

## Lösungen zum 34. Aufgabenblatt für MfI 3

1. Aufgabe :

Nach Aufgabe 2, Präsenz-Übung 33 gilt:

$$u_{xx} = g_{rr}r_x^2 + g_{r\varphi}\varphi_x r_x + g_r r_{xx} + g_{\varphi r}r_x \varphi_x + g_{\varphi\varphi}\varphi_x^2 + g_\varphi \varphi_{xx}$$

Analog erhält man:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{yy} &= g_{rr}r_y^2 + g_{r\varphi}\varphi_y r_y + g_r r_{yy} + g_{\varphi r}r_y \varphi_y + g_{\varphi\varphi}\varphi_y^2 + g_\varphi \varphi_{yy} \\ \implies u_{xx} + u_{yy} &= g_r (r_{xx} + r_{yy}) + g_\varphi (\varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}) \\ &\quad + g_{rr} (r_x^2 + r_y^2) + g_{\varphi\varphi} (\varphi_x^2 + \varphi_y^2) + (g_{r\varphi} + g_{\varphi r}) (r_x \varphi_x + r_y \varphi_y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mit } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_x &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \frac{x}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{r \cos(\varphi)}{r}$$

$$= \cos(\varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_y &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \frac{y}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{r \sin(\varphi)}{r}$$

$$= \sin(\varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{xx} &= \frac{r - xr_x}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\cos^2(\varphi)}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{yy} &= \frac{r - yr_y}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\sin^2(\varphi)}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mit } \tan(\varphi) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2(\varphi)} \varphi_x = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= -\frac{y}{x^2} \cos^2(\varphi) \\ &= -\frac{\sin(\varphi)}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2(\varphi)} \varphi_y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_y &= \frac{\cos(\varphi)}{r} \\
\varphi_{xx} &= \frac{-\cos(\varphi)\varphi_x r + \sin(\varphi)r_x}{r^2} \\
&= \frac{\cos(\varphi)\sin(\varphi) + \sin(\varphi)\cos(\varphi)}{r^2} \\
\varphi_{yy} &= \frac{-\sin(\varphi)\varphi_y r - \cos(\varphi)r_y}{r^2} \\
&= \frac{-\sin(\varphi)\cos(\varphi) - \cos(\varphi)\sin(\varphi)}{r^2} \\
\implies u_{xx} + u_{yy} &= g_r \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + 0 + g_{rr} + g_{\varphi\varphi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \right) + 0 \\
&= g_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}g_r + \frac{1}{r^2}g_{\varphi\varphi} \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r g_r) + \frac{1}{r^2} g_{\varphi\varphi}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Aufgabe :

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \times (\nabla u) &= \nabla \times \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 u \\ \partial_2 u \\ \partial_3 u \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 \partial_3 u - \partial_3 \partial_2 u \\ \partial_3 \partial_1 u - \partial_1 \partial_3 u \\ \partial_1 \partial_2 u - \partial_2 \partial_1 u \end{pmatrix} \\
&= 0 \quad \text{falls der Satz von Schwarz anwendbar ist.}
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) &= \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2 \\ \partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3 \\ \partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \partial_1(\partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2) + \partial_2(\partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3) + \partial_3(\partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1) \\
&= \partial_1 \partial_2 v_3 - \partial_1 \partial_3 v_2 + \partial_2 \partial_3 v_1 - \partial_2 \partial_1 v_3 + \partial_3 \partial_1 v_2 - \partial_3 \partial_2 v_1 \\
&= 0 \quad \text{falls der Satz von Schwarz anwendbar ist.}
\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (u\mathbf{v}) &= \partial_1(u\mathbf{v}) + \partial_2(u\mathbf{v}) + \dots + \partial_n(u\mathbf{v}) \\
\text{Produktregel:} &= \partial_1 u v_1 + u \partial_1 v_1 + \partial_2 u v_2 + u \partial_2 v_2 + \dots + \partial_n u v_n + u \partial_n v_n \\
&= \partial_1 u v_1 + \partial_2 u v_2 + \dots + \partial_n u v_n + u \partial_1 v_1 + u \partial_2 v_2 + \dots + \partial_n v_n \\
&= (\nabla u) \cdot \mathbf{v} + u \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}
\end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \nabla \times \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2 \\ \partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3 \\ \partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2(\partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1) - \partial_3(\partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3) \\ \partial_3(\partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2) - \partial_1(\partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1) \\ \partial_1(\partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3) - \partial_2(\partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 \partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 \partial_2 v_1 - \partial_3 \partial_3 v_1 + \partial_3 \partial_1 v_3 - \partial_1 \partial_1 v_1 + \partial_1 \partial_1 v_1 \\ \partial_3 \partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 \partial_3 v_2 - \partial_1 \partial_1 v_2 + \partial_1 \partial_2 v_1 - \partial_2 \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_2 \partial_2 v_2 \\ \partial_1 \partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 \partial_1 v_3 - \partial_2 \partial_2 v_3 + \partial_2 \partial_3 v_2 - \partial_3 \partial_3 v_3 + \partial_3 \partial_3 v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{Satz von Schwarz} &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_1 \partial_3 v_3 + \partial_1 \partial_1 v_1 \\ \partial_2 \partial_3 v_3 + \partial_2 \partial_1 v_1 + \partial_2 \partial_2 v_2 \\ \partial_3 \partial_1 v_1 + \partial_3 \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_3 \partial_3 v_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \Delta v_1 \\ \Delta v_2 \\ \Delta v_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1(\partial_1 v_1 + \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_3 v_3) \\ \partial_2(\partial_1 v_1 + \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_3 v_3) \\ \partial_3(\partial_1 v_1 + \partial_2 v_2 + \partial_3 v_3) \end{pmatrix} - \Delta \mathbf{v} \\ &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \Delta \mathbf{v}\end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) &= \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_2 w_3 - v_3 w_2 \\ v_3 w_1 - v_1 w_3 \\ v_1 w_2 - v_2 w_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \partial_1(v_2 w_3 - v_3 w_2) + \partial_2(v_3 w_1 - v_1 w_3) + \partial_3(v_1 w_2 - v_2 w_1) \\ \text{Produktregel:} &= \partial_1 v_2 w_3 + v_2 \partial_1 w_3 - \partial_1 v_3 w_2 - v_3 \partial_1 w_2 + \partial_2 v_3 w_1 + v_3 \partial_2 w_1 \\ &\quad - \partial_2 v_1 w_3 - v_1 \partial_2 w_3 + \partial_3 v_1 w_2 + v_1 \partial_3 w_2 - \partial_3 v_2 w_1 - v_2 \partial_3 w_1 \\ &= (\partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2) w_1 + (\partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3) w_2 + (\partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1) w_3 \\ &\quad - (\partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2) v_1 - (\partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3) w_2 - (\partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1) v_3 \\ &= (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{w})\end{aligned}$$

3. Aufgabe :

(a)  $f(x, y) = 2x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2y^2$

notwendige Bedingung:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla f &= \mathbf{0} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 8x^3 - 2x \\ 4y^3 - 4y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \implies x_1 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\implies y_1 = 0 \\
&8x^2 - 2 = 0 \\
&x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \\
&\implies x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \\
&\implies x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \\
&4y^2 - 4 = 0 \\
&y^2 = 1 \\
&\implies y_2 = 1 \\
&\implies y_3 = -1
\end{aligned}$$

extremwertverdächtige Stellen:  $\begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_j \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$

Hesse-Matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{xx} &= 24x^2 - 2 & f_{xy} &= 0 \\
f_{yx} &= 0 & f_{yy} &= 12y^2 - 4
\end{aligned}$$

Maximum:  $f(x, y) = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -4$$

Sattelpunkt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 8$$

Sattelpunkt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 8$$

Sattelpunkt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = -4$$

Minimum:  $f(x, y) = -\frac{9}{8}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 8$$

Minimum:  $f(x, y) = -\frac{9}{8}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 8$$

Sattelpunkt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = -4$$

Minimum:  $f(x, y) = -\frac{9}{8}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 8$$

Minimum:  $f(x, y) = -\frac{9}{8}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 8$$

(b)  $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$

notwendige Bedingung:

$$\nabla f = \mathbf{0}$$

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} 2x^3 - x - y \\ 2y^3 - x - y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) - (2)$$

$$2x^3 - x - y - 2y^3 + x + y = 0$$

$$x^3 = y^3$$

$$x = y$$

aus (1)

$$2x^3 - 2x = 0$$

$$\implies x_1 = 0$$

$$\implies y_1 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\implies x_2 = 1$$

$$\implies y_2 = 1$$

$$\implies x_3 = -1$$

$$\implies y_3 = -1$$

Hesse-Matrix:

$$\begin{array}{ll} f_{xx} = 12x^2 - 2 & f_{xy} = -2 \\ f_{yx} = -2 & f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 2 \end{array}$$

1. Stelle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{indefinit}$$

Keine Entscheidung möglich mit diesem Kriterium

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^2 - (-4)\lambda + 0 &= 0 \\ \lambda^2 + 4\lambda &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ \lambda_2 &= -4\end{aligned}$$

$\implies$  höchstens Maximum möglich.

Betrachte Funktionswerte in einer Umgebung von  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ :

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - (x + y)^2 \quad f(0, 0) = 0$$

Wähle  $x = \varepsilon$ ,  $y = -\varepsilon \implies f(\varepsilon, -\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon^4 > 0$

Also gibt es in jeder Umgebung von  $(0, 0)$  positive Funktionswerte, die Funktion hat dort kein Extremum.

$\implies f$  hat einen Sattelpunkt in  $(0, 0)$ .

2. Stelle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

charakteristisches Polynom:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda + \det(H) &= 0 \\ \lambda^2 - 20\lambda + 96 &= 0 \\ \lambda_{1,2} &= 10 \pm 2 > 0\end{aligned}$$

$\implies$  EW positiv

$\implies$  Minimum

3. Stelle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies H \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\implies$  analog zur 2. Stelle, Minimum  $f(1, 1) = f(-1, -1) = -2$