## 7. Aufgabe

Bestimmen Sie die Jacobi-Matrix  $D_f$  der Funktion

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}^{4}, \begin{pmatrix} X_{1} \\ X_{2} \\ X_{3} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto f \begin{pmatrix} X_{1} \\ X_{2} \\ X_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{1} - X_{2} + 2X_{3} \\ X_{2} - X_{3} \\ 2X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3} \\ X_{1} + X_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1}(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \\ f_{2}(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \\ f_{3}(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \\ f_{4}(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \end{pmatrix}$$

und berechnen Sie

$$D_f \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, D_f \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lösung



$$f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(X_1, X_2, X_3) \\ f_2(X_1, X_2, X_3) \\ f_3(X_1, X_2, X_3) \\ f_4(X_1, X_2, X_3) \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_1 - X_2 + 2X_3 \\ \hline X_2 - X_3 \\ \hline X_1 + X_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{X_1 + X_2} D_f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_1}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_2}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial X_3}(\vec{x}$$

$$D_{f}\left(\overline{X}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial X_{1}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial X_{2}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial X_{3}}\left(\overline{X}\right) \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial X_{1}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial X_{2}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial X_{3}}\left(\overline{X}\right) \\ \frac{\partial f_{3}}{\partial X_{1}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{3}}{\partial X_{2}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{3}}{\partial X_{3}}\left(\overline{X}\right) \\ \frac{\partial f_{4}}{\partial X_{1}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{4}}{\partial X_{2}}\left(\overline{X}\right) & \frac{\partial f_{4}}{\partial X_{3}}\left(\overline{X}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

lineare Abbildung

$$(2x+3)'=2$$

$$(2x+3)' = 2$$

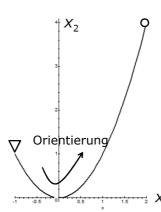
$$D_{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{1} & \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{2}{1} & \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{f} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D_{f} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 8. Aufgabe

Bestimmen Sie eine Parameterdarstellung des Graphen  $\operatorname{der} \operatorname{Funktion} f\left(x\right) = x^2, x \in \left[-1, 2\right]$ 

Lösung



$$X: [\alpha, \beta] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1 = t \Rightarrow X_2 = t^2$$

$$X: [-1,2] \to \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \text{Anfangspunkt } X(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla$$
Anfangspunkt  $X(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

O Endpunkt 
$$X(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

