

$$\delta \bar{Q} = \delta Q + \delta \hat{Q}$$

(1)

$$\delta Q = \lambda d\sigma$$

adifferentiellen Funktionen

$$\bar{\lambda} d\bar{\sigma} = \delta \bar{Q} = \lambda d\sigma + \hat{\lambda} d\hat{\sigma}$$

$$d\bar{\sigma} = \frac{\lambda}{\bar{\lambda}} d\sigma + \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\bar{\lambda}} d\hat{\sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}(\sigma, \hat{\sigma}) \Rightarrow d\bar{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma}\right) d\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{\sigma}}\right) d\hat{\sigma} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{\bar{\lambda}} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{\sigma}}\right) = \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\bar{\lambda}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= g_1(\sigma, \hat{\sigma}) \\ &= g_2(\sigma, \hat{\sigma}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

(2) $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X})$

$$d\bar{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial t}\right)_{\sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} dt + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} d\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{\sigma}}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} d\hat{\sigma} + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial X}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} dX + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{X}}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} d\hat{X}$$

bei konstante Ableitung

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial t}\right)_{\sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial X}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} = 0$$

bedeutet

$$d\bar{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} d\sigma + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{\sigma}}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} d\hat{\sigma} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \sigma}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} = f_1(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}) ;$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}}{\partial \hat{\sigma}}\right)_{t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}} = f_2(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X})$$

konstante Ableitung
bedeutet
invariante Funktion
erhalten

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\lambda} &= \bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}) \\ \lambda &= \lambda(t, \sigma, X) \\ \hat{\lambda} &= \hat{\lambda}(t, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{X}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{\bar{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda(t, \sigma, X)}{\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X})} = g_1(\sigma, \hat{\sigma})$$

$$\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\bar{\lambda}} = \frac{\hat{\lambda}(t, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{X})}{\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X})} = g_2(\sigma, \hat{\sigma})$$

$$\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X, \hat{X}) \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}, X)$$

$$\lambda(t, \sigma, X) \rightarrow \lambda(t, \sigma)$$

normale Funktion

$$\frac{\lambda}{\bar{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda(t, \sigma)}{\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma})} = g_1(\sigma, \hat{\sigma})$$

$$\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\bar{\lambda}} = \frac{\hat{\lambda}(t, \hat{\sigma})}{\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma})} = g_2(\sigma, \hat{\sigma})$$

$$\lambda(t, \sigma) = \phi(t) f_1(\sigma)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}(t, \hat{\sigma}) = \phi(t) f_2(\hat{\sigma})$$

$$\bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}) = \phi(t) f(\sigma, \hat{\sigma})$$

ableitungsfunktion

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda &= \lambda(t, \sigma) \\ \hat{\lambda} &= \hat{\lambda}(t, \hat{\sigma}) \\ \bar{\lambda} &= \bar{\lambda}(t, \sigma, \hat{\sigma}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$