ANA UND 3) z e C /(2)= = (2-2)-2. Re 2 ges: lokale Externar van flz) z = x + iy $f(z) = f(x + iy) = (x - iy)(x + iy - 2) - 2 \cdot x =$ $= x^{2} + ixy - 2x - ixy + y^{2} + 2iy - 2x = x^{2} - 4x + y^{2} + i2y$ 1/(z) = 1 x2 -4 x + y2 + 12 y 1 = -1(x2-4x+y2)2 + 4 y2 g(x,y):=1/(x+iy))2=(x2-4x+y2)2+4y2=x4-8x3+2x2y2+16x2-8xy2+y4+4y2 $\int_{X}^{3} g(x,y) = 4x^{3} - 24x^{2} + 4xy^{2} + 32x - 8y^{2}$ $\int_{X}^{2} g(x,y) = 12x^{2} - 48x + 4y^{2} + 32$ 3 g(x,y)=4x2y-16xy+4y3+8y 32g(xy)=4x2-16x+12y2+8 5xdy g (xxy) = 8xy - 16y dg(x,y)=(4x3-24x2+4xy2+32x-8y2 4x2y-16xy+4y3+8y)=(0,0) (\pm) $x^3 - 6x^2 + xy^2 + 8x - 2y^2 = 0$ $(-2)^2 + (-2)$ $(x-2)(x^2-4x+y^2)=0$ $(x^2-4x+y^2+2)=0$ Damit = 0 muss entireder x=2 (dam folyt y=0 oder 11-4+y2+2=0 => y==1/2) oder x2-4x+y2=0 => x2-4x+y2+2=2+0 => y=0 also x=2±√4=2±2 Also sind (2), (2), (6), (6) moglishe Extremstellen * (2/2) · (4): (12.16-48.4+32 0) = (3.2 0) positiv definit => lokales Minimum
0 4.16-16.4.8) = (0 8) · (0): (32 8) positiv alfuit => lokals thinimum Da 1f(z) > 0 ist jedes Etremum son 1f(z) 2 auch eines von 1f(z). $\begin{array}{c} (2) & (12.4 - 48.2 + 4.2 + 32 - 8.2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 16\sqrt{2}) \\ (\sqrt{2}) & (-8.2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 16.\sqrt{2}) \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (4 - 16.2 + 12.2 + 8) \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (0) & (12.4 - 16.2 + 12.2 + 8) \\ \end{array}$