

 $|k_{ap}.3, p.47 (cont'd)|$ = 200 + 20(X-w) + (-20)(Y+w) = 200 + 20x - 200 - 20y - 200 = 70xy = 20x - 20y - 200

Matlab-Rsp: fourher $S(X) = \frac{1}{1+X^2}$ $\Rightarrow \text{ jotat: } S(X,Y) = \frac{1}{1+X^2+Y^2}$

Kep 3, p. 48 $f(x_0) = 0$ Steigeng = 0 bedentet (ggf.) Extremum => Westragen and f(x,y) J(x)=0 bei x=0 abor kein Extremum!

3 Deshalb Z.B J40 P für Extremum => Frage: Wie ûber frâgt sirk clas

cent f(x,y)? 2. Abl. hier ist Hesse-llatrix !

hap. 3, p. 43

Beispiele

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$
 $X =$

 $= -2x^2 - 2y^2 - x^2 + 2xy - y^2$

 $= -2(x^2+y^2) - (x^2-2xy+y^2)$

Kap 3, p.50

Kriterium von Harwitz J. 2x2-Matrix.

$$\mathcal{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\det M = 1.1 - 0.0 = 1 > 0$ $\det(U) = 1$ $\det(U) = 1$

=> geht so wilt f. andere Matrizen!

(negativ definit oder indefinit)

Papula: für 2x2 (ausschließlich!)

1. $\det \underline{M} > 0$

2. \ mm > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Mpositive definit}

mm < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Mu negative definit}

$$\int (x_1 y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\partial_x f = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\partial_y f = 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

mögl. Extr. bei $X_0 = (0,0)$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $Hess = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ houstant

$$= Hess f(0,0) = \underline{M} \qquad \underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{U}^{-}\underline{U} \cdot \underline{U} = (\underline{U} \ \underline{V}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U} \\ \underline{V} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (u v) \begin{pmatrix} 2u \\ 2v \end{pmatrix} = 2u^2 + 2v^2 > 0$$

$$=) \text{ Ist positiv definit}$$

$$\int (X_{1}Y) = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} = (1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{1}$$

$$Q_{1}Y = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$Q_{2}Y = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$Q_{3}Y = 0 = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$Q_{4}Y = 0 = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$Q_{5}Y = 0 = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$Q_{7}Y = 0 = -(1 + x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2y$$

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$$Q_{7}Y =$$

=> Hess j ûberprûfen

$$O_{XX} = O_{X}(O_{X}f) = (-1)(-2)(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{-3} 2x \cdot 2x$$

$$+ (-(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{-2} \cdot 2)$$

$$= 8(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{-3} x^{2} - 2(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Lap2}, p. 59 \\ &= \frac{8x^2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} - \frac{2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2(1+x^2+y^2)} \\ &= \frac{6x^2-2y^2-2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} = 0 \\ &\text{Lap2}, (0y) = (-1)(1+x^2+y^2)^3 \cdot 2y \cdot 2y \\ &+ (-1)(1+x^2+y^2)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2y \\ &= 8y^2 (1+x^2+y^2)^3 - 2(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - 2y \\ &= \frac{8y^2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} - \frac{2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot (1+x^2+y^2) \\ &= \frac{6y^2-2x^2-2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} = 0 \\ &\text{Lap2}, (1+x^2+y^2)^3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Less} \left((x,y) = \left(\frac{6x^2-2y^2-2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{8xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{8xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{6y^2-2x^2-2}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{8xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \right)$$

Lap3, p.59 X=0,0)!

Hoss
$$f(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{M} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$
 $U^{T} \cdot \underbrace{M} \cdot U = \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2V \end{pmatrix} = -2U^{2} - 2V^{2}$
 $= -2(U^{2} + V^{2}) < 0 \quad \forall \quad U \neq 0$

⇒ $\underbrace{M} \text{ ist negative definit}$

⇒ $\underbrace{f} \text{ hat bei } X_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ein llaximum.}$

Hap 3, p. \underbrace{G}
 $\underbrace{f(X_{1})} = X^{2} - Y^{2}$
 $\underbrace{O_{1} = 2X} = \underbrace{O_{2} = 0} \Rightarrow X = 0$

⇒ $\underbrace{M_{2} = 2X} = \underbrace{O_{2} = 0} \Rightarrow X = 0$

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= Hess f(0,0) = M

Map 3, p.6 (cont'd)

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$
 $U = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$
 $U = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2u \\ -2v \end{pmatrix} = 2u^2 - 2v^2$

with $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 2\cdot 1 - 0 > 0$
 $u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$
 $u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$
 $u_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$
 $u_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$
 $u_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$
 $u_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u^T \cdot M \cdot u = 0 - 2\cdot 1 < 0$

Kep3₁p. 61
$$f(xy) = 3xy - x^3 - y^3$$

$$2xf = 3y - 3x^2, \quad 2xf = 3x - 3y^2$$

$$2xf = 0 = 3y - 3x^2 \quad \text{Caichingsystem}$$

$$2yf = 0 = 3x - 3y^2 \quad \text{bisen}!$$

$$3y - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = x^2$$

$$3x - 3y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x - y^2 = 0 \quad \text{Einch}$$

$$x - (x^2)^2 = 0$$

$$x - x^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \quad x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x^2 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ mögl. Panhfe für Extrema:}$$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{beide überprüfen}$$

Y=X2

Kap 3, p. 61

Hess
$$f = (2xx) + 3yx$$
 $2xx f = 2x(2xf) = -6x$
 $2yx f = 2y(2xf) = -6y$
 $2yx f = 2y(2xf) = 3 = 2xy f$

Number: $x_1 = (0) \Rightarrow \text{Hess}(0,0) = (3 & 3)$
 $U = (U) = U$
 $U =$

$$kap_{3}, p. 61 (cont'd)$$

$$k_{2} = (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow kes_{3}(1,1) = (3-6) = 1, u=(u)$$

$$u^{T} \cdot M \cdot u = (u \cdot \sqrt{-6} \cdot 3) \cdot u$$

$$= (u \cdot \sqrt{-6u + 3v}) = -6u^{2} + 3uv + 3uv - 6v^{2}$$

$$= -6u^{2} - 6v^{2} + 6uv$$

$$= 3(-2u^{2} - 2v^{2} + 2uv)$$

$$= 3(-u^{2} - v^{2} - u^{2} + 2uv - v^{2})$$

$$= 3(-u^{2} - v^{2} - (u^{2} - 2uv + v^{2}))$$

$$= 3(-u^{2} - v^{2} - (u^{2} - 2uv + v^{2}))$$

$$= -3(u^{2} + v^{2}) - 3(u - v)^{2}$$

$$= -3(u^{2} + v^{2}) - 3(u - v)^{2}$$

$$= -3(u^{2} + v^{2}) - 3(u - v)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M \cdot st \text{ negative definit}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int hat Maximum bei X_{2} = (1)$$