

16. Übung

15. 6. 2021

Bsp:

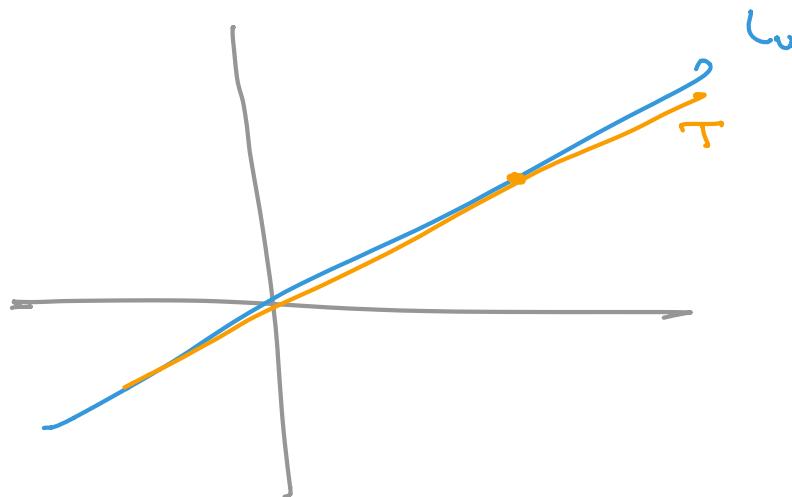
$$1. \quad L_v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto \langle v, x \rangle$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}$ fest. \mathbb{C} trilin. f.

$$D_{L_v} \cdot h = \langle v, h \rangle$$

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \langle v, e \rangle + \langle v, x - e \rangle \\ &= \langle v, x \rangle = L_v(x) \end{aligned}$$



$$2. \quad Q : \cup \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$Q(x) = \nu \langle Ax, x \rangle$$

$$DQ(x_0)h = \langle Ax_0, h \rangle$$

Tang. linie:

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \nu \langle Ax_0, x_0 \rangle + \langle Ax_0, x-x_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle Ax_0, x-x_0 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

Dann:

$$z = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) + \langle \nabla f(x_0), x - x_0 \rangle$$

\Leftrightarrow

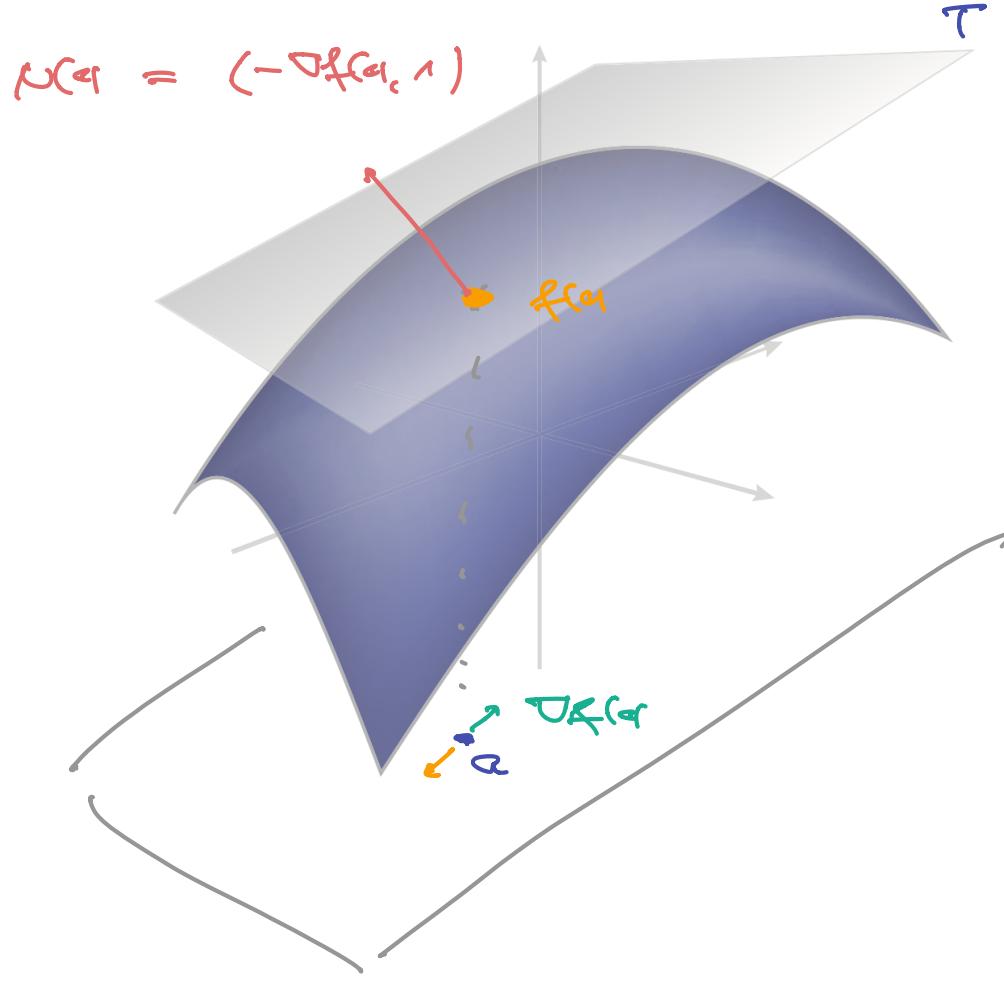
$$\langle -\nabla f(x_0), x - x_0 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} + 1 \cdot (z - f(x_0))_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$$

$$\left\langle \underbrace{(-\nabla f(x_0), 1)}_{\text{Normalvektor in } \mathbb{R}^m}, \underbrace{(x - x_0, z - f(x_0))}_{\text{Punkt in } \mathbb{R}^m} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} = 0$$

Normalvektor in \mathbb{R}^m Punkt in \mathbb{R}^m für das auf T

Summe der λ_i ist Null.

⇒



Bemerkung: $z \in C$

$$f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{m+n}$$
$$\mathbb{C}^{n+m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f ist diff. in \mathbb{R}^n bei jeder Pkt.
 f ist in \mathbb{R}^m diff. in \mathbb{R}^n .

Dann $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_i} = 0$.

$$\text{K: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_1} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_2} = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \mathbb{C}^n \subset C.$$

$$\text{K: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_n} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_n} = 0.$$

W

Bsp:

$$f_{\text{Gr}} = r^2 \langle x, \cdot \rangle$$

Set $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} 0$ in which limit

Ans:

$$df_{\text{Gr}, 0} = \langle x, \cdot \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 \quad \text{if } x = 0, \\ &\neq 0 \quad \text{if } x \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Together in short:

$$C = \underbrace{\langle -Df(x), \cdot \rangle}_0$$

$$= \langle 0, \dots, 0, \cdot \rangle$$

$$= 0_{\text{dim}}$$

$$S_{\text{inf}} = \{ A \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{exn}} : x^T = A \}$$

$$\dim S_{\text{inf}} = \frac{|S_{\text{out}}|}{2}.$$

Def:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sim \\ \sim & 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sim \\ -\sim & 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

\square

Beweis: (i) \Rightarrow (ii)

$$Q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad Q_{(0)} = \langle A v, v \rangle.$$

Stetig, da $\frac{Q}{\|v\|} > 0$.
Bemerk

Q reelle Funktion \Rightarrow

$$c_1 = \inf_{\|v\|=1} Q(v) = Q(c_0) > 0$$

f). $c_1 > 0$ stetig:

$$\langle A v, v \rangle = \|v\|^2 \langle A \frac{v}{\|v\|}, \frac{v}{\|v\|} \rangle \geq c_1 \|v\|^2$$

Gilt und f. $v \neq 0$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii):

$$\langle (A - \mu E_n) v, v \rangle$$

$$= \langle Av, v \rangle - \mu \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$= \langle Av, v \rangle - \mu \|v\|^2 \geq 0.$$

Also: $A - \mu E_n \geq 0$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i)

$$\langle Av, v \rangle = \underbrace{\mu \|v\|^2}_{>0} \geq 0, \quad \forall v$$

Beweis:

$$A \geq 0.$$

W

Beweis: A symmetrisch. Sei $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ ein Orthonomales System von Eigenfunktionen:

$\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$:

$$A\omega_j = \lambda_j \omega_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\langle \omega_i, \omega_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$\tilde{\omega} = \omega_1 \omega_1 + \dots + \underbrace{\omega_n \omega_n}$:

$$A\tilde{\omega} = \lambda_1 \omega_1 \omega_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \omega_n \omega_n$$

und

$$\langle A\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \lambda_i \omega_i \omega_i \langle \omega_i, \omega_j \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \omega_i \omega_i \geq 0$$

Aber $\lambda_i \geq \mu \geq 0$:

$$\langle A\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \mu \omega_i^2 \geq 0,$$

$$\mu \neq 0$$



Beweis:

(iii) set $\lambda = \delta_1 \delta_2 < 0$

für $\delta_1, \delta_2 \neq 0$, welche Voraussetzung

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda \geq 0.$$

ist $\Rightarrow \lambda > 0$

für $\delta_1, \delta_2 \neq 0$, welche Voraussetzung

Vorzeichen festigt durch $\lambda = \delta_1$:

$$\lambda = \langle A_{\mathbf{r}_1}, \mathbf{r}_1 \rangle$$

$$\lambda = \langle A_{\mathbf{r}_2}, \mathbf{r}_2 \rangle.$$



Beweis: $A(x_1) > 0$. Dann ex. $\mu > 0$:

$$|\langle A(x)v, v \rangle| \geq 2\mu \cdot \|v\|^2, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Zu zeigen $\mu > 0$ d. komplett. G um x_1 :

$$\|A(x_1) - A(x)\| = \mu, \quad x \in G.$$

Damit:

$$\begin{aligned} & |\langle A(x)v, v \rangle - \langle A(x_1)v, v \rangle| \\ &= |\langle (A(x_1) - A(x))v, v \rangle| \\ &\leq \|(A(x_1) - A(x))v\| \cdot \|v\| \\ &\leq \|(A(x_1) - A(x))\| \cdot \|v\|^2 \\ &= \mu \|v\|^2, \quad x \in G. \end{aligned}$$

Durchsetzung:

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle A(x)v, v \rangle| &\geq \underbrace{|\langle A(x_1)v, v \rangle|}_{= 2\mu \|v\|^2} - \mu \|v\|^2 \\ &= \mu \cdot \|v\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kon:

$$A(x_1) > 0, \quad x \in G.$$

□

Bew: f ist per def. R,

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(c+f_0)$$

und sei f₀ in der Linie.

→ gilt

$$f''(c) = 0$$

Bew:

$$f''(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) - 2f(c) + f(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) - 2f(c) = 0$$

f ist per def. R,

$$f''(c) = 0.$$

□

Wiederholung:

$$f''(c) = f''$$

$$f''(c) = 0, \quad f''(c) \neq 0$$

Extremwerte

oder f(c) = 0 die Extremwerte.

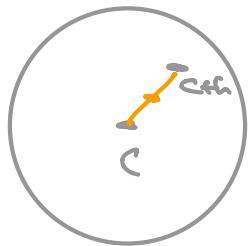
□

Bew: $f(c) \in \partial f(c) = \emptyset$.

Quadratique Typ:

$$f(c+r) = f(c) + \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\langle \nabla f(c), h_i \rangle}_{\geq 0}$$

$h_i \in \{c, c+r\}$.



Ex. G: Sattigtes Rm:

$$\nabla f(x) \geq 0, \quad x \in G$$

Also

$$f(c+r) \geq f(c)$$

Bew:

$$f(c+r) \geq f(c), \quad x \in G.$$

$$f(c+r) = f(c) + \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\langle \nabla f(c), h_i \rangle}_{\geq 0}, \quad h_i \in G$$

ditto

Bew:

$$f(c+r) > f(c), \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla f(c) \\ \nabla f(c+r) \end{array} \neq 0,$$

Bew:

$$f(c) > f(c), \quad \begin{array}{l} x \in G, \\ x \neq c. \end{array}$$

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

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$Df(0) = 0$$

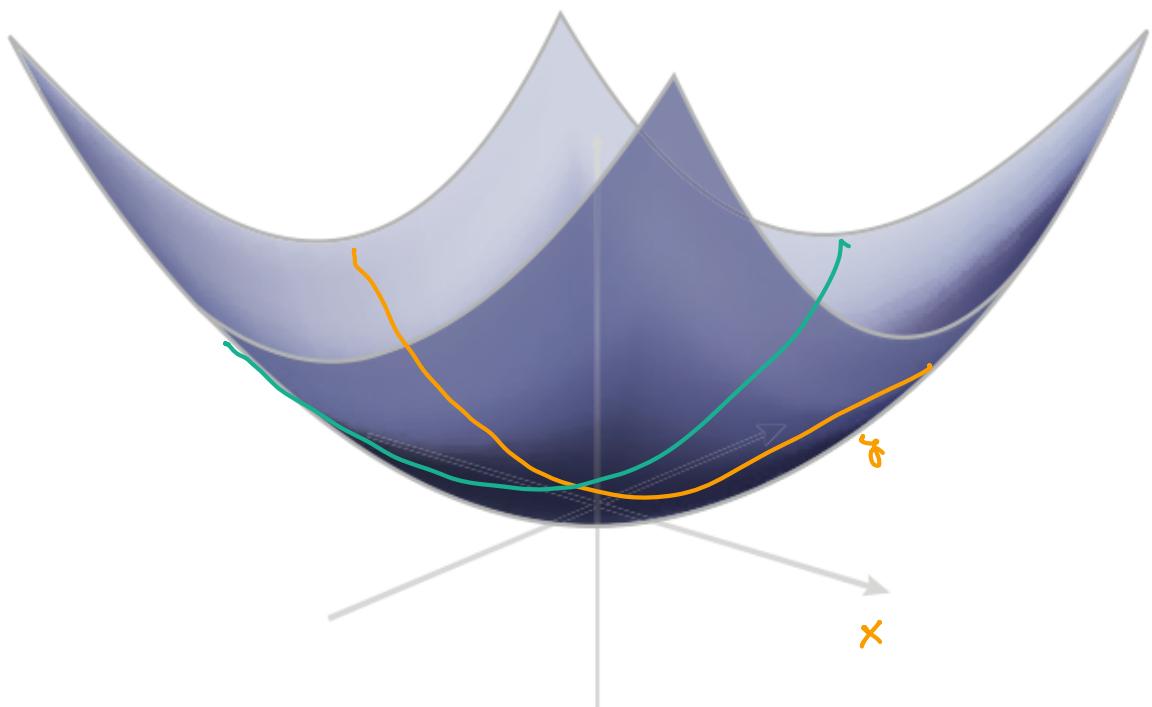
$$f(x) = \sum \langle A_i, x \rangle + \dots$$

①

Definite Form

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 :$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{tr } f = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{= 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{C.r.g.} = 0} > 0$$

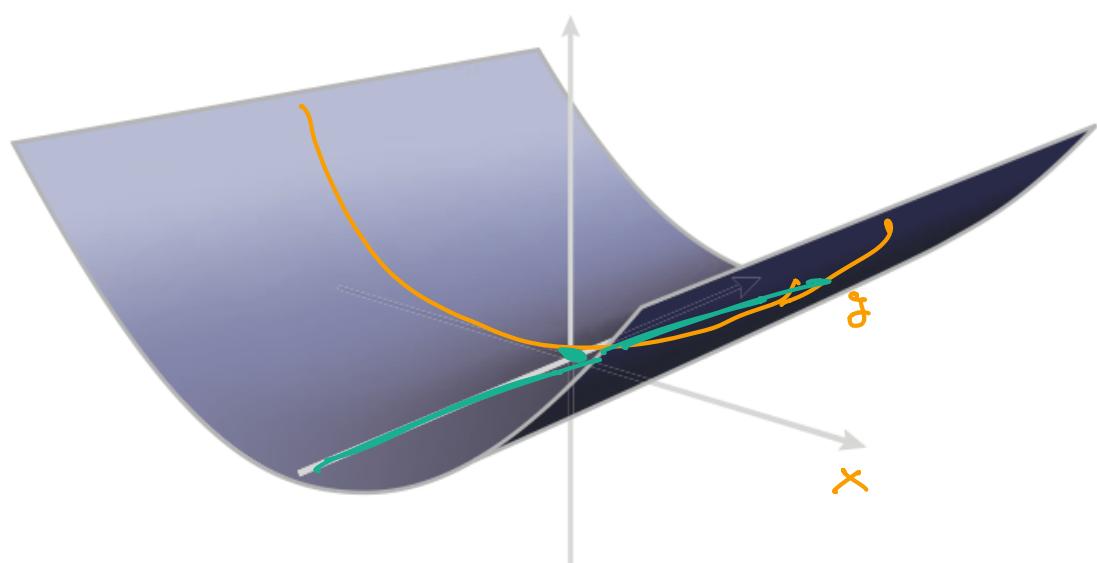


use der gefüllte Paraboloid

Semicircular well

$$\text{Hess}_{\text{FCOI}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \approx 0$$

$$\nabla F_{\text{COI}} = 0.$$

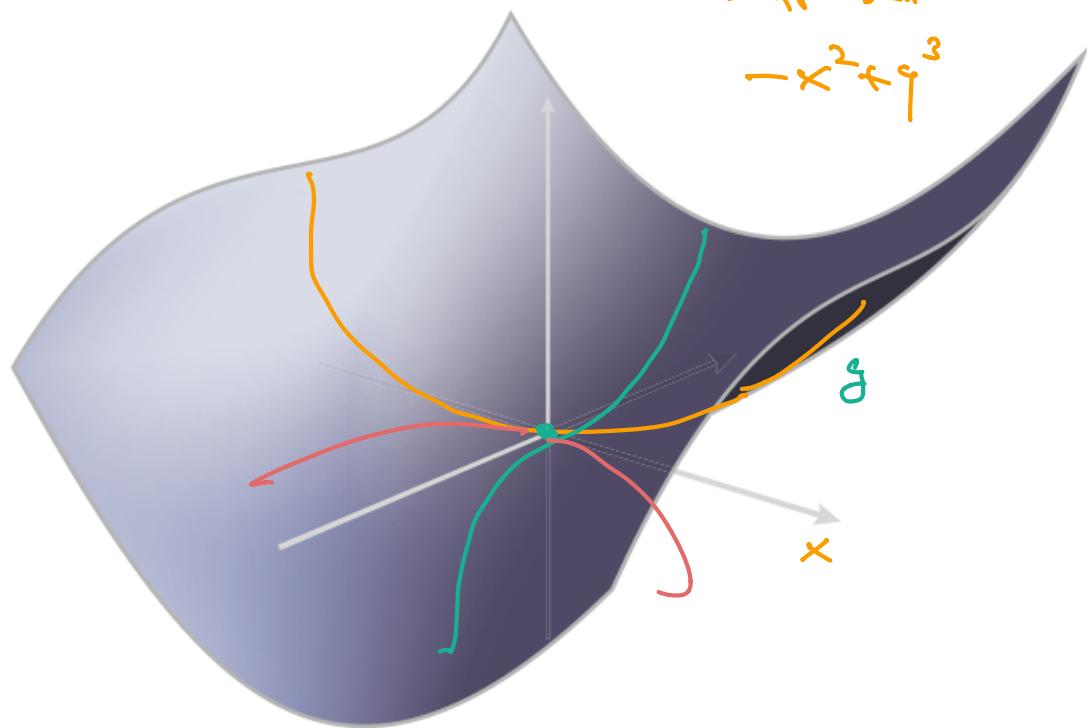


Affinable

$$-x^2 + y^3$$

g

x



Schulpunkt :

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ -2y \end{pmatrix}$$

