

Analysis Preparation

Note Title

2/9/2009

$$10) p_1, \dots, p_n > 0 ; \sum_k p_k = 1$$

$$20. \sum_{k=1}^n \left(p_k + \frac{1}{p_k} \right)^2 \geq n^3 + 2n + n^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \left(p_k^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{p_k^2} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n p_k^2 + 2n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{p_k^2} \geq n^3 + 2n + n^{-1}$$

CS:

$$\sum_k x_k y_k \leq \sqrt{\sum_k x_k^2 \cdot \sum_k y_k^2} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{\sum_k p_k^2 \sum_k 1} \geq \sum_k p_k \cdot 1 = 1 \\ \sum_k p_k^2 n \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_k p_k^2 \geq n^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_k p_k} \leq n$$

Abschätzung Div $\sum_k 1/p_k^2$ binden

$$\sqrt{\sum_k \frac{1}{p_k^2} \sum_k p_k^2} \geq \sum_k 1 = n$$

hmm... >_<

$$\sum_k \frac{1}{p_k^2} \sum_k p_k^2 \geq n^2$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_k \frac{1}{p_k^2} \sum_k 1} \geq \sum_k \frac{1}{p_k} \geq n^2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\sum_k \frac{1}{p_k} \sum_k p_k} \geq \sum_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_k}} \cdot \sqrt{p_k} = n \Leftrightarrow \sum_k \frac{1}{p_k} \geq n^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_k \frac{1}{p_k} \cdot n \geq n^3 \Leftrightarrow \sum_k \frac{1}{p_k^2} \geq n^3$$

~~✓~~

$$5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} < 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{n-1+1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} < \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} < \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < \underbrace{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)}_{>1}^{n-1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{n}}_{\substack{n \geq 2 \\ >1}} = (n^2 - 1) \underbrace{\frac{n+1}{n}}_{\substack{n \geq 2 \\ >1 \\ >1}} =$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n^k}{n^k}}_{\substack{\leq 1 \\ n \geq 2}} < \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}$$

$b_{2k} < 1$ für

$$k > 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \leq 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k < 1 + \frac{1}{1 - 1/2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$\frac{1}{k!} \neq 0$

$$k! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot k \leq 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdots 2 = 2^{k-1}$$

ab $k \geq 1$!

Wichtig: immer
Gültigkeitsbereich überprüfen!!!

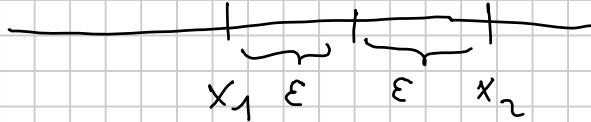
54) $(x_n) \quad \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$

z2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ ist eindeutig

| es reicht zu zeigen, dass $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ hier $x_n \in \mathbb{R}^m$ eindeutig ist, da die vektorwertige Konvergenz komponentenweise definiert ist.

Angenommen:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_1 \quad \text{und} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_2$$



$$\varepsilon < \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0: |x_1 - x_n| \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{und} \quad |x_2 - x_n| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| = |x_1 - x_n + x_n - x_2| \leq |x_1 - x_n| + |x_n - x_2| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x_1 - x_2| < |x_1 - x_2|$$

2) Satz des Archimedes

3) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

22. f ist nirgends stetig.

d.h. f ist an keinem Punkt stetig.

$$a \in \mathbb{Q}, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow a+b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

(Bew: ang. $a \in \mathbb{Q}, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \wedge a+b \in \mathbb{Q}$, dann $a+b-a=b \in \mathbb{Q} \downarrow$)

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow a+b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} ? \text{ egal...}$$

Angenommen: 1) $x \in \mathbb{Q}$,

$$\text{dann } a_n = x - \frac{1}{n} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = 0 \neq f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{widst stetig in } x$$

2) $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

dann $a_n = \text{Dezimaldarstellung von } x \text{ auf } n \text{ Stellen}$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ und } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = 1 \neq f(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ ist nicht stetig in x

#

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln n^{1/n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1} = 0 \right)$$

$$5) \quad x_1 = 1; \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+x_n}$$

Fixpunkt:

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty :$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= f(x_n) \\ x &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \sqrt{1+x} \quad |^2 \quad (x \geq -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1+x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Rest analog. Mit Banachschen Fixpunkt-satz überprüfen.

6) $a, b > 0$. $a_0 = a$, $b_0 = b$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}, \quad b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n \cdot b_n}$$

Fixpunkt:

$$a' = \frac{a' + b'}{2} \quad ; \quad b' = \sqrt{a' \cdot b'} \Leftrightarrow b'^2 = a' \cdot b' \Leftrightarrow b' = 0 \vee b' = a'$$

$$b' = 0: \quad a' = \frac{a'}{2} \Rightarrow a' = b'. \quad | \quad b' = a': \quad a' = \frac{2a'}{2} \quad (\text{W})$$

noch zu zeigen: a_n, b_n konvergieren tatsächlich...

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}; \quad b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n \cdot b_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} &= \frac{\frac{a_n + b_n}{2} + \sqrt{a_n \cdot b_n}}{2} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{a_n \cdot b_n}}{2} \\ &= \frac{a_n + b_n}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{a_n \cdot b_n}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \sqrt{\frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \cdot \sqrt{a_n \cdot b_n}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{a_n + b_n}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a_n \cdot b_n}{2}}}$$

8) $(a_n), (b_n)$ beschränkt Folgen reeller Zahlen

$$\text{22. } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} (a_m + b_m) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} a_m + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} b_m$$
$$\sup_{m \geq n} (a_m + b_m) \leq \sup_{m, m' \geq n} (a_m + b_{m'}) = \sup_{m \geq n} a_m + \sup_{m \geq n} b_{m'},$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

da $\{a_m + b_m \mid m \geq n\} \subseteq \{a_{m'} + b_{m'} \mid m', m' \geq n\}$ etc.

bei \liminf :

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

3) $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ges. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: p_1, \dots, p_n \geq 0$ mit $\sum p_i = 1$

$$a \leq (1+p_1)(1+p_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (1+p_n) \leq b$$

$$\left(\prod_i (1+p_i) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_i 1+p_i = \frac{1}{n} (n+1) = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_i (1+p_i) \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \leq e \quad \text{Hier gilt wie =}$$

$$\prod_i (1+p_i) \geq 1+p_1+\dots+p_n + \underbrace{\dots}_{\geq 0} \geq 1+1=2$$

Gleichheit gilt, wenn $p_i = 1$; $p_j = 0 \wedge j \neq i$.

$$\prod_i (1+x_i) \geq 1 + \sum_i x_i \quad \text{mit } \forall x_i: x_i \geq 0$$

Induktionsanfang: $n=1: 1+x_1 \geq 1+x_1$

$$n \rightarrow n+1: \prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) \geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} (1+x_i) &\geq (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) (1+x_{n+1}) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + x_{n+1} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{n+1}}_{\geq 0} \\ &\geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$10) V = xyz > 0$$

$$A = 2xy + 2xz + 2yz = 2\left(\frac{V}{x} + \frac{V}{y} + \frac{V}{z}\right) = \\ = 2V\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{xyz}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$\text{Gleichheit für } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow V = S^3$$

$$3 \frac{1}{V} \leq \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$A = 6V^{2/3}$$

$$A = 2(xy + xz + yz)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{xyz} \leq \frac{1}{3}(xy + xz + yz)$$

$$3\sqrt[3]{xyz} \leq xy + xz + yz$$

$$6V^{2/3} \leq A$$

etc.

$$11) a) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{k^k}$$

Quotientenkriterium:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)!}{\frac{(k+1)^{k+1}}{k!}} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (k+1) \cdot \frac{k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}} = \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{k} \left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{k} \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} = \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)^k = e^{-1} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{konvergent} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{k^k} = \text{kein spezieller Grenzwert}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{k}} ; \quad \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{k}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{k}} \text{ majorisiert } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{k}} = \infty$$

$$c) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{Quotientenkriterium} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(k+1)^{-3/2}}{k^{-3/2}} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{k}{k+1} \right)^{3/2} =$$

$$\left(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{k+1} \right)^{3/2} = 1^{3/2} = 1 \Leftarrow \text{keine Aussage möglich}$$

Wurzelkriterium:

$$S = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \sqrt[k]{k^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{k}}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot k^{\frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln k}{k}} = e^{\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln k}{k}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= 1 \quad : - ($$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^z} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^z} + \frac{1}{3^z} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^z} + \frac{1}{5^z} + \frac{1}{6^z} + \frac{1}{7^z} \right) + \dots$$

$$z > 1 \Rightarrow z > 0 \Rightarrow k^z < (k+1)^z \quad (k > 0)$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2^z} + \frac{1}{2^z} + \frac{1}{4^z} + \frac{1}{4^z} + \frac{1}{4^z} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{2^z} + \frac{4}{4^z} + \dots = 1 + 2^{1-z} + 4^{1-z} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^k)^{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{1-z})^k = \frac{1}{1-2^{1-z}}$$

$$z > 1 \Rightarrow 1-z < 0 \Rightarrow 2^{1-z} < 1$$

$\frac{1}{k^z} \geq 0$ und durch \uparrow beschränkt \Rightarrow konvergiert.

oder auch $\frac{1}{k^z}$ konvergiert majorisiert $\left| \frac{1}{k^z} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(2^{\lfloor \log_2 k \rfloor})^z}$

d)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$$

\Rightarrow konvergiert nach Leibniz'schem Konvergenzkriterium.

$$e) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-k}}{1+2^{-k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k + 1}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^k \text{ majorisiert } \quad !$$

 ~~konvergiert gegen 2 (+1 Verunendbar)~~

Höchstens mittels Trailing Tails >>

$$f) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} =$$

$$\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-k+1\right)}{k!} =$$

noch!

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \cdots \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) = (-1)^k \frac{2^k \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2k-1)}{k!} =$$

$$= (-2)^k \frac{(2k)!}{k! 2^k k!} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{4^k k! k!} = (-1)^k \binom{2k}{k} \quad !$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \binom{2k}{k} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{4^k} \binom{2k}{k}$$

=: a_n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}}{4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} = 0$$

 nach dem Leibniz-Kriterium konvergiert die Reihe

12) $\rightarrow \pi_{\text{cycle}} = \ell_n(2), \dots$

13)

$$a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$S = \lim S$$

$$S' = 0$$

$$S' = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{<0}$$

$$\overbrace{\quad}^{S < S'}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^{-1}; \quad a_k^{-1} = a_{2k-1} - \sum_{i=1}^4 a_{1(2k-1)+2i}$$

8

$$14) \quad s = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{k+1}}$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}}}_{=: a_k}$

$$s^2 = \sum_{B=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^B a_j a_{B-j}$$

geht das? nicht direkt!

$\underbrace{\phantom{\sum_{j=0}^B}}_{=: c_B} = \sum_{j=0}^B \frac{(-1)^j (-1)^{B-j}}{\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{(B-j)+1}} \geq \sum_{j=0}^B \frac{(-1)^B}{\frac{B}{2} + 1}$

$$\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{B-j+1} \leq \frac{j+1+B-j+1}{2} = \frac{B}{2} + 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{falls } 2 \nmid k \\ \frac{1}{\frac{B}{2} + 1} & \text{hier } 2 \mid k \end{cases}$$

$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots \end{array} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 = \sum_{B=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{B+1} = \sum_{B=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{B_2} = \infty$$

$$* = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{B-j+1}} = (-1)^k \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{B-j+1}}$$

$$\left| (-1)^k \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{B-j+1}} \right| \geq \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{j+1} \sqrt{B-j+1}} \geq \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{\frac{B}{2} + 1}$$

Rest analog

15) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 < \infty \quad \wedge \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k|^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k \cdot b_k| < \infty$

$\underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^2}_{=a} \quad \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k|^2}_{=b}$

Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k b_k| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k|^2} = \sqrt{a \cdot b} < \infty$$

\uparrow
geht das? ja, es geht (siehe Email).

\equiv
Über AR-Cn:

$$|a_k| \cdot |b_k| = \sqrt{|a_k|^2 |b_k|^2} \leq \frac{|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) = \dots < \infty \text{ wegen } V.$$

\Rightarrow Majorisierte Konvergenz

$a_k \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_k a_k = \sum_k |a_k| = \sum_k (\sqrt{a_k})^2$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = 2$

$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a_k}}{k} \right\} < \infty$

1(c) (α_k) mit $\alpha_k > 0$ und $\sum_k \alpha_k$ divergiert.

Bsp.: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{\frac{1}{k} + 1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{\frac{k+1}{k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \infty$$

Vermutung: $\frac{\alpha_k}{1-\alpha_k}$ divergiert auch

17) Sah: stetige Bilder kompakter Mengen sind kompakt

$[0,1]$ ist kompakt, $(0,1)$ aber nicht (da nicht abgeschlossen)

$\Rightarrow f: [0,1] \rightarrow (0,1)$ kann nicht stetig sein \downarrow

✓
Beweis)

anderer Ausah: f kann nicht bijektiv mit \mathbb{C} d.h.:

f auf kompakter Menge $[0,1]$

\Rightarrow hat Maximum in $x^*: y^* = f(x^*) \in (0,1)$

aber $y^* = \frac{x^*+1}{2} > x^*$ und da f bijektiv:

$\exists x^*: f(x^*) = y^*$ \downarrow zu Max. von y^*

$y^* < 1 \Rightarrow f: [0,1] \rightarrow (0,1) \subsetneq (0,1)$

\downarrow f ist nicht surjektiv

18)

$$23x^4 + 15x^5 - 7x^6 + 113x^3 = \mathcal{O}(x^4) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(x^3)$$

$$23x^4 + 15x^5 - 7x^6 + 113x^3 = \mathcal{O}(x^3) \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(x^{10})$$

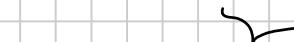
$$e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \Rightarrow \dots = \mathcal{O}(1) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$\mathcal{O}(1)$  $\lim := /$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{n^n} = 0 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{n^n}$$

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} \right) \dots$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$




$$\leq 1 + \log_2 n$$

$$\Rightarrow H_n = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(n) \text{ 2. B.}$$

$$\binom{2^n}{n} \approx \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \Rightarrow \binom{2^n}{n} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{4^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(4^n)$$

15)

$$\text{d) } \beta(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^s}$$

$s=0$, dann $\beta(0) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1}$ divergiert

$s < 0$, dann divergiert $\beta(s)$, da schon $\frac{1}{(2k+1)^s}$ unbeschränkt wächst

$s > 0$; dann:

$$\frac{1}{(2k+1)^s} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{für } k \rightarrow \infty$$

\Rightarrow die alternierende Reihe konvergiert nach dem Leibniz-Kriterium

b) $\beta(1)$ ist gerade die Leibniz'sche Reihe.

c) einfache Einschließung durch Auswerten der 1. 3 Reihenglieder:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(s) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^s} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{5^s} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^s}}_{-\frac{1}{7^s} \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{7^s}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{7^s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{also: } c(s) = 1 - \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{5^s}$$

$$c(s) - \frac{1}{7^s} \leq \beta(s) \leq c(s) + \frac{1}{7^s}$$

d)

$$e) \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \beta(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)} s = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)} s =$$

$$\leq \frac{\uparrow (-1)^k}{(2k+1)^{s_0}}$$

für $s_0 > s$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^s} = 1$$

\circlearrowleft \uparrow
 $2k+1 > 1$

d) $\beta(s) = c + O(\beta(s)) \quad (s \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\beta(s) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^s} = 1 + O(3^{-s})$$

$\overbrace{1 \quad 1} \leq \frac{1}{3^s} = 3^{-s}$

S. 81/82) Beweis des Satzes:

c) \Rightarrow b)

$0 \leq f''(x) \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow f'(x)$ ist monoton wachsend

$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) \leq f'(\xi) \leq f'(x_1) \quad \forall \xi \in (x_0, x_1), x_0 < x_1, x_0, x_1 \in (a, b)$

also auch für ξ mit $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$

b) \Rightarrow a)

$\forall x_0, x_1$ mit $x_0 < x_1: f'(x_0) \leq \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \leq f'(x_1)$

X

21) a) Sinh, cosh sind überall diff'bar.

$\cosh x=0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = -e^{-x}$ das ist nie der Fall
 $\Leftrightarrow \tanh x$ ist auch überall diff'bar

$\sinh x=0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow x = -x \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \coth x$ ist auf $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ diff'bar

b)

$$\sinh' x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

$$\cosh' x = \sinh x$$

$$\tanh' x = \frac{\sinh' x \cosh x - \sinh x \cosh' x}{\cosh^2(x)} =$$

$$= 1 - \tanh^2(x)$$

$$\coth' x = -\frac{1}{\tanh^2(x)} \cdot (1 - \tanh^2(x)) =$$

$$= 1 - \coth^2(x)$$

c) $\sinh -x = -\sinh x$ $\cosh -x = \cosh x$

$$\sinh 0 = 0$$

$$\cosh 0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sinh : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cosh : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [1; \infty)$$

$$\sinh' x = \cosh x > 0$$

$\Rightarrow \sinh$ ist streng monoton wachsend \Rightarrow injektiv

$\hookrightarrow D_{\text{arcsinh}} = \mathbb{R}$

$\cosh' x = \sinh x \Rightarrow$ Für $x > 0$ ist \cosh auch streng

monoton wachsend $\Rightarrow D_{\text{arcsh}} = \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\tanh x = -\tanh(-x)$$

$$\tanh 0 = 0$$

$$\tanh' x = 1 - \tanh^2(x) \Rightarrow \text{Fixstellen bei } x = \pm 1$$

$$D_{\text{arctanh}} = (-1, 1)$$

\Rightarrow auch streng monoton wachsend \Rightarrow injektiv

$$\Leftrightarrow |\tanh x| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} \right| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |e^{2x} - 1| \leq |e^{2x} + 1| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |e^{2x} - 1| - |e^{2x} + 1| \leq 0$$

$$|e^{2x} - 1| - |e^{2x} + 1| \leq |2e^{2x}| < 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\operatorname{arsinh}'(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh(\operatorname{arsinh}(x))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sinh^2(\operatorname{arsinh}(x))}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$\cosh(x) + \sinh(x) = e^x$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cosh x = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{arcosh}'(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh(\operatorname{arcosh}(x))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(\operatorname{arcosh}(x)) - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{artanh}'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \tanh^2(\operatorname{artanh}(x))} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$\coth 0$ nicht definiert

$$\coth x = \frac{1}{\tanh x} \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

\uparrow

$$\in (-1, 1)$$

da $\tanh x$ streng monoton \Leftrightarrow auch \coth injektiv

$$\Leftrightarrow D_{\operatorname{arcoth}} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$\operatorname{arcoth}^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{coth}^2(\operatorname{arcoth}(x))} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

2)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, +1\}$$

Vereinfachen:

$$\frac{x(x-1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{x(x-1)}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 - x}{x+1} = \frac{(2x-1)(x+1) - (x^2-x) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2}$$

\Rightarrow überall diff'bar außer an den Punkten $x = \pm 1$

$$g(x) = |x^2 - 1| + |x| > 1 ; D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g'(x) = \underbrace{\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x}_{\text{nicht def für } 0} + \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

nicht def für 0

$$\operatorname{abs}' = \operatorname{sgn}$$

\Rightarrow diff'bar in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 0, 1\}$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3|x|}{x}} - \frac{5}{2} ; D_h = \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\frac{3|x|}{x} - \frac{5}{2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 \operatorname{sgn}(x) - \frac{5}{2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sgn}(x) \geq \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sgn}(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \quad \left(\frac{3|x|}{x} - \frac{5}{2} \gg \right)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3|x|}{x}} - \frac{5}{2}} \cdot 3 \operatorname{sgn}'(x) \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow > 0 \forall x \\ \downarrow x \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

3)

$$(f_1 \cdot f_2 \cdot f_3 \cdots f_n)'(x) = f'_1 \cdot f_2 \cdots f_n + f_1 f'_2 \cdot f_3 \cdots f_n + \dots$$

$$\dots = \sum_{k=1}^n f'_k(x) \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ k \neq j}}^n f_j(x)$$

$$= (f_1 \cdot f_2 \cdots f_n)(x) \cdot (L f_1(x) + L f_2(x) + \dots + L f_n(x))$$

Falls $f_k(x) \neq 0 \forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

4)

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$ $\stackrel{0}{\downarrow} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} \cdot 1}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$

$\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$

b)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) \stackrel{0-\infty}{\downarrow} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \cdot x - \sin(x)}{x \cdot \sin(x)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x) \cdot x + \cos(x) - \cos(x)}{x \cos(x) + \sin(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \uparrow}} \frac{-\sin(x) \cdot x}{x \cos(x) + \sin(x)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos(x) \cdot x - \sin(x)}{\cos(x) - x \sin(x) + \cos(x)} = \frac{0}{0} = 0$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2(x)}{\sin^2(x) \cdot x^2} =$

$= \dots = \frac{1}{3}$

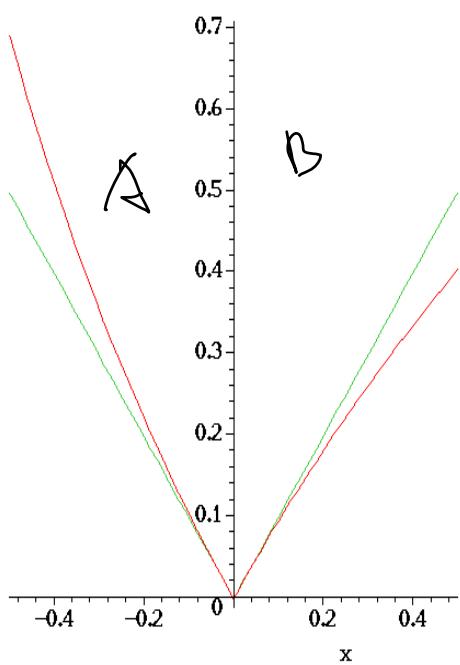
5) ges. $a > 0$ (bestimmen)

mit

$$|\ln(1+x)| \leq a|x| \quad (|x| \leq 1/2)$$

$$\underset{x \neq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \left| \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right| \leq a$$

$x \in [-1/2, 1/2] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right|$ univ. Max imo an.



$$f(x) = |\ln(1+x)|$$

ist für $-1/2 \leq x \leq 0$ konkav

und für $0 \leq x \leq 1/2$ konvex

$$\Rightarrow a = \max \left(\left| \frac{f(-1/2) - f(0)}{-1/2} \right|, |f'(0)| \right)$$

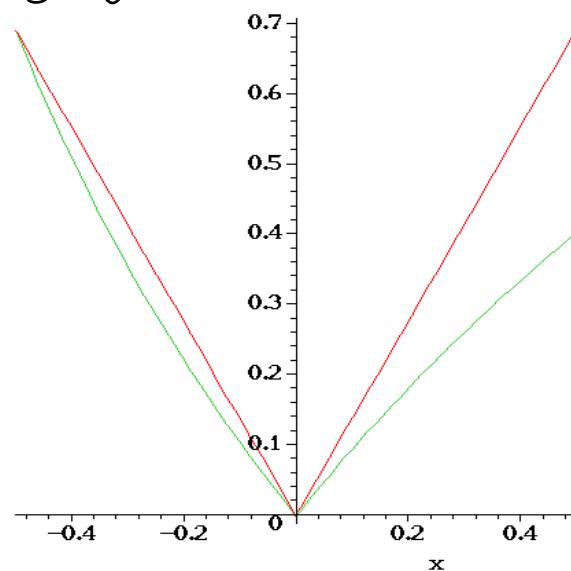
denn: in A liegt die Säum über $f(x)$

und für B gilt,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\leq f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) = \\ &= 1 \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1/2) = f_{\text{univ.}}(1/2) = -\ln 2 = \ln 2$$

$$2 \ln 2 = 1.3862 \dots$$



$$6) \quad a) \quad f(x) = x^{-1} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} ; \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= -x^{-2} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} + x^{-1} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2(\ln x)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = \\
 &= -x^{-2} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} - x^{-2} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} \cdot \ln x = \\
 &= -x^{-2} e^{-(\ln x)^2/2} (1 + \ln x) \stackrel{\geq 0}{\leftarrow} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x < e^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \\ x = e^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \\ x > e^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{d.h.} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow - (1 + \ln x) \stackrel{\geq 0}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 1 + \ln x \stackrel{\leq 0}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \ln x \stackrel{\leq -1}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x \stackrel{\leq e^{-1}}{\leftarrow} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{graph } f(x) \text{ bei } x = e^{-1} \in D_f \\ \text{globaler Verlauf} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad g(x) = e^{-x} e^{-e^{-x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(x) &= -e^{-x} e^{-e^{-x}} + e^{-x} e^{-e^{-x}} \cdot (-e^{-x}) \cdot (-1) = \\
 &= e^{-x} e^{-e^{-x}} (e^{-x} - 1) \stackrel{\geq 0}{\leftarrow} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) > 0 \\ \text{d.h. } x \leq 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \\ x > 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{globaler Verlauf} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow e^{-x} - 1 \stackrel{\geq 0}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow e^{-x} \stackrel{\geq 1}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow -x \stackrel{\leq 0}{\leftarrow} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x \stackrel{\leq 0}{\leftarrow} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{graph } g(x) \text{ bei } x = 0 \\ (0/e^0 \cdot e^{-e^0} = e^{-1}) \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

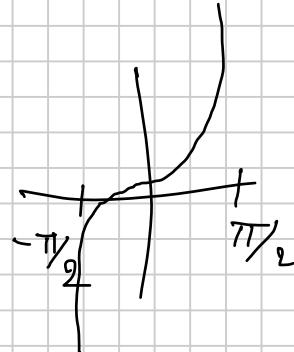
$$\text{7)} \quad \exists \varrho . \quad f(x) = c + g(x)$$

$$\text{d.h. } (f(x) - g(x))' = 0$$

$$f(x) = \arctan(x) \quad ; \quad g(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right); \\ \Rightarrow x \neq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2} \stackrel{(\Leftarrow)}{=} \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2(1+x)^2} \stackrel{(-)}{=} \\ \Leftarrow \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1+x)^2(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\text{also, } f'(x) = g'(x)$$



Querst: $x \in (1, \infty)$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{\cancel{1}+x}{\cancel{1}-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

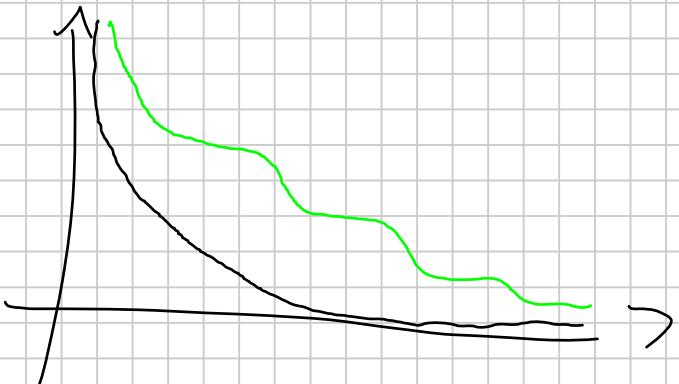
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{also: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{also: } g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) - \frac{3}{4}\pi & \text{für } x > 0 \\ f(x) + \frac{\pi}{4} & \text{für } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

8) $f: (a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x > 0$
 $f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$



$$\exists \gamma \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \geq a$$

wegen $f'(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \geq a \Rightarrow f$ ist monoton fallend

$$\text{d.h. } f(x) \geq f(x+h) \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\downarrow \quad h \rightarrow 0 \quad \downarrow$$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

9) $f(x) = x^2 \frac{e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \quad (x > 0)$

$$f'(x) = 2x \frac{e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} + x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{e^x (e^x - 1)^2 - 2(e^x - 1) \cdot e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x - 1)^4} \right)$$

Trick?

10) $f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow J \subset \mathbb{R}$ surjektiv und diff'bar

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in I$$

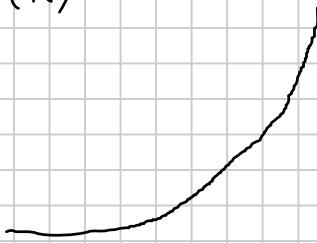
a) $\Rightarrow f$ ist streng monoton wachsend

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ ist injektiv} \quad f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ existiert \Rightarrow

b) Sei f konvex $\Rightarrow f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in I$

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



$$f^{-1}(y) = -\left(f^{-1}(y)\right)^2 f''(f^{-1}(y)) \cdot f^{-1}(y) =$$

$$= -\left(f^{-1}(y)\right)^3 f''(f^{-1}(y)) =$$

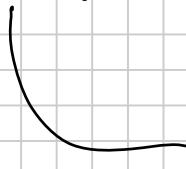
$$= -\frac{f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{rechts gekrümmkt} \\ (\text{konkav})$$

c) analog

11) Nach der Jensen'schen Ungleichung:

$$x > 0: f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ ist konvex}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} > 0$$



d.h.

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}(x-1+x+x+1)\right) = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

\uparrow
 $x > 1$

$$\frac{3}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

Gleichheit gilt für:

$$\text{allg.: } \frac{1}{x-k} + \dots + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+k} \geq \frac{2k+1}{x}$$

mit $x > k$ (analog zu oben)

Wir wählen $x = k+1$, dann:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{2k+1} \frac{1}{j} \geq \frac{2k+1}{k+1}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} \geq \frac{n}{\frac{n-1}{2} + 1} = \frac{n}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2n}{n+1} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}\right) + \dots$$

$$\geq 1 + 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) +$$

$$\geq 1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$$

$$12) \quad ?_2. \quad (1+x)^n \geq 1+nx \quad (x > -1)$$

$\underbrace{^n}_{=f(x)}$

$$f'(x) = n(1+x)^{n-1}$$

$$f''(x) = n(n-1)(1+x)^{n-2} \geq 0 \quad \text{wenn } 1+x \geq 0, n > 2$$

$\Rightarrow f$ ist konvex

$$f'(0) = n \cdot 1^{n-1} = n$$

$$\text{Es gilt: } f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) \leq f(x)$$

$$1+nx \leq (1+x)^n$$

$n=0, n=1$ sind trivial zu verhindern ...

✓

13) $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig und in (a, b) diff'bar.

$$\text{Sei } \exists \xi \in (a, b) : (f(b) - f(a))g'(b) = (g(b) - g(a)) \cdot f'(\xi)$$

a) $g'(b) \neq 0 \wedge g(b) \neq g(a)$:

Die Aussage folgt sofort aus dem Mittelwertsatz.

$$\text{b) } g'(b) = 0 \vee g(b) = g(a),$$

Sei $g(b) = g(a)$ dann:

$$\text{Sei } (f(b) - f(a))g'(b) = 0$$

Das hier ist alles

Quack ...

(Folge) $g(b) = g(a) \Rightarrow \exists y \in (a, b) : g'(y) = 0$; wir schen $\xi = y$

$$g(b) \neq g(a) \Rightarrow g'(3) = 0;$$

$$0 = (g(b) - g(a)) f'(3) \Rightarrow f'(3) = 0$$

orange wavy line

$$\text{a)} g(a) = g(b),$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists z \in (a, b), g'(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(b) - f(a)) \underbrace{g'(z)}_{=0} = ((g(b) - g(a)) \underbrace{f'(z)}_{=0})$$

$$\text{b)} g(a) \neq g(b)$$

$$F(x) = f(x) - (f(b) - f(a)) \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

orange arrow
from now S hypothesis

$$F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow \exists z \in (a, b), F'(z) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(z) - (f(b) - f(a)) \frac{g'(z)}{g(b) - g(a)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(z)(g(b) - g(a)) = g'(z)(f(b) - f(a))$$

✓ ✓

$$14) f(x) = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) ; x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{x(x+1)} \quad (\Rightarrow x \neq -1)$$

$\geq x \cancel{>} x$

$$f''(x) = + \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)^2} \cdot (2x+1) = \frac{2}{x^2(x+1)^2} \underbrace{(x+\frac{1}{2})}_{>0} \underbrace{(x-\frac{1}{2})}_{>0}$$

f ist streng monoton fallend und konvex

\Rightarrow RP bei $x \rightarrow \infty$ untersuchen

5) ges: $c \geq 0$ c maximal

$$x, y, z > 0 \quad \lambda \quad x+y+z=1$$

$$c \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$\ln c \leq \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$3 \overbrace{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)}^{\ln c} = \ln c$$

$$\text{Gleichheit wenn } \ln(1+x^{-1}) = \ln(1+y^{-1}) = \ln(1+z^{-1})$$

$$\text{d.h. } x=y=z, \text{ also } x=y=z=\frac{1}{3}$$

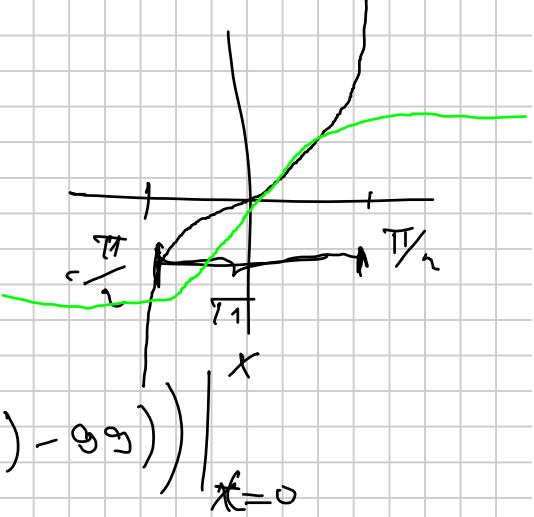
$$3 \overbrace{\ln \frac{1}{3}}^{\ln 4} = 3 \ln 4$$

$$e^{3 \ln 4} = 4^3 < \left(1 + x^{-1}\right) \left(1 + y^{-1}\right) \left(1 + z^{-1}\right)$$

4. Integrale:

$$1) \quad F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{5}{100 - 99 \sin(t)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{100}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} \left(100 \tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) - 99\right)\right) \Big|_{t=0}$$

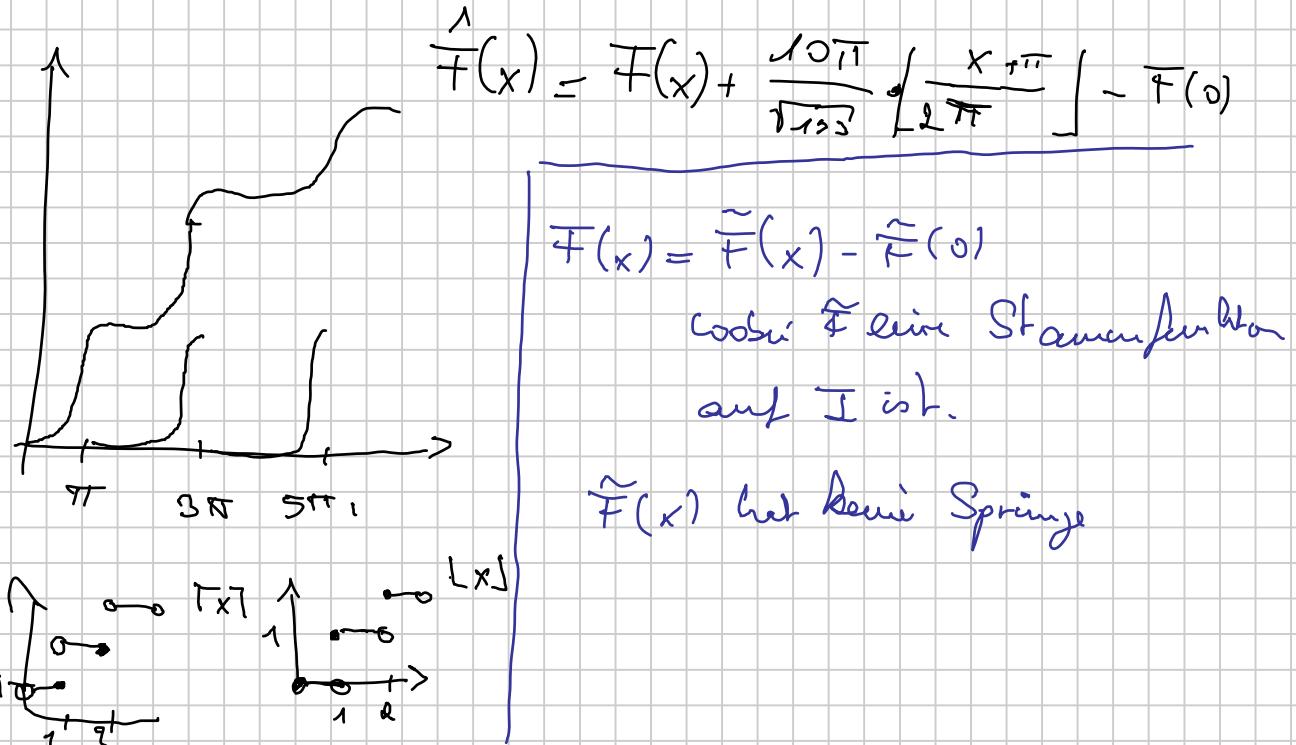


Problem bei $\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$ wenn $\frac{t}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow t = (2k+1)\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

Wie groß ist der Sprung jeweils?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} F(x) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{100}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{10\pi}{\sqrt{100}}$$

Wir müssen alle Sprungstellen verkleben:



2)

a)

$$\int_0^x \arctan(t) dt = x \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$$

b)

$$\arctan(\epsilon) = \int_0^\epsilon \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds ; \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $[\bar{0}, \epsilon]$ ist kompakt

wichtig!

$$\int_0^x \arctan(t) dt = \int_0^x \int_0^t \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds dt = \int_0^x \int_s^x \frac{1}{1+s^2} dt ds$$



$$= \int_0^x \left[\frac{1}{1+s^2} \epsilon \right]_{\epsilon=s}^x ds =$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{x}{1+s^2} - \frac{s}{1+s^2} ds =$$

$$= x \underbrace{\int_0^x \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds}_{\arctan(x)} - \int_0^x \frac{s}{1+s^2} ds = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{1+x^2} \frac{1}{u} du =$$

\uparrow

$u := 1+s^2 \quad \frac{du}{ds} = 2s \quad \frac{du}{ds} = 2s$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$$

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$$3) f(b) - f(a) = \int_a^b f'(t) dt \quad (\text{Hauptsatz})$$

$$= \int_a^b f'(t) \cdot 1 dt \quad (\text{Differenzrate der } 1)$$

$$\exists \zeta \in (a, b) \rightarrow = f'(\zeta) \int_a^b 1 dt = f'(\zeta)(b-a)$$

oder: $\exists \zeta \in (a, b) : f(b) - f(a) = (b-a) f'(\zeta)$

mit $g(x) = x \quad (\text{n. der Diffr.})$

$$4) f(x) = \left(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \left(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) e^{-x^2}$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x^2(1+t^2)}}{1+t^2} dt \Rightarrow g'(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{-x^2(1+2t^2)}{1+t^2} (1+t^2) 2x dt =$$

Diff. unter
Int. stehen

$$= -2x \int_0^1 e^{-x^2(1+t^2)} dt = -2x \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-xt^2} dt =$$

$$= -2x \int_0^1 e^{-xt^2} dt \cdot e^{-x^2} = -2 \int_0^x e^{-ua} du e^{-x^2}$$

$u := xt$
 $\frac{du}{dt} = x \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{x} = dt$

$$f'(x) = -g(x) \Rightarrow (f+g)' = 0 \Rightarrow f+g = \text{const}$$

$x=0$ in einsetzen Werte:

$$f(0)=0; g(0)=\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f+g)(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

y) immer an Stetigkeit denken

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(e^{-x}) = h(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x}) = h(0) =$$

$$h(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-t^2} dt$$

ist stetig, da diffbar nach
Fließrichtung

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{0}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - g(x) \right)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

c) Damit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{erf}(x) = 1$.

5)

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

Zu zeigen $f(x)$ konvergiert majorisiert, dann

$f(x) = e(x)$ konvergiert majorisiert und
absolut und dann
Wurzelkriterium

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{t^k}{k!} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{t^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \right]_0^x = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} - \frac{0^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^k}{k!} - \frac{0^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^k}{k!} - 1 = \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &e^0 - 0^0 = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \right)' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = f(x)$$

6) f ist konvex \Rightarrow Tangente an x verläuft unterhalb des Graphen ab x ,

$$\int_x^{\infty} f(t) dt \geq \frac{1}{2} f(x) \Delta$$

Tangente an $(x, f(x))$:

$$t(\tilde{x}) = f(x) + f'(x)(\tilde{x} - x)$$

$$t(\tilde{x}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x)(\tilde{x} - x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{x} - x = -\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{x} = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \delta = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

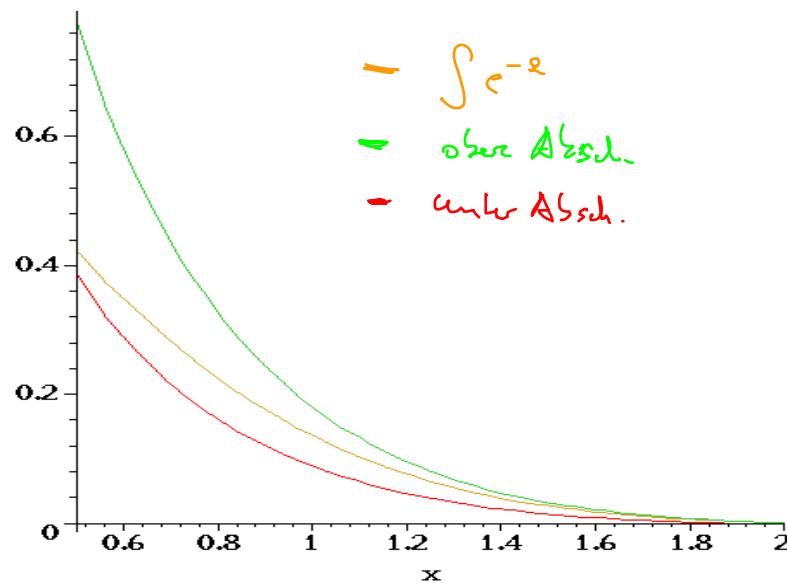
$$\Leftrightarrow \delta = -\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

also:
$$\int_x^{\infty} f(t) dt \geq -\frac{f^2(x)}{2f'(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_x^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \geq -\frac{(e^{-x^2})^2}{2e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x)} = +\frac{e^{-2x^2}}{4x e^{-x^2}} = \frac{1}{4x e^{x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \int_x^b e^{-t^2} dt &\leq \int_x^b \frac{t}{x} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{-\frac{b^2}{2x}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} e^{-u} du = \\
 &\quad u = -t^2 \quad -x^2 \\
 &\quad du = -2t dt \\
 &\quad \frac{du}{-2t} = dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2x} \int_{-x^2}^{-\frac{b^2}{2x}} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2x} [e^u]_{u=-x^2}^{-\frac{b^2}{2x}} = -\frac{1}{2x} [e^{-\frac{b^2}{2x}} - e^{-x^2}] \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x^2} - e^{-\frac{b^2}{2x}}}{2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_x^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \leq \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x^2} - e^{-\frac{b^2}{2x}}}{2x} = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x e^{x^2}} = 2 \cdot \text{Absch. } u$$



$$1 \leq \frac{t}{x} \Leftrightarrow e^{-t^2} \leq \frac{t}{x} e^{-t^2} \Rightarrow \int_a^b e^{-t^2} dt \leq \int_a^b \frac{t}{x} e^{-t^2} dt$$

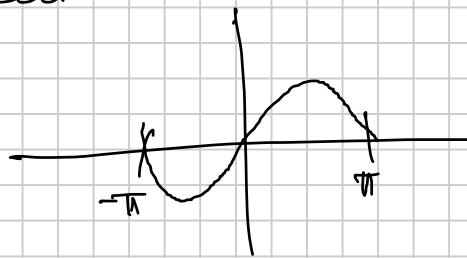
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-k^2} < \infty, \text{ da } \frac{e^{-(k+1)^2}}{e^{-k^2}} < 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{-(k+1)^2} < e^{-k^2} \Leftrightarrow -(k+1)^2 < -k^2 \Leftrightarrow k^2 + 2k + 1 > k^2 \Leftrightarrow 2k + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{true}$$

\Rightarrow (Integralabsch.) $\int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$ konvergiert

8)

$$\int_a^b \sin(f') dt = \int_{\pi}^{b^2} \frac{\sin(u)}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$u = t^2$
 $du = 2t dt$
 $\frac{du}{2t} = dt$

~~✓~~

8) (1b)

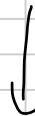
k^{-s} ist streng monoton fallend für $s > 1$

$$\frac{d}{dk} k^{-s} = -s \cdot k^{1-s} < 0$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $\rightarrow \infty$

⇒ wir können die Reihe durch

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=m}^n k^{-s} - \int_m^{n+1} k^{-s} dk \right) \leq k^{-m}$$



$$0 \leq \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} k^{-s} - \int_m^{\infty} k^{-s} dk \leq k^{-m}$$

abschätzen mit $\int_m^{\infty} k^{-s} dk = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{k^{1-s}}{1-s} \right]_{k=m}^{k=b} =$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{1-s}}{b} + \frac{m^{1-s}}{s-1} \right) = \frac{m^{1-s}}{s-1}$$



also: $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^{-s} \leq \zeta(s) - \frac{m^{1-s}}{s-1} \leq \sum_{k=1}^m k^{-s}$



$$\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^{-s} + \frac{m^{1-s}}{s-1} \leq \zeta(s) \leq \sum_{k=1}^m k^{-s} + \frac{m^{1-s}}{s-1}$$

$$S=3 : \text{grob mit } m^{-3} < 10^{-5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{m^3} < \frac{1}{10^5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10^5 < m^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{10^5} < m$$

$$10^{\frac{5}{3}} = 10 \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq 47$$

also $m = 47$

$$\Rightarrow S(3) = \sum_{k=1}^{46} k^{-3} + \frac{47^{-3}}{2} \approx 1,20205 \dots$$

9) ges. ? in

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} = ? + O(1) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$O \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} dk \leq e^{-\frac{0}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}}$ wird durch $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}}$ majorisiert, welches wegen des Integral Kriterium konvergiert da $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} dk < \infty$

und $e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}}$ monoton fällt.

\Rightarrow entsprechend konvergiert auch

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} dk$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{n}} dt = \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$u = \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{n} du = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-\frac{t^2}{n}} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{b}{\sqrt{n}}} e^{-u^2} du = \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi n}$$

$$-1 \leq O \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi n} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi n} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi n} = O(1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi n} + O(1)$$

$$10) Q_n = \prod_{k=1}^n k^k$$

ges: ? in $\ln Q_n = ? \rightarrow O(n \ln n)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\ln Q_n = \ln \prod_{k=1}^n k^k = \sum_{k=1}^n k \ln k$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1 > 0 \text{ für } x > e^{-1}$$

Wir suchen eine Abschätzung für $\sum_{k=1}^n k \ln k$

$f'(x)$ ist monoton wachsend für $x \geq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^n x \ln x dx \leq \sum_{k=2}^n k \ln k \leq \int_2^{n+1} x \ln x dx$$

$$\int_1^x t \ln t dt = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int_1^x \frac{t^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \int_1^x \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_{x=1}^n \leq \sum_{k=0}^n k \ln k \leq \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_{x=2}^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \frac{1}{4} \leq \sum_{k=0}^n k \ln k \leq \frac{(n+1)^2}{2} \ln(n+1) - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + 1$$

$$\frac{n^2}{2} \ln n - \frac{n^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \leq \sum_{k=0}^n k \ln k \leq \frac{(n+1)^2}{2} \ln(n+1) - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} - 2 \ln 2 + 1$$

$$\frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{2} \ln(n+1) - \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{4} - Q \ln 2 + 1$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} \ln(n+1) - \frac{n}{4} + Q \ln n$$

11) $s \in \mathbb{R}$

höchstwahrscheinlich falsch

a) $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \cdot (\ln k)^s}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{k \cdot (\ln k)^s} = k^{-1} (\ln k)^{-s}$$

$$f'(x) = -k^{-2} (\ln k)^{-s} + k^{-1} \cdot (-s) (\ln k)^{-s-1} \cdot \frac{1}{k} =$$

$$= -\underbrace{k^{-2}}_{>0} \left(\underbrace{(\ln k)^{-s}}_{>0} + s \underbrace{(\ln k)^{-s-1}}_{\text{Baut auf } s \text{ an}} \right)$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{(\ln k)^s} + s \frac{1}{(\ln k)^{s+1}} \stackrel{s < 0}{\leq} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(\ln k)^s} \stackrel{s < 0}{\leq} -s \frac{1}{(\ln k)^{s+1}} \quad | \cdot (\ln k)^{s+1} > 0 \quad (\ln k \rightarrow \infty \text{ OIBA})$$

$$k \geq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln k \stackrel{s < 0}{\leq} s$$

Konvergenz der Reihe $\text{a}_k = k^{-s}$,

$\Rightarrow (*) > 0$ wenn $-\ln k < s \Rightarrow s > 0$ dann auch für $k = 2$...

Aussonstet hilft das Integralkriterium nicht weiter

$$\int_2^x \frac{1}{k \ln k} dk = \int_1^{\ln x} \frac{1}{u} du = \ln \ln k$$

$$u = \ln k$$

$$du = \frac{1}{k} dk$$

$$k \frac{du}{u} = dk$$

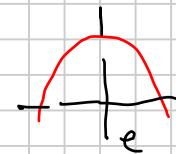
$$13) f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\ln x - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$\ln x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e$$

$x < e \Rightarrow$	$f'(x) > 0$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{monoton wachst} \\ \text{Maximum} \end{array} \right\}$
$x = e \Rightarrow$	$f'(x) = 0$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Minimum} \\ \text{bei } x=e \end{array} \right\}$
$x > e \Rightarrow$	$f'(x) < 0$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{monoton fallend} \end{array} \right\}$

$f(e) = e^{-1} \cdot \ln e = e^{-1}$



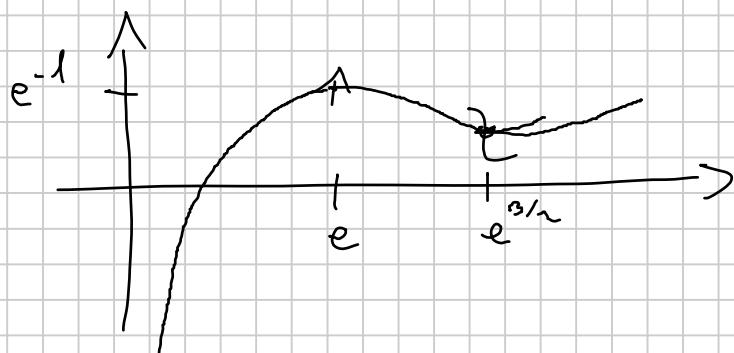
$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - (1 - \ln x) \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{-x - 2x + 2\ln x}{x^4} = \\ &= \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$2\ln x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{3/2}$$

Aber: $x < e^{3/2} \Rightarrow f''(x) < 0$ konkav

$x \in e^{3/2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0$ WP

$x > e^{3/2} \Rightarrow f''(x) > 0$ konvex



$$b) \quad \tau_n = 1^{1/1} \cdot 2^{1/2} \cdot 3^{1/3} \cdots n^{1/n}; \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\ln \tau_n = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n i^{1/i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ln i}{i}$$

Für $i \geq 3$ ist $\frac{\ln i}{i}$ monoton fallend, also

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=3}^n f(k) - \int_3^{n+1} f(k) dk \right) \leq f(3)$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \int u dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right]_{\ln 1}^{\ln x} = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2}$$

$$u = \ln t \\ du = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$t du = dt$$

$$\int_3^{n+1} f(k) dk = \left[\frac{(\ln k)^2}{2} \right]_{k=3}^{n+1} = \frac{\ln^2(n+1)}{2} - \frac{(\ln 3)^2}{2}$$

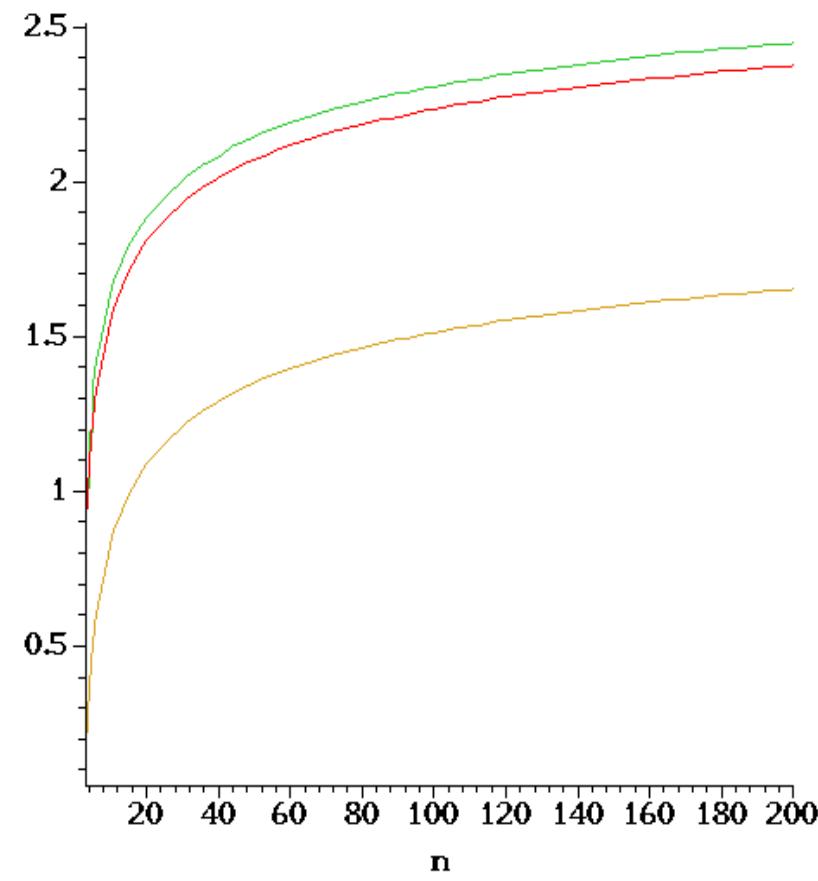
$$\int_2^n f(x) dx \geq \sum_{k=3}^n \Delta f(k) \geq \int_3^{n+1} f(x) dx$$

$$1 + \sqrt{2} + \int_3^n f(x) dx \leq \ln \tau_n \leq 1 + \sqrt{2} + \int_2^n f(x) dx$$

$$c) \quad \frac{(\ln n)^2}{2} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \geq \sum_{k=3}^n \Delta f(k) \geq \frac{(\ln n+1)^2}{2} - \frac{(\ln 3)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{(\ln n)^2}{2} + O(1) \geq \ln \tau_n \geq \frac{(\ln n + O(\frac{1}{n}))^2}{2} + O(1) = \frac{(\ln n)^2}{2} + O(1)$$

12)



$$f(k) = \frac{1}{k \ln k}$$

Peller warobach

Ausschließung

Kapitel 2

$$1) q(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} ; P(x) = (x - x_0)^n q(x) ; q(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q(x) = \frac{P(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} \quad (x \neq x_0)$$

$q(x)$ ist stetig $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{P(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} = q(x_0)$
 (stetig darstellbar durch $g(x_0)$)

$$q(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{q(x)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{P'(x)}{n(x - x_0)^{n-1}} = \dots$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\underbrace{P^{(n)}(x)}_{n!}}{n!} = \underbrace{\frac{P^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^{n-1}}_{\text{rest}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} P'(x) = n(x - x_0)^{n-1} q(x) + (x - x_0)^n q'(x) \\ \Rightarrow q'(x_0) = 0 + 0 = 0 \text{ analog für } P''(x), \dots, P^{(n-1)}(x) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{also: } q(x_0) = \frac{q'(x_0)}{n!}$$

$$b) q'(x_0) = P^{(n)}(x_0) = \dots = P^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{sühe () oben mit } P''(x) = \left[(x - x_0)^{n-1} \hat{q}(x) \right]' = (\hat{q}'(x))'$$

2. x ist analytisch in $x=0$, $\sin x$ ist analytisch in $x=0$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots \right) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots$$

\uparrow
 $\neq 0$

ist auch analytisch

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

ist auch analytisch

$$\frac{x}{\sin x} = \frac{x}{2} \cot \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2} = \left(0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 0 < \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \uparrow \\ \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \uparrow \\ 0 < |x| < 2\pi \\ \uparrow \\ |x| < \pi \end{array}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{B_{2k}}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + \frac{x}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k (4^k - 1) B_{2k}}{(2k)!} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k-1} \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k-1} = x^{2k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{4^k} \\ & \leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k (4^k - 1) B_{2k}}{(2k)!} x^{2k} \cdot \frac{1}{4^k} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{B_{2k}}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{(4^k - 1) B_{2k}}{(2k)!} x^{2k}$$

$$= (-1)^0 \underbrace{\frac{1}{1} x^0}_{1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \underbrace{\frac{(4^k - 2)}{(2k)!} B_{2k}}_{B_{2k}} x^{2k} =$$

$$(-1)^0 \underbrace{\frac{1}{1} \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2 \cdot 0}}_{B_{2k}} = 1$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(4^k - 2)}{(2k)!} B_{2k} x^{2k}$$

$$3) \quad \arcsin x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} x^k \quad (|x| < 1)$$

bei der Substitution
aufpassen!

$$x := -t^2 \implies (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} (-t^2)^k \quad (|t| < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} | -t^2 | &\leq t^2 < 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow |t| &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{4^k} \binom{2k}{k} (-1)^k t^{2k}$$

$$\text{Also: } \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{-k} \binom{2k}{k} \int_0^{2k} t^{2k} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{-k} \binom{2k}{k} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

4)

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \approx e$$

Wir wissen:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e - \frac{e}{2n} + \frac{11e}{24n^2} - \frac{9e}{4n^3} + O(n^{-4})$$

$$= e - \frac{e}{2n} + O(n^{-2})$$

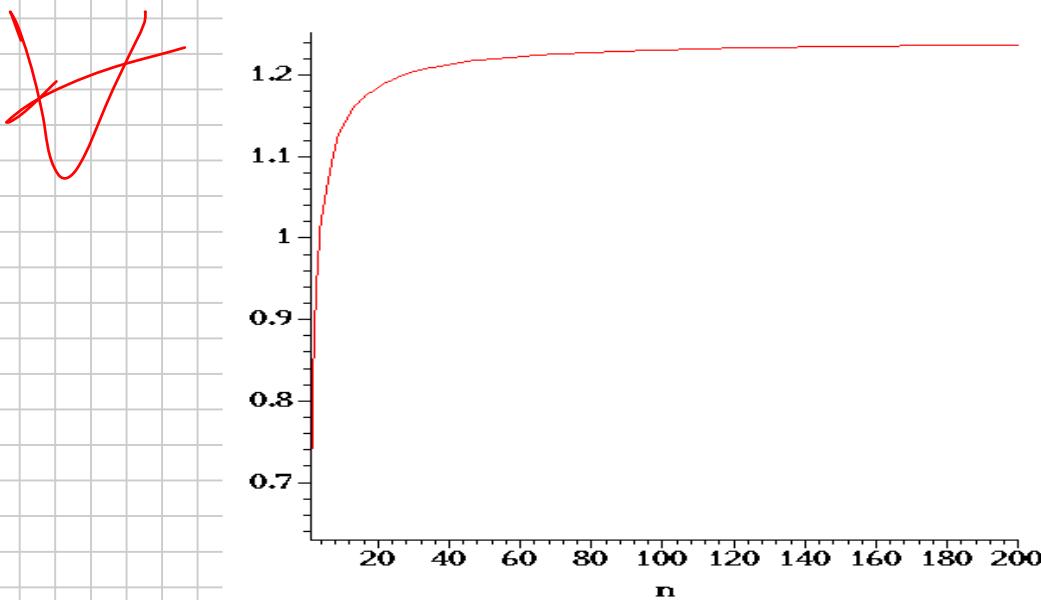
$$\left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e + \frac{e}{2n} \right| \leq c n^{-2} \Leftrightarrow n^2 \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e + \frac{e}{2n} \right| \leq c$$

Für festes n ist der Fehler am größten: ($n=1$)

$$\left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^1 - e + \frac{e}{2} \right| = \left| 2 - \frac{e}{2} \right| \approx 0,641 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| e + \frac{e}{2n} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right| < c n^{-1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - \frac{e}{2n} - c n^{-2} \leq e \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - \frac{e}{2n} + c n^{-2}$$



$$5) \text{ Using Logarithm's Addition theorem!} \rightarrow = -\frac{2ix(1-ix)}{1+x^2} = -\frac{2ix + 2x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$6) \frac{i}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-ix}{1+ix}\right) = \frac{i}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+ix-2ix}{1+ix}\right) = \frac{i}{2} \ln\left(1 - \frac{2ix}{1+ix}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k+1} \left(-\frac{2ix}{1+ix}\right)^{k+1} = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k+1} = \dots$$

\approx

$$\frac{i}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-ix}{1+ix}\right) = \frac{i}{2} \ln(1-ix) - \frac{i}{2} \ln(1+ix) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(-ix)^{k+1}}{k+1} - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(ix)^{k+1}}{k+1} =$$

Richten nach unten

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot ((-ix)^{k+1} - (ix)^{k+1}) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{2k+1} ((-ix)^{2k+1} - (ix)^{2k+1})$$

$$- \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{2k+1} \frac{1}{2(k+1)} ((-ix)^{2k+2} - (ix)^{2k+2}) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} (-(-1)^k \cdot ix^{2k+1} - (-1)^k ix^{2k+1}) +$$

$$\frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+2} \left((-1)^{k+1} x^{2k+2} - (-1)^{k+1} x^{2k+2} \right) = 0$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{---}}$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{k+1} ix^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{ix^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

4)

8)

a)

> convert((1-x)^(-2)/(1+x), parfrac);

$$\frac{1}{4(-1+x)} + \frac{1}{2(-1+x)} + \frac{1}{4(1+x)}$$

also: $f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-x} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1+x}$

b)

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = (1+(-x))^{-2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2}{k} (-1)^k x^k$$

$$\binom{-2}{k} = \frac{(-2)^k}{k!} = \frac{(-2)(-2-1)\cdots(-2-k+1)}{k!} =$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k (2+k-1)\cdots(2+1)\cdot 2}{k!} = (-1)^k \frac{(k+1)^k}{k!} =$$

$$= (-1)^k \binom{k+1}{k} = (-1)^k (k+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) \cdot x^k$$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-x} =$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (k+1) x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1)^k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} x^k = \left\lceil \frac{k}{2} \right\rceil = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}(k+1) + \frac{1}{4}((-1)^k + 1) \right)}_{a_k} x^k \Rightarrow a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{k+1}{2} & \text{für } 2 \nmid k \\ \frac{k}{2} + 1 & \text{für } 2 \mid k \end{cases}$$

$$3) f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} H_k x^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} x^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot H_k x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) H_{k+1} x^k = \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) H_{k+1} x^k = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) H_k x^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \end{aligned}$$

=

$$1) \quad y'(x) = f(x) \cdot g(y(x)) ; \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$g(y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow y'(x_0) = f(x_0) \cdot 0 = 0$$

Eine mögliche Lösung lautet: $y(x) = y_0$,
d.h. $y'(x) = 0$

Satz von Picard und Lindelöf:

ist g nach jedem Parameter/nach jeder Komponente stetig diffbar, so ist die Lsg. eindeutig.

$$2) \quad y'(x) = \underbrace{(\alpha - \beta y(x))}_{=: g(y(x))} y(x); \quad y(0) = y_0 > 0, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

a)

$g(y)$ ist stetig diffbar nach y .

\Rightarrow Existenz und Eindeutigkeit (Satz von Lindelöf)

$$\frac{y'(x)}{(\alpha - \beta y(x)) y(x)} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^x \frac{y'(x)}{(\alpha - \beta y(x)) y(x)} dx = \int_0^x 1 dt$$

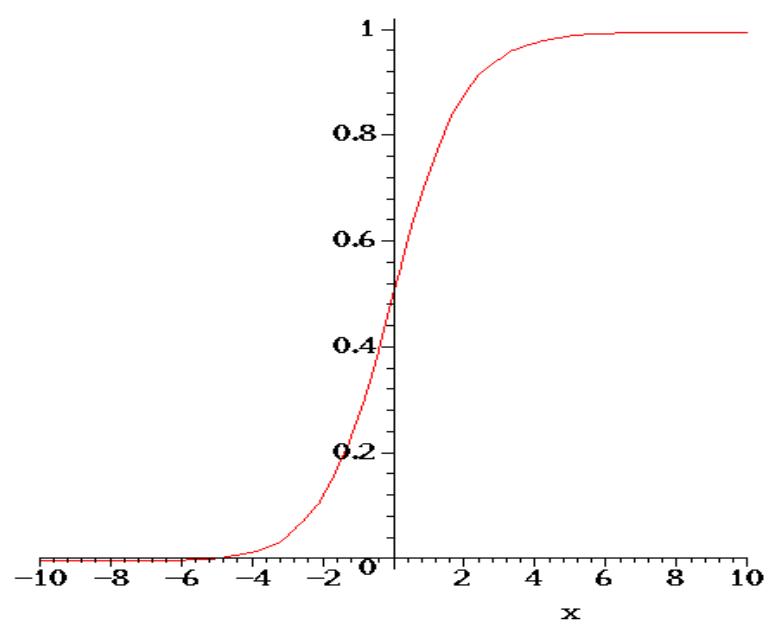
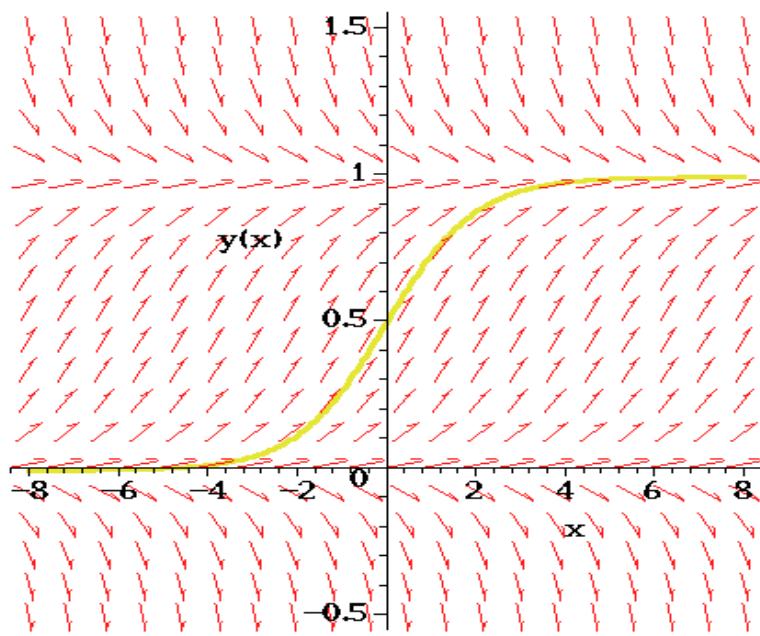
$s = y(x)$

$$\frac{ds}{y'(x)} = dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{y(0)}^{y(x)} \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta s) s} ds = x$$

$$> \text{int}(1/(\alpha - \beta s)/s, s);$$

$$-\frac{\ln(-\alpha + \beta s)}{\alpha} + \frac{\ln(s)}{\alpha}$$



$$\int_{y_0}^{y(x)} \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta s)s} ds = \left[\frac{\ln(s)}{\alpha} - \frac{\ln(\beta s - \alpha)}{\alpha} \right]_{s=y_0}^{y(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(\frac{y(x)}{\beta y(x) - \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(\frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha} \right) = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \left(\frac{y(x)}{\beta y(x) - \alpha} \right) = \alpha x + \ln \left(\frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y(x)}{\beta y(x) - \alpha} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha} = \frac{1}{\beta - \frac{\alpha}{y(x)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha} (\beta y(x) - \alpha) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \beta - \frac{\alpha}{y(x)} = \frac{1}{c} \\ \alpha = \beta - \frac{1}{c} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) = -\alpha \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \beta - \frac{1}{c} \\ y(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \frac{1}{c}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) = \frac{\alpha e^{\alpha x} \frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha}}{\beta e^{\alpha x} \frac{y_0}{\beta y_0 - \alpha} - 1} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \frac{\beta y_0 - \alpha}{e^{\alpha x} y_0}}$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha}{\beta - \frac{\beta y_0 - \alpha}{e^{\alpha x} y_0}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$\frac{\alpha}{e^{\alpha x} y_0} \rightarrow 0$

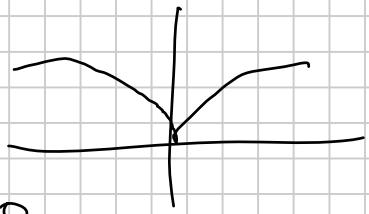
$\infty, \text{ da } \alpha > 0$

Die Lösung hat keine Singularität

c) streng monoton wachsend, keine Extrema

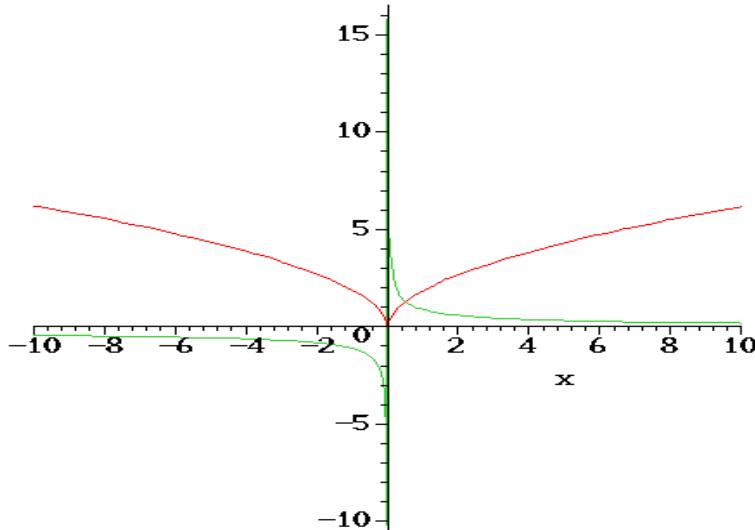
$$3) \quad y'(x) = 2\sqrt{|y(x)|}, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = 2\sqrt{|y|}$$



$\mathcal{S}_2 F(x, y)$ ist nicht def. in $y=0$.

\Rightarrow Satz von Lindelöf gilt hier nicht



4) a) $f(x) = \dots$

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

überall stetig

$$\text{if } f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \quad ; \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{c) } f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = (-\infty, 1)$$

5)

$$y''(x) = \omega^2 y(x); \quad y(0) = 0; \quad y'(0) = 1$$

$$y''(x) - \omega^2 y(x) = 0$$

$$y(x) = e^{\lambda x} \geq 0$$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} - \omega^2 e^{\lambda x} = (\lambda^2 - \omega^2) e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 = \omega^2 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm |\omega|$$

$$y(x) = a_1 e^{|\omega|x} + a_2 e^{-|\omega|x}$$

$$y(0) = a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = -a_2$$

$$y'(0) = a_1 |\omega| - a_2 |\omega| = 1$$

$$a_1 |\omega| + a_1 |\omega| = 1 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2|\omega|}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{2|\omega|}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{e^{|\omega|x} - e^{-|\omega|x}}{2|\omega|} = \frac{\sinh(|\omega|x)}{|\omega|}$$

6)

$$y''(x) + a y'(x) + b y(x) = 0; \quad y(0) = c; \quad y'(0) = d$$

$$y(x) = e^x$$

$$1 = e^0 = c = d$$

$$e^x(1+a+b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+a+b=0$$

$$b = -1-a$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}; \quad b = -1-a; \quad c=d=1$$

$$7) \quad y_1'(x) = y_1(x)(y_2(x)-1) \quad , \quad y_1(0) = e$$

$$y_2'(x) = y_2(x)(1-y_1(x)) \quad , \quad y_2(0) = 1/e$$

$$y_1 - y_2 - \ln(y_1 y_2) = e + \frac{1}{e}$$

Ableiten nach x :

$$\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_2 - \frac{d}{y_1 y_2} \cdot (y_1 y_2 + y_1 \dot{y}_2) = 0$$

Einsetzen:

$$y_1(y_2-1) + y_2(1-y_1) - \frac{y_1(y_2-1)y_2 + y_1 y_2(1-y_1)}{y_1 y_2} =$$

$$= y_1(y_2-1) + y_2(1-y_1) - \underbrace{y_2}_{\sim} + \underbrace{1-1}_{\sim} + y_1 =$$

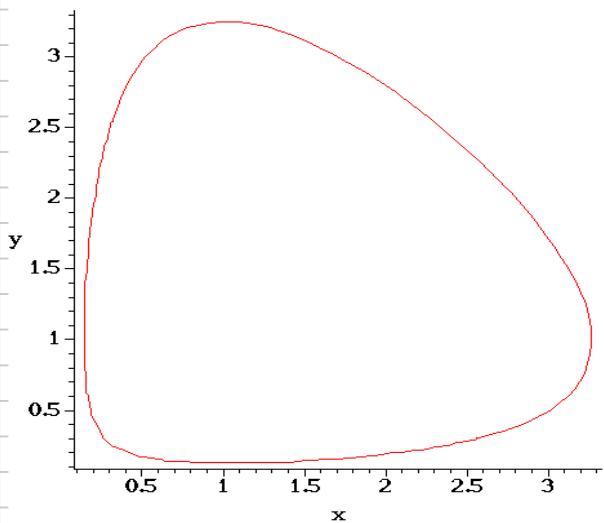
$$= \underbrace{y_1 y_2 - y_1}_{\sim} + \underbrace{y_2 - y_1 y_1}_{\sim} - \underbrace{y_2}_{\sim} + \underbrace{y_1}_{\sim} = 0$$

Beide (y_1, y_2) sind stetig auf ganz \mathbb{R}

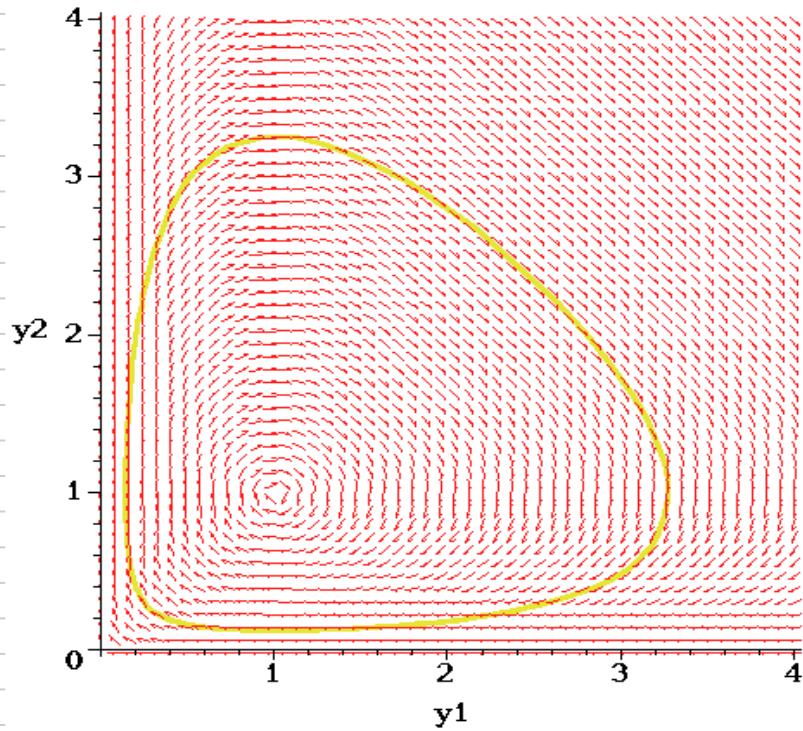
die Gleichung ist auch überall definiert

Es gibt nur dann einen Fixpunkt, wenn
 $y_1 = 0 \vee y_2 = 0$, dass ist wieder Fall, wenn

$$y_1(0) = 0 \vee y_2(0) = 0$$



```
implicitplot({exp(x) * exp(y)* exp(-exp(1))*exp(-(1/exp(1))) = x*y}, x = 0..4, y = 0..4);
```



```
phaseportrait([diff(y1(x),x) = y1(x)*(y2(x)-1), diff(y2(x),x) = y2(x) * (1-y1(x))],[y1(x),y2(x)],x=0..10,[[y1(0)=exp(1),y2(0)=exp(-1)]],y1=0..a,y2=0..a,stepsize=.05,dirgrid=[50,50]);
```

8)

$$g'(x) = x^2 + g(x)^2 \quad ; \quad g(0) = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

↓

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$g^2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^k a_j a_{k-j} x^k$$

$$g'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \left(\sum_{j=0}^k a_j a_{k-j} + [k=0] \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{k!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_j a_{k-j-1} + [k=3] \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$\overset{1}{a}_k = k! a_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\overset{1}{a}_k}{k!} = \frac{1}{k!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{a_j}{j!} \frac{\overset{1}{a}_{k-j-1}}{(k-j-1)!} + [k=3] \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overset{1}{a}_k = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{j} \overset{1}{a}_j \overset{1}{a}_{k-j-1} + [k=3] (k-1)!$$

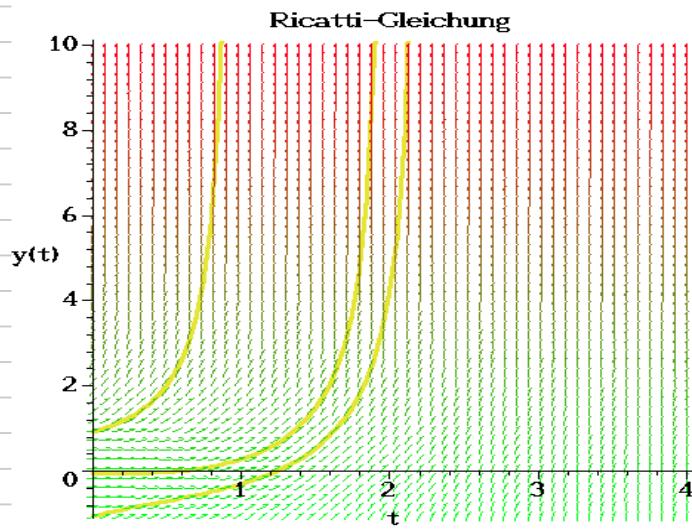
$$5) \quad \binom{k-1}{j} \in \mathbb{N}; [k=3], (k-1)! \text{ auch}$$

Rest durch Dudenbildung ...

l o /

c) Fließricht... Wie sieht's mit der Fehlerabschätzung aus?

d)



```
phaseportrait([diff(y(t),t)=t^2 + y(t)^2,y(t),t=-0..4, [[y(0) = 0], [y(0) = 1], [y(0) = -1]],y=-1..10,
title='Riccati-Gleichung', color=[.3*y(t),(1-y(t)),.1],dirgrid=[50,50],stepsize=0.05);
```

$$\text{Es gilt: } y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{P^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k \Rightarrow a_k = P^{(k)}(0)$$

Was ist der Blow up?

$$a_k \rightarrow \infty$$

Bei 0.9 ca?

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{a_n}{a_1} \approx \alpha n^{-k}\right)} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{Also: } |a_k| = a_k \approx 0(0.9^{-10})$$

Falls Du jetzt in Maple ... numerisch sieht Blowup auf

Blow-Up zu 96981062

↑)

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

$$f(0) = f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) + f(0)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = f(0) + f(0)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -f(0) = f(0)^2 \quad | : f(0) \text{ oder } f(0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 = f(0)$$

also: $f(0) = 0 \vee f(0) = -1$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x+y) = f'(x+y) = f'(x) + f'(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$f'(x+y) = f'(x)(1+f(y))$$

wieder $f(x) = f(x+0) = f(x) + f(0) + f(x)f(0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = f(0)(-1+f(x)) \quad | : f(0) \text{ oder } f(0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 1+f(x) \Leftrightarrow -1 = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -1 \text{ konstant oder } f(0) = 0 \quad \text{;-)}$$

$$(-1 = -1 + -1 + (-1) \text{ wdh } \vee)$$

$$f(x-x) = 0 = f(x) + f(-x) + f(-x)f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -f(x) = f(-x)(1+f(x)) \quad | : 1+f(x), da$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{f(x)}{1+f(x)} = f(-x)$$

$\exists x: f(x) \neq 1$

$$f'(x+y) = f'(x)(1+f(y))$$

$$F'(x - \alpha) = F'(0) = f(x) (1 + f(-\alpha)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f'(0) = f'(x) \left(1 - \frac{f(\alpha)}{1 + f(\alpha)} \right) =$$

$$\alpha = f'(x) \left(\underbrace{\frac{1 - f(\alpha) - f(x)}{1 + f(\alpha)}}_{= 1/f(x)} \right) = f'(x) \frac{1}{1 + f(x)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f(x)}$$

$$\alpha x = \int_0^x \alpha ds = \int_0^x \frac{f'(t)}{1 + f(t)} dt \stackrel{f(t) \uparrow}{\geq} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + s} ds = \ln(1 + f(x))$$

$s = f(t)$
 $ds = f'(t) dt$

$$\alpha x = \ln(1 + f(x))$$

$$e^{\alpha x} = 1 + f(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^{\alpha x} - 1 = \int_0^{\alpha x} e^s ds$$

10)

$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2f(x)f(y) \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x+0) + f(x-0) = 2f(x)f(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 2f(x)f(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0 \quad \vee \quad f(x) = 0 \text{ konstant}$$

Probe: $0 \rightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \quad (f(x) \Rightarrow \text{ist Konst})$

ab jetzt $f \neq 0 \wedge f(0) = 0$

$$(\#) \quad f'(x+y) + f'(x-y) = 2f'(x)f(y)$$

$$y := -x$$

$$2f'(0) = 2f'(x)f(-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(0)}{f'(x)} = f(-x) \quad (f' \neq 0, \text{ da } f \text{ nicht konst} \\ (\text{ } f(0) \text{ ist immer Ausdrücker}))$$

$$\text{bzw: } f(x) = \frac{f'(0)}{f'(-x)}$$

$$2f'(0) = 2f'(0)f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sondern } f(0) = 0 = f'(0)$$

* (noch galler):

$$f''(x+y) - f''(x-y) = 2f'(x)f'(y)$$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow a}$

$$f^n(x-y) \sim f^n(x-y) = Q f^n(x) f'(y)$$

Mapihl \Rightarrow)

($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$1 + \frac{2}{n} + O(n^{-2}) = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 + O(n^{-1})\right)$$

$O(g(x))$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{n} + O(g(x)) + O\left(\frac{g(x)}{n}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{n} + O(g(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = n^{-2}$$

b) $\exp((1 + O(n^{-1}))^2) = e + O(g(x))$

$$e^{1+x} = e + O(x) \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$n^{-1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{wenn } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(1 + O(n^{-1}))^2 = 1 + 2O(n^{-1}) - \underbrace{O(n^{-1})^2}_{\rightarrow 0} = 1 + O(n^{-1})$$

$$\exp((1 + O(n^{-1}))^2) = \exp(1 + O(n^{-1})) = e + O(n^{-1})$$

c) $\underbrace{(n+2 + O(n^{-1}))^n}_{= n^n} = g(x) (1 + O(n^{-1})) = g(x) + g(x)O(n^{-1})$

$$= n^n \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + O(n^{-2})\right)^n = n^n \left(\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)(1 + O(n^{-2}))\right)^n =$$

$$= n^n \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n \underbrace{\left(1 + O(n^{-2})\right)^n}_{= 1 + O(n^{-2}) + O(n^{-2})^2 + \dots} = (n+2)^n (1 + O(n^{-1}))$$

$$2) \quad x_n^2 - \ln x_n = n$$

$$x_n - \frac{\ln x_n}{x_n} = \frac{n}{x_n}$$

$$x_n = \frac{n}{x_n} + \frac{\ln x_n}{x_n}$$

Klausur OT/OB (23.08)

1)

$$f(x) = \ln(\ln x) + \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

a) wgg. $\ln x \Rightarrow x > 0$

$\ln(\ln x) \Rightarrow \ln x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$

$1-x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 1$

\Rightarrow auf $(1, \infty)$ ist f stetig diff'bar

✓

b)

ges: $g(x) = \dots + O(?)$

$$\text{mit } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(\ln x) + \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{1-x}} =$$

$\frac{1}{\cancel{x}}$

0

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\ln x + \underbrace{\ln(\ln x) + 1}_{O(\ln(\ln x))}}$$

$$\text{also: } f(x) \simeq \ln x + O(\ln(\ln x)) \quad (x \gg \infty)$$

✓

2) (23.13)

$$H(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$$

Wir wissen (S -Leitf.) $\sin x < x$ ($x \geq 0$)

also: $\sin \frac{x}{k} < \frac{x}{k}$ ($x \geq 0$)

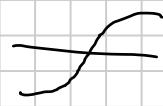
$$\frac{1}{k} \sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) < \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{x}{k} \quad \left| \frac{1}{k} \sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right| < \frac{1}{k} \dots > - <$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{k^2} = x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 2x$$

konvergiert nicht

$\Rightarrow H(x)$ konvergiert punktweise für $x \geq 0$

$$|\sin x| \leq |x| \quad \forall x$$



$$\text{also: } \frac{1}{k} |\sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)| \leq \frac{|x|}{k^2}$$

$$\sum_k \frac{|x|}{k^2} \leq 2|x|$$

$\Rightarrow H(x)$ konvergiert punktweise $\forall x$.

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{k} \sin\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{k^2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right| = \frac{1}{k^2} \left| \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq Q$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$ bzw. majorisiert $\forall x$

$$\Rightarrow H'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$$

Aufgabe 3) (23:29)

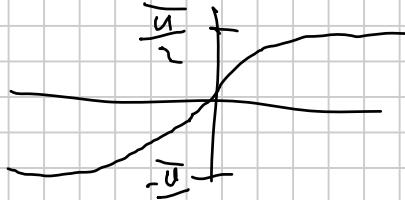
$$\arctan(x) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} f(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \text{konst. auf } (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Fall $x > 0$:

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = c$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(x) + \arctan(\frac{1}{x})) &= \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Fall $x < 0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctan(x) + \arctan(\frac{1}{x})) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & : x > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & : x < 0 \end{cases}$$

4) (23:35)

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad (|x| < r)$$

$$x \cdot f'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k x^k$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k \quad (|x| < r)$$

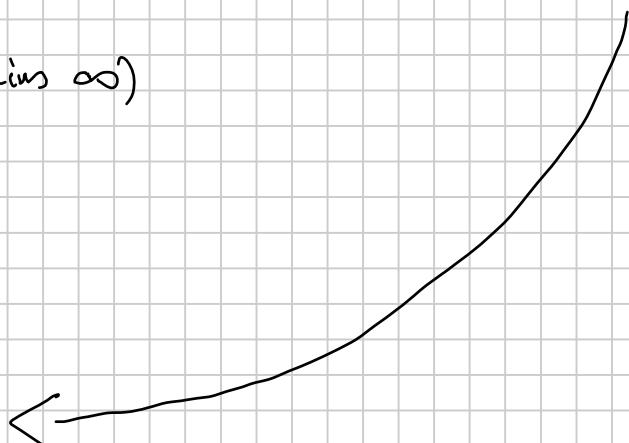
$$x \cdot f'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k a_k x^k \quad (|x| < \min(r_1, \dots, r))$$

\uparrow
 $(g(x)=x \text{ & } R=\text{Radius } \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow A_0 = 0$$

$$k > 1 \quad A_k = k \cdot a_k$$

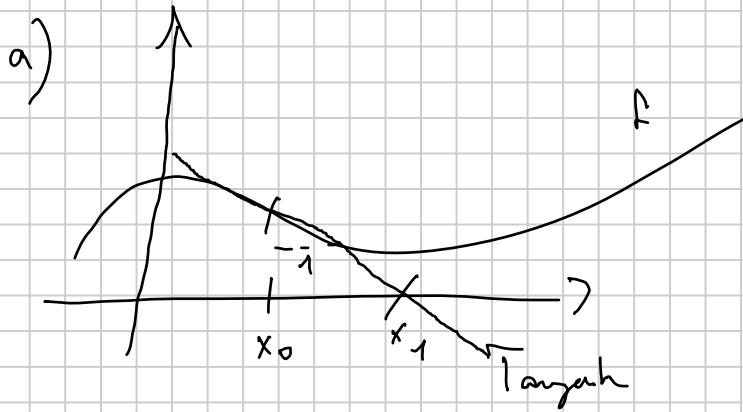
$$R=r$$



5) (23:40)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ diff'bar

ges: Tangent von $f(x)$ in $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ und Schnittpunkt der Tangente mit x-Achse



b) $\epsilon(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

$$\epsilon(x_1) = 0 \quad (\text{ges. } x_1 \text{ mit } x_1, 0 = f(x))$$

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 - x_0 = -\frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \quad (f'(x_0) \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} \quad \text{für } f'(x_0) \neq 0$$

—

Fall: $f'(x_0) = 0 : f(x_0) = 0$

\Rightarrow das ist entweder erfüllt oder nicht

wenn erfüllt dann $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ beliebig auswählen ex. x_1 wider.

c) siehe S)

$$f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \text{ existiert}$$

$$f(x_0) \neq 0 \wedge f'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \text{ v. mehr}$$

$$\wedge f(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \text{ ex.}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$x_1 = x_0, \text{ wenn } f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$x_1 > x_0, \text{ wenn } \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} < 0, \text{ also: 2 Möglichkeiten...}$$

<

auch 2 Möglichkeiten

:

6) (23:50)

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k \ln k} \approx ?$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\frac{1}{(x \ln x)^2} \cdot \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \right) \\ &= -\frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ fällt streng monoton für $1 + \ln x > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x > -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > e^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=2}^n f(k) - \int_2^{n+1} f(k) dk \right) \leq f(2)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{k \ln k} dk \underset{\substack{u = \ln k \\ du = \frac{1}{k} dk}}{\approx} \int \frac{1}{u} du = [\ln(\ln u)]_{u=2}^{u=x}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=2}^n f(k) - \underbrace{\ln(\ln(n+1)) + \ln(\ln 2)}_{= \gamma} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln 2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(\ln(n+1)) + \ln(\ln(2)) \leq \sum_{k=2}^n f(k) \leq \gamma + \gamma$$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} f(k) \approx \ln(\ln(n+1))$$

7) (00:03)

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) + f(y) \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

$$f(x) = f(x \cdot 1) = f(x) + f(1)$$

$$\underline{0 = f(1)}$$

$$f'(x \cdot y) \cdot y = f'(x)$$

$$f'(1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = f'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f'(1)}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x} ; \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_1^x f'(k) dk = \int_1^x \frac{\alpha}{k} dk$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(1) = f(x) = \alpha \ln(x) - \alpha \ln(1) = \alpha \ln x$$

$$\text{also: } f(x \cdot y) = \alpha \cdot (\ln x + \ln y) = \alpha \ln x + \alpha \ln y \\ = f(x) + f(y)$$



(00:16)

Wdh-Klausur (05.18)

1) $f(x) = \arctan \frac{x}{1+x} + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

a) $1+x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -1$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1+x-x}{(1+x)^2} + e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot 2x^{-3}$$

$x \neq 0, x \neq -1$ (Schnittpunkte mit der x-Achse)

$\Rightarrow J = (0, \infty)$

b) $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \arctan \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2}}\right) =$
 $= \arctan \frac{1}{1+x} + \exp(-x^2)$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-x)^k = 1 - x + O(x^2)$$

$$\arctan \frac{1}{1+x} = (1 - x + O(x^2)) - (1 - x + O(x^2))^3 + O(x^4)$$
$$= 1 - x + O(x^2) - 1 + x -$$



$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\arctan\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}\right)}_{\frac{0}{1}=0} + \exp\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\arctan(1) + \exp(0)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{\pi}{4} + 1} \Rightarrow f(x) \simeq 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} + O(x^{-1})$$

2) (60:55)

(a) mit $a_k > 0$ und $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ und

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ divergiert:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{1+a_k}$$

$$\frac{a_k}{1+a_k} \geq \frac{a_k}{1+1} = \frac{a_k}{2} \text{ ab einem } k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ divergiert}$$

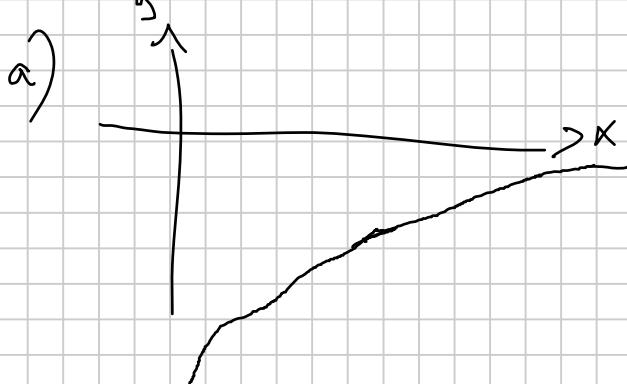
→ dann auch $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{1+a_k}$

3) (60:57)

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f'(x) > 0$$

⇒ f streng monoton steigt

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$



b) $f(x) = -e^{-x}$

c) $f(x) < 0$, dann fähe es ein x mit $f'(x) > 0$, dann
 $f(x+h) > f(x) > 0$ & zum Grenzwert

9) (1:21)

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad (|x| < r)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k x^k$$

$$g(x) = 1 - x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x^k$$

$$A_k = \frac{1}{b_0} \left(a_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A_j b_{k-j} \right) = \frac{1}{b_0} \left(a_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A_{k-1-j} b_{j+1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \left(a_k - A_{k-1} b_1 \right) = a_k + A_{k-1} = \sum_{j=0}^k a_k$$

$$k \geq 1$$

$$A_0 = a_0$$

$$A_{k_0} = \sum_{j=0}^{k_0} a_k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^k a_k x^k \quad (|x| < \min(v, 1))$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$5) f(x) = x^4$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2$$

$$-\infty < x < 0 < x < \infty$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f'(x) \\ - \quad 0 \quad + \end{array}$$

Extrem/
Monotonie Parallel Minimum Skew

$$\begin{array}{c} f''(x) \\ + \quad 0 \quad + \end{array}$$

Krümmung links TP rechts
 ↕ ↕

⇒ convex

5) Jensen'sche Ungleichung

$f(x) = x^4$ ⇒ stetig konvex (2. Ableitung
hat nur ein lok.
Extrem)

also:

$$f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \leq \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^4 \leq \frac{x^4 + y^4}{2}$$

Gleichheit schw. $x=y$

6) 1:21

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \ln k$$

~
 $\approx O(n)$

$$f'(h) = 2k \ln h + \frac{h^2}{k} = 2h \ln h + h =$$
$$= h(2 \ln h + 1)$$

$$h > 0; 2 \ln h + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln h > -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln h > -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow h > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$1 > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

\Rightarrow für $k \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(k)$ ist monoton steigend

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^n f(k) dk \leq \sum_{k=2}^n f(k) \leq \int_2^{n+1} f(k) dk$$

$$\frac{n^3}{3} \ln n - \frac{n^3}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \leq \sum_{k=2}^n f(k) \leq \frac{(n+1)^3}{3} \ln(n+1) - \frac{(n+1)^3}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{8}{9}$$

$$1 \cdot \ln 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{a=a}^{\infty} f(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \ln k \approx \frac{n^3}{3} \ln n - \frac{n^3}{9}$$

Sieht aus wie O-Terme
bei \approx ?

7) 1:34

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) - f(x)f(y) \quad ; \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x+o) = f(x) + f(o) - f(x)f(o)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow o = f(o)(1-f(x)) \quad | : (1-f(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow o = f(o) \quad \vee \quad (1-f(x) \neq 0)$$

Probe:

$$f(x+y) = 1 = 1 + 1 - 1 - f(x) + f(y) - f(x)f(y)$$

✓

Aber ferner: $o = f(o) \wedge f \neq 1$

$$f(o) = f(x-x) = f(x) + f(-x) - f(x)f(-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -f(x) = f(-x)(1-f(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} = f(-x)$$

$$f'(x+y) = f'(x) - f'(x)f(y) = f'(x)(1-f(y))$$

$$\alpha := f'(o) = f'(x-x) = f'(x)(1-f'(-x)) =$$

$$= f'(x) \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} \right) =$$

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

$$\alpha x = \int_0^x \alpha dt = \int_0^x \frac{f'(t)}{1-f(t)} dt = \int_0^{f(x)} \frac{1}{1-u} du = \left[\ln(1-u) \right]_{u=0}^{f(x)} = \ln(1-f(x))$$

$$\alpha x = -\ln(1-f(x)) + \underbrace{\ln 1}_{\infty}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} = \frac{1}{1-f(x)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2) 1-f(x) = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x}} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x}} = \frac{e^{\alpha x}-1}{e^{\alpha x}}; \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Probe:

$$f(x+y) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha(x+y)}} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{\alpha y}}$$

$$f(x)f(y) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x}} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha y}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x}} - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha y}} + \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{\alpha y}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha(x+y)}} = f(x+y)$$

$$\text{also entweder } f(x)=1 \vee f(x)=1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha x}} \text{ mit } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. b)