

$$(1) T: [1, 4] \rightarrow [1, 4], \quad T(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{3}{x} \right)$$

• $1 \leq T(x) \leq 4: \checkmark$

• T ist Kontraktion:

$$|T(x) - T(y)| = \frac{1}{2} \left| x - y + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{y} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |x - y| \cdot \underbrace{\left| 1 - \frac{3}{xy} \right|}_{\leq 1} \leq \frac{1}{2} |x - y| \quad \checkmark$$

Banach-Fixpkt.-Satz

\Rightarrow \exists Fixpunkt a mit $T(a) = a$,

$$\leadsto \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{d.h. } a = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{3}{a} \right) \Leftrightarrow 2a^2 = a^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\leadsto \underline{\underline{a = \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$(2) \text{ z.B.: Kreis im } \mathbb{R}^2: \quad K = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \}$$

parametrisiert:

$$f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow f_1(t) = \cos t \\ \leftarrow f_2(t) = \sin t \end{matrix}$$

$$\leadsto \text{Kreis im } \mathbb{R}^2: \quad K = \{ f(t) \mid t \in [0, 2\pi] \}$$

$$\text{Hier: } f'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) Bogenlängenformel: $L = \int_a^b \|f'(t)\| dt$ für $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ st. abb.

$$\text{Halbkreis: } f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \leadsto L = \int_0^\pi \| \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix} \| dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \pi.$$

Auch möglich: $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow$ implizit auflösbar für $y > 0$
 $y = g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

\leadsto Halbkreis: $f_0: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ g(t) \end{pmatrix} \leadsto f_0'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto L &= \int_{-1}^1 \|g'(t)\| dt = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{1-t^2}} dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-t^2}} dt = \arcsin(t) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\underline{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

Bem: $\arcsin' t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = \sin x \leadsto (f^{-1})'(y) &= \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin y)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(4) Kettenregel:

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

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) &= A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, & g\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) &= B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} & \leadsto & g \circ f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = B \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \\ A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3} & & B \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2} & & \leadsto & D(g \circ f)\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = B \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto f'\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = A \quad \leadsto g'\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = B$$

$$\text{Kettenregel: } D(g \circ f)\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \underbrace{Dg\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right)\right)}_B \cdot \underbrace{Df\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right)}_A = B \cdot A$$

anderes Bsp: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ yz \end{pmatrix}, \quad g\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = x - y$$

$$\leadsto Df\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & y \end{pmatrix}, \quad Dg\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = (1, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(g \circ f)\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) &= Dg\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) \cdot Df\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = (1, -1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & y \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (2x \quad z \quad -y) \end{aligned}$$

(5) Taylorformel: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \sin x \cdot \cos y \cdot e^z$

Herleitung des 2. Taylorpolynoms in $a = (0, 0, 0)$:

$$\begin{aligned} T_0\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= f(a) = 0 \quad \underbrace{= (1, 0, 0)} \\ T_1\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= T_0(x) + \langle \text{grad} f(0), \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ &= 0 + x_1 = x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{grad} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = e^z \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \cos y \\ -\sin x \sin y \\ \sin x \cos y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_f(0) = e^z \begin{pmatrix} -\sin x \cos y & -\cos x \sin y & \cos x \cos y \\ -\cos x \sin y & -\sin x \cos y & -\sin x \sin y \\ \cos x \cos y & -\sin x \sin y & \sin x \cos y \end{pmatrix}_{(0,0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= x_1 + \frac{1}{2} (x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ 0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1 + x_1 x_3 \end{aligned}$$