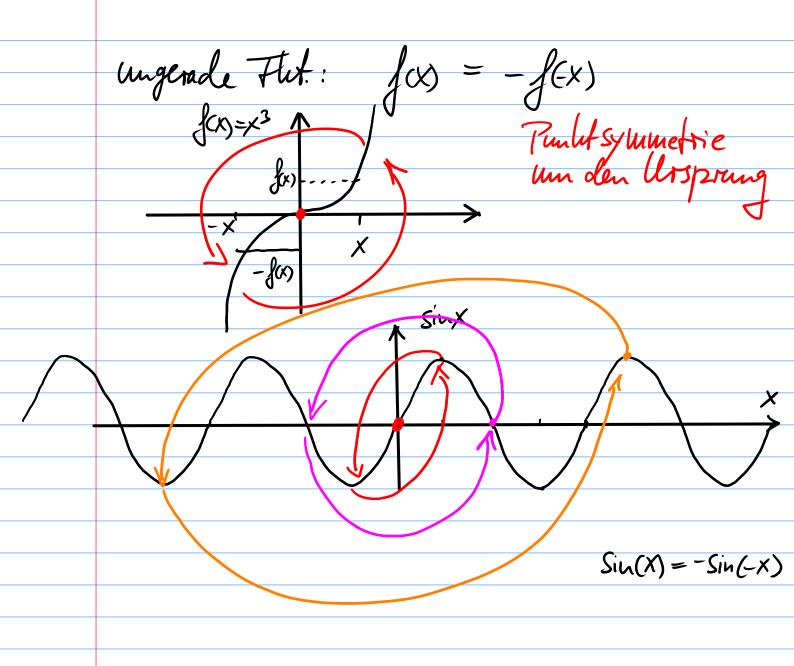
Kep 2, p. 40 -J(x) fex) $\Lambda CDX = CD(-X)$ 13t gerade Flit!



$$g(t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{z} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \alpha_m \cos(m\omega_0 t) + b_m \sin(m\omega_0 t)$$

Falls g(t) gerade, dann umssauch die rechte Seite gerade sein! => bm = 0

Falls g(t) lugerade ist, clann muss and die rechte Seite ungerade sein! => an=0 as=0

Map 3, p. 4/5 was ist wit P(X,Y,Z)? Tilte Z.B. von Luft => Nicht an Achsen vollständig dars tellbar!
=> Man branchte 4 Achsen! Map3, p.14 be (le(le) Ungebung be (X-E, X+E) früher: 1

Map.
$$3_1P$$
, 19

$$\int (X_1Y) = \frac{\chi^2 - \chi^2}{\chi^2 + \chi^2}$$

$$X = 0: \int (0, Y) = -\frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2} = -1$$

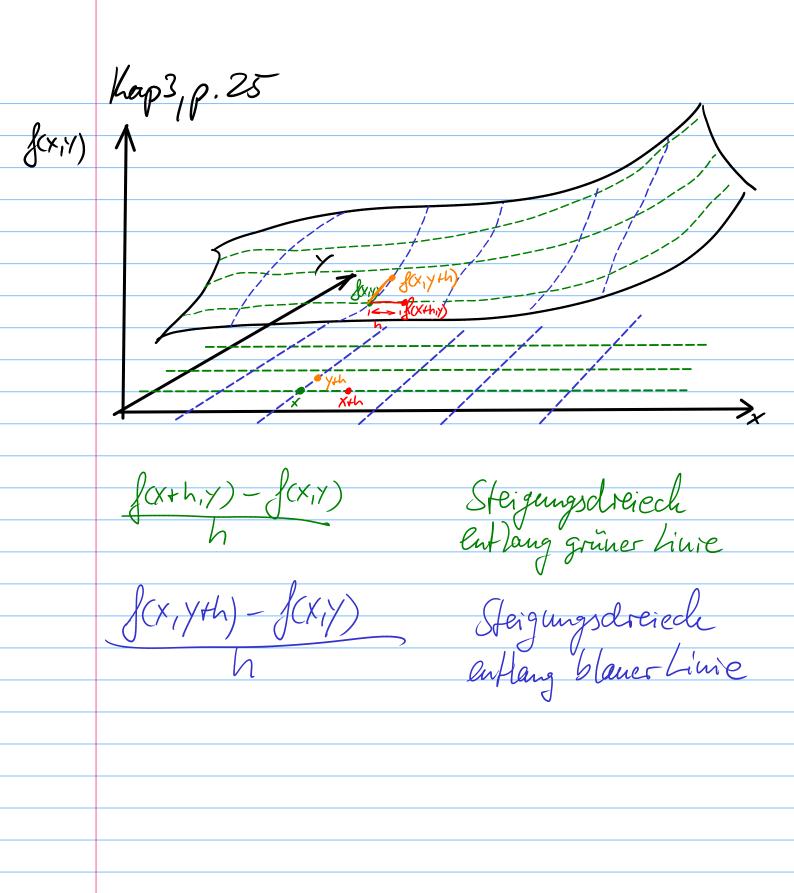
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int (X_1, 0) = \frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2} = +1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \int (X_1, 0) = +1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \int$$

Denn: Hier zwei verschiedene Dege, zwei limes Int verschiedenen Werten!

Aber ein Grewzwert nuß für verschiedene Wege gleich sein!



$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = RT \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{V^2}\right) = -\frac{RT}{V^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2y^4 + e^x cosy + 10x - 2y^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \chi^2 4 y^3 + e^{\chi} (-\sin y) + 0 - 2i2y + 0$$

Of =
$$y^2$$
 (Sinx + Siny) + xy^2 (O) + xy^2

$$lap_{3,p}.26$$

$$lx_{1}y) = \sqrt{xy^{2} + x^{2}y}$$

$$2f = \sqrt{2 \sqrt{xy^{2} + x^{2}y}} \cdot (y^{2} + 2xy)$$

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Kap. 2, p. 28

f(x,y) = x2y4+exay+10x-2y2+3

2) = 2xy4 + ecopy + 10 - 0 + 0

 $\frac{2}{3y} = x^2 4 y^3 + e^{x}(-\sin y) + 0 - 2.2y +$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) = 2x4y^3 + e^{x}(-\sin y)$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) = 2x4y^3 + e^{x}(-\sin y)$

$$f(x'\lambda) = x\lambda_{5} + x_{5}\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy^2 + x^2y}} \cdot \left(y^2 + 2xy \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{2\sqrt{xy^2+x^2y^2}}\cdot\left(x2y+x^2\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y^2 + 2xy}{2\sqrt{xy^2 + x^2y}} \right)$$

... zuriel auf die Schnelle

Teierapend ...