

dann  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+$ ,  $\delta \rightarrow 0+$

Beispiel

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} + \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}}$$

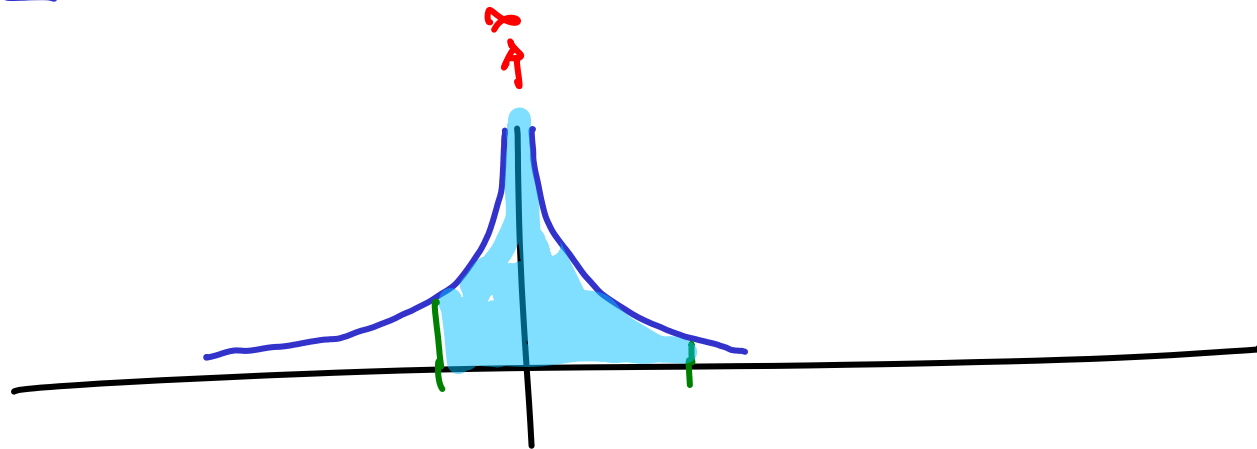
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x}} + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\delta}^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$x < 0:$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ x }} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x}}$
$x > 0:$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ x }} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ -2(-x)^{1/2} \right]_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ 2x^{1/2} \right]_{\delta}^2$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -2\sqrt{\varepsilon} - (-2\sqrt{1}) \right) + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{\delta} \right)$$

$$= 2 + 2\sqrt{2} = 2(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

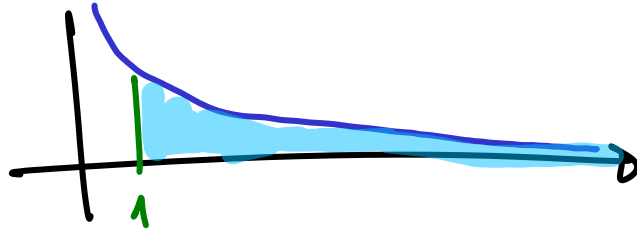


oder kurz:

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_0^2 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

↑ verdeckter Grenzwert

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$



$$\equiv \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{b} - \left( -\frac{1}{1} \right) \right)$$

$$= 0 + 1 = 1$$

kurz:  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$

anderes Bsp:

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\log x]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \log b = \infty$$

Calc-zilla  $f(x,y) = y^x = e^{\log(y^x)} = e^{x \log y}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = e^{x \log y} \cdot \log y = y^x \cdot \log y$$

... Ableitung nach  $y$ ?

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x y^{x-1}$$

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

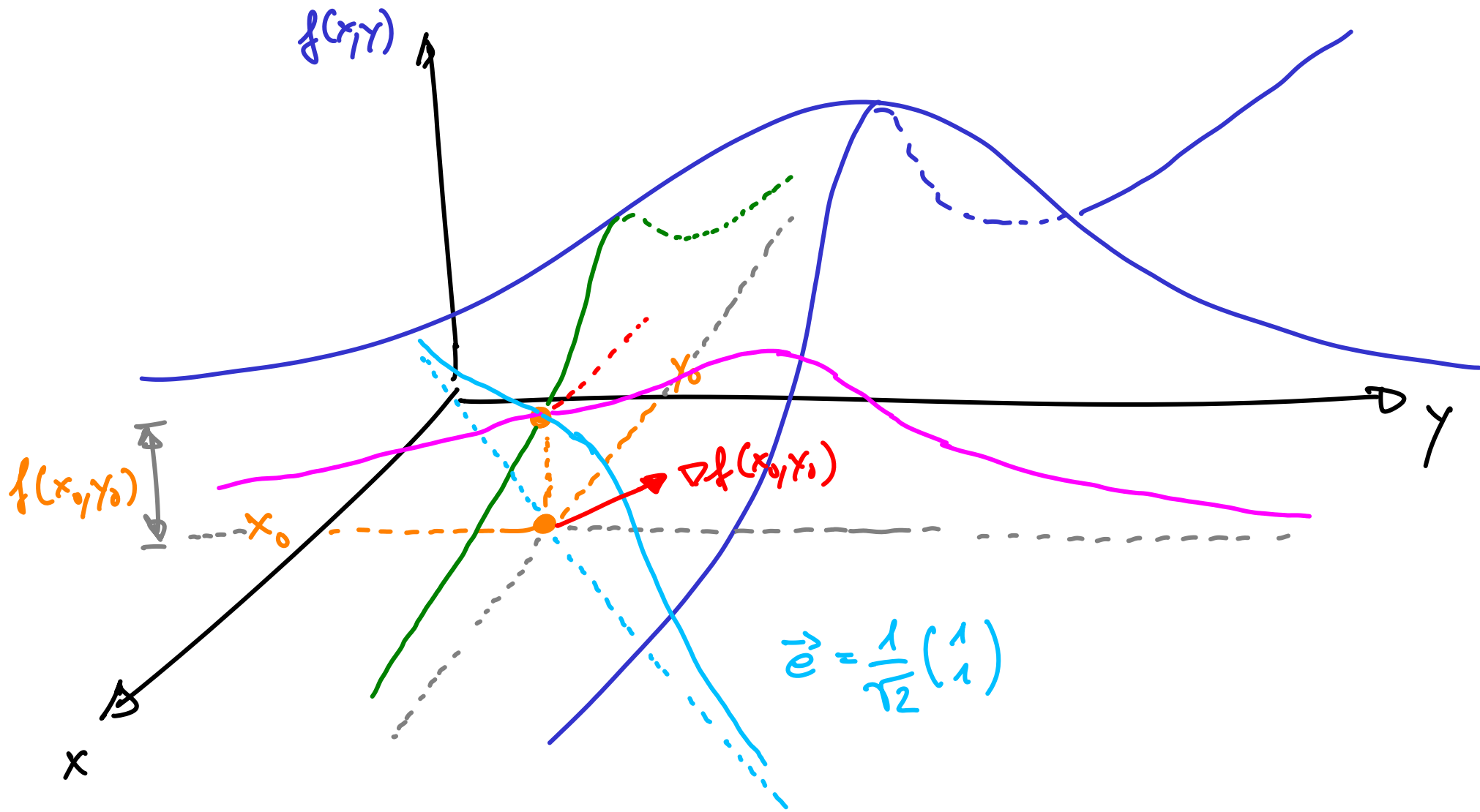
$$\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x} + h\vec{e}_1) - f(\vec{x})}{h}$$

$$\vec{x} + h\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + h \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+h \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$



$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) =$  Steigung des grünen Weges  $< 0$   
 an der Stelle  $(x_0, y_0)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) =$  Steigung des rosa Weges  $> 0$   
 an der Stelle  $(x_0, y_0)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}(x_0, y_0) =$  Steigung des Kurve Weges  
an der Stelle  $(x_0, y_0)$

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Bsp:  $f(x, y) = x e^y$

Stelle  $(1, 0)$

Richtung  $\vec{e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}(1, 0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 0) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix-Produkt

Skalarprodukt in  $\mathbb{R}^2$

1D: Tangente

Fkt.  $f$ , Stelle  $x_0$

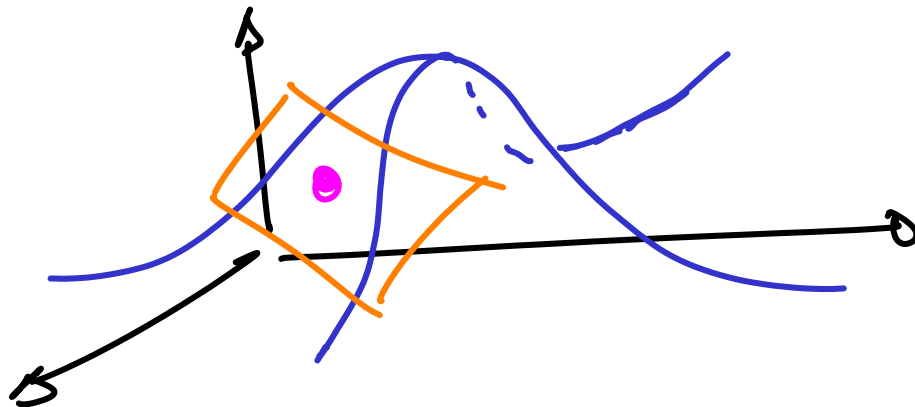
$$\text{Tangente } t(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

analog mehrdim.

Fkt.  $f$ , Stelle  $\vec{x}_0$

Tangentialebene

$$\nabla f(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}_0) + \nabla f(\vec{x}_0) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)$$





Zweite Ableitungen  $f(x,y) = x \cdot \sin y$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cdot \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sin y) = \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \cdot \cos y) = \cos y$$

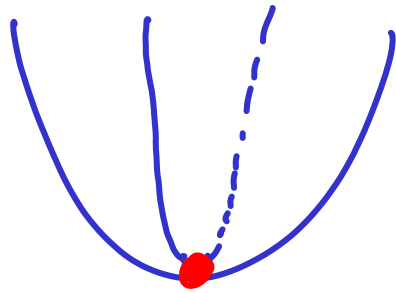
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x \cdot \cos y) = -x \sin y$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos y \\ \cos y & -x \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

Sind die immer  
gleich ???

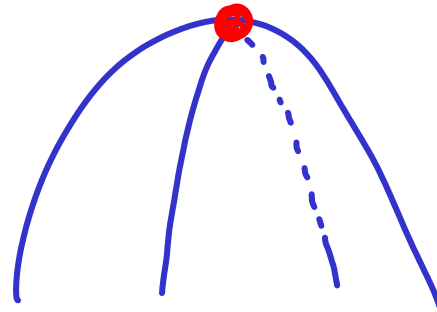
Ja, falls  $f$  höflich 😊

genauer: wenn  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$  stetig



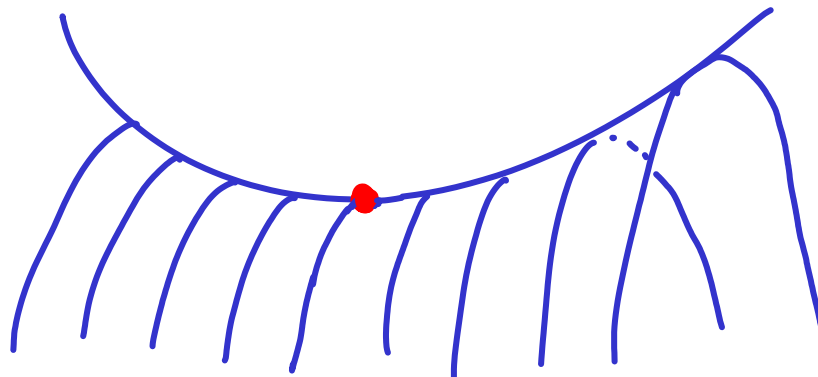
Minimum

$H$  pos. def.



Maximum

$H$  neg. def.



Sattel

$H$  indefinit