frac{x_{i+1}}{x_i} \Leftrightarrow x_i = x_{i+1}$$

$$i=1 \text{ かつ } x_1 = x_2$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \text{ある定数}$$

$$\varphi(x) = a + a + \dots + a - n$$

$$= na - n$$

$$= n(a-1) = 0$$

$$n \geq 2 \text{ より } a = 1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1 //$$