## Hausomtgaben 04

Ana II Ing Gruppe: Nico 6

Antigable 4.1

(i) 
$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \\ \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \\ \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \\ \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \\ \partial x \cos y & -m^2 \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{g}'(n,y,z) = \left(\frac{3q}{3n} \frac{3q}{3y} \frac{3q}{3z}\right) = \left(3e^{2ny-sy+z^2} - se^{3n-sy+z^2}\right)$$

(ii) 
$$3f_{\Lambda}(x,y,z) - 5f_{\Sigma}(x,y,z) + f_{\Sigma}^{2}(x,y,z)$$

$$(\vec{g} \circ \vec{f})(x,y) = e$$

$$2x^{2}\cos y - 5y\sin x + x^{2}y^{2}$$

$$= e$$

$$2x^2\cos y - 5y\sin x + x^2y^2$$

$$(\vec{g} \circ \vec{f})'(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(\vec{g} \circ \vec{f})}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial(\vec{g} \circ \vec{f})}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( 6 \cos y - 5 y \cos x + 3 \cos y^2 \right) e^{3 x^2 \cos y - 5 y \sin x + x^2 y^2}$$

$$= \left( -3 x^2 \sin y - 5 \sin x + 3 x^2 y \right) e^{2 x^2 \cos y - 5 y \sin x + x^2 y^2}$$

$$(\mathring{g} \circ \overrightarrow{f})'(x,y) = \mathring{g}'(\overrightarrow{f}(x,y)) \cdot \mathring{f}'(x,y)$$

$$= \left(3e^{3x^2\cos y} - \xi y\sin x + x^2y^2 - \xi e^{2x^2\cos y} - \xi y\sin x + x^2y^2\right)$$

$$= \left( (6 \times \cos y - 5 y \cos x + 2 \pi y^{2}) e^{3 \pi^{2} \cos y - 5 y \sin x + \pi^{2} y^{2}} + (-3 \times^{2} \sin y - 5 \sin x + 2 \times^{2} y) e^{-3 \pi^{2} \cos y - 5 y \sin x + \pi^{2} y^{2}} \right)$$

```
Aufgabe 4.2
           (i) \ell^2 = 20^2 + y^2 = 6[4, 7] \implies \ell \in [2, 3]
                           141 =- x => 0 = 1 { sin p 1 = - 8 cos p
                                   => cos p & 0 => PE[$\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}\pi] Wegen $\frac{9}{6}[0.2\pi]
                  | psin φ | < - loog => |tom φ | < 1 => φe [o, \( \frac{7}{4}\)π, \( \
               Aus @ @ => Y & [ = n, 5 n]
                                  A:= { (Pcost, Psiny) & R2: PE[2,3], YE[$\frac{2}{4}\pi,\frac{5}{4}\pi]
     (i) K^2 + y^2 + \frac{2^1}{16} = \ell^2 + \frac{2^2}{16} \le 1 \implies 062^2 \le 16(1 - \ell^2) \implies \ell^2 \le 1
                        wegen 2 50. hubenwir 2 6 [-4 (1-82, 0]
                        B:=3(POOSP, Psing, 2) ER3; PG[0, 1], YG[0, 27], ZG[-4/1-P2, 0]}
   (ii) roto,3] => x2+y2+22=126[0,8]
                      \theta \in [0, \pi/4] \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow 0 \le x^2 + y^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2
                       == rcos 0 >0 (wyen r>0, cos 0 >0)
                       C:= {(x,y,=)6R3:04x2+y2+=248,04x2+y2+22, ==0}
(ii) 22 416 => 121 44 => 26[-4,0]
                e^2 = \kappa^2 + \gamma^2 \le 1 - \frac{2^2}{16} \Rightarrow \rho \le \sqrt{1 - \frac{2^2}{16}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{16 - 2^2}
                  B:= {(pcose, psine, 2): 26 [-4,0], $6 [0,2], $6 [0,4 \16-22])
```