

1. φ Diff'g :
 $S = \emptyset$; $\varphi(S) = \emptyset$ ✓

2. φ lineare Abb., bijektiv :
 $\varphi = A$, $\det A = 0$:
 $S = \mathbb{R}^2$;
 $\varphi(S) = \varphi(\mathbb{R}^2) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ hyperplanar,
 da A singulär.
 da φ bijektiv x -Äquivalenz.

3. $\varphi = Id$:
 $S = \mathbb{R}^2$; $\varphi(S) = \mathbb{R}^2$ ✓

Beweis: Es gilt: $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{I}$ Dargestellt allgemein

$$\mathbb{I} = [a, b]^n$$

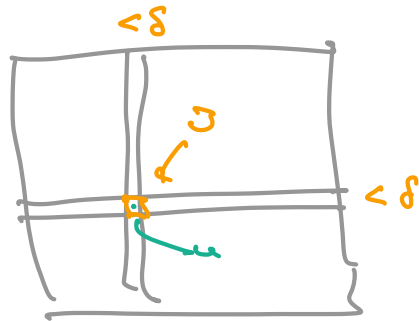
Dann: $\|D\varphi\|$ beschreibt den grad. Betrag

Der Restwert: (i) \Rightarrow $\epsilon > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0)| &\leq \max(\|D\varphi\|) \|x - x_0\| \\ &\leq M \cdot \|x - x_0\|, \quad x, x_0 \in \mathbb{I} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) für festen $\epsilon > 0$ ex. $\delta > 0$:

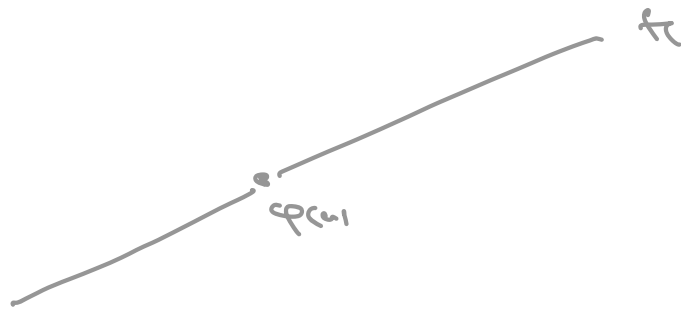
$$\|D\varphi(x) - D\varphi(x_0)\| < \epsilon, \quad \|x - x_0\| < \delta, \quad x, x_0 \in \mathbb{I}.$$



Es existiert, es ex. $x \in J \cap S$: ~~es~~ $D\varphi(x) = 0$

Da $D\varphi(x)$ stetig, so ex. eine $\delta > 0$

in eine Umgebung $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ existiert:



Learn the function: $\phi \rightarrow f$

$$\phi(x) = \phi(x) + \underbrace{D\phi(x)(x-u)}_{\leftarrow \epsilon} + \underbrace{E(x,u)}_{\text{error}}$$

and

$$E(x,u) = \int_0^1 (D\phi(\dots) - D\phi(x)) dx$$

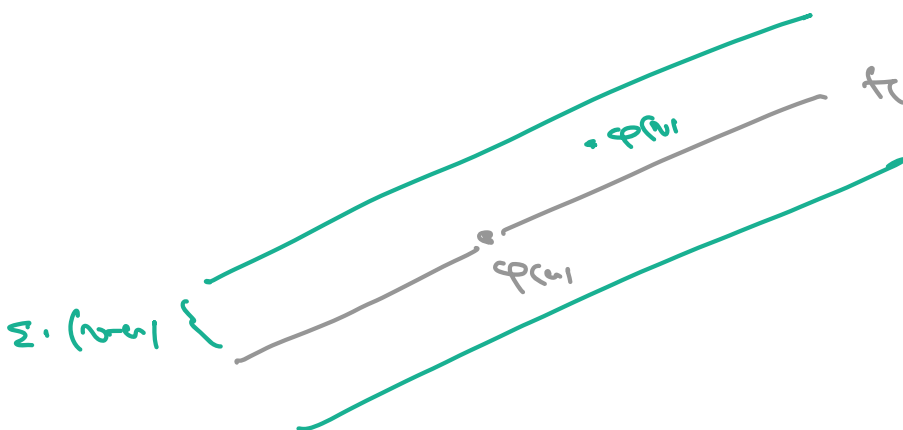
Goal

$$\|E(x,u)\| \leq \epsilon, \quad (x-u) \leq \delta$$

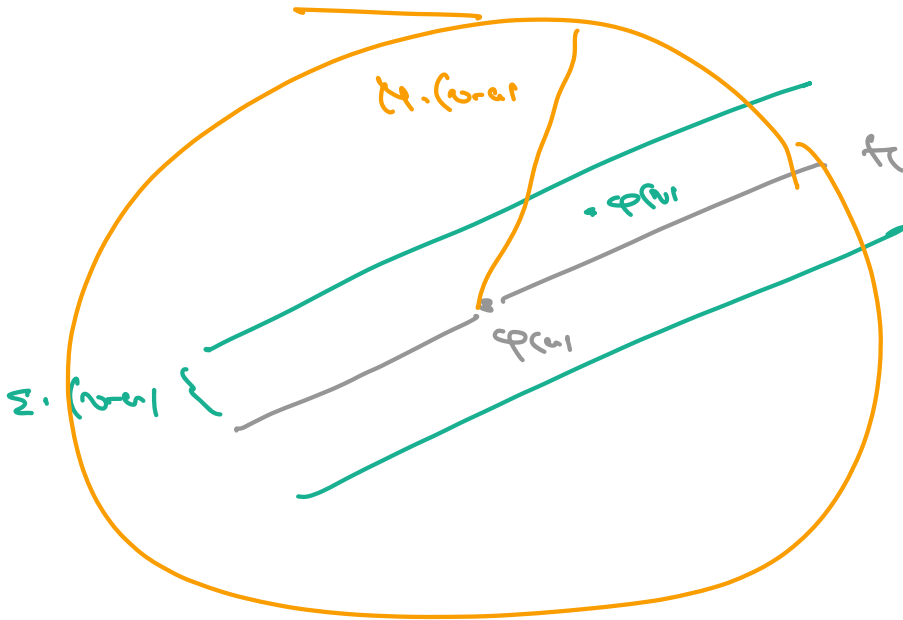
by Taylor's

to get:

$\phi(x)$ that is in ϵ -neighborhood of f ,
for x near u .



Also bilden wir \downarrow die Abbildung
 zu einem Körper von \mathbb{R} mit
 Resten λ, μ, ν, \dots



Also sieht $\varphi(u)$ zu sein $\varphi(v)$
 mit $\varphi(u) = 2 \varphi(v)$ und $\varphi(u) = \varphi(v)$
 $\lambda(u, v) :$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda(\varphi(u)) &\leq c \cdot 2 \varphi(v)^s \\
 &\leq c \cdot \varphi(v)^s \cdot \lambda(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

Summe ist also $\lambda :$

$$\lambda(\varphi(S)) \leq c \cdot \lambda(S)$$

Also $\exists \lambda > 0$ Resten $\dots \Rightarrow \varphi(S)$ ist \dots

Beweis: $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Definiere

$$\mathbb{D}_0 = \{ \text{set } \mathbb{D} \neq \emptyset \subset \mathbb{R} \}$$

und

$$\int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(x) dx = \int_a^b (f \circ \varphi) (|\varphi'|) dx$$

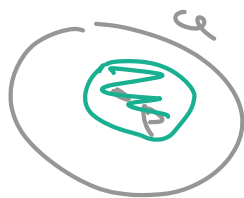
$\varphi(a)$ $\varphi(b)$ φ' φ

→ auf dem Rest einer Tripel φ . (11)

Beweis am Rand:

Angenommen, es existiert φ stetig
 es gibt φ ohne Central, dann
 $\| \varphi \| < 1$.

Es gibt $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ und $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$
 $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$
 $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$



$\varphi(\mathcal{B}) \cap \mathcal{A} = \emptyset$

Es ist $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$

$\int_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \in \mathcal{B}$

$\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$

$\int_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ $=$ $\int_{\mathcal{B}} (\varphi \circ \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi \in \mathcal{B}$ \Rightarrow $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}$

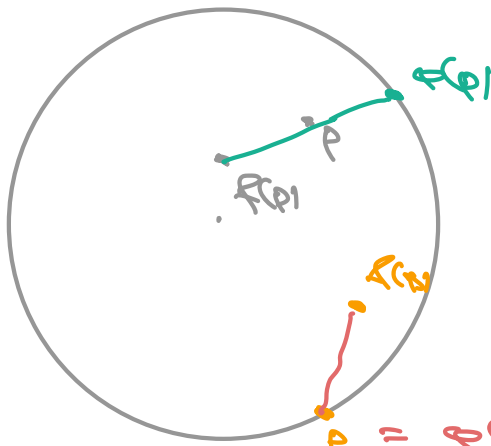
Basis: \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space, \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space

the \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space:

$$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Defini \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space

$$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$



\mathbb{R}^n

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

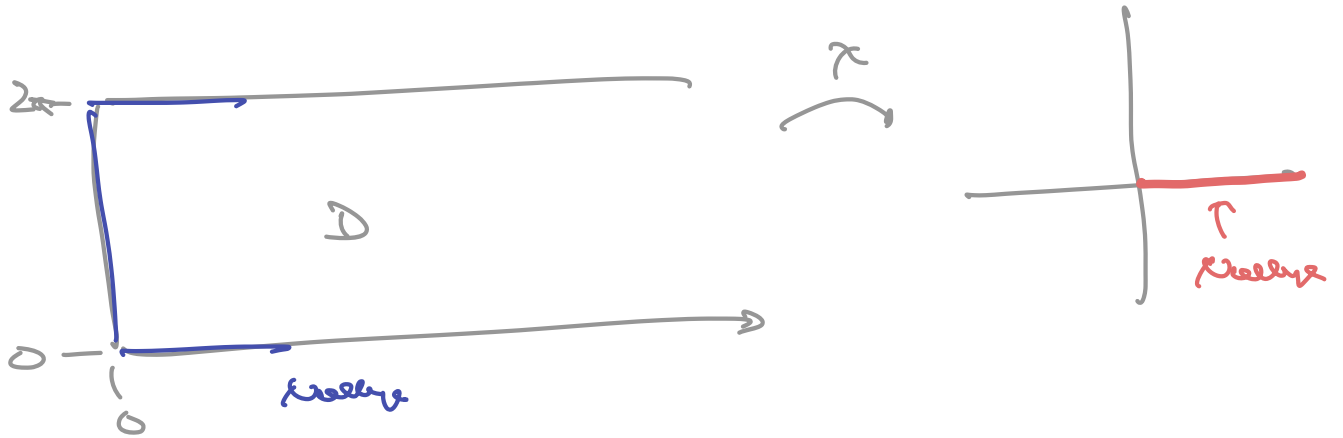
$$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Defini \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space

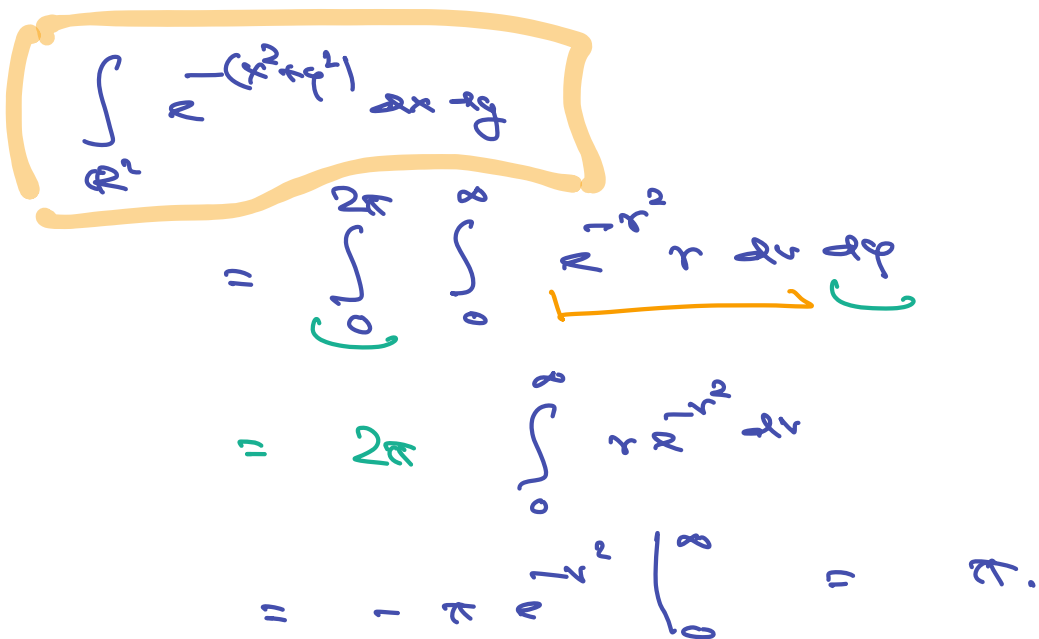
Defini

\mathbb{R}^n

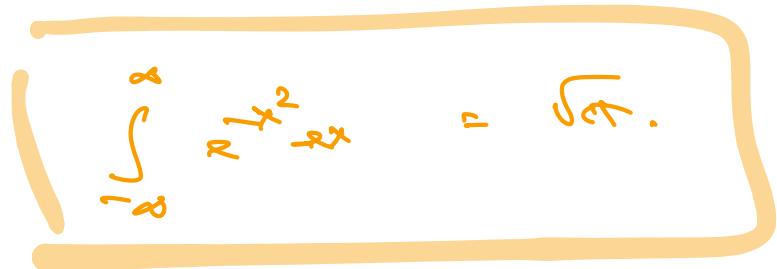
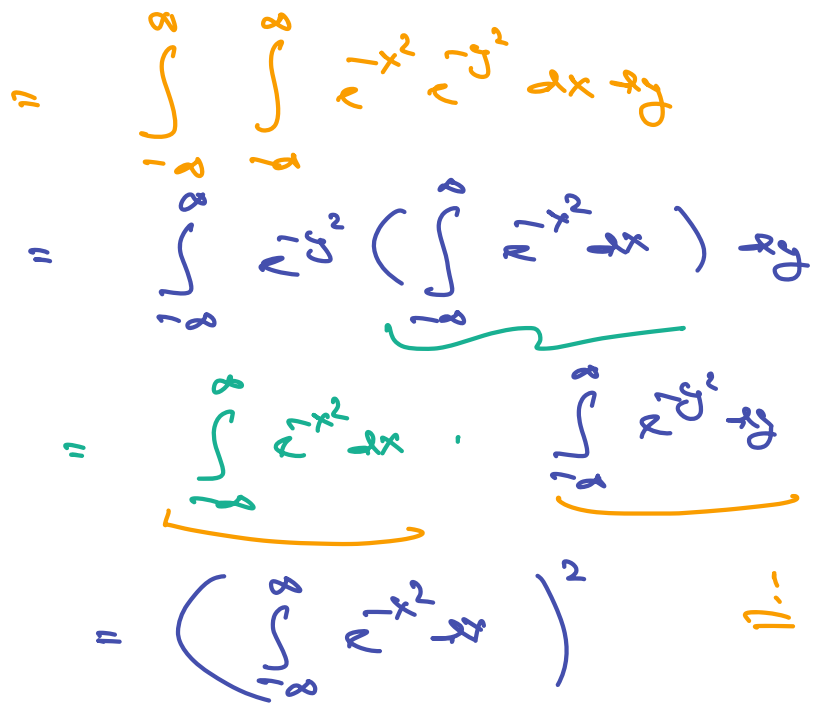
$$D = (0, 2\pi) \times (0, 2\pi)$$



Exp:



dit. H. 11:



↓

Beispiel: Volumen \rightarrow Rotationskörper:

$$V = \int_0^x \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 - u^2} \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^x \int_0^{2\pi} r \sqrt{r^2 - u^2} \, du \, dv$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^x r \sqrt{r^2 - u^2} \, du$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^x \dots$$

$$C = \int_0^x \dots$$

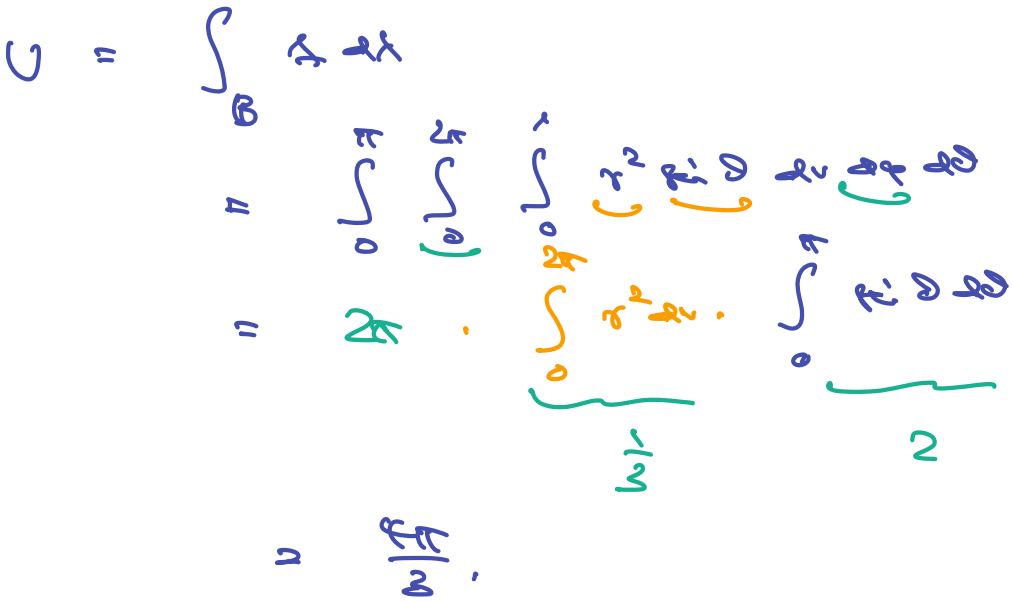
Ergebnis:

$$V = \pi \int_0^x \dots$$

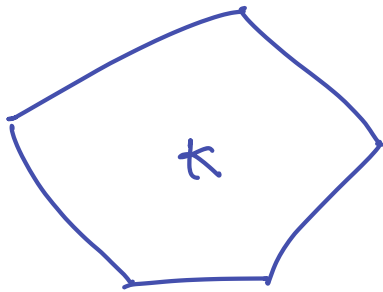
14.

Code to find

0 1 5 1
0 1 0 1 2
0 1 0 1 1 :



Beispiel :



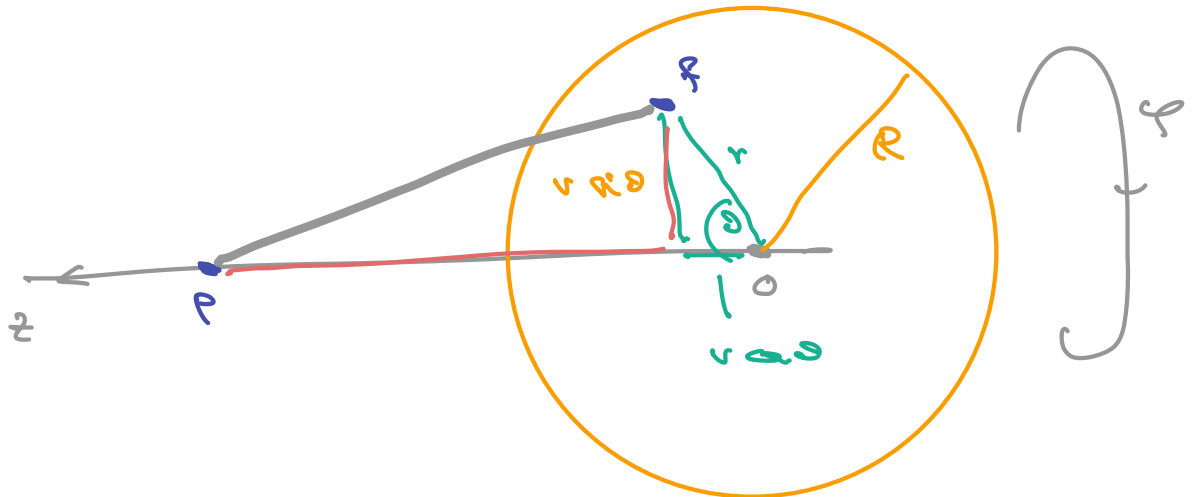
on D_{inner}

$$u(p) = \int_K \frac{u(z)}{|z-p|^2} dz$$

$$K = \{ |z| \leq R \}$$

$$u = u(r)$$

Es gilt : $p = (r_0, \vartheta)$



$$\begin{aligned} |z-p|^2 &= (z - r \cos \vartheta)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \\ &= z^2 - 2zr \cos \vartheta + r^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|z-p| = \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$u(r) = \int_0^R \frac{u(r) r^2 dr}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2zrv + r^2}} \quad \text{für } 0 \leq r \leq R$$

$$= \int_0^R \frac{u(r) r^2 dr}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2zrv + r^2}} \quad \text{für } 0 \leq r \leq R$$

Substitution:

$$-z + v = r$$

$$dz = v dr$$

$$-z + v = r \quad \text{für } r = 0 \quad \text{für } r = R$$

Dann:

$$\int_0^R \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + 2zrv + r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2r} \int_0^R \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + 2zrv + r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2r} \left(\sqrt{(z+rv)^2} - \sqrt{(z-rv)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2r} \cdot \dots$$

Also:

$$u(r) = \frac{2r}{z} \int_0^R u(r) r^2 dr$$

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