

(3. Taylor)

7.6.2021

$$f: U \hookrightarrow W$$

U, W Banachräume

\hookrightarrow "Stetig sein" oder
"Taylor ab".

$$Df(a) \in L(U, W)$$

oder auch $f'(a)$.

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + Df(a)h + o(|h|)$$

$$D_v f(a) = \frac{d}{dt} f(a+tv) \Big|_{t=0}$$

"vel" \rightarrow Richtung v

partielle Ableitung

Beispiel:

1. Affine Abb: $Ax + b$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_v (Ax + b) &= (A(x+tv) + b)' \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= (Ax + t \cdot \underbrace{Av} + b)' \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \underbrace{Av}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Quadratische Form: $\langle Ax, x \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_v \langle Ax, x \rangle &= \langle A(x+tv), x+tv \rangle' \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \left(\underbrace{\langle Ax, x \rangle} + 2t \underbrace{\langle Ax, v \rangle} + t^2 \underbrace{\langle Av, v \rangle} \right)' \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= 2 \langle Ax, v \rangle \quad \text{D} \end{aligned}$$

Dann:

$$\Delta_x f(x) = \underbrace{f(x+\Delta x)}_{\text{alte x-W.}} \cdot \underbrace{(\Delta x)}_{\text{alte x-W.}}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \underbrace{(\Delta x)}_{\text{alte x-W.}}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \Delta x$$

□

Beispiel:

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

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq 0 \\ 0, & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sei $v = (v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Def. diff.:

$$f'(v) = f'(0)$$

Def.:

$$D_v f(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) + t \cdot v - f(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t \cdot v) - f(0)}{t} = f'(0) \cdot v$$

weil bei $v=0$,
erhält man $f'(0) \cdot v$.

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_j f(\mathbf{a}) &= f(\mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{e}_j) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= f(\underbrace{a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}}_{\text{blue}}, \underbrace{a_j + t}_{\text{orange}}, \underbrace{\dots, a_n}_{\text{blue}}) \Big|_{t=0} \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_j f(\mathbf{a}) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{a}) = \partial_{x_j} f(\mathbf{a}) \\ &= f_{x_j}(\mathbf{a}) \\ &= f_{,j}(\mathbf{a}). \end{aligned}$$

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Beispiel:

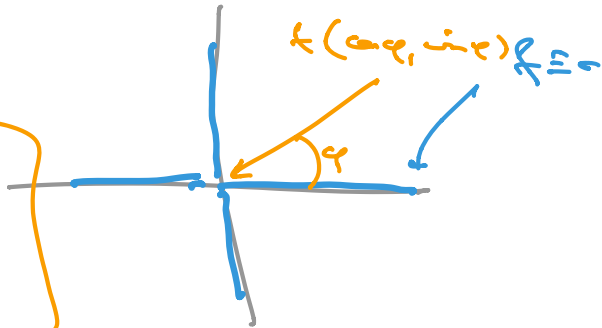
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

Dann

$$f(x,0) = 0, \quad f(0,y) = 0$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x f(0,0) &= 0 \\ \partial_y f(0,0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(t+ie, t-ie) = \frac{2(t+ie)(t-ie)}{(t+ie)^2 + (t-ie)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4t^2}{4t^2}, \quad t \neq 0$$

minimale \rightarrow maximale \rightarrow $(-1,1)$ \rightarrow

$$Df(a) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$Jf(a) = (d_j f_i)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(a) \right)_{m \times n}$$

$$= (f_{i,j}(a))_{m \times n}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f_{1,1}(a) & \dots & f_{1,n}(a) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{m,1}(a) & \dots & f_{m,n}(a) \end{pmatrix} .$$

Dann: $Df(x) = (a_{ij})$ mit

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{x_j} &= \langle x_i, \underbrace{Df(x) e_j} \rangle \\ &= \langle x_i, \partial_j f(x) \rangle \\ &= \partial_j \langle x_i, f(x) \rangle \\ &= \partial_j f_i(x) \\ &= \nabla_{x_j} f_i(x) \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel:

1. Abbildung $f: \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$

$$f(x) = Ax + b = \left(\sum_{j=1}^r a_{ij} x_j + b_i \right)_{i=1, \dots, r}$$

Dann gilt:

$$\partial_j f_i(x) = a_{ij}$$

Es:

$$\nabla f(x) = (a_{ij})_{i,j} = A.$$

2. Quadratische Form: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \langle Ax, x \rangle = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{R}^n} a_{ii} x_i x_i$$

symmetrisch $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

Dann

$$d_j f = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} x_k + \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} x_k$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} x_k$$

$$= 2 \langle Ax, r_j \rangle$$

$\nabla f(x) = 2(Ax)^\top r_j$

$$J_f(x) = 2(Ax)^\top$$

$n \times n$ Matrix = Zeilenvektor!

Beispiel:

1. Sei $n=1$, $f = g \circ \varphi$ mit

Dann

$$\partial_j (g \circ \varphi)(a) = D(g \circ \varphi)(a) e_j$$

$$= Dg(\varphi(a)) \cdot D\varphi(a) \cdot e_j$$

$$= (g_1, \dots, g_m)(\varphi(a)) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1j}(a) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{mj}(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial y_k}(\varphi(a)) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j}(a)$$

Schreib: $f(x) = g$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_k}{\partial y_k}(\varphi(a)) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j}(a)$$

2.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$f(x) = (x)_r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}.$$

Für $x \neq 0$:

$$\partial_j f(x) = \frac{x_j}{(x)_r}, \quad (1 \leq j \leq n)$$

Es:

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{x}{(x)_r}$$

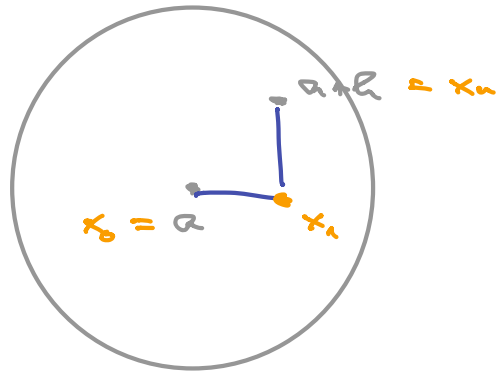
Skalarprodukt = Zeilenvektor

\times Spaltenvektor

\times Zeilenvektor



Proof: a in Def



$$B_r(a) = \{x : |x-a| < r\} \quad \text{in Def.}$$

Induktion

$$0 \leq k \leq n$$

$$x_k = a + R_1 R_1 + \dots + R_k R_k,$$

~~Es~~

$$R_0 = a, \quad x_n = a+r$$

~~Es~~ $x_k \in B_r(a)$ \Rightarrow dit dan

$$f(a+r) - f(a)$$

$$= f(x_n) - f(x_0) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \underbrace{(f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k))}_{\text{orange arrow}}$$

Für jede Summe:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) &= f(x_{i-1} + \tau_i \Delta x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) \\
 &= \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f'(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \underbrace{f'(x_{i-1} + \tau_i \Delta x_i)}_{\text{Mittelwertsatz}} \cdot \Delta x_i dx \\
 &= \underbrace{f'(x_{i-1}) \Delta x_i}_{\text{Mittelwertsatz}} + \Delta x_i \int_0^1 (f'(x_{i-1} + \tau_i \Delta x_i) - f'(x_{i-1})) d\tau_i
 \end{aligned}$$

Mittelwertsatz $\Delta x_i \rightarrow x_i$ und $\int_0^1 f'(\dots) d\tau_i \rightarrow 0$

es gilt:

$$f'(x_{i-1} + \tau_i \Delta x_i) - f'(x_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$
 gleichmäßig f' $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x_i)$

Es gilt:

$$f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) = f'(x_{i-1}) \Delta x_i + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x_i^2)$$

Es gilt insgesamt: $\sum_{i=1}^n \dots$

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{D_i f(a) \Delta x_i}_{\text{Sum } \Delta x_i \text{ is } c} + o(\Delta x)$$

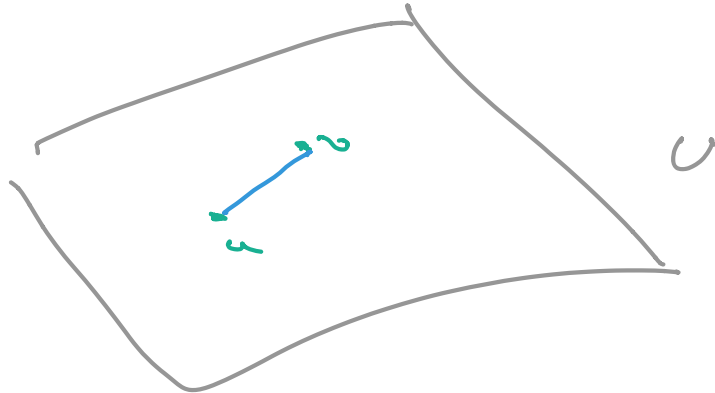
Let f be a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, let

$$Df(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{D_i f(a) \Delta x_i}_{\text{Sum}}$$

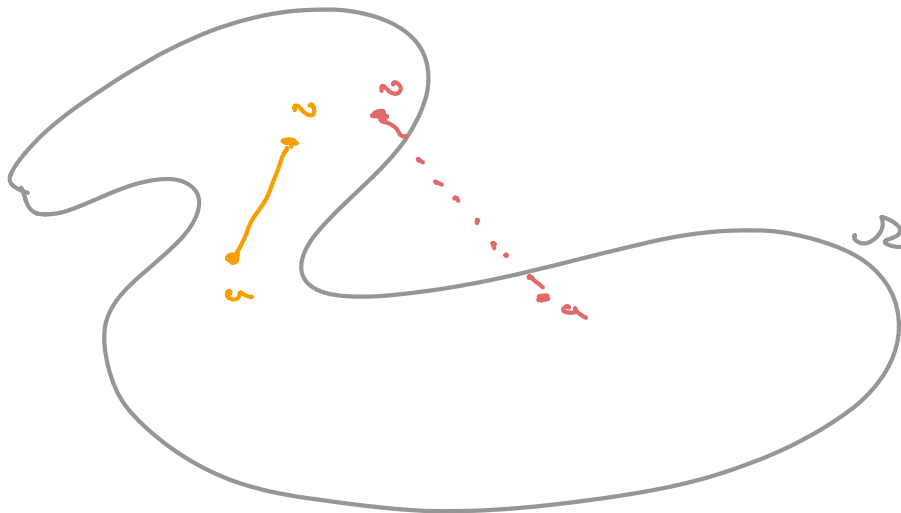
$\Rightarrow Df(a)$ is a 1×1 matrix

Notation : $a, b \in U$:

$$[a, b] := \{ (1-t)a + tb : 0 \leq t \leq 1 \}$$



$U = \mathbb{R}$: *Reinver* d.h. *Gebilde*.



$$t \mapsto D_t (c_1 t + c_0) \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \text{Kurve in } L(U, \omega)$$

$0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_0^1 D_t \dots \mapsto \in L(U, \omega)$$

Gegeben:

$$\varphi: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1], \\ \varphi(t) = (t+1)e^{-t}$$

Da

$$\underbrace{f \circ \varphi}_{\text{stetig}}: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ ungerade.}$$

Es:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (f \circ \varphi)'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 Df(\varphi(t)) \cdot \underbrace{\varphi'(t)}_{(0,1)} dt \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 Df(\varphi(t)) dt \right)}_{\Delta} (0,1) \\ &= \frac{\Delta}{\in L(\varphi, \omega)} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma: f is convex:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \|f'\| |x - y|$$

and

$$\|f'\| = \left\| \int_0^1 Df(\varphi(t)) dt \right\|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \underbrace{\|Df(\varphi(t))\| dt}$$

$$\leq \sup_{w \in C_{x,y}} \|Df(w)\|$$

$$\leq \sup_{w \in C_{x,y}} \|Df(w)\|$$

Bem.: $D_f : U \rightarrow C(U, \mathbb{R})$ stetig

Kno. und

$(Df) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ stetig
 $x \mapsto (Df)_x$

Can für $P_{nat} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ sein
Kugel B , so da

Sp $(Df)_x = \tau < \delta$.

Seit $u \in U \in B$, ist die

$(u, v) \in B$: so.

$$|f(u) - f(v)| = \sup_{w \in B_{\tau}(v) \subset B} |(Df)_w| \cdot |u - v|$$

$$\leq \tau$$

AM