ANA OM 8.) G={(\$) ER3:6>0, c>0} K: G -> L(R3, R) = R1×3 (b) (2 (b.c), 9 B. 8. Fin welche B ist K ein Gradienten felo? $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \times \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta & \beta \\ b & \beta & c \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \times \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ b & \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta$ d K(2) = (1 bcb, 0, Bar(1) 12) = (1 c, 0, - B. a) Dak(2).e2 = 1 Dok(2).e1 = 1 Dak(2)e3 = B. 2 Dck(2)e1 = 2 36 K(°)·ez = 0 de K(°)·ez = 0 ° ⇒ fin B=1 st K ein Gradientenfeld (afferichtlich 15+ G = (-00, +00) x (0, +00) x (0, +00)) $y(+) = + \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} + (1-+) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ges: $\{ K(x) dx \} = 1$ Offensichtlich ist je 555d. Don K ein Geadientenfeld und (mit Stampankion f) ist SK(x) dx = f(y(1)) - f(y(0)) $\frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial a(b)} = \ln(b \cdot c) \qquad \frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial b(b)} = \frac{a}{b} \qquad \frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial c(b)} = \frac{a}{c}$ => f(6) = Sln(6:c) da = ln(6:c) a+c(6,c) $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \ln(b \cdot c) \cdot \alpha + c(b, c) = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{6 \cdot c} \cdot c + c'(b, c) = \frac{\alpha}{b} + c'(b, c) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} (\frac{\alpha}{b}) = \frac{\alpha}{b}$ $\Rightarrow c'(6,c)=0 \Rightarrow c(6,c)=c(c) \Rightarrow f(\frac{8}{6})=a\cdot \ln(b\cdot c)+c(c)$ Je a.ln(6c)+c(c)=a. 6. c b+c(c)= =+c(c)= == (8)= = $\Rightarrow c'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow c(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\frac{\delta}{c}) = \alpha \cdot \ln(\delta \cdot c)$ B= 2: Krist and a stelling grecato, 17 mit gr (+) = (60) - (2) Nach Salz 11.2.5 gill nun SK(x)dx = SK(y(+)) y'(+)d+ = S(ln((+ 60+1++).(+ c0+1-+)) + + + 2. + a0) (b0) d+ = Sa. ln(bo.co. +2+bo.t-bo.+2+co.++1-t-co.+2-+++2)+(bo-1)+.bo.+1+ +2.(co-1)+.co.+1+ = 00.15 ln(+.6+1-+) dt + 5 ln(+.co+1-+) dt) + 00 (60-1). 5+00+1-1 dt + 2 (00-1).00. 5+00+1-1 dt

ANA UM Slu(+.6, +1-+) d+= Slu(+.(6,-1)+1) d+ v=+.(6,-1) dv=(6,-1) dt=1 dv = $\int \ln(v+1) \int_{0-1}^{1} dv = \int_{0-1}^{1} \int \ln(v+1) dv$ $s = v+1 \int_{0}^{1} ds = 1 dv = ds$ = 1 5 ln(s) ds = 60-1 s(ln(s)-1) = 1 (v+1)(ln(v+1)-1) $=\frac{1}{6a-1}\left(\frac{1}{6a-1}+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{6a-1}+1\right)-1$ 5 ln (+ 60+1-+) of = 60-1 (60-1+1)(ln (60-1+1)-1)-(60-1 (0+1)(ln (1)-1)) $= \frac{1}{60-1} \quad b_0(\ln(60)-1) + \frac{1}{60-1} = \frac{1}{60} \ln(60) - \frac{1}{60+1}$ St.60+1-t dt = S(1-6)(6+0+1) + 6-1 dt = 1-60 S6+ ++1 dt + 6-1 S101t $= \frac{1}{1-60} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{b_{0}-1} dv + \frac{1}{b_{0}-1} + \frac{$ $= \frac{\ln(b_0 + 1 + 1) + (b_0 - 1)}{(b_0 - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b_0 - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b_0 - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b_0 - 1)^2}$ $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} =$ $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot dl = a_0 \left(\frac{b_0 \ln(b_0) - b_0 + l}{b_0 - l} + \frac{c_0 \ln(c_0) - c_0 + l}{c_0 - l} \right) + a_0 \left(\frac{b_0 - l}{b_0 = q_0 \left(\frac{b_0 \ln (b_0) - b_0 + 1}{b_0 - 1} + \frac{c_0 \ln (c_0) - c_0 + 1}{c_0 - 1} + \frac{(b_0 - 1) - \ln (b_0)}{(b_0 - 1)} + \frac{(c_0 - 1) - \ln (c_0)}{(c_0 - 1)} \right)$ Falls 60 = 1 10 = 1: S lu (+ +1-+) = Sh (1) df = 50 df = 0 3+41+d+= 5+d+= 1+21= 1 => S... d+= a. (0+0)+ d. (6-1). \(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \) (c.-1) a. \(\frac{1}{2} + 0 \) Falls bo=1100 #1 oder bo # 1100-1: $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \dots dt = \alpha_{0} \left(0 + \frac{c_{0} \ln(c_{0}) - c_{0} + 1}{c_{0} - 1} \right) + \alpha_{0} \left(\frac{c_{0} - 1}{c_{0} - 1} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c_{0} - 1}{c_{0}$ $= a_0 \frac{c \ln(c_0) - c_0 + 1}{(c_0 - 1) \ln(c_0)}$ $= a_0 \frac{c \ln(c_0) - c_0 + 1}{(c_0 - 1) \ln(c_0)}$