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Differenzierbar: nachgew.

DEFINITION Sei $f, g: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\lambda: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig

differenzierbar in $\underline{x}_0 \in D$ -ben, also an

$f+g, \lambda \cdot f, \frac{f}{\lambda}$ ($\lambda \neq 0$) stetig ist differenzierbar in

$$\text{i)} (f+g)'(\underline{x}_0) = f'(\underline{x}_0) + g'(\underline{x}_0)$$

$$\text{ii)} (\lambda \cdot f)'(\underline{x}_0) = f(\underline{x}_0) \cdot \lambda'(\underline{x}_0) + \lambda(\underline{x}_0) \cdot f'(\underline{x}_0)$$

$$\text{iii)} \left(\frac{f}{\lambda} \right)'(\underline{x}_0) = \frac{\lambda(\underline{x}_0) f'(\underline{x}_0) - f'(\underline{x}_0) \cdot \lambda'(\underline{x}_0)}{\lambda^2(\underline{x}_0)}$$

Bew) Definition, heranziehen 1. Schritte:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{F. d.) } \frac{\| (f+g)(x) - (f+g)(\underline{x}_0) - (f'(\underline{x}_0) + g'(\underline{x}_0))(x - \underline{x}_0) \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\| x - \underline{x}_0 \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} \leq \\ & \leq \frac{\| f(x) - f(\underline{x}_0) - f'(\underline{x}_0)(x - \underline{x}_0) \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\| x - \underline{x}_0 \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} + \frac{\| g(x) - g(\underline{x}_0) - g'(\underline{x}_0)(x - \underline{x}_0) \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\| x - \underline{x}_0 \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \quad x \rightarrow \underline{x}_0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{i)} \checkmark$$

A. belli heranziehen (HF)

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Mögl $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ($D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$) konstantt fyrir, eða

$$f(x) = c \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (cf)'(x_0) = (c \cdot f)'(x_0) = f(x_0) \cdot c' \stackrel{\parallel}{=} c \cdot f'(x_0) = cf'(x_0)$$

TETEL (Örnettill fyrir díffhæðslega)

H $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $D \neq \emptyset$ yfirh.

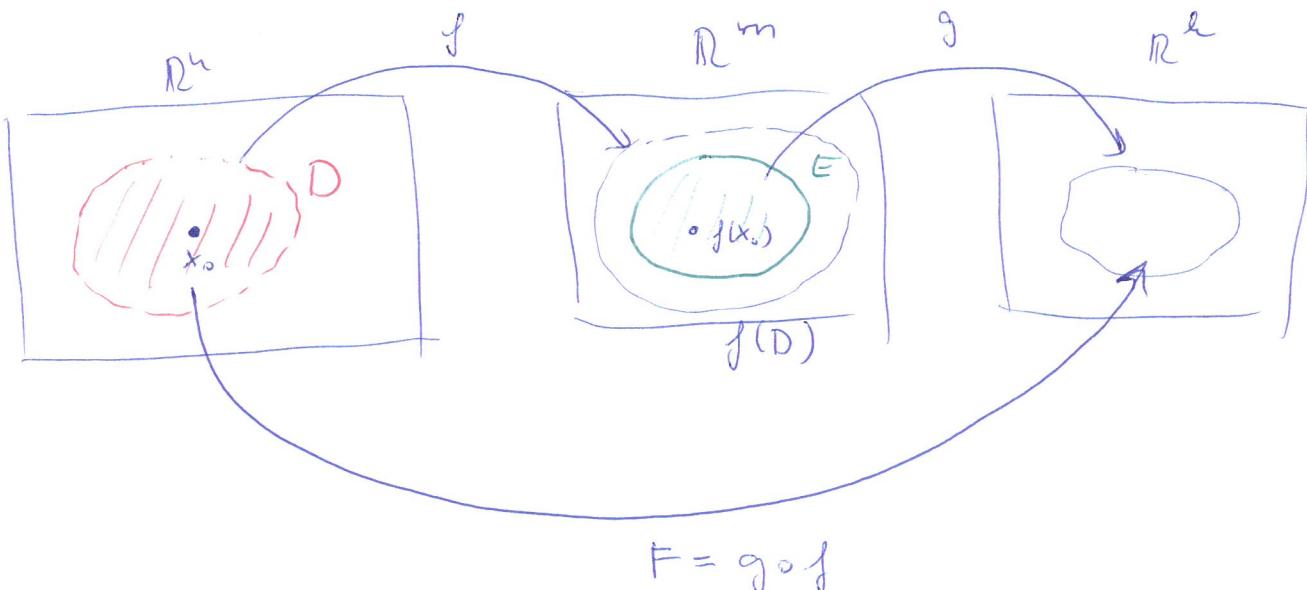
$g: E \subset f(D) \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, meðeð:

f díffhæð $x_0 \in D$ -ben $\Leftrightarrow g$ díffhæð $f(x_0)$ -ben, eða

$F = g \circ f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow$ díffhæð x_0 -ben \Leftrightarrow

$$F'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$$

Mögl er málitnáms



Biz: $f(x_0)$ -ban diff'ks' $\rightsquigarrow \underline{A} := f'(x_0)$ direktmethode

$g(f(x_0))$ -ban diff'ks' $\rightsquigarrow \underline{B} := g'(y_0)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \| \\ y_0 \end{array}$$

$\hookrightarrow \exists \underline{\varepsilon}(h), \underline{m}(\underline{\ell}),$ melyek $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underline{\varepsilon}(h) = h, \underline{m}(\underline{\ell}) = \underline{\ell}$

$$\hookrightarrow \|\underline{f}(x_0 + h) - \underline{f}(x_0) - \underline{A}h\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \underline{\varepsilon}(h) \cdot \|\underline{h}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\|\underline{g}(y_0 + \underline{\ell}) - \underline{g}(y_0) - \underline{B}\underline{\ell}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \underline{m}(\underline{\ell}) \cdot \|\underline{\ell}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \quad \underline{\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

\downarrow
nejeke

legyen h adott osz $\underline{\ell} := f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)$

$$x_0 + h \in D$$

$$y_0 + \underline{\ell} \in E$$

$$\hookrightarrow \|\underline{\ell}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \|\underline{f}(x_0 + h) - \underline{f}(x_0) - \underline{A}h + \underline{A}h\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \leq$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\underline{f}(x_0 + h) - \underline{f}(x_0) - \underline{A}h + \underline{A}h}}_{0} + \underbrace{\phantom{\underline{f}(x_0 + h) - \underline{f}(x_0) - \underline{A}h + \underline{A}h}}_{\Delta-\epsilon n}$

$$\leq \|\underline{f}(x_0 + h) - \underline{f}(x_0) - \underline{A}h\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} + \|\underline{A}h\| \leq$$

$$\leq (\underline{\varepsilon}(h) + \|\underline{A}\|) \cdot \|h\|$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{(\underline{\varepsilon}(h) + \|\underline{A}\|) \cdot \|h\|}}_{\Delta}$

metrixnorma

$$\|\underline{A}\| = \sup_{h \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\|\underline{A}h\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\|h\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}$$

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$$\hookrightarrow \| F(x_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - F(x_0) - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \| g(f(x_0 + \underline{\epsilon})) - g(f(x_0)) - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$= \| g(y_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - g(y_0) - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} =$$

$$= \| g(y_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - g(y_0) - \underline{B} \underline{\epsilon} + \underline{B} \underline{\epsilon} - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq \frac{\underline{P}}{\Delta - \gamma}$$

$\underbrace{}_{=0}$

$$\leq \| g(y_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - g(y_0) - \underline{B} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq \| \underline{B} (\underline{\epsilon} - \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon}) \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} =$$

$$= \gamma(\underline{\epsilon}) \cdot \| \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m} + \| \underline{B} (f(x_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - f(x_0) - \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon}) \|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq$$

$$\leq \gamma(\underline{\epsilon}) (\varepsilon(\underline{\epsilon}) + \| \underline{A} \|) + \| \underline{B} \| \varepsilon(\underline{\epsilon}) \cdot \| \underline{\epsilon} \|$$

$$\| \underline{\epsilon} + \underline{0} \|$$

$$\frac{\| F(x_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - F(x_0) - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\| \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}} \leq \gamma(\underline{\epsilon}) (\varepsilon(\underline{\epsilon}) + \| \underline{A} \|) + \| \underline{B} \| \varepsilon(\underline{\epsilon})$$

$$\text{Ker } \underline{\epsilon} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\epsilon} \rightarrow 0$$

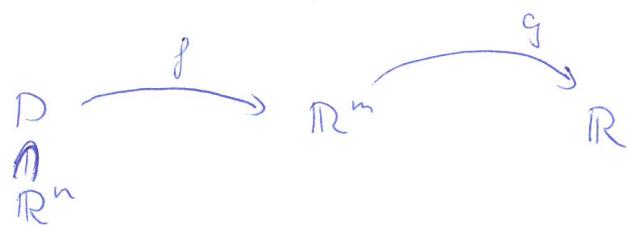
↑

$$\| \underline{\epsilon} \| \leq (\varepsilon(\underline{\epsilon}) + \| \underline{A} \|) \| \underline{\epsilon} \|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\underline{\epsilon} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\| F(x_0 + \underline{\epsilon}) - F(x_0) - \underline{B} \underline{A} \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\| \underline{\epsilon} \|_{\mathbb{R}^m}} = 0$$

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Regel ① Wenn $\underline{h} = 1$, dann



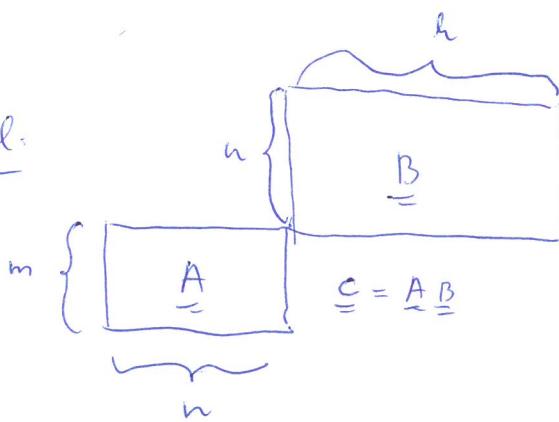
$$\hookrightarrow Df(x_0) = \underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f_1(x_0) & \partial_2 f_1(x_0) & \dots & \partial_n f_1(x_0) \\ \vdots & & & \\ \partial_1 f_m(x_0) & \partial_2 f_m(x_0) & \dots & \partial_n f_m(x_0) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{mn}$$

$$Dg(f(x_0)) = \text{grad } g(f(x_0)) = (\partial_1 g(f(x_0)), \partial_2 g(f(x_0)), \dots, \partial_m g(f(x_0)))$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x_0) = (\partial_1 g(f(x_0)), \dots, \partial_m g(f(x_0))) \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f_1(x_0) & \dots & \partial_n f_1(x_0) \\ \vdots & & \\ \partial_1 f_m(x_0) & \dots & \partial_n f_m(x_0) \end{pmatrix} = (\partial_i F(x_0), \dots, \partial_n F(x_0)) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Vorj:

$$\partial_j F(x_0) = \sum_{k=1}^m \partial_k g(f(x_0)) \cdot \partial_j f_k(x_0)$$



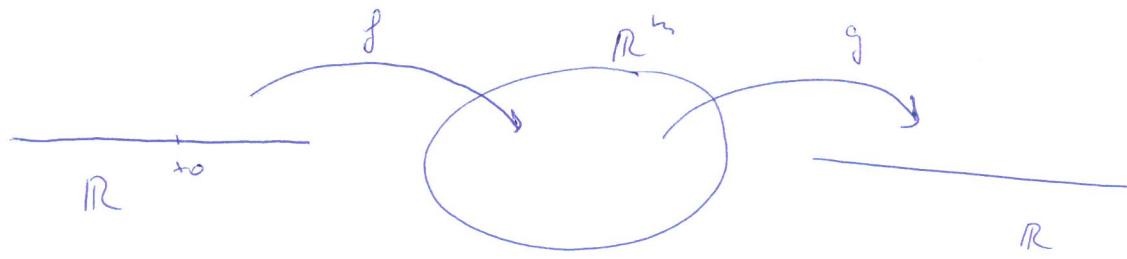
(matrixelement einer reellen Ziffer)

$$\underline{A} \in \mathcal{M}_{mn}, \underline{B} \in \mathcal{M}_{nl} \Rightarrow \underline{C} = \underline{A}\underline{B} \in \mathcal{M}_{ml}$$

$$c_{ij} = (\underline{C})_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

 $i = 1, \dots, m$
 $j = 1, \dots, l$

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(2) $\mathcal{H}_n \quad h=1, n=1$ 

$$\hookrightarrow F = g \circ f : R \rightarrow R$$

$$F(t) = g(f_1(t), \dots, f_m(t))$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x_0) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(x_0) = \sum_{j=1}^m \partial_j g(f(x_0)) f'_j(x_0)$$

THEOREM: Leggen $f: D \subset R^n \rightarrow R^m$ $\exists x_0 \in D$, $f(x_0) = y_0$,

TFL g or y_0 eng längert R^n -be hejens' fyrig, nelse

$$g(y_0) = x_0 \quad \text{et} \quad g(f(x)) = \text{id}(x) \quad \forall x \in B(x_0, \rho)$$

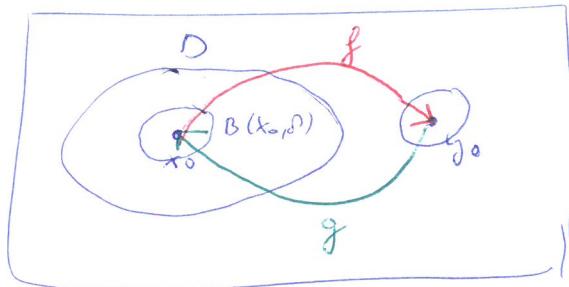
↑
wirkles hejens ($x \mapsto x$)

\mathcal{H} f diff' x_0 -ban os' g diff' y_0 -ban, alber

$$g'(y_0) = (f'(x_0))^{-1}$$

$\Leftarrow f'(x_0)$ m' 2it viene.

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\mathbb{R}^n

$$(g \circ f)(x) = x$$

$$\forall x \in B(x_0, r)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y_0) = x_0$$

Biz $\text{id} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \mapsto x$ nähert bei x_0

derivierbar mit $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n - x$:

$$\underline{\underline{I}}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}^n$$

symmetrisch

$$g(f(x)) = \text{id}(x) \quad x \in B(x_0, r)$$

↓ Symmetrie für derivierbar

$$g'(y_0) \cdot f'(x_0) = \underline{\underline{I}}^n$$

↳ $g'(y_0)$ or $f'(x_0)$ nicht inverse:

$$g'(y_0) = (f'(x_0))^{-1}$$

!

Hin Ist f diff'lgbar \Rightarrow diff'lgbar inverse, aber

$$\boxed{\det f'(x) \neq 0}$$

$f'(x)$ nem regulär, nicht!

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Kitézés: Teljes mértében az egész számosságban titok.

TETTEL (Banach - Tikhonov - Caccioppoli - jele fixpunkt-tétel)

(X, d) teljes mértében tör, $f: X \rightarrow X$.

Tehát $\exists q \in [0, 1)$, melyre

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq q d(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

f kontinuális

Ekkor:

i) egészeltetően létezik $\alpha \in X$, melyre $f(\alpha) = \alpha$.

(f-nek van fixpontja)

ii) $\forall x_0 \in X$ mindenre van $x_{n+1} := f(x_n)$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ rekurzív sorozat konvergens, $\lim x_n = \alpha$.

iii)

$$d(x_n, \alpha) \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} d(x_0, x_1) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(legfeljebb a konvergencia sebességére.)

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Biz:

$$\text{d}\ell: \quad d(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq q^n d(x_0, x_1) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

basis induction: $n=0 \quad d(x_0, x_1) = \cancel{d(x_0, f(x_0))} = q^0 d(x_0, x_1) \quad \checkmark$

th. we ignore $n+1 - n$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) &= d(f(x_n), f(x_{n+1})) \leq q \cdot d(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq \\ &\leq q \cdot q^n d(x_0, x_1) = q^{n+1} d(x_0, x_1) \quad \text{P} \\ &\text{and fall} \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow \forall n, s \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_n, x_{n+s}) &\leq d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + d(x_{n+1}, x_s) \leq \dots \leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+s-1} d(x_{k+1}, x_k) \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+s-1} q^k d(x_0, x_1) \quad \text{P} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+s-1} q^k d(x_0, x_1) = d(x_0, x_1) \sum_{k=n}^{n+s-1} q^k \leq d(x_0, x_1) \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} q^k \\ &\quad \underbrace{\frac{q^n}{1-q}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow d(x_n, x_{n+s}) \leq d(x_0, x_1) \cdot \frac{q^n}{1-q}$$

$q^n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow (x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges Cauchy-convergent

($\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, such $q^n < \delta$ for $n > N$)

$$\hookrightarrow d(x_n, x_{n+s}) \leq d(x_0, x_1) \frac{\delta}{1-q} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow (x_n) \text{ Cauchy}$$

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$(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Cauchy + (X, d) télgy $\Rightarrow (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergensz

$$\underline{x} := \lim_n x_n$$

$\hookrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$0 \leq d(f(\underline{x}), \underline{x}) \leq d(f(\underline{x}), f(x_n)) + d(f(x_n), \underline{x}) =$$

$$= d(f(\underline{x}), f(x_n)) + d(x_{n+1}, \underline{x}) \leq q d(\underline{x}, x_n) + d(x_{n+1}, \underline{x}) \rightarrow_0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{*} d(f(\underline{x}), \underline{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ fixpont.}$$

egységteljesítés:

Thm $\exists \beta \neq \underline{x}$ melyik fixpont: $f(\beta) = \beta$

$$\hookrightarrow d(\underline{x}, \beta) = d(f(\underline{x}), f(\beta)) \leq q d(\underline{x}, \beta) \quad q < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d(\underline{x}, \beta) = 0 \quad \underline{x} = \beta : \quad \text{L}$$

Mivel $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: x_{n+s} \rightarrow \underline{x}$ ha $s \rightarrow \infty$

$$\hookrightarrow y_s := d(x_n, x_{n+s}) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, \underline{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow d(x_n, \underline{x}) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} y_s \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} d(x_0, x_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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Inversfunktionstheorie

Einf: 1-werts Fkt

$h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \text{int } D_h$ os' h polykox diffhbar

$$h \in C^1(\{a\})$$

• $h'(a) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists r > 0$, mchz $I := (a-r, a+r)$

intervallumr $h'(x) > 0 \quad x \in I$

(geltet)

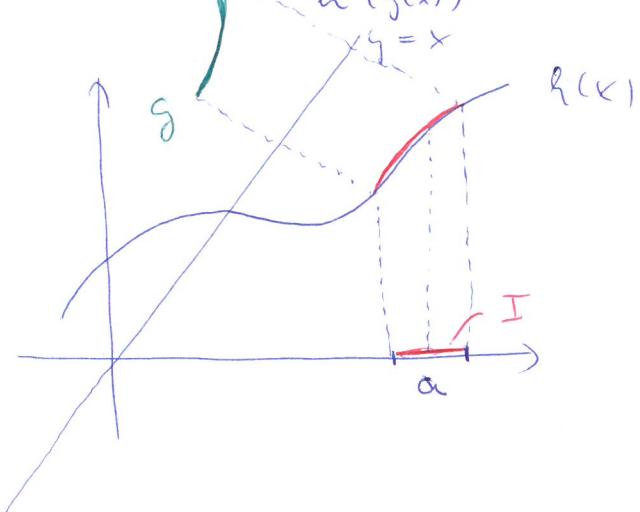
$\Rightarrow h|_I$ kontinuierlich n monoton wach

□

$\exists (h|_I)^{-1}$ invert fktly (h lösbar
inverthab')

Mrel $h|_I$ bijektiv $\Rightarrow g := (h|_I)^{-1}$ invert fktos bijektiv

$$\text{os' } g'(x) = \frac{1}{h'(g(x))} \quad x \in D_g$$



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Def.

$D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ gilt , $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\underline{a} \in D$

f stetig lokalema r invertibili \underline{a} -am, bc

$\exists r > 0$, $B(\underline{a}, r) \subset D$, $\log f|_{B(\underline{a}, r)}$ (f kontinuität
 $B(\underline{a}, r) - e$)
 invertibili stetig.

Hegy döb kettő, log bc $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ drückbaritäre.
 \cap
 \mathbb{R}^n gilt

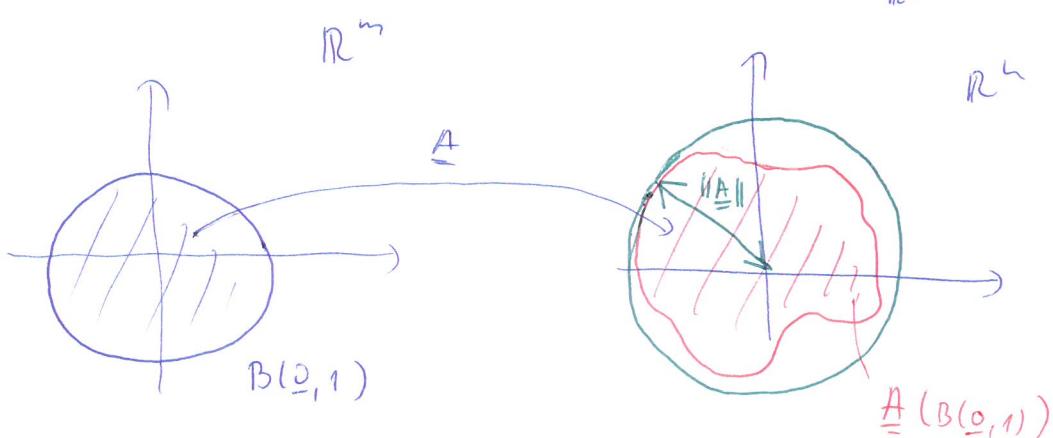
$\det f'(\underline{x}) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ f-ek \Rightarrow differentialitávra.

Hegymátrix norma

$\underline{A} \in \mathcal{M}_{nm}$

$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Rightarrow \|\underline{A}\| := \sup_{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m} \frac{\|\underline{A}\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\|\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}} = \sup_{\substack{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ \|\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \leq 1}} \|\underline{A}\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

beleírás:

$$\|\underline{A}\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq \|\underline{A}\| \cdot \|\underline{x}\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}$$

$$\underline{A}, \underline{B} \in \mathcal{M}_{n,n} \quad \|\underline{A} \cdot \underline{B}\| \leq \|\underline{A}\| \cdot \|\underline{B}\| \quad (\text{multiplikatív})$$

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Sei $x \in \overline{B} \Rightarrow \|\varphi(x) - x_0\| \leq \underbrace{\|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0)\|}_{\frac{1}{2}\|x-x_0\|} + \underbrace{\|\varphi(x_0) - x_0\|}_{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}\|x-x_0\| + \frac{r}{2} < \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2} = r$$

$x \in \overline{B}$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) \in \overline{B}$$

V.a.g. $\varphi: \overline{B} \rightarrow \overline{B}$ als kontinuierl.

$\overline{B} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ z.v.t + \mathbb{R}^n teiles $\Rightarrow \overline{B}$ teiles

(teiles mehrfach, da z.v.t
mehrere teiles)

fixpunkttheit

$\Rightarrow \exists ! \text{ } \varphi\text{-neh } x \in \overline{B} \text{ fixpunkt}$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = y \Rightarrow y \in f(\overline{B}) \subset f(u) = v$

V.a.g. $y \in V$

U

V ergibt.

und weiter, log: f injektiv u-n

s! $f(u) = v$



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ÖKet: ha mindenek, hogy φ ciklomási körben belül van, akkor minden x pontban

|| Banach-Ty-C fixpontjai

$\exists!$ fixpontja $\varphi(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}$

D

$f(\underline{x}) = \underline{y}$ lefjelölve

egy $\underline{x} \in B(S, r)$
lehet többet

||
nem ehhez.

$V := f(u)$ | $y_0 \in V$ tetszőleges

$\hookrightarrow y_0 = f(x_0)$ minden $x_0 \in u$ esetén

$B := B(x_0, r)$ olyan, hogy $\bar{B} \subset u$

* megmutatható, hogy ha $\|y - y_0\| < \gamma r$, akkor $y \in V$, azaz V szűk.

!, y fix, melyre $\|y - y_0\| < \gamma r$

$$\Rightarrow \|\varphi(x_0) - x_0\| = \|x_0 + \underbrace{\underline{A}^{-1}(y - f(x_0))}_{y_0} - x_0\| = \|\underline{A}^{-1}(y - y_0)\| \leq$$

$$\leq \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \cdot \|y - y_0\| < \frac{1}{2\lambda} \cdot \gamma r = \frac{r}{2}$$

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$$\xrightarrow{\text{BiV}} \text{i) } \underline{A} := \Phi f(\underline{a}) \quad \text{as } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ often, by}$$

$$2\lambda \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| = 1$$

Φf follows \underline{a} -law $\Rightarrow \exists B(\underline{a}, r) \subset \underline{u}$ largest, by

$$\|\nabla f(x) - \underline{A}\| < \gamma \quad \forall x \in B(\underline{a}, r)$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(x) := x + \underline{A}^{-1}(y - f(x)) \quad x \in u} \quad y \text{ free variable (parameter)}$$

$$\text{meist } f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = x \quad (x \text{ fixpunkt})$$

$$\hookrightarrow D\varphi(x) = I - \underline{A}^{-1} d f(x) = \underline{A}^{-1} (\underline{A} - d f(x))$$

||

$$\|D\varphi(x)\| \leq \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \cdot \|\underline{A} - d f(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma} \cdot \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall x \in B(\underline{a}, r)$$

|| φ folgt aus diff'lt w-

$$\| \varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2) \| \leq \frac{1}{2} \| x_1 - x_2 \| \quad x_1, x_2 \in B(\underline{a}, r)$$

$\underbrace{d(\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2))}_{d(x_1, x_2)}$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ kontinuierl

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Egy folytonos différenciálható lehűvés invertálható, namely
azan \underline{x} pont közelében, ha az

$$f'(\underline{x}) = Df(\underline{x}) \text{ invertálható.}$$

TEOREM (Szenes függvény tétel)

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ nyílt, $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ folytonos différenciálható, j.e.c.

Tegyük fel, hogy valamely $\underline{a} \in U$ -ra $\underline{b} := f(\underline{a})$ az $Df(\underline{a})$ invertálható.

Előir:

- i) $\exists U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ nyílt, hogy $\underline{a} \in U$, $\underline{b} \in V$ és
 f injektív (1-1-elemű) $U \cap V$ az $f(U) = V$
(máshol).
- ii) Ha $f^{-1} = g$ $U \cap V$ -n, akkor $g \in C^1(V)$
($g(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in U$)

Vagyis f lokális inváne miten folytonos différenciálható.

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$$\|\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)\| = \|\underline{h} - \underline{A}^{-1}\underline{h}\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\underline{h}\|$$

mixed $\|\underline{A} - \underline{B}\| \geq \|\underline{A}\| - \|\underline{B}\| \quad \rightarrow \quad \|\underline{A}^{-1}\underline{h}\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \|\underline{h}\|$

$$\Rightarrow \|\underline{h}\| \leq 2 \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \cdot \|\underline{h}\| = \gamma \cdot \|\underline{h}\|$$

L'ithul.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ \|\underline{Df}(x) - \underline{A}\| \leq \gamma \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Lemma}} \|\underline{Df}(x) - \underline{A}\| \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{2\lambda} \cdot \gamma = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

 $\underline{Df}(x)$ -meh \exists inverse

$$\underline{T} := (\underline{Df}(x))^{-1}$$

$$g = f^{-1} \quad g(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow g(y+h) - g(y) - \underline{T}h &= g(f(x+h)) - g(f(x)) - \underline{T}h = \\ &= x+h - x - \underline{T}h = h - \underline{T}h = -\underline{T}(f(x+h) - f(x) - \underline{Df}(x)h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = f(x) \\ y+h = f(x+h) \end{array} \right\} h = f(x+h) - f(x)$$

$$\underline{T} \circ \underline{Df}(x) = \text{id}$$

250)

(eigentlich:

$$g(y + \underline{h}) - g(y) - \underline{T} \underline{h} = -\underline{T} [f(x + \underline{h}) - f(x) - df(x) \cdot \underline{h}]$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \|\underline{h}\| \leq 2\|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \cdot \|\underline{h}\| = 2 \|\underline{h}\|$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\|g(y + \underline{h}) - g(y) - \underline{T} \underline{h}\|}{\|\underline{h}\|} \leq \frac{\|\underline{T}\|}{2} \cdot \frac{\|f(x + \underline{h}) - f(x) - df(x) \cdot \underline{h}\|}{\|\underline{h}\|}$$

$$\underline{h} \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{h} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|\underline{h}\| \leq 2 \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \|\underline{h}\|$$

$$\Downarrow \quad h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|df\|_{h^0} \leq \alpha$$

\Downarrow verlässlich

$$\boxed{dg(y) = \underline{T}}$$

$$\Downarrow df(x) = df(g(y)) = \underline{T}^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{dg(y) = [df(g(y))]^{-1}} \quad \forall y \in V$$

• g diff'bar \Rightarrow $s: V \rightarrow U$ bijektiv

• df bijektiv $U \rightarrow U$ as $df: U \rightarrow N$ (invertiert man h^0)

+ invertierbar bijektiv $\Rightarrow g \in C^1(V)$

! !

247)

ii) reiner hell erg brbs Lemma:

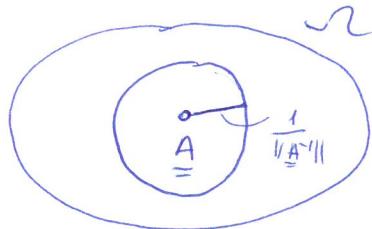
Lemma: Jedes $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathbb{M}_n$ an invertibel mit hat.

(denn $\underline{A} \in \mathcal{R} \Leftrightarrow \det \underline{A} \neq 0$ rechts)

a) $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathbb{M}_n \Leftrightarrow \underline{B} \in \mathbb{M}_n$, welche $\|\underline{B} - \underline{A}\| \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{B} \in \mathcal{R}$.

b) $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathbb{M}_n$ will helfen $\Leftrightarrow \underline{A} \mapsto \underline{A}^{-1}$ für $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Megi \oplus ,



\underline{A} invertibel mit
 rigen lösungsbereich reine
 mit ihm ist invertierbar.

Biz (Lemma)

a) $\|\underline{A}^{-1}\| := \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \|\underline{B} - \underline{A}\| =: \beta \quad \rightsquigarrow$ Bedingung: $\frac{\beta}{\lambda} < 1 \quad (\beta < \lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n &\rightsquigarrow \lambda \cdot \|\underline{x}\| = \lambda \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1} \cdot \underline{A} \cdot \underline{x}\| \leq \lambda \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \cdot \|\underline{A} \underline{x}\| = \|\underline{A} \underline{x}\| \leq \\ &\leq \|\underline{A} - \underline{B}\| \cdot \|\underline{x}\| + \|\underline{B} \underline{x}\| \leq \beta \|\underline{x}\| + \|\underline{B} \underline{x}\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{(\lambda - \beta)}_{V} \cdot \|\underline{x}\| \leq \|\underline{B} \underline{x}\| \rightsquigarrow \underline{B} \underline{x} \neq 0, \text{ da } \underline{x} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{B}$ invertierbar ✓ $\forall \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

248)

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{x} \leftarrow \underline{B}^{-1} \underline{y} \text{ soweit } (\lambda - \beta) \cdot \|\underline{x}\| \leq \|\underline{B} \underline{x}\| \quad \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n - \text{lin}$$

$$(\lambda - \beta) \|\underline{B}^{-1} \underline{y}\| \leq \|\underline{B} \underline{B}^{-1} \underline{y}\| = \|\underline{y}\| \quad \forall \underline{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\hookrightarrow \|\underline{B}^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda - \beta}$$

$$\underline{B}^{-1} - \underline{A}^{-1} = \underline{B}^{-1} (\underline{A} - \underline{B}) \underline{A}^{-1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \|\underline{B}^{-1} - \underline{A}^{-1}\| \leq \|\underline{B}^{-1}\| \cdot \|\underline{A} - \underline{B}\| \cdot \|\underline{A}^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda - \beta} \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0$$

$\underline{B} \rightarrow \underline{A}$

$$\beta \rightarrow 0, \text{ he } \underline{B} \rightarrow \underline{A}$$

||

$$\underline{A} \mapsto \underline{A}^{-1} \text{ feste}$$

)
o.

ii) von (TEL) beweisen:

$$! \quad \underline{y} \in V, \underline{y} + \underline{k} \in V \Rightarrow \exists \underline{x} \in U, \underline{x} + \underline{h} \in U, \text{ nache}$$

$$\underline{y} = f(\underline{x}) \Leftrightarrow \underline{y} + \underline{k} = f(\underline{x} + \underline{h})$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) - \varphi(\underline{x}) = \underline{h} + \underline{A}^{-1} (f(\underline{x}) - f(\underline{x} + \underline{h})) = \underline{h} - \underline{A}^{-1} \underline{k}$$

251)

Sisteml. llt: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\underline{y} = f(\underline{x})$ egsenhet megoldható $\underline{x} = \underline{a}$
pont egsz nyilt hörnyetében x -re,

vegyezz \underline{x} hifjejhez! $\underline{y} = \underline{b} = f(\underline{a})$ egsz nyilt hörnyetében y -vel:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ y_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ y_n = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{array} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \text{ ismeretlen} \\ n \text{ egsenhetl. vél!} \\ \text{nemlineáris operálás!} \end{array} \right.$$

TÉTEL: Ha $f \in C^1 \rightsquigarrow \underline{A} := f'(\underline{c}) = Df(\underline{c})$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f_1 & \dots & \partial_n f_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \partial_1 f_n & \dots & \partial_n f_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ha az } y_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ y_n = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{A} \underline{x}$$

lineáris egsenhetl. megoldható, azaz

\underline{A} invertálható, azaz

$$\det \underline{A} \neq 0$$

akkor (*) is megoldható s egsz hörnyetében:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = g_1(y_1, \dots, y_n) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = g_n(y_1, \dots, y_n) \end{array} \right.$$

akkor $g_i - k$ is C^1 -lehet.

252)

Hegn: Wenn $f \in C^1(E)$ $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ mit x_0

so $f'(x)$ invertierbar $\forall x \in E$ mit

~~f~~

f -nah \exists inverse E -n

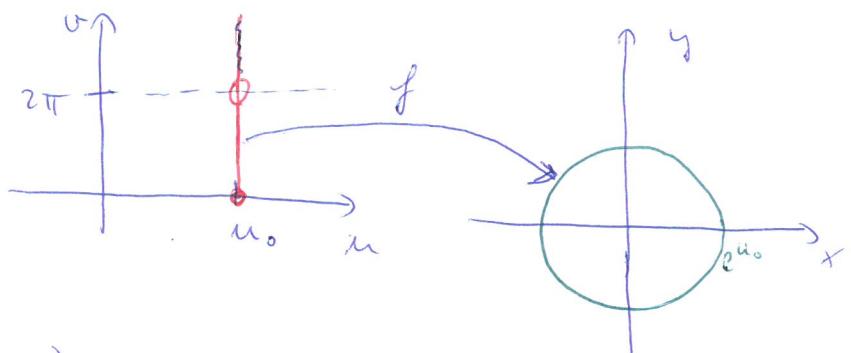
(siehe vorhergehendes Kapitel, dass $\forall x \in E$ -nah \exists offen liegt, da f ein invertierbar ist und f sich lochlos rechts E -ben, da sieben E -n vom Punkt nicht rechts!)

Beispiel

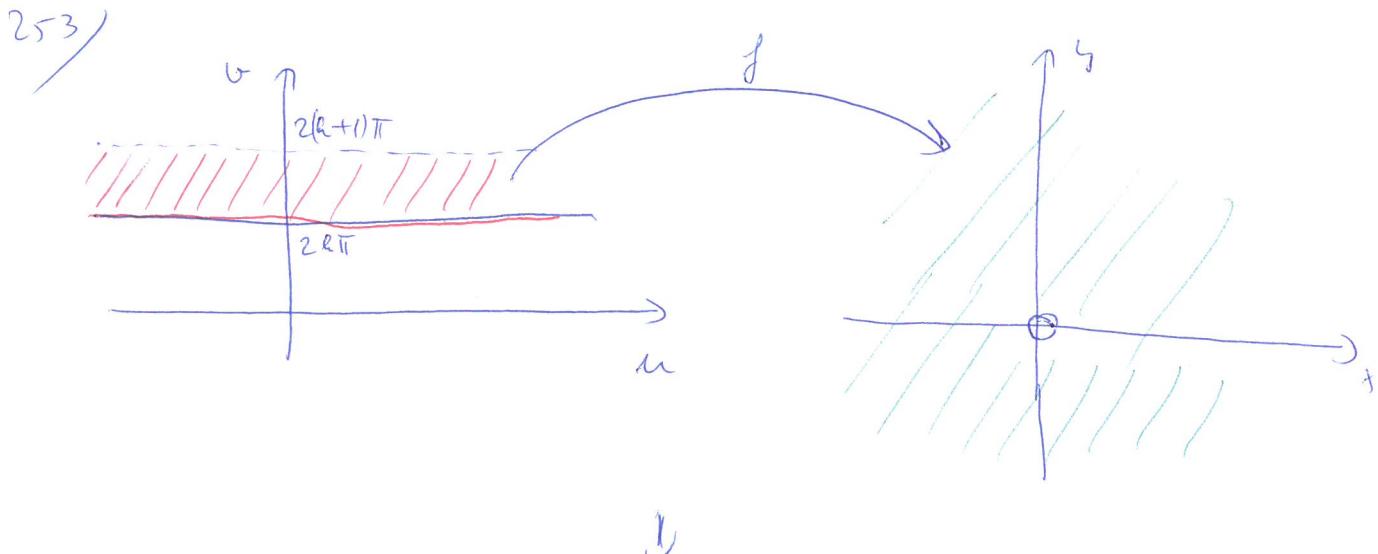
$$\textcircled{1} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (u, v) \mapsto (x, y), \quad x = e^u \cos v \\ y = e^u \sin v$$

$$f(u, v) = (e^u \cos v, e^u \sin v)$$

• Legen u_0 fix, $v \in [0, 2\pi) \rightsquigarrow f(u_0, v) = (e^{u_0} \cos v, e^{u_0} \sin v)$



• Wenn $u_0 \in (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow (0, 0)$ point lineare Level \mathbb{R}^2 und project
mechanisch heißt



f nem injektiv $\mathbb{R}^2 - u$

$$u \in (-\infty, \infty) \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$v \in [2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi)$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$f'(u,v) = Df(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} e^u \cos v & -e^u \sin v \\ e^u \sin v & e^u \cos v \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Jacobi-matrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \det f'(u,v) = (e^u \cos v)^2 + (e^u \sin v)^2 = e^{2u} \neq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

\Rightarrow ~~stetig~~ stetig für alle

\mathbb{R}^2 ist punktlich \exists aber länglich,

aber f injektiv, da $\mathbb{R}^2 - u$ nem!

$$\underline{z} := (0, \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightsquigarrow \underline{w} := f(\underline{z}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$f'(\underline{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$g: f$ lokals inverse \underline{z} -lam

$$g'(w) = [f'(\underline{z})]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

254)

\tilde{g} folgt aus diff'heb' \Rightarrow j' lokale additiv' se' egn aldg his logenhe.

$$\underline{x} := (x, y)$$

$$\underline{t} := (u, v)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{t} = g(\underline{x}) \approx \underline{a} + g'(\underline{b})(\underline{x} - \underline{b})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi/3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \pi/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - \pi/2 \\ y - \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} u &\approx \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \\ v &\approx \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\}$$

② $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x+y+(z-1)^2+1 \\ y+z+(x-1)^2-1 \\ z+x+(y-2)^2+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Df(\underline{x}_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2(z-1) \\ 2(x-1) & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2(y-2) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \cancel{Df(\underline{x}_0)} \quad \det Df(\underline{x}_0) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$\Rightarrow f$ invertierbar! \underline{x}_0 egn logenhe,
legen $\circ H$ $g := f^{-1}$

255)

g meghatározása explicit módon lehet, de

$$\underline{u}_0 := f(\underline{x}_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(\underline{u}_0) = \underline{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D}g(\underline{u}_0) = [\mathbf{D}f(\underline{x}_0)]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow g(\underline{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u-4 \\ v-2 \\ w-5 \end{pmatrix} + r(\underline{u})$$

$$\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\sim} \lim_{\underline{u} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}} \frac{r(\underline{u})}{\sqrt{(u-4)^2 + (v-2)^2 + (w-5)^2}} = 0$$

vagy g-t approximáljuk (közelítsük) $\underline{u}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ esetén

hangosítva affin transformációval.
 \parallel

lineáris tafó elhelye

256)

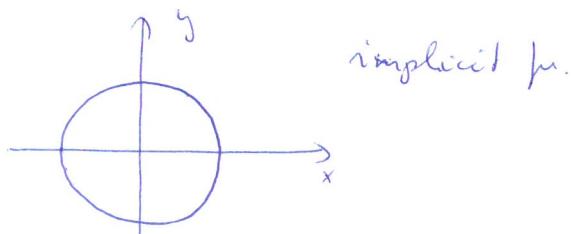
Implicit Hyperbole

MerkmaleTfln f. polytropen diff. in \mathbb{R}^2 -u.d.h. $f(x,y) = 0$ implicit hyperb. meistens

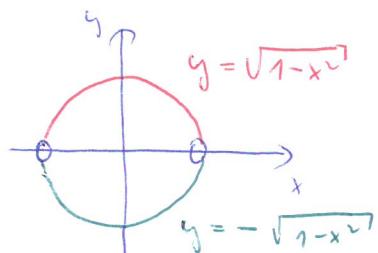
- y -re. x fügevegeben an $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ point esp homogenen, d.h. $f(a,b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'_y(x,y) \neq 0$
- x -re. y fügevegeben an $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ point esp homogenen, d.h. $f(a,b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'_x(x,y) \neq 0$

Pl.:

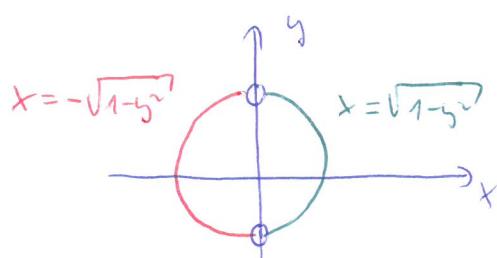
$$f(x,y) := x^2 + y^2 - 1 \quad \leadsto \quad f(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



- $f'_y(x,y) = 2y \neq 0$, h.c. $y \neq 0$



- $f'_x(x,y) = 2x \neq 0$, h.c. $x \neq 0$



Ok: polytropen diff. nach unterschiedl. Richtungen resultiert a. derw. teile

257)

lineáris implicit felépítés

$$a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1m}x_m + b_{11}y_1 + \dots + b_{1n}y_n = 0$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2m}x_m + b_{21}y_1 + \dots + b_{2n}y_n = 0$$

:

$$a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nm}x_m + b_{n1}y_1 + \dots + b_{nn}y_n = 0$$

lineáris
egyenletek

- m+n izometrikus
- n egységes

||

alulháboronott

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{nm}, \quad \underline{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{n^n}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad | \quad \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

\Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\underline{A}\underline{x} + \underline{B}\underline{y} = \underline{0}}$$

Kifejezhető-e az \underline{y} vektor \underline{x} segítségével $\forall \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ esetén?

$$\underline{B}\underline{y} = -\underline{A}\underline{x}$$

ha \underline{B} inverzható, akkor igaz:

$$\boxed{\underline{y} = -\underline{B}^{-1}\underline{A}\underline{x}}$$

258)

at fogalmak:

$$\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \underline{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad | \quad \underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^\top$$

$$\underline{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^\top$$

$$(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$$

$$A : \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ lineár}$$

A -tól különbözőkkel 2 lineáris lehetsége:

$$A_x \underline{x} = A(\underline{x}, \underline{0}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_x : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ lin.}$$

$$A_y \underline{y} = A(\underline{0}, \underline{y}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_y : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ lin.}$$

$$\rightarrow A(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = A_x \underline{x} + A_y \underline{y}$$

$\hookrightarrow A(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = \underline{0}$ megoldható \underline{y} -ra \underline{x} függvényekben, ha
 A_y invertálható:

$$A(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = A_x \underline{x} + A_y \underline{y} = \underline{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y} = - (A_y)^{-1} A_x \underline{x}$$

↓

azt mondhatjuk, hogy \underline{x} rete a:

implicit formájú tétel.

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TETEL (Implicit Function Theorem)

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $f \in C^1(E)$

$\underline{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ seien $(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) \in E$, welche $f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \underline{0}$.

$A := Df(\underline{a}, \underline{b})$ invertierbar, fsh $A_{\underline{x}} = Df(\underline{a}, \underline{0})$ invertierbar.

Erhöre $\exists U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, $W \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ offene, bzg

$(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) \in U$, $\underline{b} \in W \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in W$ -her

$\exists x$, welche $(x, y) \in U \Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = \underline{0}$.

Da x -röl fiktiv, bzg $x = g(y)$, aber

$g: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $g \in C^1 \Leftrightarrow g(\underline{b}) = \underline{a}$.

Erhöre $f(g(y), y) = \underline{0} \quad \forall y \in W \Leftrightarrow$

$$Dg(\underline{b}) = -A_x^{-1} A_y.$$

Meg • $f(g(y), y) = \underline{0} \rightsquigarrow g$ -t implizit nördl definiert

• $f(x, y) = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 0$

$$\vdots \\ f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 0$$

• A_x invertierbar $\Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} \partial_1 f_1 & \dots & \partial_n f_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \partial_1 f_n & \dots & \partial_n f_n \end{array} \right) \Big|_{(\underline{a}, \underline{b})}$ invertierbar.

$$\text{Bii: } F(x, y) := (f(x, y), y) \quad (x, y) \in E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$$

$$\hookrightarrow F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+m}, F \in C^1(E)$$

all: DF($\underline{a}, \underline{b}$) invertible!

$$f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \underline{0} \Rightarrow f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}, \underline{b} + \underline{k}) = \underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}) + r(\underline{h}, \underline{k})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\underline{a} + \underline{h}, \underline{b} + \underline{k}) - F(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) &= (f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}, \underline{b} + \underline{k}), \underline{b} + \underline{k}) - (f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}), \underline{b}) = \\ &= (f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}, \underline{b} + \underline{k}), \underline{h}) = (\underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}), \underline{h}) + (r(\underline{h}, \underline{k}), \underline{h}) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \underbrace{\phantom{(r(\underline{h}, \underline{k}), \underline{h})}}_{DF((\underline{a}, \underline{b}))(\underline{h}, \underline{k})} \end{aligned}$$

$$DF[(\underline{a}, \underline{b})]: \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \quad \text{linear}$$

$$(\underline{h}, \underline{k}) \mapsto (\underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}), \underline{h})$$

$$\circ \text{ für } (\underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}), \underline{h}) = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}) = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{k} = \underline{0}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{0}) = \underline{0} \rightsquigarrow \underline{A} \text{ linear } \underline{h} = \underline{0}$$

↓

DF($\underline{a}, \underline{b}$) invertible!

(a linear) without matrix: Da $\underline{A}: \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ist \underline{A}_x invertibel, also
 $\forall \underline{k} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ - hier $\exists! \underline{k} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, welche $\underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}) = \underline{0}$ ist $\underline{k} = -\underline{A}_x^{-1} \underline{A}_y \underline{h}$,
wegen, $\underline{A}(\underline{h}, \underline{k}) = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{A}_x \underline{h} + \underline{A}_y \underline{k} = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{k} = -\underline{A}_x^{-1} \underline{A}_y \cdot \underline{h}$)

jelentés: $A(\underline{h}, \underline{b}) = \underline{0}$ egészlineáris megoldások \underline{h} -re, ahol \underline{h} szetin a \underline{h} megoldás \underline{b} lineáris hozzá.

\Rightarrow Innen figyelem töröl alkalmazható F-re:

$\exists U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ nyílt, hogy $(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \in U$, $(\underline{0}, \underline{y}) \in V$

az $F: U \rightarrow V$ injektív

$$W := \{\underline{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : (\underline{0}, \underline{y}) \in V\} \quad \Rightarrow \underline{b} \in W$$

• V nyílt $\Rightarrow W$ nyílt

• $\underline{y} \in W \Rightarrow (\underline{0}, \underline{y}) = F(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ valamely $(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \in U$

$\Downarrow F(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = (f(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), \underline{y})$

$f(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = \underline{0}$ erre az \underline{x} -re

• egészlemezőj:

t/ha $\exists \underline{x}' : (\underline{x}', \underline{y}) \in U \Leftrightarrow f(\underline{x}', \underline{y}) = \underline{0}$

$\hookrightarrow F(\underline{x}', \underline{y}) = (f(\underline{x}', \underline{y}), \underline{y}) = (f(\underline{x}, \underline{y}), \underline{y}) = F(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$, de

F injektív U -ra $\Rightarrow \underline{x}' = \underline{x}$

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Tf h $y \in W$, welche $g(y)$ objekt, bzgl. $\circ f(g(y), y) = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \circ (g(y), y) \in U \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow F(g(y), y) = (f(g(y), y), y) = (0, y) \Rightarrow y \in W$$

da $G: V \rightarrow U$, $G = F^{-1}$ (F injektiv, y eindeutig)

\hookrightarrow invertierbar $G \in C^1 \Leftrightarrow (g(y), y) = G(0, y) \quad y \in W$

\Downarrow
 $g \in C^1$

Schließlich $\hat{y} \in Dg(\underline{b})$!

Tf $(g(y), y) = \Phi(y)$.

$\hookrightarrow D\Phi(y) \cdot \underline{b} = (Dg(y)\underline{b}, \underline{b}) \quad y \in W, \underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$g(g(y), y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(\Phi(y)) = 0 \quad \forall y \in W$$

$$\hookrightarrow Df(\Phi(y)) D\Phi(y) = 0$$

da $y = \underline{b} \Rightarrow \Phi(y) = (g(\underline{b}), \underline{b}) = (\underline{a}, \underline{b}) \Leftrightarrow Df(\Phi(y)) = A$

und

$$\boxed{A D\Phi(\underline{b}) = 0}$$

$y = \underline{b}$

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$$\underline{A} \cdot D\bar{\Phi}(\underline{b}) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{\underline{A}_x \cdot Dg(\underline{b}) \underline{\ell} + \underline{A}_y \underline{\ell}}_{(\underline{A}_x \cdot Dg(\underline{b}) + \underline{A}_y) \underline{\ell}} = \underline{A} (Dg(\underline{b}) \underline{\ell}, \underline{\ell}) = \underline{A} \cdot D\bar{\Phi}(\underline{b}) \underline{\ell} = 0$$

$\forall \underline{\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$(\underline{A}_x \cdot Dg(\underline{b}) + \underline{A}_y) \underline{\ell} = 0 \quad \forall \underline{\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

↓

$$\underline{A}_x \cdot Dg(\underline{b}) + \underline{A}_y = 0$$

impliziert

$$Dg(\underline{b}) = -\underline{A}_x^{-1} \underline{A}_y$$

Mehr f. s' g komponentenweise hinzunehmen:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (\partial_j f_i)(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) (\partial_k g_{ji})(\underline{b}) = - \bigcirc_{i,k} f_i(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) \neq 0$$

$$1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$1 \leq k \leq m$$

264)

Semidefinites:Teil:

$f(x,y) = 0$ erreichbar an $x = a$ post y
 gilt logisch an y wlorde lieferbar

* fügegeben:

$$y = g(x) \text{ idol}$$

an y post $b = g(a)$ post logischan (x,y) post (a,b) post -||- ausl.

$$f_1(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$$

$$f_2(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$$

:

$$f_n(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$$

$(m+n)$ isometrisch
 n erreichbar alle'
 alle nem Riedis
 erreichbar

$$f \in C^1 \Rightarrow \underline{A} := Df'(a, b) = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_m} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y_n} \end{array} \right] \in M_{n,m+n}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} & a_{1,m+1} & \dots & a_{1,m+n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} & a_{n,m+1} & \dots & a_{n,m+n} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{A}_x & \underline{A}_y \end{array} \right]$$

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 \Rightarrow Nach oben

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1m}x_m + a_{1,m+1}y_1 + \dots + a_{1,m+n}y_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nm}x_m + a_{n,m+1}y_1 + \dots + a_{n,m+n}y_n = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

implicit lineare eigenwertproblem möglichst! $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} - z$

$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$ für gegebenen z war A_y invertierbar ($\det A_y = \det f_y'(z, y) \neq 0$)

aber y liegehet " x -nel \Leftrightarrow egen lösgbar!

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= g_1(x_1, \dots, x_m) \\ &\vdots \\ y_n &= g_n(x_1, \dots, x_m) \end{aligned}$$

absl $g_i \in C^1 \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad \rightsquigarrow g_i$ -approximierbar

Neg Nach $f \in C^1(E)$, $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{h+m}$, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

es $f_y'(x, y) \equiv A_y$ invertierbar $\forall (x, y) \in E$



y an jedem E -n liegehet " x -nel

sch lösbar: $(x_0, y_0) \in E$ setzen x_0 egen lösgbar!

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Pellm.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \underline{z} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(\underline{z}, \underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_1(x, y, z; u, v) = 2e^u + v x - 4y + 3 \\ f_2(x, y, z; u, v) = v \cos u - 6u + 2x - z \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow f_1(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = 2 \cdot e^0 + 1 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 2 + 3 = 0$$

$$f_2(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = 1 \cdot \cos 0 - 6 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 - 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \underline{0}$$

Kifejehető-e $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$, $\underline{z} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ -nel a \underline{a} eggyelből?

$$f'(\underline{z}, \underline{x}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & -4 & 0 & 2e^u & x \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & -6 - v \sin u & \cos u \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{A} = f'(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -4 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & -6 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\underline{A}_x} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\underline{A}_t}$

$$\det \underline{A}_t = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 18 = 20 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A}_t \text{ invertible!}$$

267)

implizit für T.

\underline{A}_t wechselt $\implies \exists g \in C^1 : \underline{t} = g(\underline{x})$, $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

an $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ point \underline{x} liegt \underline{t} umgerechnet, welche

$$g(\underline{x}) = \underline{b} \text{ als } f(\underline{x}, g(\underline{x})) = \underline{0}$$

g erhält die aktuelle "nehe" \underline{x} und reicht weiter:

$$\underline{\underline{A}}_t^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(\underline{x}) = -\underline{\underline{A}}_t^{-1} \cdot \underline{A}_2 = -\frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/5 & -3/20 \\ -1/2 & 6/5 & 1/10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jetzt $g \in C^1$, $g \underline{x}$ liegt \underline{t} umgerechnet, "nehe" an
also linear Taylor-Polynom:

$$\underline{t} = g(\underline{x}) \approx g(\underline{x}) + g'(\underline{x})(\underline{x} - \underline{x}) = \underline{b} + g'(\underline{x})(\underline{x} - \underline{x})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/5 & -3/20 \\ -1/2 & 6/5 & 1/10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ y-2 \\ z-7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \approx \frac{1}{4}(x-3) + \frac{1}{5}(y-2) - \frac{3}{20}(z-7)$$

$$v \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-3) + \frac{6}{5}(y-2) + \frac{1}{10}(z-7)$$

(2) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) := x^2 + y^2 - 1$ $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f'(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} f'_x(x,y) & f'_y(x,y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

f ableitbar für x und y ?

Kürzlich: Ist $f(x,y) = 0$ erster Ordnung differenzierbar an x und y ?

↪ $f'(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y \end{pmatrix}$

$\overbrace{}^{\text{um}} \quad \overbrace{}^{\text{um}}$

$f'_x \quad f'_y$

$f'_y = 2y$ invertierbar, da $y \neq 0$.

Kreisumfang (a,b) passiert, aber er teilt es $f(a,b) = 0$.

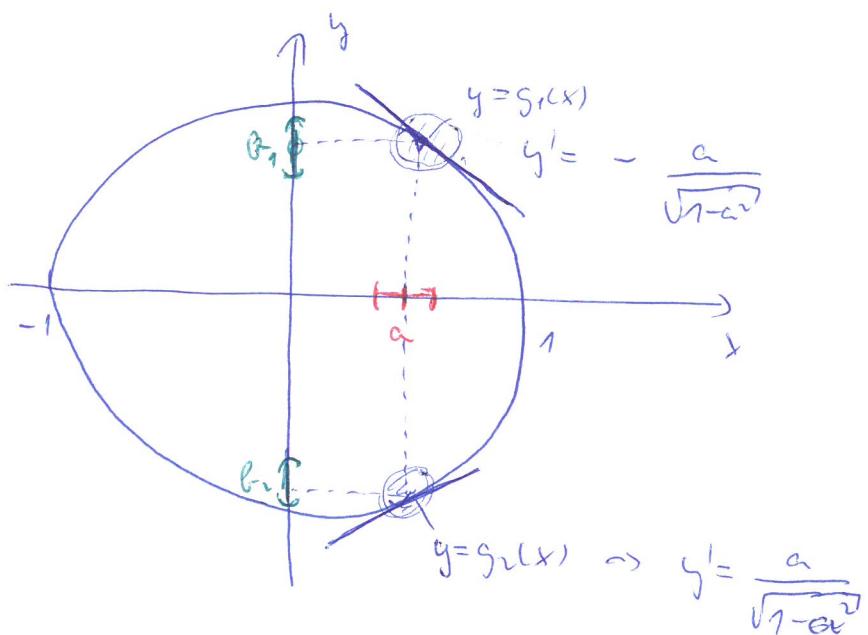
* falls $a < -1$ resp. $a > 1 \Rightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{R}$, welche $a^2 + b^2 - 1 = 0$

* falls $a = \pm 1 \Rightarrow b = 0$ ist erreichbar, welche $f(a,b) = 0$,
da z.B. $f'_y(a,b) = 0 \rightsquigarrow$ unbestimmt

* falls $-1 < a < 1$, aber $b_1 = \sqrt{1-a^2}$ und $b_2 = -\sqrt{1-a^2}$
ausgeschlossen

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \bullet b_1 = \sqrt{1-a^2} \text{ setzen } y = g_1(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \bullet b_2 = -\sqrt{1-a^2} \text{ setzen } y = g_2(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{array}$$

265)

g differentiable f_{ig} b. rechtsd. T'le.

$$g'(a) = - \frac{1}{2y} \cdot 2x \Big|_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = - \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}}$$

b₁ setzten $g'(a) = - \frac{a}{b_1} = - \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$

b₂ setzten $g'(a) = - \frac{a}{b_2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$

!

Hegi (implizit) formely titel, m=1 set)f: $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gl^h w^o diff' , $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ setzten (x_0, u_0) epp l^{ng} eppen s' $f(x_0, u_0) = 0$, $f_u(x_0, u_0) \neq 0$.Eher $\exists (x_0, u_0)$ -nach oben l^{ng} eppet, epp $\exists! u: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gl^h w^o diff' , epp $f_u(x, u(x)) \neq 0$, $u(x_0) = u_0$ s' $f(x, u(x)) = 0$, aber n l^{ng} eppen s' $u'_x(x) = - \frac{f'_x(x, u(x))}{f'_u(x, u(x))}$

270)

Meng: Es ist ähnlich mehrstellentrunk als sonstig für
durchschnitts:

Pl: $f(x_1, y_1, u(x_1, y_1)) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \sim \quad u'_x = - \frac{f'_x}{f'_u}$$

bc $f'_u \neq 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \sim \quad u'_y = - \frac{f'_y}{f'_u}$$

bc $f'_u \neq 0$

Pl: $f(x_1, y_1, u) := 1 - x^3 - 2y^2 - u^2$

$$f'_x = -3x^2$$

$$f'_y = -4y$$

$$f'_u = -2u$$

\Rightarrow bc $u_0 \neq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \exists (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, welche $f'(x_0, y_0, u_0) = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow u'_x(x_0, y_0) = - \frac{-3x_0^2}{-2u_0} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{x_0^2}{u_0}$$

$$u'_y(x_0, y_0) = - \frac{4y_0}{-2u_0} = \frac{2y_0}{u_0}$$

271)

Pélele

Leggen $u = u(x, y, z)$ diff. ist
 $v = v(x, y, z)$

$$u, v : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + u^2 + v^2 = 6 \\ 2x^3 + 4y^2 + 2z^2 + u + v^2 = 9 \end{array} \right\}$$

Trüglich, logg $u(1, -1, 0) = -1$

$v(1, -1, 0) = 2$. Wenn $u'_x(1, -1, 0) \neq v'_x(1, -1, 0)$?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 2u \cdot u'_x + v'_x = 0 \\ 6x^2 + u'_x + 2v \cdot v'_x = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

①

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2u & 1 \\ 1 & 2v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u'_x \\ v'_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x \\ -6x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

↪ Cramer-methode:

$$u'_x = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} -2x & 1 \\ -6x^2 & 2v \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 1 \\ 1 & 2v \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{-4xv + 6x^2}{4uv - 1}$$

$$\leadsto u'_x(1, -1, 0) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = 1, y = -1, z = 0$$

$$u = -1, v = 2$$

$$u'_y = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} 2u & -2x \\ 1 & -6x^2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} 2u & 1 \\ 1 & 2v \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{-12ux^2 + 2x}{4uv - 1} \leadsto u'_y(1, -1, 0) = -\frac{14}{5}$$

A feltüls nevezetéh

Példa Tpl. nemrőnk megfekvni a $f(x_1, y_1, z) = x + 2y + 3z$

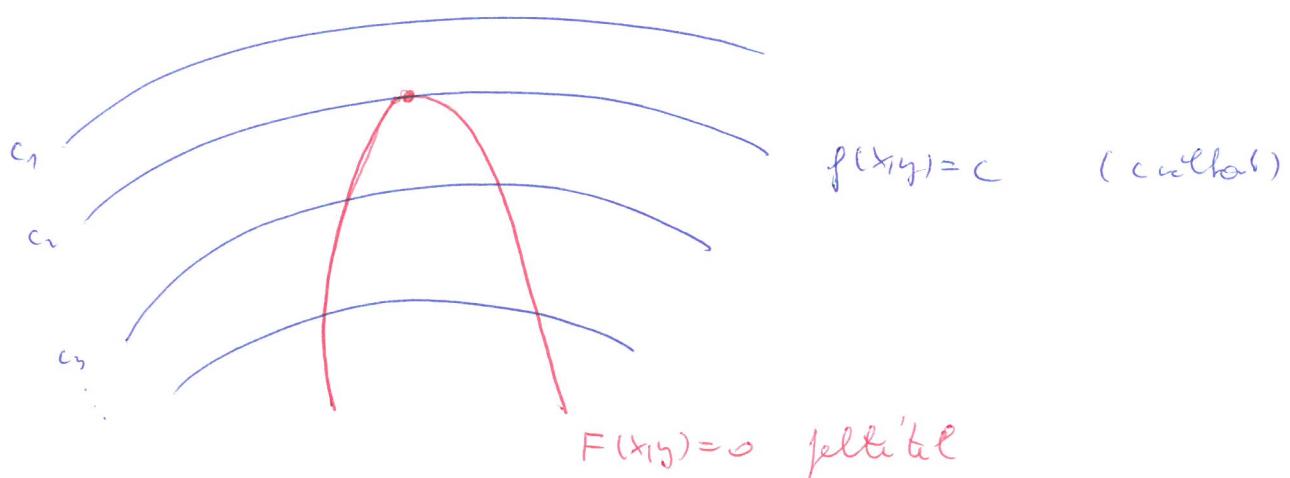
független maximumt a $S := \{(x_1, y_1, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$ görbületén.

S hálózás szint $\xrightarrow{\text{Vérszess.}}$ f -nel S hálózatának minima
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$ feltüls
 mellett.

Ötletek 2 elvonás:

Keresük $f(x_1, y_1)$ nevezetéhét, $F(x_1, y_1) = 0$ feltüls mellett.

Tehát a $f(x_1, y_1) = c$ minimaiket:



A két görbe metszéspontjai: • $F(x_1, y_1) = 0$ feltüls teljesül ✓
 • a plott elől c = c



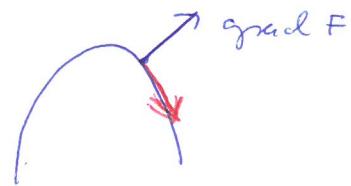
a plott elől előbb, ha a
 feltüls, plott görbe elmondható.

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Mit plent an, bgs egg gürber elmodellum?

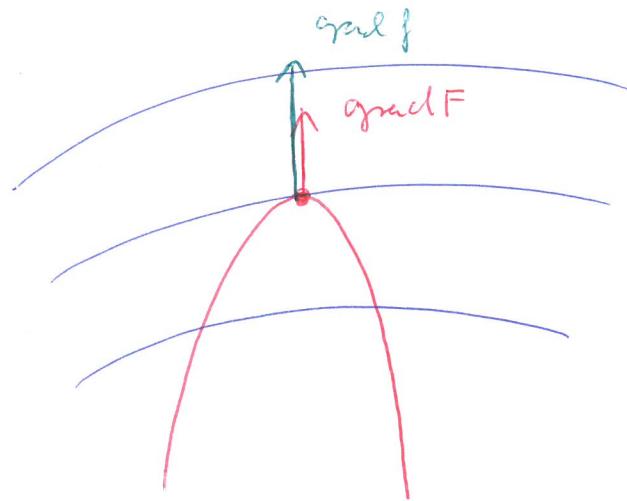
||

mündig a gradiente men leggen
modellum el



Nal lebet n'G'st'ich?

Se a felltelt, plent' gürber elmodellum nejewon a
mitoanconen modellum; wgs $\text{grad } F \parallel \text{grad } f$



wgs, dol o

$$\text{grad } f = \lambda \text{ grad } F$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f'_x \\ f'_y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_x - \lambda P'_x = 0$$

$$f'_y - \lambda P'_y = 0$$

273)

Def. $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\underline{a} \in H$, $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $F(\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$.

Tpl. $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ verschillende loc. maxima van f op
omgevingen os' $\exists \delta > 0$, log. $f(\underline{x}) \leq f(\underline{a})$ ($f(\underline{x}) \geq f(\underline{a})$)
 $\forall \underline{x} \in B(\underline{a}, \delta) - \underline{a}$, dan $F(\underline{x}) = \underline{0}$.

Echter f -nah \underline{a} -van flettels lokalis maximum (minimum)
van en $F = \underline{0}$ flettels wachtkrag.

TETEL (lagrange-kle multiplikator moedner)

- $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $F: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ polytoren diff'ble' $\underline{a} \in \text{int } H$ -van os' $F(\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$.
 $F(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_1(\underline{x}) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(\underline{x}) \end{pmatrix}$.

- $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ diff'ble' \underline{a} -van

De f -nah flettels lokals relööntie van \underline{a} -van $F = \underline{0}$ flettels
wachtkrag, alber $\exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}$ nem mind nulla nulke,
weljekse $a = \lambda f + \lambda_1 F_1 + \dots + \lambda_m F_m$ for λ parciels derwelse = 0.

Kap. oer opp nulke flettels a flettels relööntie litukse

- $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$: lagrange-multiplikator.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 F_1(s) & \partial_2 F_1(s) & \dots & \partial_n F_1(s) \\ \partial_1 F_2(s) & \partial_2 F_2(s) & \dots & \partial_n F_2(s) \\ \vdots & & & \\ \partial_1 F_m(s) & \partial_2 F_m(s) & \dots & \partial_n F_m(s) \\ \partial_1 f(s) & \partial_2 f(s) & \dots & \partial_n f(s) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{H}_{m+1, n}$$

äquivalent

Ist beliebig, bzg. a sonderbar linearen ~~funktionen~~, aberIst $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \lambda$ nem mind null, nebelhet a sonderbar
lineare kombination = 0

P

$$\lambda_1 F_1 + \dots + \lambda_m F_m + \lambda f \text{ ist parallel den z. } = 0$$

• $n \leq m \Rightarrow$ Funktionen(a rang $\leq m$ \Rightarrow $m+1 > n \Rightarrow$ $m+1$ nicht linear
linearen \mathbb{R}^n (ha äquivalent, aber kein vektor)

Tfh $n > m$. Tfh an als in sonderbar $\text{grad } F_1(s), \dots, \text{grad } F_m(s)$
linearen \mathbb{R}^m (ha äquivalent, aber kein vektor)

Jacobi-matrix: $\begin{pmatrix} \text{grad } F_1 \\ \vdots \\ \text{grad } F_m \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{rang} = m$

 \Rightarrow a matrix faktorieren in ab lin. \mathbb{R}^m aufgelöst.

ab dann per induktiv ableitbar, bzg.
zur heutigen Kritik: an wbs' in vorlesung
lin. \mathbb{R}^m .

276)

$$S := h - m > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{b} &:= (a_1, \dots, a_s) \in \mathbb{N}^s \\ \underline{c} &:= (a_{s+1}, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{N}^{n-s} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \underline{a} = (\underline{b}, \underline{c}) \end{array} \right.$$

$F_{\underline{b}}: \mathbb{N}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^m$ \underline{c} -beli Jacobi-methode $F(\underline{s})$ maakt
verbessert in analoger Weise

↳ Rechenverfahren

$$(F'_{\underline{b}})(\underline{c}) \text{ invertierbar}$$

↳ implizit für \underline{t}

$\exists \varphi: B(\underline{b}, \rho) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^m$ stetig diff.,

$$\text{mit } \varphi(\underline{b}) = \underline{c} \Rightarrow F(\underline{x}, \varphi(\underline{x})) = \underline{0} \quad \forall \underline{x} \in B(\underline{b}, \rho)$$

f-uek lok. reziproktive van $\underline{a} = (\underline{b}, \underline{c})$ -len $F = \underline{0}$ stetig
welt.

• Tfh. lok max. $\Rightarrow \underline{x} \in \mathbb{N}^s, \underline{y} \in \mathbb{N}^m$ s' ($\underline{x}, \underline{y}$) eif. Pkt. van \underline{a} -uek
aber $F(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = \underline{0}$ s' $f(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \leq f(\underline{s})$

\Rightarrow he \underline{x} eif. Pkt. van \underline{b} -uek, aber $f(\underline{x}, \varphi(\underline{x})) \leq f(\underline{b}, \varphi(\underline{b}))$

↳ $f(\underline{x}, \varphi(\underline{x}))$ -uek lok

met. min. van \underline{b} -uek

parallel dritter etrusch \underline{b} -uek.

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$$\text{K} \quad \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_m \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \partial_i f(\zeta) + \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{s+j} f(\zeta) \cdot \partial_i \varphi_j(\zeta) = 0$$

$\forall k = 1, \dots, s$

$$\forall k = 1, \dots, m - n \quad F_k(x, \varphi(x)) = 0 \quad \text{L. e. p. hyperellipten}$$

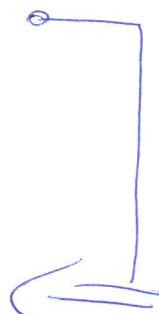


$$\partial_i F_k(z, \varphi(z)) = 0$$

 \Rightarrow

$\forall k = 1, \dots, m, \quad i = 1, \dots, s - n$

$$\partial_i F_k(z) + \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{s+j} F_k(z) \cdot \partial_i \varphi_j(z) = 0$$



an endet mit "d*z*"

s onloguerbra "eigels"

a wbs' m orlop hecks

hom brückobjekt



a m'hit range $\leq m$

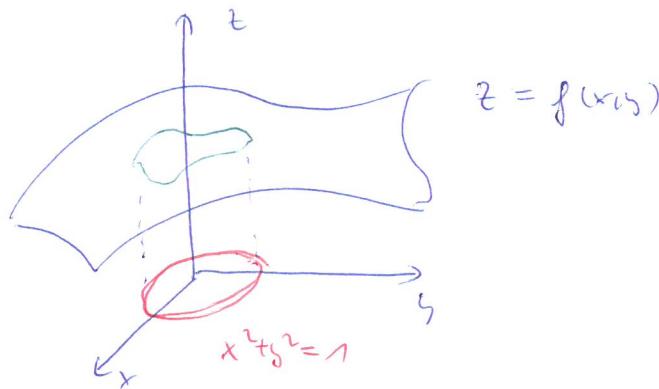
de a m'hitich $m+1$ norman \Rightarrow linear

onephysik



Pellékk

(@) Működik meg az $f(x,y) = x+y^2$ függvény feltételei
nemcsöntetőként az $x^2+y^2=1$ feltétel mellett!



$$\text{feltétel: } F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$L(x,y,\lambda) := f(x,y) + \lambda \cdot F(x,y) = x + y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

f feltéles nemcsöntetője $F=0$ mellett $\Rightarrow L$ ~~nincs~~ nemcsöntető

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} &= 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \quad \cancel{\leftarrow} \quad y(1+\lambda) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &= x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$y=0 \quad \text{ vagy } \quad \lambda = -1$

$$\circ \quad y=0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x=1 \quad \text{ vagy } \quad x=-1$$

$$1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{2x}$$

$$P_1(1,0) \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2(-1,0) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\star \quad \lambda = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{und} \quad y_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_3\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad \lambda = -1$$

$$P_4\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

A lehetséges pontok húrbeli viszonyt:

$$\star \quad P_1(1,0), \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{jelölés mellett lehet-e működni?}$$

$$L(x, y, 1) = x + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{nem nemellékelt} \Rightarrow P_1-\text{ken } \not\models \text{ne!}$$

$$\star \quad P_2(-1,0), \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{jelölés mellett}$$

$$L(x, y, -1) = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = 3, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ponthoz deppel} \Rightarrow P_2-\text{ken}$$

HIN.

$$\star \quad P_3\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), P_4\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \quad \lambda = -1 \quad \Rightarrow L(x, y, -1) = x + y^2 - (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = -2 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rechte zernileft}$$

↓
P₃, P₄ lok max.

1
0'

Kegi legjobb négyzetek módszere

Adott a síthon n pont $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $x_i \neq x_j$, ha $i \neq j$

Keresünk azt az $y = \alpha x + b$ egyenest, mely "legyene a leg legjobb körülönbeli közelítés a pontokhoz":



$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + b - y_i)^2 = \min \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta - y_i)^2 : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$F(\alpha, \beta) := \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta - y_i)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\alpha x_i + \beta - y_i) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta - y_i) = 0$$

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$$R := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$S := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$R\alpha + S\beta = T$$

$$T := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$S\alpha + T\beta = V$$

$$V := \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R & S \\ S & V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

||

α, β megállítható!

