



$$y = f(x) \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$y - f(x) = F(x, y) = 0$$

$$D'_x F \text{ invert. } x = g(y) \in E_n$$

$$-D'_x f \quad D'_y g = + (D'_x f)^{-1} \cdot D'_x F$$

$$= + (D'_x f)^{-1}$$

Def. (Vita & Wil. 2.1.1.) $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$F^{-1} = D^{-1}(F^{-1} \circ F) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \underbrace{D^{-1} F^{-1}}_{(F(x))} \cdot \underbrace{D^1 F(x)}$$

$$F(x_0) = y_0 \quad F(x) = y \quad \text{"} (D^1 F)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\|x - x_0\|} \left(x - x_0 - (D^1 F)^{-1}(y) \right) \rightarrow 0$$

(2)

$$\left[\frac{F(x) - F(x_0) - D^1 F(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} \right] \xrightarrow{\|x - x_0\|} 0 \quad x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \approx \frac{1}{\|y-y_0\|} \left(x-x_0 - (D'F(x_0))^{-1} (D'F(x_0)(x-x_0) + \alpha(x-x_0)) \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{\|y-y_0\|} \left(D'F(x_0) \right)^{-1} (\alpha(x-x_0)) \\
 & = \left(D'F(x_0) \right)^{-1} \alpha(x-x_0) \frac{1}{\|y-y_0\|} \alpha(x-x_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|F(x) - F(x_0)\| \approx C \|x-x_0\| \\
 & C \|y-x_0\| \approx \|F(x) - F(x_0)\|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$G: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ linear!}$$

$$\underline{F = G \circ F} \quad D'_{F(x)} = E_n \quad \text{"(D'F(x))^{-1}"}$$

$$K(x) = F(x) - x \quad \text{mit } x_0 \quad \underline{D'K = 0}$$

$$\|K(x) - K(y)\| \leq C \sqrt{\|x - y\|}$$

$$\|K(x) - K(y)\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|x - y\|$$

2. wir
haben die
maximalen
 x_0

$$\|K(x) - K(y)\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|x - y\| \quad \underline{K(x) = F(x) - x}$$

$$\|(u-v) + v\| \leq \|u-v\| + \|v\|$$

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$$\|u\| - \|v\| \leq \|u-v\|$$

$$\|y - x\| = \|F(x) - F(y)\| \leq \|F(x) - (F(y) + y - x)\|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \|y - x\|$$

$$\|F(x) - F(y)\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \|y - x\|$$

$$D_1^{-1} F^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ D_1^x F & D_1^y F \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ D_1^x F & D_1^y F \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = E_m, B = 0$$

$$D_1^x F + D_1^y F \cdot C = 0$$

$$D_1^x F \cdot D = E_n$$

$$D = \left(D_1^x F + (D_1^y F)^{-1} \cdot (D_1^x F) \right)^{-1} \cdot D_1^x F$$

8.40 $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F(x, y) = xy \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}xy^2\right)$

$F(x, y) = 1$ or $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $[a, b] = [1, 1]$

$y = f(x)$? $y' = f'(x)$? $F_x = y \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}xy^2\right)$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}xy^2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}y^2$

$V \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ $[1, 1]$ y-axis

$F|_V(1, 1) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}xy^2\right) \Big|_{[1, 1]} + x y^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}xy^2\right) \Big|_{[1, 1]}$

$= 1 \Rightarrow f'(1) = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$

\checkmark

$$8.42 \quad F(x, y, z) = \ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)$$

$$\underline{\underline{F(x, y, z) = 0 \leadsto z(x, y) \text{ ? } \leadsto \underline{\underline{[1, 1, 1]}}}}$$

$$\underline{F_z = \ln(yz) + \ln(xz) \quad | \quad [1, 1, 1] = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0}$$

$$z_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{1+1}, \quad z_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{1+1}$$