

Thermodynamik - Übung 01

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Übung: Mo 10-12

Aufgabe 1

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(u_1, u_2)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_2} - \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \\ &= \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} - \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\partial(x_2, x_1)}{\partial(u_2, u_1)} \\ &= -\left(\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} - \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1}\right) = -\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(u_2, u_1)} \end{aligned}$$

□

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial(x_1, u_2)}{\partial(u_1, u_2)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} \end{aligned}$$

□

Aufgabe 2

Sei $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ mit $g(x, y, z) = 0$ die implizit gegebene Funktion (mit „schönen“ Eigenschaften). Seien nun $x_0, y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Dann lässt sich x als Funktion $x(y, z)$ interpretieren (an x_0, y_0, z_0), sodass $g(x(y, z), y, z) = 0$ gilt. (analoges gilt für y)

$$x_{z_0} := x(\cdot, z_0), \quad y_{z_0} := y(\cdot, z_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{z_0}(x) = x_{z_0}^{-1}(x) =$$

$$\text{es gilt: } x_{z_0}^{-1}(x_{z_0}(y)) = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x_{z_0}^{-1})'(x_{z_0}(y)) \cdot x_{z_0}'(y) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{z_0}'(y) = \left((x_{z_0}^{-1})'(x_{z_0}(y)) \right)^{-1} = \left(y_{z_0}'(x) \right)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_y x)_z(y) = [(\partial_x y)_z(x)]^{-1}$$

□

b) Sei $\tilde{x}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ mit $g(\tilde{x}(y,z), y, z) = 0$ für alle $y, z \in \mathbb{R}$.
Dann gilt:

$$0 = \partial_y [g(\tilde{x}(\cdot, \cdot), \cdot, \cdot)] = \partial_x g \cdot \partial_y \tilde{x} + \partial_y g$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_y \tilde{x} = - \frac{\partial_y g}{\partial_x g} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{analoges} \\ \text{gilt für} \\ \tilde{y}, \tilde{z} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \partial_z y = - \frac{\partial_z g}{\partial_y g} \\ \partial_x z = - \frac{\partial_x g}{\partial_z g} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_y \tilde{x} \cdot \partial_z \tilde{y} \cdot \partial_x \tilde{z} = \left(- \frac{\partial_y g}{\partial_x g} \right) \left(- \frac{\partial_z g}{\partial_y g} \right) \left(- \frac{\partial_x g}{\partial_z g} \right) = -1 \quad \square$$

Aufgabe 3

Sei $n \in \mathbb{N}$ und sei $A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, sodass $A(t) = (a_{ij})$ eine $n \times n$ Matrix ist.
Weiterhin sei $\det A(t) \neq 0$ für alle $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Spur} \left(A(t)^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \right) \det A(t) = \text{Spur} \left(\det A(t) \cdot A(t)^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \right) = \text{Spur} \left(\text{adj} A(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \right)$$

$$= \text{Spur} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} \det(A(t)_{ki}) \frac{da_{ij}(t)}{dt} \right) = \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+m} \frac{da_{km}(t)}{dt} \det(A(t)_{km})$$

$$= \sum_{m,k=1}^n (-1)^{k+m} \frac{da_{km}(t)}{dt} \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in S_n \\ \sigma(k)=m}} (-1)^{m-k} \text{sgn } \sigma \prod_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq k}}^n a_{\sigma(l)}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \frac{da_{km}(t)}{dt} \prod_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq k}}^n a_{\sigma(l)}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{da_{km}(t)}{dt} \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n a_j \sigma(j)(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn } \sigma \prod_{j=1}^n a_j \sigma(j)(t) \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \det A(t) \quad \square$$

Aufgabe 4

nach 3) gilt: $J^{-1}(\partial_t J) \vec{u} = \text{Spur} \left(\overbrace{(\partial_{x_j} u_i)}^{A^{-1}} \cdot \underbrace{\partial_t (\partial_{u_j} x_i)}_A \right)$

$$(\text{Schwarz}) = (\partial_{u_j} \partial_t x_i) = (\partial_{u_j} v_i)$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 \partial_{x_k} u_m \cdot \partial_{u_m} v_k \stackrel{(\text{Kettenregel})}{=} \sum_{k=1}^3 \partial_{x_k} v_k = \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{x}} \cdot \vec{v} \quad \square$$