

Übungen zur Vorlesung Mathematik für Naturwissenschaftler II

Lösungen

Aufgabe 1: a) Mit $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, y)\}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 2y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \Delta f &:= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

(alles für *jedes* $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$). Also ist f harmonisch.

Mit $g(x, y) = e^x(x \cos(y) - y \sin(y))$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} &= e^x(x \cos(y) - y \sin(y)) + e^x \cos(y); \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = e^x((x + 2) \cos(y) - y \sin(y)), \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} &= -e^x((x + 1) \sin(y) + y \cos(y)); \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -e^x((x + 2) \cos(y) - y \sin(y)) = -\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2},\end{aligned}$$

i.e., $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = 0$; also ist auch g harmonisch.

b) Mit $f(x, y) = x^5 + ax^3y^2 + bxy^4$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 5x^4 + 3ax^2y^2 + by^4; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 20x^3 + 6axy^2, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 2ax^3y + 4by^3; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2ax^3 + 12by^2.\end{aligned}$$

Gefragt wird daß

$$0 = \Delta f := \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (20 + 2a)x^3 + (6a + 12b)xy^2 \quad \text{für jedes } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Die Lösung ist $a = -10, b = 5$, d.h., $f(x, y) = x^5 - 10x^3y^2 + 5xy^4$ (man kontrolliert daß damit tatsächlich $\Delta f = 0$).

Aufgabe 2: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 1$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = x_3^2 - 2$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} = 2x_2x_3 \exp(x_3x_4 - x_5) + x_2x_4(x_3^2 - 2) \exp(x_3x_4 - x_5)$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_4} = x_2x_3(x_3^2 - 2) \exp(x_3x_4 - x_5)$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_5} = -x_2(x_3^2 - 2) \exp(x_3x_4 - x_5)$.

Punkt $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$:

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= f(0, 0, 0, 0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - 0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0) + R_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ &= 2 + x_1 \cdot 1 + x_2 \cdot (-2) + x_3 \cdot 0 + x_4 \cdot 0 + x_5 \cdot 0 + R_1 = 2 + x_1 - 2x_2 + R_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5).\end{aligned}$$

Punkt $(1, 1, 1, 2, 2)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= f(1, 1, 1, 2, 2) + \sum_{i=1}^3 (x_i - 1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(1, 1, 1, 2, 2) + \sum_{i=4}^5 (x_i - 2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(1, 1, 1, 2, 2) + \tilde{R}_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\
 &= 2 + 1 + 1(1 - 2) \exp(2 - 2) + (x_1 - 1) \cdot 1 + (x_2 - 1)(1 - 2) \\
 &\quad + (x_3 - 1)[2 \exp(2 - 2) + 2(1 - 2) \exp(2 - 2)] + (x_4 - 2) \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - 2) \exp(0) \\
 &\quad + (x_5 - 2)[-1(1 - 2) \exp(0)] + R_1(1, 1, 1, 2, 2) \\
 &= x_1 - x_2 - x_4 + x_5 + 2 + \tilde{R}_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5).
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: a):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 2 \cos(x) (-\sin(x)) \cos^2(y) = -2 \sin(x) \cos(x) \cos^2(y) = -\sin(2x) \cos^2(y), \\
 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= -2 \cos(2x) \cos^2(y), \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = 4 \sin(2x) \cos^2(y), \\
 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\sin(2x) \cos^2(y)) = (-\sin(2x)) \cdot 2 \cos(y) (-\sin(y)) = \sin(2x) \sin(2y), \\
 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sin(2x) \sin(2y)) = 2 \sin(2x) \cos(2y), \\
 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-2 \cos(2x) \cos^2(y)) = (-2 \cos(2x)) (2 \cos(y) (-\sin(y))) = 2 \cos(2x) \sin(2y) \\
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \cos^2(x) \cdot 2 \cos(y) (-\sin(y)) = -\cos^2(x) \sin(2y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2 \cos^2(x) \cos(2y), \\
 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-2 \cos(2y) \cos^2(x)) = 4 \sin(2y) \cos^2(x); \\
 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial x} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Damit ist die Taylor-Entwicklung von f um $(0, 0)$ bis einschließlich der Glieder 2. Ordnung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + (x - 0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) + (y - 0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) + \frac{1}{2} (x - 0)(x - 0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(x - 0)(y - 0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) + \frac{1}{2} (y - 0)(y - 0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0, 0) + R_2(x, y) \\
 &= 1 + x \cdot 0 + y \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 (-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + x \cdot y \cdot 0 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} y^2 (-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + R_2(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2 + R_2(x, y).
 \end{aligned}$$

Als $a = (0, 0)$ haben wir $a + \theta(\mathbf{x} - a) = \theta(x, y)$, $0 < \theta < 1$. Damit ist eine Darstellung des Restgliedes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2(x, y) &= \frac{1}{3!} \left[(x - 0)^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(\theta x, \theta y) + 3(x - 0)^2 (y - 0) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}(\theta x, \theta y) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (x - 0)(y - 0)^2 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2}(\theta x, \theta y) + (y - 0)^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}(\theta x, \theta y) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \sin(2\theta x) \cos^2(\theta y) + x^2 y \cos(2\theta x) \sin(2\theta y) \\
 &\quad + x y^2 \sin(2\theta x) \cos(2\theta y) + \frac{2}{3} y^3 \cos^2(\theta x) \sin(2\theta y).
 \end{aligned}$$

b): Wir benützen daß $|\sin(t)| \leq |t|$, $|\cos(t)| \leq 1$, und $0 < \theta < 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |R_2(x, y)| &\leq \frac{2}{3}|x|^3 \cdot |2\theta x| \cdot 1 + |x|^2|y| \cdot 1 \cdot |2\theta y| \\
 &\quad + |x||y|^2|2\theta x| \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3}|y|^3 \cdot |2\theta y| \cdot 1 \\
 &\leq \frac{4}{3}|x|^4 + 2|x|^2|y|^2 + 2|x|^2|y|^2 + \frac{4}{3}|y|^4 = \frac{4}{3}|x|^4 + 4|x|^2|y|^2 + \frac{4}{3}|y|^4 \\
 &\leq 2|x|^4 + 4|x|^2|y|^2 + 2|y|^4 = 2\left((|x|^2)^2 + (|y|^2)^2 + 2(|x|^2)(|y|^2)\right) \\
 &= 2(|x|^2 + |y|^2)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Mit der Taschenrechner findet man, mit $P_2(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0.1, 0.2) &= 0.95095716705\dots, \\
 P_2(0.1, 0.2) &= 0.95, \\
 |R_2(0.1, 0.2)| &\leq 2((0.1)^2 + (0.2)^2)^2 = 0.005.
 \end{aligned}$$

Von $f(x, y) = P_2(x, y) + R_2(x, y)$, $|R_2(x, y)| \leq 2(|x|^2 + |y|^2)^2$, würde man also finden $f(0.1, 0.2) = 0.95 \pm 0.005$. Wir sehen, daß der richtige Wert von $f(0.1, 0.2)$ tatsächlich im interval $[0.95 - 0.005, 0.95 + 0.005]$ liegt. Bemerk, daß 0.005 ungefähr 0.5% von 0.95 ist - also ist der wert von P_2 im Punkt $(0.1, 0.2)$ eine ziemlich gute Annäherung zur $f(0.1, 0.2)$.

Sprechstunden :

Prof. Dr. W. Richert, Mo. 15⁰⁰ – 16⁰⁰ Uhr, Zi. 333.

Dr. T. Ø. Sørensen, Do. 12⁰⁰ – 13⁰⁰ Uhr, Zi. 335.

I. Hoffmann, Mo. 12⁰⁰ – 13⁰⁰ Uhr, Zi. 235.