

1. Linear - approximation → \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m

linear approximation → \mathbb{R}^n

$(1-n) \times (1-n)$ → $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ → $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

→ $x_0 \in U \rightarrow f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + L_{x_0}(h) + o(\|h\|)$ → $L_{x_0}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

→ $L_{x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - L_{x_0}(h)}{\|h\|} = 0$

$f'(x_0) = Df(x_0) = L_{x_0} = \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(x_0) \right)_{i,j}$ ✓

$Df(x_0) = (f'(x_0))^{m \times n}$ → $Df(x_0) = [f'(x_0)]^T$ → $m=1$ → $Df(x_0) = f'(x_0)$

$x_0 \in U \Leftrightarrow Df(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x_0) = 0$ → $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ (2)

$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ → $Df = A$ ✓ (3)

$D(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha Df + \beta Dg$ ✓ (4)

$D(f \cdot g)(x) = Df(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot Dg(x)$ ✓ (5)

$D(g \circ f)(x) = [Dg(f(x))] \cdot [Df(x)]$ ✓ (6)

$g(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} \end{pmatrix}$ → $f(r,\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$ ✓

$D(f \circ g)(x,y) = [Df(g(x,y))] \cdot [Dg(x,y)] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{r y \sin \varphi}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{y \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{r x \sin \varphi}{x^2+y^2} \\ \frac{x \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{r y \cos \varphi}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{y \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{r x \cos \varphi}{x^2+y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi & y \cos \varphi - x \sin \varphi \\ x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi & y \sin \varphi + x \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{x+2y} \\ \sin(y+2x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Wichtig

$$g(u,v,w) = \begin{pmatrix} u^2 + 2v^2 + 3w^3 \\ 2v - u^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h(u,v,w) = f \circ g(u,v,w)$$

$$Dh(1,-1,1) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} Dh(1,-1,1) &= Df(g(1,-1,1)) \cdot Dg(1,-1,1) = Df(1,1,1) \cdot Dg(1,-1,1) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{x+2y} & 2e^{x+2y} \\ 2\cos(y+2x) & -2\sin(y+2x) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 4v & 9w^2 \\ -2u & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1,-1,1) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -6 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Wichtig: $\tilde{f}(x,y) = f(x(s,t), y(s,t))$: Wichtige Zusammenhänge

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial s}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right)$$

Wichtige Zusammenhänge: Inverse

$$e^x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^m \quad (m=n)$$

$$\vec{x}_0 \rightarrow f \text{ ist invertierbar} \quad Jf(\vec{x}_0) = \det(Df(\vec{x}_0)) \neq 0$$

$$\vec{x}_0 \text{ (zu jedem } y \text{ gibt es ein } x \text{) } \quad Jf(\vec{x}_0) \neq 0$$

$$Df^{-1}(f(\vec{x}_0)) = [Df(\vec{x}_0)]^{-1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \text{Wichtig: } Jf(x) = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$f(x) = Ax^2 \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{Wichtig: } Jf(x) = 2Ax$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Wichtig: } f^{-1} \quad Df \equiv A \quad \text{Wichtig: } A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$Df^{-1} = A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(x) = A^{-1}x \quad \text{Wichtig: } \det A \neq 0$$

$$! \vec{x} \rightarrow f(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \text{Wichtig: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (e^x \cos y)}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y \\ e^x \sin y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Wichtig: } Jf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{pmatrix} = e^{2x}$$

$$Df = \det \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{pmatrix} = e^{2x}$$

Wichtig: $f \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

\mathbb{R}^2 ist ein \mathbb{R} -Vektorraum

$$D(f^{-1}) = (Df)^{-1} = \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2x} \cos y & e^{2x} \sin y \\ e^{2x} \sin y & e^{2x} \cos y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x} \cos y & e^{-x} \sin y \\ -e^{-x} \sin y & e^{-x} \cos y \end{pmatrix}$$

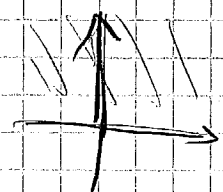
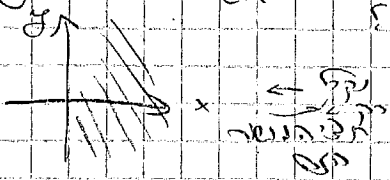
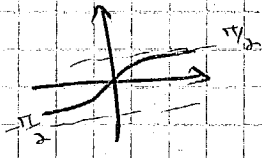
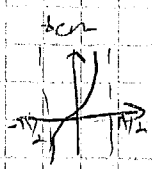
$$u^2 = v^2 = e^{2x} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan y = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y \\ e^x \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = f^{-1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + v^2)$$

$$y = \arctan\left(\frac{v}{u}\right)$$



$$(1, 0, 0) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - yz \\ xz + y \\ x^2 + yz \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\arccot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

...
...
...

$$Df^{-1}(1, 0, 0)$$

$$f(1, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$Df(1, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Df = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & -z & -y \\ z & 1 & x \\ yz & yz & x \end{pmatrix}$$

...
...

$$f(1, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \Rightarrow \nabla f(1, 0, 0) = 2 \neq 0$$

$$f^{-1} = g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Df^{-1}(1, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Dg = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

...
...
...

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(\vec{x}) = g(\vec{x}_0) + Dg(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \\ (y-0) - (z-0) \\ (z-0) \end{pmatrix} \approx O(\|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0\|)$$