

1.2) Funktion: $f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1x_2 \\ x_1^2x_2^2 - x_1 + 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Jacobi-Matrix: $Df(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_2 & 5x_1 \\ 2x_1x_2^2 + 1 & 2x_2x_1^2 + 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Linearisierung: An Stelle $x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= f(x^{(0)}) + Df(x^{(0)}) \cdot (x - x^{(0)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 + 10(x_1 - 1) + 5(x_2 - 2) \\ 7 + 9(x_1 - 1) + 5(x_2 - 2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 10x_1 + 5x_2 - 10 \\ 9x_1 + 6x_2 - 12 \end{pmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Funktion: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \ln(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_3^2 \\ \exp(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + x_1^2 \\ \frac{1}{x_3^2 + x_1^2} + x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$

Jacobi-Matrix: $Df(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2x_1}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & \frac{2x_2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} & 2x_3 \\ 2x_1 & 2x_2 \exp(x_2^2 + x_3^2) & 2x_3 \exp(x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ -\frac{2x_1}{(x_3^2 + x_1^2)^2} & 2x_2 & -\frac{2x_3}{(x_3^2 + x_1^2)^2} \end{pmatrix}$

Linearisierung: An Stelle $x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} 10.61 \\ 442.144.39 \\ 4.1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 & 0.8 & 6 \\ 2 & 1'769'653.57 & 2'654'480.35 \\ -0.02 & 4 & -0.06 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 - 2 \\ x_3 - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 0.4x_1 + 0.8x_2 + 6x_3 - 9.39 \\ 2x_1 + 1'769'653.57x_2 + 2'654'480.35x_3 - 11'060'333.8 \\ -0.02x_1 + 4x_2 - 0.06x_3 - 3.7 \end{pmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$