Agenda: + Multivariate Melikulger (reschiedene + Hetteringel oost de Anciendung in Kl. - Höbere Ableitungen - Muthrasiate Ephinicocurg Wir hoben eine Abbildung f: R -> R " (Der Depinitions-berein kun auch eine teilonege von Rh sein; Einkichlunt helber hier  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ).  $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ f_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{cases}$ L Im (x, 24) f: Rh Funktion in fall M=1. u variable X, \_\_ Xu Eine (nichtlineare) Transformation Fall m=n: des Raums R. Die Jacobi-clictix (beklichet als y (6) ods f (6) oder 3 (fylz,..., fm): (1) Oxu Oxu Oxu ofm J Fm L 2x1 (ax²)  $\left(\frac{9x^{l}}{9}\right)$ 

Die Absidut: Die kleine Andras con f, Af:= f(x+Ax) - f(x) an approximieren alo  $f'(x) \cdot \Delta x$ . DX ist der Vektor der Änderage der Variablen  $\Delta x = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta x_n \end{bmatrix}.$ Unto welcher Bedinnes hat man de Approxination? Es recht aus, dass alle partieller Ableitungen 3/i : R'-> (R 8/khig ringe (i= h-m) In diesem Fall hat nam:  $\Delta f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x) / fix \Delta x = 0$ Ods anders form list:  $\int (x+\Delta x) = \int (x) + \int (x) \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x),$ \$ir 4×->0. Odes so forme (ces):  $\int (\times) = \int (\times^*) + \int (\times^*) \cdot (\times - \times^*) + o(\times - \times^*),$   $\int (\times) = \int (\times^*) + \int (\times^*) \cdot (\times - \times^*) + o(\times - \times^*),$ Be m=1 ist f'(x) = (2f 2t 2t) - eine Zeile Lein großes under schied, ma des Gradians

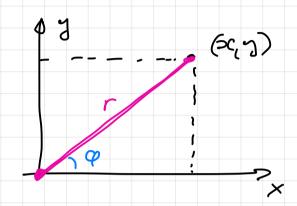
BSP 
$$\int (x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cos(x_2 - x_1^2)$$
  
 $\begin{cases} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_4 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} f(x_1y_1) = x \cos(y_1 - x_2^2). \end{cases}$   
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In Ridhuly con Of (x", y") steigt or an Ckel am shellow Generally sun Gradientely Consoly Solwars beskgt: 1<4x>1 = 11411 - 1x11 mit des Colaiding genan dens were X and a livear anabläggig sild. (x,u ER4)  $-\|u\|\cdot\|x\| \leq \langle 4x \rangle \leq \|u\|\cdot\|x\|$ <u, x> = 0 (4x)=-1 Wenn wis x variera cases (XII festlatter, so hviege vir bei <u, x > der großte west, y wern x de Richmey von a hat 2.B. x = 1141/1°

Und wir krieger der niedzigster hert, wech X die Richtery von - u hat. of an die Richny des schnelleten Anshiegs won f (lokal) - The ist die Richman des schnellsker Abshless -on f (bks/). Ansolten ist Of (p) (bke) senksellt zur Nicean-Fläche {x: f(x) = f(p)3 (p - der fixiecte Pucht). Kestenregel f(g(x)) muss æbgelætet werden. f'(g(x)) · g'(x) f(g(x))' = [kxm] [mx4] (k×n) Odu so:  $J_{f\circ g}(x) = J_{f}(g(x)) \cdot J_{g}(x)$ 

$$g(x,y) = x \cos(y - x^2).$$

$$g(x,y) = \left[ r \cos q \right]$$



$$f = x \cos(y - x^2)$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Aber man schreibt so in der Physik (2.B.).

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$$\frac{\partial x}{$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{3}{4}(xy) & \frac{3}{4}(xy) \\
\frac{3}{4}(xy)
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\cos(y+x^2) + x^2 + \cos(y+x^2) \\
x = \cos(y+x^2)
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{3}{4}(xy) = x \cos(y-x^2)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}$$

$$A = A \left( a_{1}, a_{2}; x_{1}, x_{2} \right)$$

$$B = B \left( b_{1}, b_{2}; x_{1}, x_{2} \right)$$

$$C = C \left( a_{1}a_{1}, b_{1}, b_{2}; c_{1}, c_{2}; x_{1}, x_{2} \right).$$

$$X^{(i)} = \left( x_{1}^{(i)}, x_{2}^{(i)} \right) \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$Still probe, nit Lobels L^{(i)} Elle$$

$$(der againstate Cartent.$$

$$Cainter list:$$

$$M \left( C(a_{1}a_{2}b_{1}b_{2}; c_{1}c_{2}; x_{1}^{(i)}, x_{2}^{(i)}) - L^{(i)} \right)$$

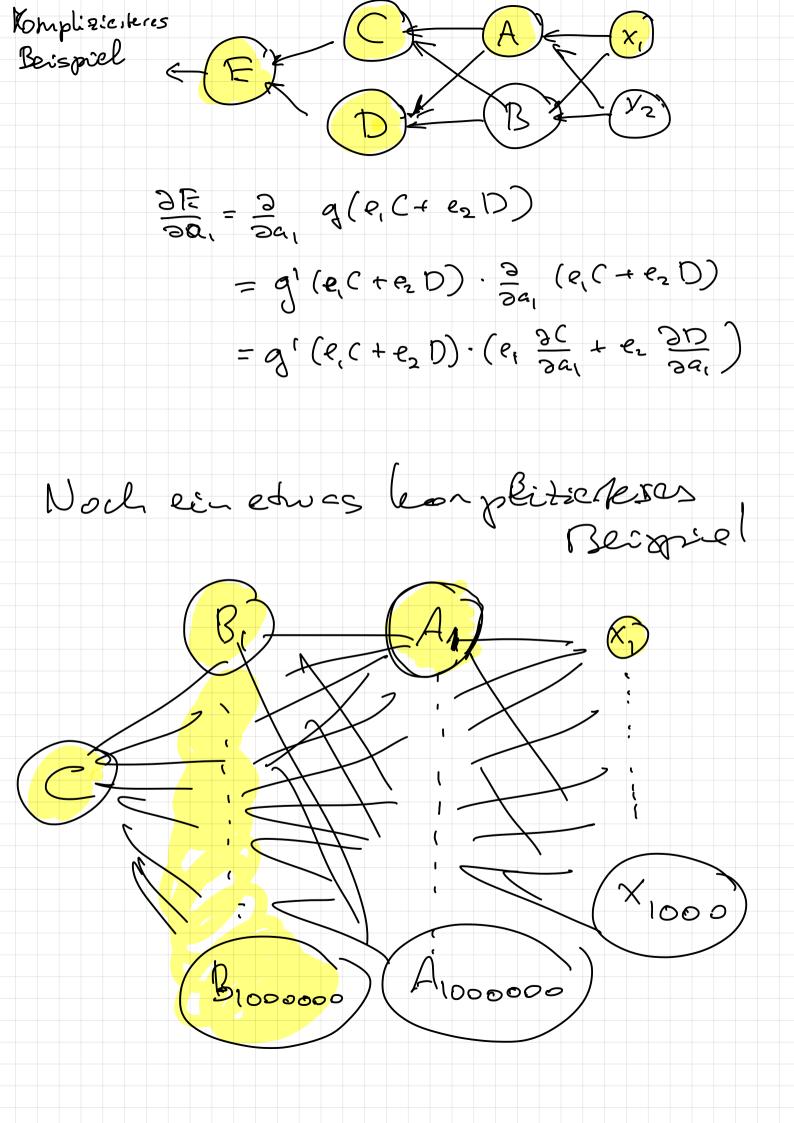
$$a_{1}a_{1}b_{1}b_{2}c_{1}c_{2}elle$$

$$= \left( a_{1}a_{2}b_{1}b_{2}; c_{2}c_{2} \right)$$

$$Wice Brandon D G and D G$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} q \left( c_{1} A + c_{2} B \right) 
= g' \left( c_{1} A + c_{2} B \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} 
= g' \left( c_{1} A + c_{2} B \right) \cdot c_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} 
= g' \left( c_{1} A + c_{2} B \right) \cdot c_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} q \left( c_{1} x_{1} + c_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + c_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + c_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + c_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{1} x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( a_{$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{1}} (x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2}) \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{2}} (x_{1} + a_{2} x_{2}) \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{2$$



$$A_{1} = g(a_{11} \times_{1} + \dots + a_{1,1000} \times_{1000})$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{11}} = g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} B_{i}) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} \frac{\partial B_{i}}{\partial a_{11}}\right)$$

$$= g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} B_{i}) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial a_{11}}$$

$$= g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} B_{i}) \stackrel{10^{6}}{\geq} c_{i} g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} b_{ij} A_{i}) b_{i1} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial a_{11}}$$

$$= g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} B_{i}) \stackrel{10^{6}}{\geq} c_{i} g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} b_{ij} A_{i}) b_{i1} g'(\sum_{k=1}^{10^{6}} a_{ik} \times_{k}) \times_{1}$$

$$= g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} c_{i} B_{i}) \stackrel{10^{6}}{\geq} c_{i} g'(\sum_{j=1}^{10^{6}} b_{ij} A_{i}) b_{i1} g'(\sum_{k=1}^{10^{6}} a_{ik} \times_{k}) \times_{1}$$