Hausomtgaben 03

Ana I Ing Gruppe: Nico 6

Avifante 3.1

i, partielle Ableitury:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(h,0) - f(0,0)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0 \right] = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[f(0,h) - f(0,0) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[0 - 0 \right] = 0$$

Richtungsorbleitung:

$$\frac{2f}{2v}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[f((0,0) + h(v_A, v_B)) - f(0,0) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{(hv_A)^3}{(hv_A)^3 + (hv_B)^4} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{v_A^3}{v_A^2 + h^2 v_B^4} - \frac{v_A^3}{v_A^2} \right] = v_A \neq 0$$

(ii) Partiellen Ableitung:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial h}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[g(h,0) - g(0,0) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{0}{h^2} - 0 \right] = 0 = \frac{2g}{2y}(0,0)$$

Richtnys ableitny:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \hat{v}}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[g(\hat{o} + h\hat{v}) - g(0,0) \right] = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[g(hv_1, hv_2) - g(0,0) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{(hv_1)^2 \cdot |hv_2|^2}{(hv_4)^2 + (hv_2)^6} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^2 \cdot |h|^2}{h \cdot h^2} \cdot \frac{v_1^2 \cdot |v_2|^2}{v_1^2 + h^6 v_2^6}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|^{\alpha}}{h} \frac{|v_{\alpha}|^{2} \cdot |v_{\alpha}|^{\alpha}}{|v_{\alpha}|^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|^{\alpha}}{h} |v_{\alpha}|^{2} = \begin{cases} |v_{\alpha}| & \text{fiir } \alpha = 1 \\ \text{fiir } \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|^{\alpha}}{h} |v_{\alpha}|^{2} = \begin{cases} |v_{\alpha}| & \text{fiir } \alpha = 1 \\ \text{expistient night } \text{fiir } \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

Für 06 Jo. 1[ist gim Punkt 10.0) nicht totale differenzierbar.

Für
$$\alpha = 4gilt$$
: $\langle grad g(0,0), \vec{v} \rangle = \langle \left[\frac{39}{30}(0,0) \right], \left[\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right] \rangle$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} V_n \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= 0 \neq \left\{ V_2 \right\} = \frac{\partial 9}{\partial S} (0,0) \text{ im } \text{Fall } \alpha = d \right\}$$

=> g ist im co.o, fir a = 1 nicht totale differenzierbor

Für 0.71 Lönnen wir betrachten für h=(h1, hz) 6 R2 das Felderylies:

$$\gamma(\vec{h}) = g((0,0) + \vec{h}) - g(0,0) - g'(0,0) \cdot \vec{h}$$

$$= \frac{h_1^2 \cdot |h_2|^{\alpha}}{h_1^2 + h_2^6} - o - (0 \circ) (h_1)$$

$$= \frac{h_1^2 \cdot |h_2|^{\alpha}}{h_1^2 + h_2^6}$$

$$\frac{||r_{1}\vec{h}||}{||\vec{h}||} = \frac{||h_{1}^{2} \cdot |h_{2}||^{\alpha}}{||\vec{h}|| (|h_{1}^{2} + h_{2}^{2}|)} \le \frac{||h_{1}^{2} \cdot ||\vec{h}||^{\alpha}}{||\vec{h}|| \cdot |h_{1}^{2}|} = ||\vec{h}||^{\alpha - 1} \Longrightarrow 0$$

für 1 -> 10,0)

=> g ist im co.o, fir x>1 totale differenzierbor

Aufgube 3.2

Dmax = R x] -3,3[xR

Portiellen Ableitungen:
$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial e^{2x}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \vec{f}_1}{\partial y} = -\cos 3z = \frac{\partial \vec{f}_2}{\partial z} = 3y \sin(3z)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}_2}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \vec{f}_2}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y}{9-y^2} = \frac{\partial \vec{f}_2}{\partial z} = 0$$

Ableithysmatrip:

Ablithysmatrix:
$$\frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2x} - \cos 3z & 3y \sin(3z) \\ 2f_{\lambda} & 2f_{\lambda} & 2f_{\lambda} \\ 3x & 3y & 3z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2x} - \cos 3z & 3y \sin(3z) \\ 2f_{\lambda} & 2f_{\lambda} & 2f_{\lambda} \\ 3x & 3y & 3z \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii)
$$f_{1}(1,0,0) = \left(2e^{2} - 1 0\right)$$

$$\operatorname{grad} f(1,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

die Richtung des steilsten Anstiegs:
$$\vec{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\lambda e^2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 6^2}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda e^2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4e^6 + 1}} \begin{pmatrix} 2e^4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

die Richtungsableitung.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{v}}(1,0,0) = f'(1,0,0) \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= \left(3e^{2} - 1 \cdot 0\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 2/\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(3e^{2} - 2\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(e^{2} - 1\right)$$