

## 6. Tutorium - Lösungen

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## 6.1 Gaußsches Integral

a) Jacobi-Matrix:

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\varphi)} = \begin{pmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right|_{\varphi} & \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right|_r \\ \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right|_{\varphi} & \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right|_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} dx dy &= \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\varphi)} \right| dr d\varphi \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right|_{\varphi} & \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right|_r \\ \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right|_{\varphi} & \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right|_r \end{vmatrix} dr d\varphi \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} dr d\varphi \\ &= (r \cos^2 \varphi + r \sin^2 \varphi) dr d\varphi \\ &= r dr d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

Jacobi-Determinante:

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\varphi)} \right| = \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = r \cos^2 \varphi + r \sin^2 \varphi = r.$$

b) Gaußsches Integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du \right)^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr r e^{-r^2} \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{2r} r e^{-s} = \pi \int_0^{\infty} ds e^{-s} = \\ &= \pi (-e^{-\infty} + e^{-0}) = \pi(0+1) = \pi \end{aligned}$$

wobei die Transformation des Flächenelements über die Jacobi-Determinante  $dx dy = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\varphi)} \right| dr d\varphi = r dr d\varphi$  und die Substitution  $r^2 = s$ ,  $2r dr = ds$  verwendet wurden.

## 6.2 Residuensatz

a) Lösungen von  $x^n + 1 = 0$ , also  $x^n = -1$ : Satz von de Moivre:  $e^{in\varphi} = (e^{i\varphi})^n = \cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)$ . Rechte Seite ergibt -1 für  $n\varphi = \pi(2N+1)$  mit ganzzahligem  $N$ . Daher  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{n}(2N+1)$  mit  $N = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ .

Für  $x = 4$  hat man  $x_1 = e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $x_2 = e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}} = \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $x_3 = e^{\frac{5i\pi}{4}} = e^{-\frac{3i\pi}{4}} = \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $x_4 = e^{\frac{7i\pi}{4}} = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

b) Da  $h(x)$  eine einfache Nullstelle bei  $x = c$  hat, gilt  $h(x) \approx (x-c)h'(c)$  in einer Umgebung von  $x = c$ . Daher:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) &= \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} \approx \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{g(x)}{(x-c)h'(c)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x-c) \frac{g(x)}{(x-c)h'(c)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{g(x)}{h'(c)} = \frac{g(c)}{h'(c)}. \end{aligned}$$

Wem das „ $\approx$ “ zu ungenau ist, der kann  $h(x)$  auch in einer Taylor-Reihe  $h(x) = 0 + (x - c)h'(c) + \frac{1}{2!}(x - c)^2 h''(c) + \dots$  expandieren und dann die Laurentreihe des Quotienten bilden. Der Koeffizient  $a_{-1} = g(c)/h'(c)$  der Laurentreihe  $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(x - c)^n$  ist dann genau das gesuchte Residuum.

c) Die Pole befinden sich bei  $e^{\pm i\pi/4}$  und  $e^{\pm 3i\pi/4}$ . Man kann die oberen zwei Pole wählen, und den Integrationsweg über den oberen Halbkreis schließen, der keinen Beitrag liefert. Die Residuen an den Polen der oberen Halbebene sind

$$\operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{4x^3} \Big|_{x=e^{i\pi/4}} = \frac{i + ae^{i\pi/4} + b}{4e^{3i\pi/4}}.$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow e^{3i\pi/4}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{4x^3} \Big|_{x=e^{3i\pi/4}} = \frac{-i + ae^{3i\pi/4} + b}{4e^{9i\pi/4}} = \frac{-i + ae^{3i\pi/4} + b}{4e^{i\pi/4}}.$$

Schließen im oberen Halbkreis (positiver Umlaufsinn, daher kein zusätzliches „ $-$ “) ergibt:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 + bx + c}{x^4 + 1} dx &= 2\pi i \left( \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^4 + 1} + \operatorname{Res}_{x \rightarrow e^{3i\pi/4}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^4 + 1} \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \left( \frac{i + ae^{i\pi/4} + b}{4} e^{-3i\pi/4} + \frac{-i + ae^{3i\pi/4} + b}{4} e^{-i\pi/4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{2} \left[ i \left( \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + a(-i+i) + b \left( \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + b). \end{aligned}$$

### 6.3 Testfunktionen

a)  $F(\varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(ax + b)\varphi(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y)\varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a}dy = \frac{1}{a}\varphi\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right).$

Variablensubstitution  $ax + b = y$ ,  $a dx = dy$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{a}dy$ . Integrationsgrenzen bleiben für  $a > 0$  gleich:  $-\infty$  bis  $+\infty$ .

Testfunktion  $\varphi$ : Im Allgemeinen muss eine Testfunktion einen kompakten Träger haben (daher insbesondere im Unendlichen verschwinden) und beliebig oft differenzierbar sein.

b) Für  $a < 0$  ändern sich Integrationsgrenzen:

$$F(\varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(ax + b)\varphi(x)dx = \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} \delta(y)\varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a}dy = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(y)\varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a}dy = -\frac{1}{a}\varphi\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right).$$

### 6.4 Parabolische Koordinaten

a)  $g'_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x'^j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x'^i}$ . Mit  $x'^1 = x$ ,  $x'^2 = u$ , und  $x'^3 = v$  ergibt sich

$$g'_{11} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1.$$

$$g'_{22} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial u} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial u} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial u} = 0 + u^2 + v^2 = u^2 + v^2.$$

$$g'_{33} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^3} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^3} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial v} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} = 0 + v^2 + u^2 = u^2 + v^2.$$

Nicht-diagonale Elemente:

Da der metrische Tensor symmetrisch ist,  $g'_{ij} = g'_{ji}$ , erhält man:

$$g'_{12} = g'_{21} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial u} = 0 + 0 + 0.$$

$$g'_{13} = g'_{31} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^3} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} = 0 + 0 + 0.$$

$$g'_{23} = g'_{32} = \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x'^3} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial u} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2))}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial u} \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} = 0 - uv + uv = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u^2 + v^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u^2 + v^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Metrik diagonal  $\rightarrow$  Basis orthogonal.

b) Einheitsvektoren:

$\tilde{e}'_i = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} \mathbf{e}_j$ , also

$$\tilde{e}'_x = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2) \\ uv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x.$$

$$\tilde{e}'_u = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2) \\ uv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\tilde{e}'_v = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2) \\ uv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -v \\ u \end{pmatrix}.$$

Normieren:

$$\mathbf{e}'_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{e}'_u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{e}'_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -v \\ u \end{pmatrix}.$$

c) Mit obiger Metrik:  $U = 1$ ,  $V = u^2 + v^2$ ,  $W = u^2 + v^2$ .

Gradient:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla\phi &= \frac{1}{U}\mathbf{e}'^1\partial'_1\phi + \frac{1}{V}\mathbf{e}'^2\partial'_2\phi + \frac{1}{W}\mathbf{e}'^3\partial'_3\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{U}\mathbf{e}_x\partial_x\phi(x, u, v) + \frac{1}{V}\mathbf{e}_u\partial_u\phi(x, u, v) + \frac{1}{W}\mathbf{e}_v\partial_v\phi(x, u, v) \\ &= \mathbf{e}_x\partial_x\phi(x, u, v) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}}\mathbf{e}_u\partial_u\phi(x, u, v) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}}\mathbf{e}_v\partial_v\phi(x, u, v). \end{aligned}$$

Divergenz:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div}a &= \frac{1}{UVW} [\partial'_1(VW a'^1) + \partial'_2(UW a'^2) + \partial'_3(UV a'^3)] \\ &= \frac{1}{UVW} [\partial_x(VW a_x) + \partial_u(UW a_u) + \partial_v(UV a_v)] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2+v^2} [\partial_x((u^2+v^2)a_x) + \partial_u(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}a_u) + \partial_v(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}a_v)] \\ &= \partial_x a_x + \frac{1}{u^2+v^2}\partial_u(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}a_u) + \frac{1}{u^2+v^2}\partial_v(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}a_v). \end{aligned}$$