

ANA UM

7.) $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ Ist Φ ein Gradientenfeld?

Falls ja berechne man die Stammfunktion.

i) $\Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (a+c, a+b+c, a+c)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (1, 1, 1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (0, 1, 0) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) e_2 \neq \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) e_1 \Rightarrow \Phi \text{ ist kein Gradientenfeld}$$

ii) $\Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2a, 2b, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2, 0, 0) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (0, 2, 0) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) e_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) e_i \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

\Rightarrow aus Satz 11.4.14 folgt Φ ist ein Gradientenfeld

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2a \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2b \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial c}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = \int 2a \, da + c(b, c) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 + c(b, c) = a^2 + c(b, c)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} a^2 + c(b, c) = c'(b, c) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2b \Rightarrow c'(b, c) = 2b \Rightarrow c(b, c) = b^2 + d(c)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = a^2 + b^2 + c(c) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} a^2 + b^2 + c(c) = c'(c) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial c}\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow c(c) = d \quad \rightarrow f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = a^2 + b^2 + d \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

iii) $\Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (b \cdot c, a \cdot c, a^2)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (0, c, 2a) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (c, 0, 0) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = (b, a, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) e_3 \neq \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) e_1 \Rightarrow \Phi \text{ ist kein Gradientenfeld}$$