

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} &= \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} = (h, x) \frac{h e}{j e} \\ &= \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} = \\ &= \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{arctg} \left[\frac{z \left(\frac{x}{h} \right) + 1}{1} \cdot \frac{z X}{h} \right] = \\ &= \frac{x}{h} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\left(\frac{x}{h} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z X}{h} \right) = (h, x) \frac{x e}{j e} \end{aligned}$$

② $\left(\frac{x}{h} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} = f(h, x) \quad (0 \neq X)$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, x) - f(h, x + \Delta h)}{\Delta h} = (0, 0) \frac{h e}{j e} \\ 0 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, x + \Delta x) - f(h, x)}{\Delta x} = (0, 0) \frac{x e}{j e} \end{aligned}$$

③ $(0, 0) = (h, x)$ nur wenn $h=0$ und $x=0$

$$\frac{z(z h + z X)}{(h e -)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} + \frac{z h + z X}{h \cos} = (h, x) \frac{h e}{j e}$$

$$\frac{z(z h + z X)}{(x e -)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z h + z X}{z X} + \frac{z h + z X}{h \sin} = (h, x) \frac{x e}{j e}$$

④ $(0, 0) \neq (h, x)$ nur wenn $h=0$ und $x=0$

$$\text{else } \left. \begin{aligned} 0 \\ \frac{z h + z X}{h \sin} \end{aligned} \right\} = f(h, x)$$

⑤ $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

⑥

⑦ $h=0$ und $x=0$ nur wenn $h=0$ und $x=0$

$$A_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x)$$

linear - ad case

$$g_i(\Delta x) = \frac{|\Delta x|^2}{\Delta x} \rightarrow 0$$

linear

$$g_i(\Delta x) = f_i(x_1 + \Delta x_1) - f_i(x_1) - A_i \Delta x_1$$

$\epsilon \geq A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathbb{R}$ omitt omitt ad

$$g(\Delta x) = \frac{\Delta x}{|\Delta x|^2} \rightarrow 0$$

ok $g \in O(|\Delta x|^2)$ case

$$f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \sum A_i \Delta x_i + O(|\Delta x|^2)$$

$\epsilon \geq A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathbb{R}$

omitt ok $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

case

linear

~~linear~~

~~linear~~

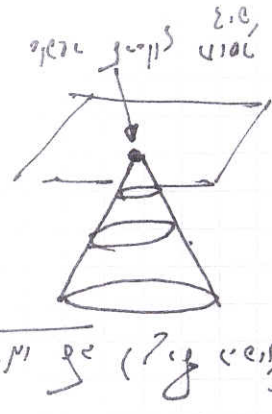
linear

linear $f \Rightarrow$ linear f_i

(6)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \sum f_i(x) \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

(3) $f_1, \dots, f_n: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$$\frac{\sqrt{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{x^2}} = (2^2x^2 + \dots + 2^2x) \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2^2x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{x}$$

(7) (3) $\sqrt{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x} = (x) \sqrt{(2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x) = x}$

संज्ञा: $n=1, -1, 2$

$$\frac{2^2x}{(x)^2} > \left| \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} \right| > 0$$

संज्ञा: $n=1, -1, 2$

$$\frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} + \dots + \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} = \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} + \dots + \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2}$$

संज्ञा: $n=1, -1, 2$

$$\frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2} + \dots + \frac{2^4x^2 + \dots + 2^2x}{(x)^2}$$

संज्ञा: $n=1, -1, 2$

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$$\sum g_i(x_i) = \sum g_i(\Delta x_i) = \sum f_i(x_i) \Delta x_i = f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\sum g_i(\Delta x_i) = \sum f_i(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum f_i(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

संज्ञा: $n=1, -1, 2$

$$f_{\Delta x - \Delta y} = \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\Delta x} =$$

$$f_{\Delta x - \Delta y} = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

Con/

$$v = \frac{f_{\Delta x}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{f_{\Delta x}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \quad ; \quad v = \frac{x \Delta}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{x \Delta}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

mit Hilfe von Kettenregel

$$\frac{z(\Delta x + \Delta y)}{z} = (f, x) \frac{f_e}{f_e} \quad ; \quad \frac{z(\Delta x + \Delta y)}{z} = (f, x) \frac{x e}{f_e}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{z^2 + y^2}$$

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$$df = x_1 dx_1 + \dots + x_n dx_n$$

Stetigkeit von f

$$! x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \frac{x e}{f_e}$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x_0 = (x_0, \dots, x_0) = x$$

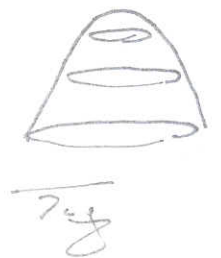
$$a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ f\u00fcr } (0, \dots, 0) \text{ sind}$$

$$g_a(x) = f(\Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_n) - \sum a_i \Delta x_i$$

Stetigkeit von f

Stetigkeit von f

Stetigkeit von f $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x \neq 0$



$$\left(\frac{\Delta x_2 + \Delta y_2}{\sqrt[3]{\Delta x_2^3 + \Delta y_2^3}} - \Delta x_2 \Delta y_2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta x_2 + \Delta y_2}{\sqrt[3]{\Delta x_2^3 + \Delta y_2^3}} - \Delta x_2 \Delta y_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2 + \Delta y_2}{\Delta x_2 \Delta y_2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{\Delta x_2^3 + \Delta y_2^3}}{\Delta x_2 \Delta y_2} = \frac{\Delta x_2 + \Delta y_2}{\Delta x_2 \Delta y_2} \neq 0$$