

Analysis UE

XII, 262, 270, 274, 278, 282, 286, 290

$$262) f(x, y) = \arctan x + \arctan y$$

$$g(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} df(x, y) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1-xy+(x+y)y}{(1-xy)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1-xy)^2(1+y^2)}{((1-xy)^2+(x+y)^2) \cdot (1-xy)^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2+x^2y^2+y^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{(1+y^2)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad xy \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \quad (\text{Symmetrie})$$

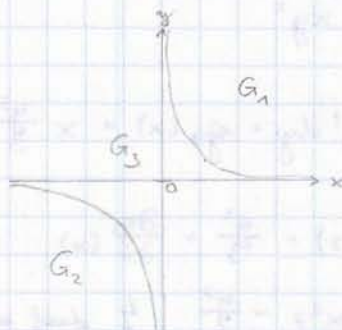
$$\Rightarrow dg(x, y) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy \quad xy \neq 1$$

Differenziale

f, g auf ihren Definitionsbereichen diffbar, \forall auf einer offenen, zusammenhängenden Teilmenge gleich $\Rightarrow f$ und g unterscheiden sich dort nur um eine additive Konstante

Die angegebenen Gebiete sind $G_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > \frac{1}{x} > 0\}$, $G_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y < \frac{1}{x} < 0\}$,

$G_3 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) \notin \overline{G_1} \cup \overline{G_2}\}$ bzw. „Untergebiete“ davon.



$$270) \omega(x, y, z) = (e^y + 2x \cdot e^{x^2} z) dx + (x \cdot e^y + \frac{1}{y}) dy + (e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{z}) dz$$

1. Schritt:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x, y, z) &= \int e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{z} dz + g_1(x, y) \\ &= e^{x^2} z + \ln|z| + g_1(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

2. Schritt:

$$x e^y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y) = x e^y + \frac{1}{y}$$

3. Schritt:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x, y) &= \int x e^y + \frac{1}{y} dy + g_2(x) \\ &= x e^y + \ln|y| + g_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

4. Schritt:

$$e^y + 2x \cdot e^{x^2} z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{x^2} z + \ln|z| + \overbrace{x e^y + \ln|y| + g_2(x)}^{g_1(x, y)} \right)$$

$$= 2x e^{x^2} z + e^y + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x) = 0$$

also: $f(x, y, z) = e^{x^2} z + \ln|z| + x e^y + \ln|y|$

$$274) \omega(x, y, z) = x^2 z dz + x y^2 dy + z dx$$

1. Schritt:

$$f(x, y, z) = \int z dz + g_1(x, y) = \frac{z^2}{2} + g_1(x, y)$$

2. Schritt:

$$x y^2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y) = x y^2$$

3. Schritt:

$$g_1(x, y) = \int x y^2 dy + g_2(x) = x \frac{y^3}{3} + g_2(x)$$

4. Schritt:

$$x^2 z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x) = x^2 z - \frac{y^3}{3} \quad \text{! darf nur mehr von } x \text{ abhängen!}$$

also: \nexists Stammfunktion

$$278) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Part. Abl. 1. Ordnung:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) &= y \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + xy \cdot \frac{2x(x^2+y^2) - (x^2-y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y(x^4-y^4) + 2x^2y \cdot 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \\ &= y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) &= x \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + xy \cdot \frac{-2y(x^2+y^2) - (x^2-y^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x(x^4-y^4) - 2xy^2 \cdot 2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \\ &= x \frac{x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda,0) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{d(x,y)}(x,y) = \left(y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, x \frac{x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right) \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$\frac{df}{d(x,y)}(0,0) = (0, 0)$$

Part. Abl. 2. Ordnung:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = y \cdot \frac{(4x^3 + 8xy^2)(x^2+y^2)^2 - (x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4) 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^4} \\ &= y \cdot \frac{-4x^3y^2 + 12xy^4}{(x^2+y^2)^3} = 4xy^3 \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = \dots = 4x^3y \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3} \quad \text{--- " ---}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) &= \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + y \frac{(8x^2y - 4y^3)(x^2+y^2)^2 - (x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4) 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^4} \\ &= \text{--- " ---} + y \frac{4x^4y - 12x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^3} = \frac{x^6 + 9x^4y^2 - 9x^2y^4 - y^6}{(x^2+y^2)^3} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) \quad \text{--- " ---}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\lambda,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = 0 \text{ analog.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,\lambda) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lambda \cdot \frac{-\lambda^2}{\lambda^2}}{\lambda} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\lambda,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lambda \cdot \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^2}}{\lambda} = 1 \quad \oplus \Rightarrow f \text{ an } (0,0) \text{ nicht } 2 \times \text{ differenzierbar!}$$

$$282) f(x,y) = e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{df}{d(x,y)} = (ye^{xy}, xe^{xy})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})}{\partial x}(x,y) = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = x^2 e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})}{\partial y}(x,y) = e^{xy} + xy e^{xy} = e^{xy}(1+xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = e^{xy}(1+xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 e^{xy} & e^{xy}(1+xy) \\ e^{xy}(1+xy) & x^2 e^{xy} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(d^2 f) = \mathbb{R}^2, \quad d^2 f(\mathbb{R}^2) = \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$$

$$286) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Bestimme $\frac{df}{d(x,y)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) &= \frac{3y^3 x^2 \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - x^3 y^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2+y^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 y^3 (2x^2+3y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\lambda,0) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{d(x,y)}(x,y) = \left(\frac{x^2 y^3 (2x^2+3y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{x^3 y^2 (2y^2+3x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \right) \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$\frac{df}{d(x,y)}(0,0) = (0,0)$$

Diffbarkeit der part. Abl.

als Zusammensetzung diffbarer Fkt. auf $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ diffbar.

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\lambda, \lambda) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lambda^4 (x^2(2x^2+3x^2))}{\lambda \sqrt{(\lambda^2+\lambda^2)^{3/2}} (\pm 1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) \leq \frac{\|(A,R)\|^4 \cdot 5 \cdot \|(A,R)\|^2}{\|(A,R)\|^3} \rightarrow 0 \text{ für } (A,R) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(A,R) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(A,R) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) - 0|}{\|(A,R)\|} \leq \lim_{(A,R) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\|(A,R)\|^4 \cdot 5 \cdot \|(A,R)\|^2}{\|(A,R)\|^4} = 0$$

also f auf ganz \mathbb{R}^2 2x diffbar.

$$290) f(x,y) = (x^2y, x^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}) \Rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x,0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

f on a stetig diffbar, $df(a)$ bijektiv ($\Leftrightarrow \det \frac{df}{dx}(a) \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow f$ on a lokal eind. umkehrb.

Umkehrabb. von $f(a)$ diffbar.

auf off. Teilmenge T
 f on a stetig diffbar $\Leftrightarrow \frac{df}{dx}$ auf T stetig.

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ x^2 & -\frac{2}{y^3} \end{pmatrix} \quad y \neq 0$$

alle punk. Abb. auf $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x,0)\} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ stetig $\Rightarrow f$ dort stetig diffbar.

$$\det \frac{df}{dx}(x,y) = -\frac{4x}{y^2} - 2x^3 = x \left(-\frac{4}{y^2} - 2x^2 \right)$$

$$\text{--- " ---} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ on $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ lokal eindeutig umkehrbar, wenn $x \neq 0$ und $y \neq 0$;

Umkehrabb. diffbar.

$y=0 \Rightarrow f$ nicht def. $\Rightarrow \nexists$ Umkehrabb.

nicht eindeutig für $x \in$ Umgebung.

$x=0 \Rightarrow$ Umkehrabb. muss lauten: $(0, \frac{1}{y^2}) \mapsto (x, y)$

eindeutige

globale Umkehrbarkeit von f :

Sei $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus f(\mathbb{R}^2)$ gegeben, gesucht $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ mit $f(x,y) = (a,b)$

$$a = x^2y \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{a}{y} \Rightarrow \text{sgn } y = \text{sgn } a$$

$$b = x^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow b > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{a}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \Leftrightarrow by^2 - ay - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 4b}}{2b}$$

1. Lösung:

$$y_1 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 4b}}{2b} \geq \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2}}{2b} = \frac{a + |a|}{2b} \geq 0$$

2. Lösung:

$$y_2 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 + 4b}}{2b} \leq \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2}}{2b} = \frac{a - |a|}{2b} \leq 0$$

$\text{sgn } a = \text{sgn } y \Rightarrow y$ eindeutig bestimmt $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

$x^2 = \frac{a}{y} \Rightarrow$ nur auf $\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ u. $\mathbb{R}^- \cup \{0\}$ global eind. umkehrbar

$\Rightarrow f$ auf jeder Teilmenge v. $(\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}, \mathbb{R})$ u. $(\mathbb{R}^- \cup \{0\}, \mathbb{R})$ global eind. umkehrbar.