$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial f} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial f} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = 0.$$

$$=\frac{3f}{3\pi}+\frac{3\lambda}{3H}\frac{3\lambda}{3H}-\frac{3\lambda}{3H}\frac{3\lambda}{3H}=0$$

(ii)
$$P_0 = (x_{01}y_0)$$
 Expandit, $d.h.$ $\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}(x_{01}y_0) = 0 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(x_{01}y_0)$

1 2 S

Lineansiertes System:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix} = \left. f(x^{\bullet i}\lambda^{\bullet}) + \Delta f \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda^{\bullet} \\ x - x^{\bullet} \end{pmatrix} \right. = \left. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{H} \\ \frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{H} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (x^{\bullet i}\lambda^{\bullet}) \\ (x^{\bullet i}\lambda^{\bullet}) \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3}{3}\frac{\lambda}{H} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda^{\bullet} \\ (x^{\bullet i}\lambda^{\bullet}) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda^{\bullet} \\ x - x^{\bullet} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{3x_f}{3_JH} \left| \begin{pmatrix} x^{\alpha_1\lambda^{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix} & -\frac{3\lambda_Jx}{3_JH} \right|^{(x^{\alpha_1\lambda^{\alpha}})} \\ \frac{3x_Jx}{3_JH} \left| \begin{pmatrix} x^{\alpha_1\lambda^{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix} & \frac{3\lambda_f}{3_JH} \right|^{(x^{\alpha_1\lambda^{\alpha}})} \end{array}\right)$$
Eigenments:

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \left(+ \frac{3x_f}{3_f H} \Big|^{(x^o \setminus \lambda^o)} & & \lambda + \frac{3\lambda_f y}{3_f H} \Big|^{(x^o \setminus \lambda^o)} \\ & \lambda - \frac{3x_f y}{3_f H} \Big|^{(x^o \setminus \lambda^o)} & & - \frac{3\lambda_f}{3_f H} \Big|^{(x^o \setminus \lambda^o)} \end{array} \right) \right| = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda - \frac{3 \times 3}{3 \cdot \pi} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma + \frac{3 \lambda 9 \times}{3 \cdot \pi} \end{array} \right) + \frac{3^{\lambda} r}{3 \cdot \pi} \frac{3^{\lambda} r}{3 \cdot \pi} = 0$$

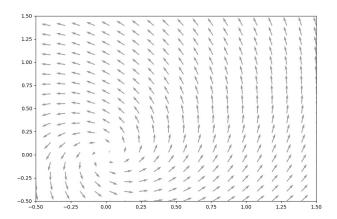
$$=) \quad \text{basst} \qquad y_j - \sigma_j + p = 0$$

H gegeben

(a)
$$H = xy + \frac{4}{3}y^3$$

(;)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times + \frac{1}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}x - \lambda \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

r2 = x1+7

$$\frac{qf}{q_L} = \frac{qf}{qx} \cdot \frac{qx}{qL} + \frac{qf}{q\lambda} \cdot \frac{q\lambda}{qL} = \frac{qf}{qx} \cdot \frac{L}{x} + \frac{qf}{q\lambda} \cdot \frac{L}{\lambda} = \left(\frac{5}{4}x - \lambda - \frac{5}{4}(x_2 + \lambda_1 x)\right) \cdot \frac{L}{x} + \left(x + \frac{5}{4}\lambda - \frac{5}{4}\lambda_2 - \frac{5}{4}x_2\lambda\right) \cdot \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}}$$

$$=\frac{5}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{x_{i}}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{x_{i}}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}{x_{i}} + \frac{1}{5}\frac{L}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times y + y^2 + \frac{2}{3} \times y + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{3} \times + \times^2 + \frac{4}{3} \times y - \frac{4}{2} \gamma^3 \times - \frac{4}{3} \times y \right)$$

$$\frac{qr}{qu} = \frac{5}{4}L - \frac{5}{4}L_3$$

Partialbrucheerlegung:

$$\frac{\Gamma(\sqrt{-L_f})}{\Gamma(\sqrt{-L_f})} = \frac{\sqrt{L_f}}{L_f} + \frac{\sqrt{-L_f}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{L_f}}{L_f} + \frac{\sqrt{-L_f}}{2} \qquad G = A \cdot ^{-1}A = 1$$

$$\int \frac{\Gamma - \Gamma^2}{\Lambda} d\Gamma = \int \frac{\Gamma}{\Lambda} d\Gamma + \int \frac{\Lambda - \Gamma}{\Lambda} \epsilon d\Gamma$$

$$= \ln r - \frac{4}{3} \ln (\lambda - \alpha)$$

$$= | w \cdot L - \frac{\zeta}{4} | w \cdot (v - L_r) = | w \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{v - L_r}}{L})$$

$$\Gamma = \sqrt{\frac{De^{t}}{A+De^{t}}}$$

Aufangswork:
$$\theta(0) = \theta_0 = 0$$
, $C = \theta_0$

$$\Gamma(0) = \Gamma_0 = \sqrt[n]{\frac{N+D}{D}}$$

$$L_{0,r} = \frac{\sqrt{1+D}}{D} \qquad L_{0,r} + DL_{0,r} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{\sqrt{-c'}}{c'}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma_0^{''}e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{A-\Gamma_0^{''}+\Gamma_0^{''}e^{\frac{1}{6}}}} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} r_0 r_0 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{r_0 r_0}{4}$$

$$e_{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{1 \cdot \epsilon}}{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{1 \cdot \epsilon}} \Rightarrow 0 \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} \in (0, 1)$$

=) eindentig nach + auflösbar

"Stetigheit: "
$$\Gamma_o \mapsto \ln \left(\frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{6}\right)$$
" Stetig

Für das linearisierte System gilt

$$\begin{cases} r' &= \frac{1}{2}r \\ \theta' &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Beide Differentialgleichungen besitzen offensichtlich eine eindeutige Lösung, wir erhalten

$$\psi_t \begin{pmatrix} r \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \\ \theta + t \end{pmatrix}.$$

Da hier stets $r \in (0,1)$ liegt, ist $\tau(r,\theta)$ wohldefiniert. Wir führen eine kurze Nebenrechnung durch:

$$\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta)) = \log\left(\frac{1 - \frac{r^2 e^t}{1 - r^2 + r^2 e^t}}{3\frac{r^2 e^t}{1 - r^2 + r^2 e^t}}\right)$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{1 - r^2 + r^2 e^t - r^2 e^t}{3r^2 e^t}\right)$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{1 - r^2}{3r^2}\right) - \log(e^t)$$

$$= \tau(r,\theta) - t$$

Insbesondere ist auch $\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta))$ ein sinnvoller Wert. Es gilt nun

$$h \circ \phi_t = \psi_{-\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta))} \circ \phi_{\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta))} \left(\phi_t(r,\theta) \right)$$

Nach Teilaufgabe (iv) und (iii) folgt

$$= \psi_{-\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta))} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \tau(\phi_t(r,\theta)) + t + \theta \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta))} \\ -\tau(\phi_t(r,\theta)) + \tau(\phi_t(r,\theta)) + t + \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Unter Benutzung der Nebenrechung erhalten wir

$$\begin{split} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau(r,\theta) + \frac{1}{2}t} \\ &\quad t + \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \psi_t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau(r,\theta)} \\ &\quad \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \psi_t \circ \psi_{-\tau(r,\theta)} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \tau(r,\theta) + \theta \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

Wieder nutzen wir Teilaufgabe 4

$$= \psi_t \circ \psi_{-\tau(r,\theta)} \circ \phi_{\tau(r,\theta)}(r,\theta)$$
$$= \psi_t \circ h$$

Folglich sind ψ_t und ϕ_t auf der Einheitskreisscheibe konjugiert.