



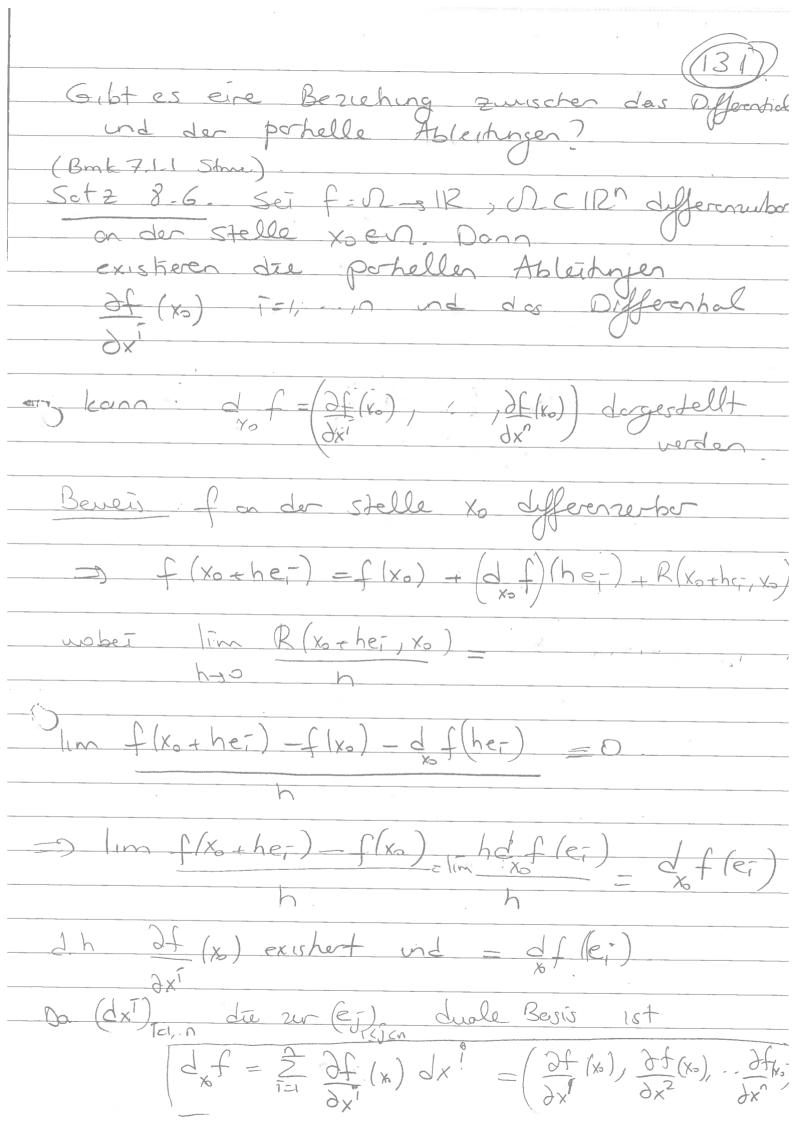
Wegen die Stehgheit der Finkhoren

2f (xiy) = et ind of (xiy) = xet

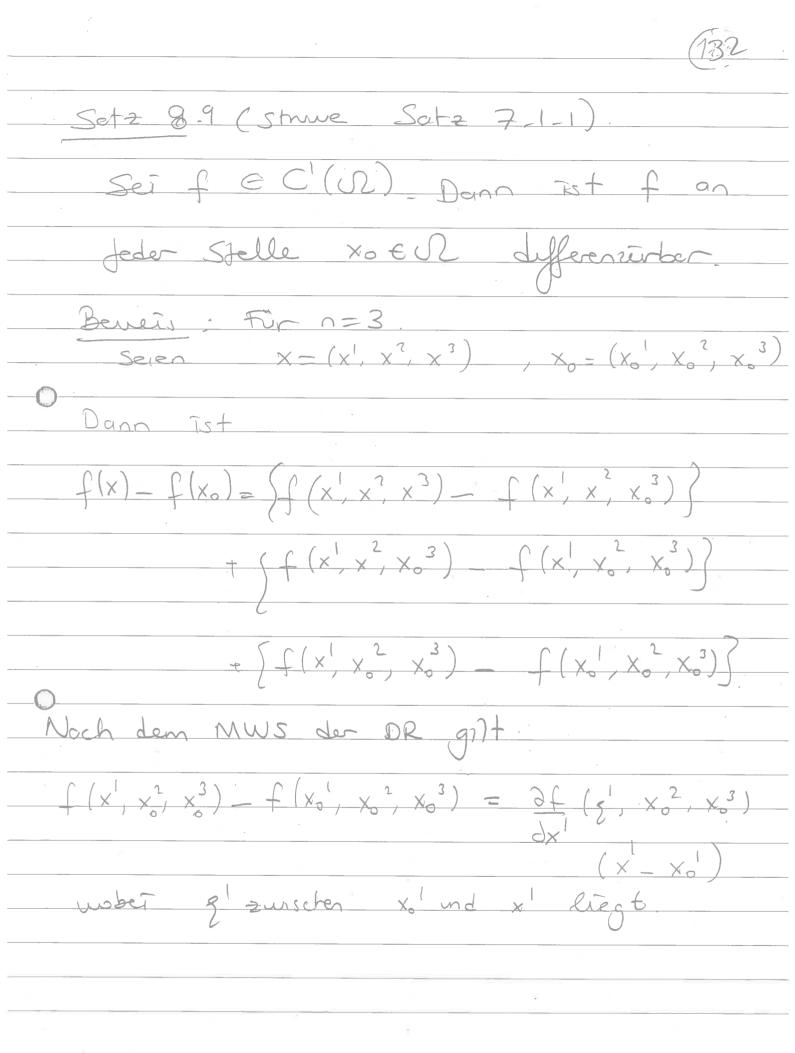
dx kømen uir den "Fehler" Rlv.y) (eicht) $|R(x,y)| \leq S_{p} |e^{y}-e^{y}| + |x_{0}||e^{y}-e^{y}|$ $|(x,y)-(x_{0},y_{0})|$ $|(x,y)-(y_{0})|$ For (x,y) - (x,y) / (x,y) + (xo,yo) = d.h es git $\frac{R(xy)}{O(x,y)-(x,y_0)}$ flx,y)-flxo,yo) - 2f(xo,yo)(x-xo) - 2f(xo,yo)(y-yo) (x,y) (x_0,y_0) (xy) = (xo, yo) $\frac{d-h}{df(x_0,y_0)} = \left(\frac{df(x_0,y_0)}{dx}, \frac{df(x_0,y_0)}{dy}, \frac{df(x_0,y_0)}{dy}\right)$

130.
(E) Die funktion $f(xy) = \left(\frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^2}, (xy) \neq 0.0\right)$
(x,y)=(0,0)
ist in (0,0) differenzember.
Wir haben schon gestelen ders der (0,0)=0
und 2f (0,0)=0. Dann gilt
$\frac{\left(\mathbb{R}\right)\left[f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\frac{\partial f(0,0)(x-0)}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial f(0,0)(y-0)}{\partial y}\right]}{\frac{\partial f(0,0)(x-0)}{\partial y}}$
(x-10, y-0)
$= \{f(x,y) - 0 - 0 - 0\} = \{f(x,y)\}$
[(x,y)]
2m untersuchen 1st
$ R(x,y),(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y)\to 0} f(x,y) $
(xy)-3(90) (x,y) - 6,0)
Mittels Polarboardinater 1st dies noch einsichtiger.
$\frac{\left \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right }{\left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = $
(x,y) =(0,0) x+y = 0

=) f in (0,0) differencerbor.



Bop Die Finkhin $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$ ((xy) = (0, 6) In der Tat. Sotz8.7 Falls f. N- IR In xo ENCIR differenzember, ist sie in Xo auch stefig. Beueir Folgt aus der Definition. ODefn 8.8 (Shue Dofn, 7-1-3) f: N -> IR heist von der Klasse C' (f & C'(N)) falls f an jeder Stelle xo E 12 und in jede Richting et partille différencember ist und du Funkhonen X:-s of (x) für Jedes 15 i sn auf of steting sind



Analog: $f(x', x^2, x_0^3) - f(x', x_0^2, x_0^3)$ $= \frac{\partial f(x', q^2, x_0^3)}{\partial x^2} (x^2 - x_0^2)$

ubbet $g^2 \in (\chi_0^2, \chi^2)$

 $f(x', x^2, x^3) - f(x', x^2, x_0^3)$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^3} \left(x', x', z^3 \right) \left(x^3 - x_0^3 \right)$

Engesetz in dem Ausdrucke für f(x)-f(xo)
ergibt:

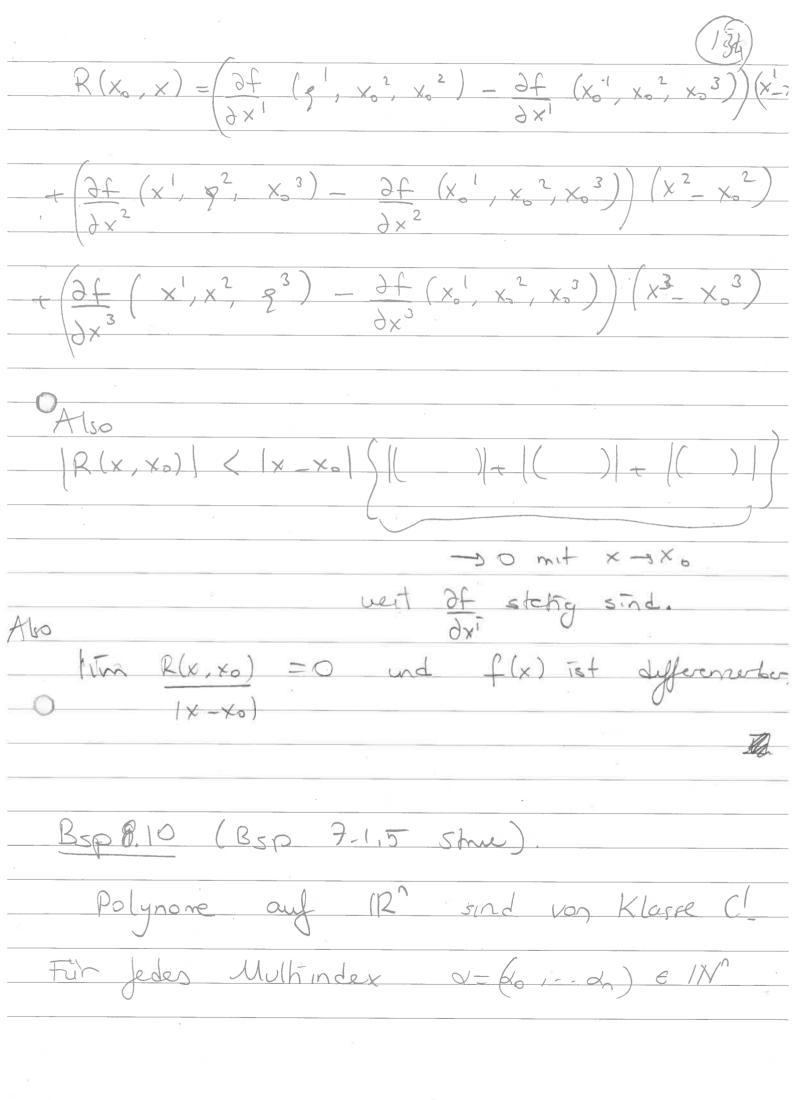
 $f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} \left(\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{$

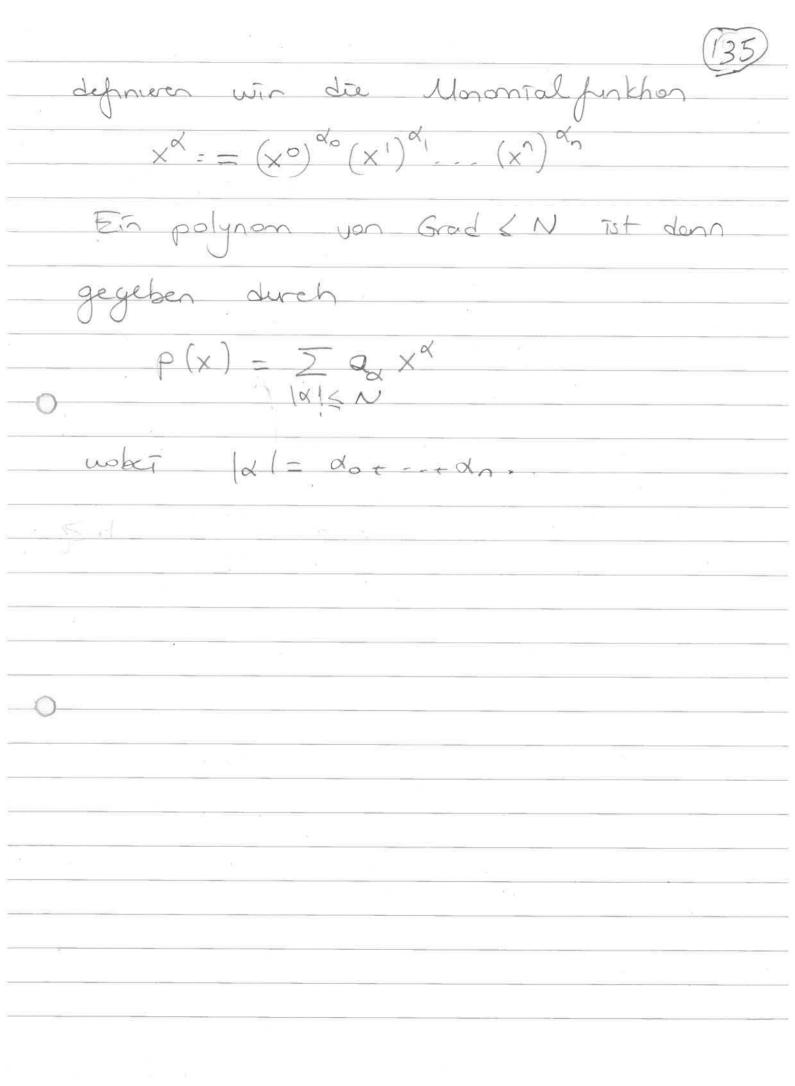
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} \left(x^1, g^2, x_0^3 \right) \left(x^2 - x_0^2 \right) +$

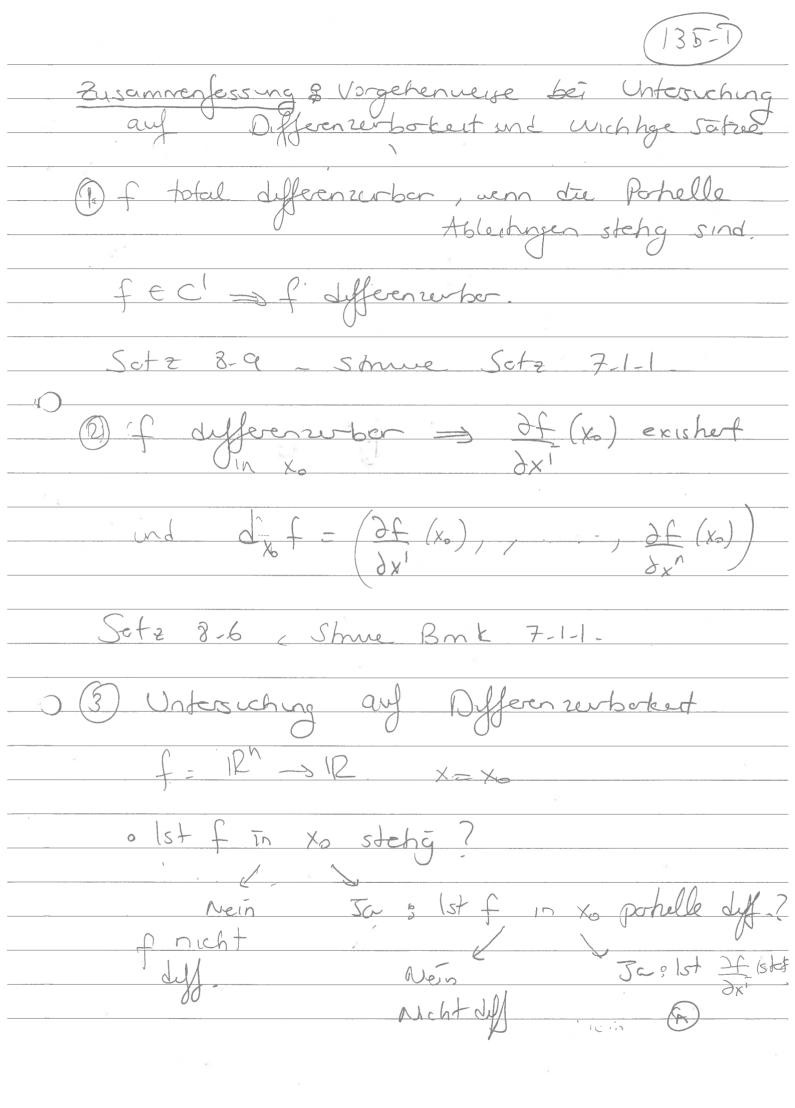
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(x', x^2, y^3 \right) \left(x^3 - x^3 \right)$

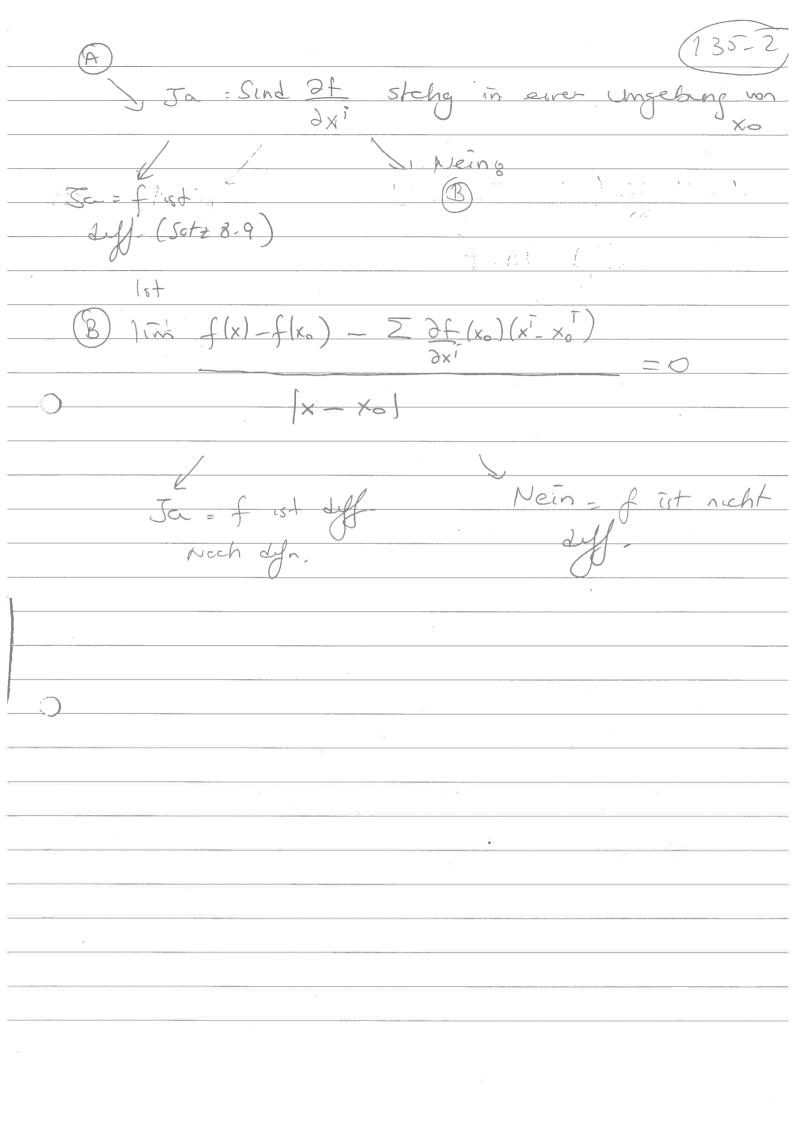
Also $f(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f(x_0, x_0^2, x_0^3)}{\partial x_0^2} (x_0^2, x_0^3) (x_0^2, x_0^3) (x_0^2, x_0^3)$

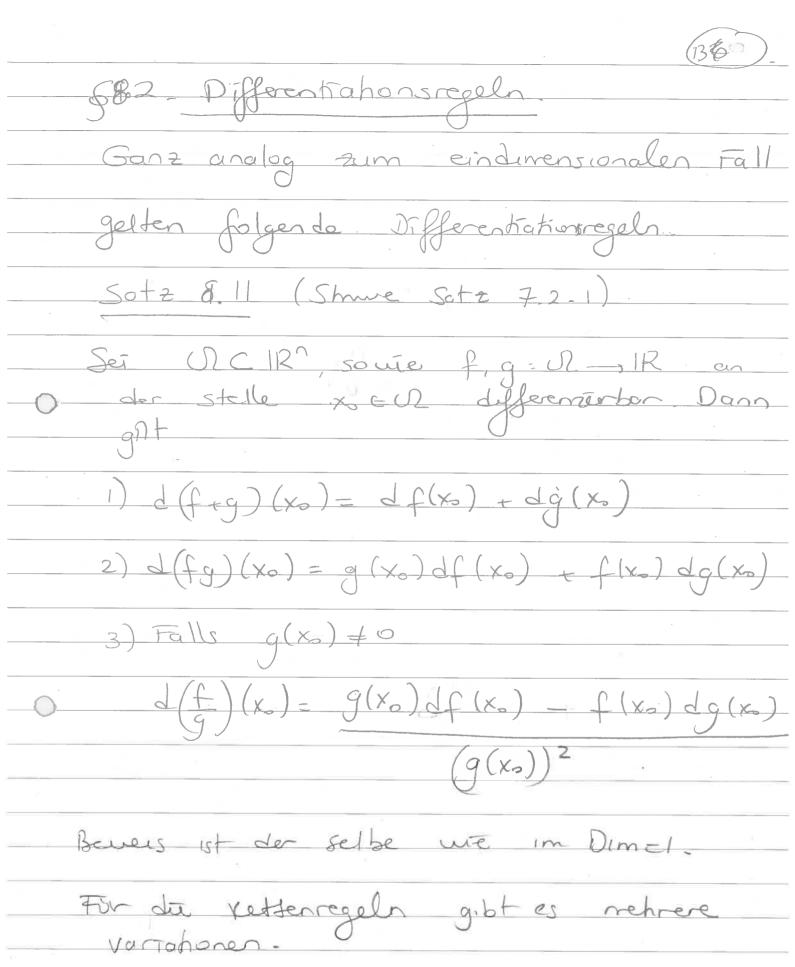
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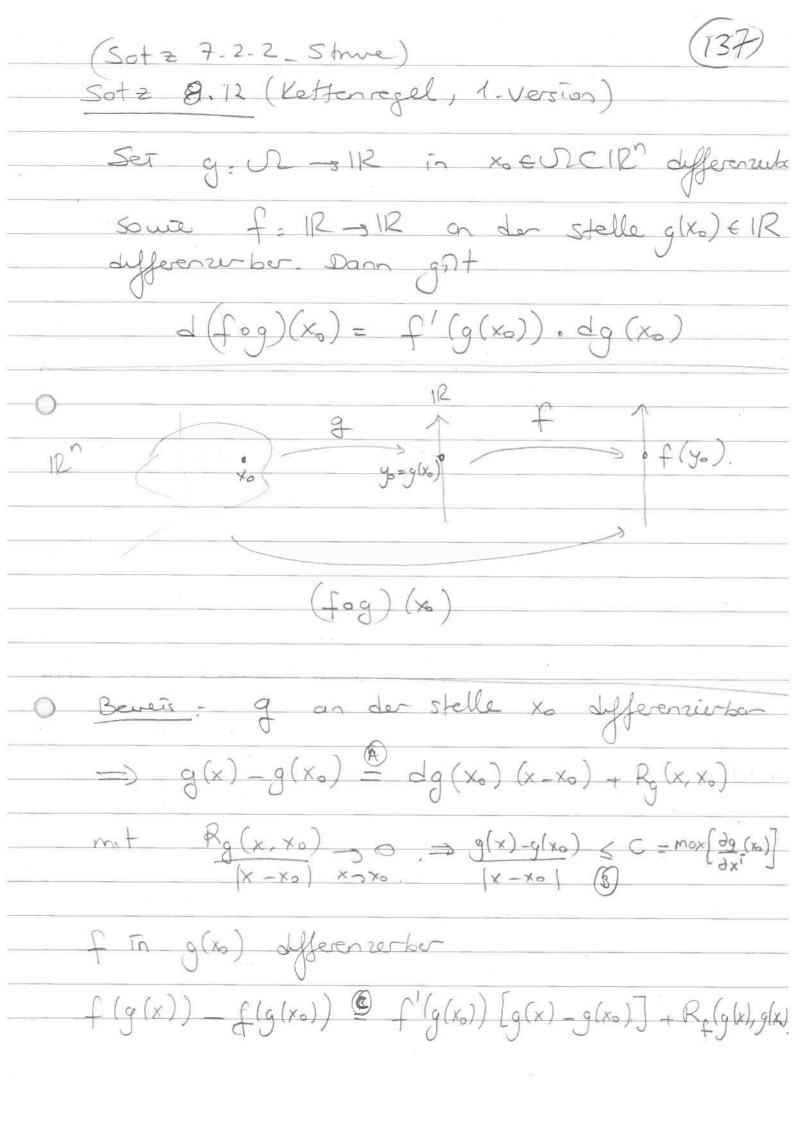












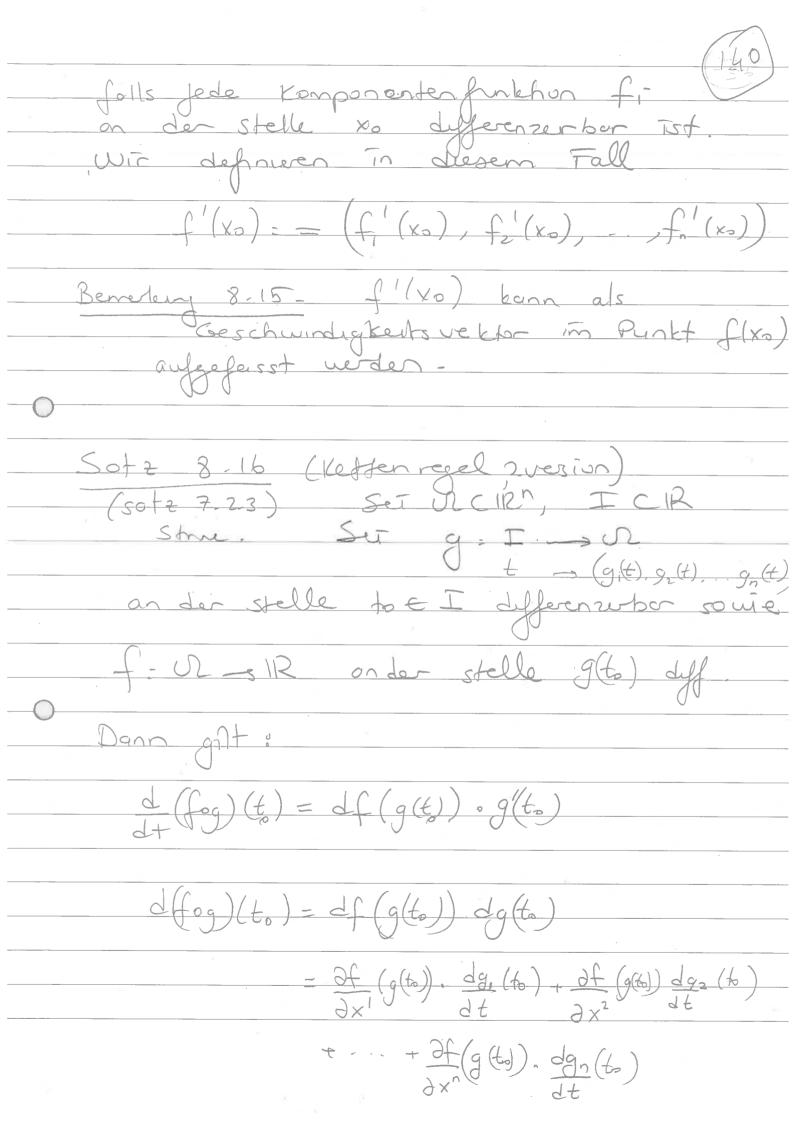
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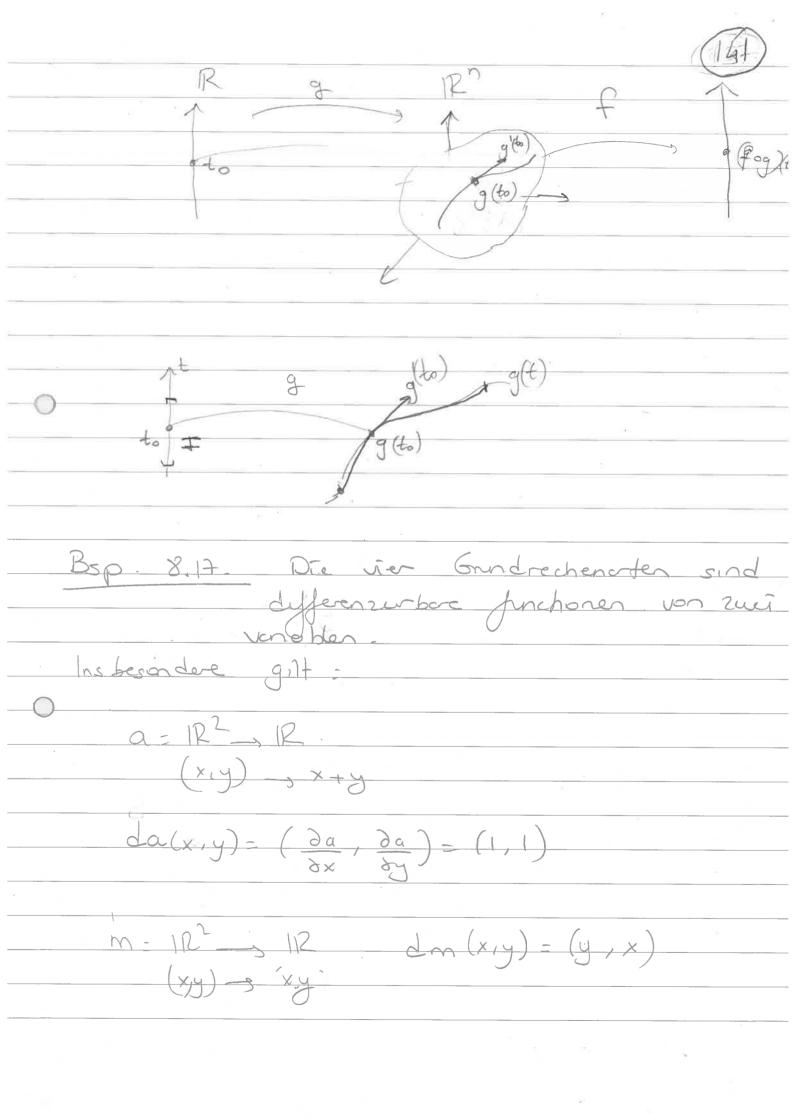
Ubraus falgt: $f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0)) = f(g(x_0))[dg(x_0)(x_0) + R_g(x_0)]$ $+ R_f(g(x_0), g(x))$ $R_{f}(g(x_{0}), g(x)) = R_{f}(g(x_{0}), g(x)) \cdot (g(x) - g(x_{0}))$ $\times - \times 0$ $g(x) - g(x_{0})$ $|x - x_{0}|$ $= \left(f'_{\theta}(x_{0}), d_{\theta}(x_{0})\right) (x - x_{0})$ -f(g(xa)) + R (x, xo)

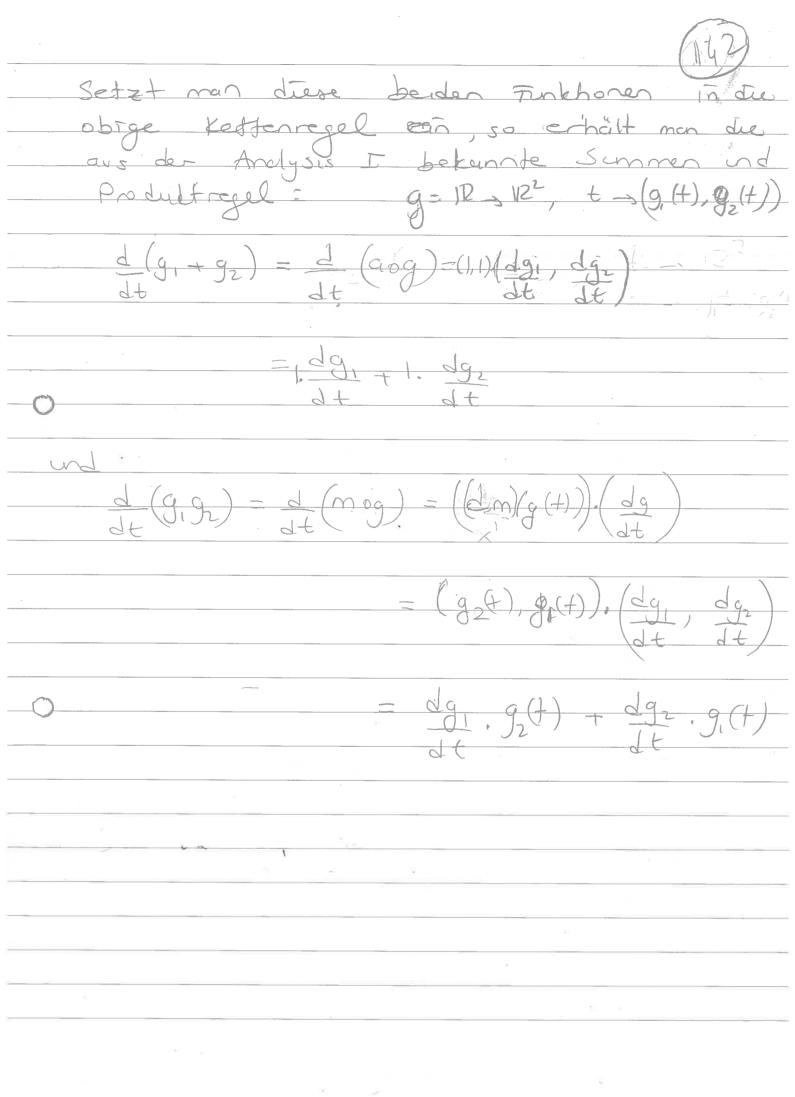
 $R_{fos}(x,x_0) = f'(g(x_0)) R_g(x,x_0) + R_f(g(x_0),g(x))$

 $\frac{P_{g}(x,x_{0})}{F_{g}(x_{0})} = \frac{f'(g(x_{0})) P_{g}(x_{0},x_{0})}{(x_{0}-x_{0})} + \frac{P_{g}(g(x_{0}),g(x))}{(x_{0}-x_{0})}$

B = P + 2 - 1 Shree B = P + 2 - 1 Shree $A(x,y) = e^{xy}$ $A(x,y) = e^{xy}$ h = $f \circ g$ ubei g(x,y) = xy, $f(t) = e^t$ Dan 1st einerseits $\frac{dh(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial e^{xy}}{\partial x}, \frac{e^{xy}}{\partial y}\right)}{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial e^{xy}}{\partial x}, \frac{e^{xy}}{\partial y}\right)}$ andereits noch keddenregel $dh(x,y) = d(f \circ g)' = f'(g(x,y)) \cdot dg(x,y)$ $= e^{\times 4} \cdot (y \cdot x)$ = (yexy xexy) Für die nächste Kettenregel führen wir folgende Definition ein. Def 8.14 Sei NCIR und f= (f1, 1, fn) = N > 1127 eine Abbildung Dann ist fan der stelle xoell differnube







(Bsp. 7.-2-2(T): -Strue)
Bsp. 8-18 Richtungsableitungen Set f: M. IR different on der stelle x & M. und set (E & IP) (0); mt |d=1 Betrachte du Gerade q(+) = xo+te, teIR Xothe durch xo mit Richtunguicker

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1 - 12 Dann ist du Finkhon fog in einer
Umgebing von to-0 definiert und noch
restenregel fog en der stelle to-0
deflerenzerber mit $\frac{d}{dt}\left(f_{g}\right)\left(0\right) = df\left(g\left(0\right)\right) \frac{dg}{dt}\left(0\right)$ $= df(x_0)(R) = \frac{2}{2} df(x_0) e^{i}$ $= e = (k_1, k_2)$ $= e = (k_1, k_2)$ $= e = (k_1, k_2)$ $= e = (k_2, k_3)$ $= e = (k_1, k_2)$ $= (k_2, k_3)$ $= (k_3)$ $= (k_4)$ $= (k_4)$ $= (k_5)$ $= (k_$ Insberondee gilt for pe-e- $\frac{\partial f(x) = \partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f(x_0)(e_i)}{\partial x_i}$

