

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix A

Eigenwerte

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & \lambda+3+\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 \\ 4 & -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -4 & -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 20) - (1-\lambda)(-20 - 4\lambda + 16)$$

$$= (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 20) + (1-\lambda)(4\lambda - 4)$$

$$= -(\lambda+1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) = -(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2$$

$\lambda_1 = -1$ $\lambda_2 = 1$ zweifach

Eigenwerte $\lambda_1 \rightarrow 1$ $\lambda_2 \rightarrow \bar{A}$

Eigenvektoren zu $\lambda_1 = -1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3+1 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformations der Matrix:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{2. Zeile} - 1. \text{ Zeile} \\ \text{3. Zeile} + 1. \text{ Zeile} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{3. Zeile} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2. \text{ Zeile} \\ \text{3. Zeile} + 1. \text{ Zeile} \end{array}$$

$z = t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 3y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

$4x + y + 4z = 0$
 $4x + 0 + 4t = 0$
 $x = -t$

Eigenvektoren zu $\lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
 Besondere Nullvektoren von $\lambda_1 = 1$

zu $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3-1 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3-1 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & -5-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Zeile - 2x. Zeile
 3. Zeile + 1. Zeile

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Zeile = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ 2. Zeile

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$y = t \in \mathbb{R}$ beliebig
 $-4z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$
 $2x + y + 4z = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{y}{2} = -\frac{t}{2}$

Geometrische Vielfachheit = 1.

Eigenvektoren
a25 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -t/2 \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ t \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

$$f(x, y) = m(x, y) + n(x, y)$$

$$(k_0, f_0) = (0, 1)$$

$$f_x = y \cos(xy) + \ln y$$

$$f_y = n \cos(xy) + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$f_{xx} = -y^2 \ln(xy)$$

$$f_{xy} = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy) + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$f_{yy} = -x^2 \ln(xy) - \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$f(x, y_0) = 0$$

$$f_x(\pi, 1) = -1$$

$$f_y(\pi, 1) = -\pi + \pi = 0$$

$$f_{xx}(\pi, 1) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(\pi, 1) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(\pi, 1) = \pi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} [f_{xx}(x-x_0)^2 + 2f_{xy}(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + f_{yy}(y-y_0)^2]$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) (y-y_0)^2$$

$$T(x, y) = -(x-\pi) + \frac{2}{4} (-\pi) (y-1) + \frac{1}{4} (\pi-x) (y-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (y-1)^2$$

$$f'(3.15, 1.1) = \ln(3.15 \cdot 1.1) + 3.15 \ln(1.1) = -0.0176$$

$$T(3.15, 1.1) = -0.01 - \frac{1}{2} (0.1)^2 = -0.0241$$

$$\text{Absolute Fehler} \quad T(3.15, 1.1) - f(3.15, 1.1) = -0.00654327$$

$$\text{Relative Fehler} \quad |T(3.15, 1.1) - f(3.15, 1.1)| = 37.23\%$$

$$f(3.15, 1.1)$$

Der negative Wert wird ausgespart mit $y \in [2,4]$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f'(-1,3) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(-1,3) = \frac{-4 \cdot 9}{27} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}$$

Unterzung des Randes

$$-4 \leq x \leq -2$$

$$2 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,3) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\det H_f(-3,3) = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{9} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{8}{9} > 0$$

$$f(-3,3) = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

ist ein Maximum.

$$\Rightarrow P(-3,3)$$

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2/x^3 & 1/2y \\ 1/2y & -2/y^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} = f_{yx}$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{2}{x^4} \quad 0,25 f_{yy} = -\frac{2}{y^3}$$

Kritische Punkte: $P(-3,3)$

$$y = \frac{27}{(-3)^2} = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{27}{x^2}\right)^2 = -27 \Rightarrow x^3 = -27 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ f_y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = 27 \\ x^2 = 27 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{27} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

Kritische Punkte

$$3) f(x,y) = \frac{2x}{27} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x > 0 \quad y > 0$$

Global Maximum ist $P_1(-3,3)$ mit Wert 1 ; Glob. Minimum $P_8(-2,2)$ mit Wert $-1,1481$

$P_1(-3,3) = 1$	$P_2(-4, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}) = -1,0998$
$P_3(-2, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}) = -1,0998$	$P_4(-3, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}) = -1,0943$
$P_5(-3, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}) = -1,0998$	$P_6(-4,4) = -1,0926$
$P_7(-2,4) = -1,0963$	$P_8(-2,2) = -1,1481$
$P_9(-2,4) = -1,0963$	$P_{10}(-2,4) = -1,0963$

Kandidaten für lokale Extrema

$$f'(x,y) = \frac{2t}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Maximum am Rand}$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{2t}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2t}{y} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f''(x,y) = \frac{2}{y^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Maximum}$$

ausgewertet mit $x < 0$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2t}{y} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x,y) = \frac{2t}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}}$$

$$y = 2 \quad -4 \leq x \leq -2$$

$$f''(-2,y) = -\frac{2}{y^3} < 0 \quad \text{in } [2,4]$$

ausgewertet: $2 \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}$ ist in Maxima

$$f'(-2,y) = \frac{2t}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2t}}$$

$$f'(-2,y) = -\frac{2t}{y^3} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = -2 \quad | \quad 2 \leq y \leq 4$$

ist

$$f''(-4,y) = -\frac{2}{y^3} < 0 \quad \text{in } [2,4]$$

$$\text{ist in lokales Maximum am Rand}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{ist in lokales Maximum am Rand}$$

$$2 \leq y \leq 4 \quad x = -4$$