Cosinumeiha:  $cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \times^{2n}$ ;  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ Fir XER, fir die Efk(x) konvergiert ist f(x) = \( \Sigma f\_{K}(x) \) eine Funktion. Arkustengenmeits: arctan (x) = \( \sum\_{100} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \times^{2n+1} | x | \leq D= { x ER | \$ fx (x) it knows gent } light Binomische Reihe: (1+x) = \(\sum\_{n} \) \(\frac{1}{n} \) \(\text{n} \) ; \(\text{1} \) Konvergenzlereich - verally, Rinomialhaelfizient: d & R Taylorreihen:  $\begin{pmatrix} d \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{d \cdot (d-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (d-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{n}{11} \frac{d - k+1}{k}$ f(x) = T(x) + R(x) Taglorpolynom Restalid / Ungenaughet Geometrische Reile: 1 = 5 × "; 1×1< 1 1-× n=0 ; 1×1< 1  $T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$  $R_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^{(n+1)}(t) (x-t)^n dt$ 1.)  $\alpha \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left( x - x_0 \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a \cdot a_n \cdot \left( x - x_0 \right)^n ; \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 2.)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) (x-x_0)^n$ Lagrangerel Form des Restglieds: 3.)  $\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n\right] \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^n\right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)$  $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+n)}(\xi)}{(n+n)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$ Cauchy - Produkt: Cn = E ak bn-k Restglied abschätzen; Genaugleit  $f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{d}{dx} (x - x_0)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n \cdot (x - x_0)^{n-1}$ |f (n+1) (t) | & M | Vt & [xo,x] dana | f(x) - Tn(x) | = M | x-x0| 1+  $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int a_n (x - x_0)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x - x_0)^{n+4} +$ Potenzreilen:  $f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot ... \cdot (n-k+1) \alpha_n (x-x_0)^n$ ally:  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$ Maclaurin - Reilen: Xo = O. Bridentra sformation: ally.: \(\sum\_{no} a\_n \times^n\)  $f(t) T - portodiscl \Rightarrow g(x) = f(\frac{1}{20} x) 20 - portodiscl$ Konvergenzradius: r: lim | an | ERulas g(x) 211-nariodish => f(t)=g(= t) T. period Potenerile { honorgist absolut} für alle X

nit { | x - xo | < r }

nit { | x - xo | > r }

Nonvergenzintervoll

I xo - r | xo+r [ Ein (ax): T= 21 | Ceo (ax): T = 21 Jedes toigonometrische Polynom 211 - pariodisch  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( a_k \cos(kx) + b_k \sin(kx) \right)$ Taylorreila: Tr(x) = \( \sum\_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x\_0)}{n!} \left( x \times\_0 \right)^n Euler - Fouriersche Formal | Fourier - Doeffizienten Exponentialreile: e × = \( \Sigma \times \frac{x}{n!} \) × \(\varepsilon\) ak = 1 fix) coo (kx) dx (k=0,1,2,... Logarithmusneile: ln(1+x)= \( \sum\_{n=4}^{n=0} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \times^n \) x<1 bx = 1 f(x) sin (kx) dx (k=1,2,...,n fines reila: sin (x) = \( \sum\_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \times^{2n+1} \\ i \times \mathbb{R}

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tourcer - Reihe:
                                                                                                                 as + E ak cos (k wet) + bk cin (Kwet) = E Ck C ikwet
       ag + \(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\) ak cos (Kwot) + bk sin (Kwot)
      w<sub>0</sub> = 21 / × 3 0 , t
                                                                                                                nut co = 2 ; Ck = 1 (ak - ibk); Ck = 1 (ak ibk)
      ax = 2 f(t) en (Kwot)dt (K=91,...) Cx = 7 f(t) e Kwet dt
                                                                                                                   f: R > C mit f(x) = u(x) + i v(x) :
      bx = = + f(t) sin (kwot) dt (k=1,2,-)
                                                                                                                    \int f(x) dx = \int u(x) dx + i \int V(x) dx
                                                                                                                Equair Reils von f (t) in kompleger Dorstellung
                                                                                                                  Σ c e ikwot = Co + C., e iwot + C. e iwot + C. e i + C. 
     Wenn f gerade => bk=0 YKEN
                                                                                                                   mit C_k = \frac{4}{7} \left\{ f(t) e^{-i k w_0 t} dt ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}
                       f ungarade => ak=0 YKE No
     A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \Psi) = a \cdot \cos(\omega t) + b \cdot \sin(\omega t)
     mit A = fa2 + b2 und tor φ = a (bzw. co 9 = b )

φ = { orccos (b) , folk a ≥ 0 (0 = φ = π) }

φ = { - orccos (b) , fall a < 0 (-π < 9 < 0)
                                                                                                                 ax = Cx + C+ ; bx = i((cx - C-x); a0 = 2
                                                                                                                Deflerential of:
                                                                                                                    y'= f(ax + by + c)
u = ax + by +c
      Ironsformation (A; 4) 4> (b; a)
                                                                                                                    \lambda_i = t\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) \rightarrow \pi = \frac{x}{\lambda}
      ": b = A · cos 9 ; a = A · sin 9
      \mu \leftarrow ": A = \sqrt{a^2 \cdot b^2} ; (1)
                                                                                                                   lineare Dyl: y'+ a (x) y = b (x)
meltrale Darstellung der Fourier-Reihe:
                                                                                                                    ally. Esq. der hom. lin. Ogl:
    Σ Aκ sin (κωο t + 4κ) = Aο + Aqsin(ωο t + 94)
+ Aqsin(2ωο t + 12)+...
                                                                                                                         y + a |x| y = 0
                                                                                                                         y = C . e - ( e/x) dx
     Ao = 1 / Ak = fax + bk
                                                                                                                   Vor. d. Konstanter : C > C(x)

\varphi_{k} = 
\begin{cases}
arccor \left(\frac{b_{K}}{A_{K}}\right), & fally & a_{K} > 0 \\
-arccor \left(\frac{b_{K}}{A_{K}}\right), & fally & a_{K} < 0
\end{cases}

                                                                                                                        C(x)= = sainax b (x)dx
                                                                                                                    y'+ q(x) y = b(x)
W = K +> AK Amplituden- (Frequenz-
                                                                                                                     Yil = YRom + YP
w = K + YK Phosengaletrum
                                                                                                                   Storansatze:
                                                                                                                   b(x) = b_0 Y_p = C_0 b(x) = A \cdot e^{bx}
(0) (x) = 1 (eix + e+ix)
                                                                                                               b(x) = b1x + b0 Yp = C+x + C0
Sin (x) = 1 (e'x - e'x)
a cos x + b sin x = C · e · x + E · e · x
                                                                                                               b(x) = \epsilon i \gamma \cos \left( \frac{\gamma_p}{\cos x} + C_1 \sin (\omega x) + C_2 \cos (\omega x) \right)
mt c= 1 (a-ib) ; E= 1 (a+ib)
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