Analysis I für IEI Blatt3 Lõsungsvorschlag

Aufgabe 1

a)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \log(k) = \log(n \cdot (n-1) \cdot 1) = \log(n!)$$

b,
$$\sum_{k=0}^{0} e^{kx} = \sum_{k=0}^{0} (e^{x})^{k} = \frac{e^{0x+x} - 1}{e^{x} - 1} = \frac{e^{0x+x} - 1}{e^{x} - 1}$$

C)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{kx} = e^{0x+1+x+\ldots+0x} = e^{x\cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k} = e^{x\cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k} = e^{x\cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k}$$

Aufgabe 2

(numerischer Wert jeweils nicht notwendig)

a)
$$2^{x}=5 \iff x \cdot \ln(2) = \ln(5) \iff x = \frac{\ln(5)}{\ln(2)} \implies 2.32$$

(=)
$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$
 =) $X_n = \frac{1 \pm 15}{2}$. Aber nur $x = \frac{1 + 15}{2}$ das f eingesetzt werden.

$$(2) \quad 2^{\times} \cdot 3^{\times +1} = 5^{\times} \iff \ln(2^{\times} \cdot 3^{\times +1}) = \ln(5^{\times}) \iff \times \cdot \ln(2) + (\times +1) \cdot \ln(3) = \times \cdot \ln(5)$$

$$(3) \quad \times = -\frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2) + \ln(3) - \ln(5)} \implies -6.63$$

d)
$$\ln(x) - \ln(x^2) + 1 = 0$$
 (=) $\ln(\frac{x}{x^2}) = -1$ (=) $\frac{1}{x} = e^{-1}$ (=) $\frac{1}{x} = e^{-1}$

$$e_1$$
 $e^x + e^{-x} = 2$. Setze $y = e^x$ ($e_1 \times e_1 = e_1(y)$)

=>
$$y + \frac{1}{y} = 2$$
 (=) $y^2 + 1 = 2y$ (=) $y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$ (=) $(y-1)^2 = 0$

Rucksubstitution: X = log(1) = 0

f)
$$X^* + 4^* = 4$$

hier kann man nichts Vereinfachen, denn für

 $X^* + Y^* = Y$ (-, $e^{\times en(x)} + e^{\times -en(4)} = Y$

gibt es keinen (elementeuen) einfacheren Ausdruck.

9,
$$4^{\times} - 2^{\times +1} = 3$$

(=) $2^{\times} \cdot 2^{\times} - 2 \cdot 2^{\times} = 3$ (=) $2^{\times} \cdot (2^{\times} - 2) = 3$

Sette $y = 2^{\times}$ (=) $x = \frac{\ln(y)}{\ln(2)}$

=) $y(y-2) = 3$ (=) $y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$ =) $y_{12} = \frac{2^{\pm} \ln 6}{2}$ => $y_1 = 3$, $(y_2 = -1)$

Rackward.

=) $x = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2)} \approx 1.58$

day nicht in (al.)

Aufgabe 3

Nach t see sind $\mathcal{E}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{56}}$ 10%, u brig.

a)
$$2 \min = 120 \sec$$

Nach $2 \min \operatorname{sind} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{120}{56}} \approx 0.226 \text{ Librig}, \text{ and damit 77.4% zelfallen}.$

$$(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{X}{56}} \le 0.01$$
 (=) $\frac{X}{56} \cdot \ln(\frac{1}{2}) \le \ln(0.01)$
 $(n)^{\frac{1}{2}} < 0$
 $(=)$ $X \ge 56 \cdot \frac{\ln(0.01)}{\ln(\frac{1}{2})} \ge 372$

Also nach ease mindestens 6.2 min.

Aufgabe 4

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot \log\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) = n \cdot \log(n) - \log(n!)$$
a, Vollst. Induktion

1.A.
$$n=2$$
. $\sum_{k=1}^{2-1} k \cdot \log\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) = 1 \cdot \log\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) = 2 \cdot \log(2) - \log(2!)$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \cdot \log\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot \log\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) + n \cdot \log\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{l.H.}}{=} n \cdot \log(n) - \log(n!) + n \cdot (\log(n+1) - \log(n))$$

$$= n \cdot \log(n+1) - \log(n!) = n \cdot \log(n+1) + \log(n+1) - (\log(n+1) + \log(n!))$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot \log(\frac{k+1}{k}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot (\log(k+1) - \log(k)) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot \log(k+1) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot \log(k)$$

$$\frac{\log 4nift}{1 \cdot \text{Summe}} = \sum_{k=2}^{n} (k+1) \cdot \log(k) - \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} k \cdot \log(k) = \sum_{k=2}^{n} k \cdot \log(k) - \sum_{k=2}^{n} \log$$

=
$$n \cdot \log(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \log(k) \stackrel{\text{All}(n)}{=} n \cdot \log(n) - \log(n!)$$

Aufgabe 5

a,
$$Z \sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y) = 2 \cos(x) \sin(y)$$

Beweis

Wegen der Additionstheoreme ist

(1)
$$\sin(x+y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$$

$$sin(-x) = -sin(x)$$

 $cos(-x) = cos(x)$

(1)
$$\sin(x-y) = \sin(x+(-y)) = \sin(x)\cdot\cos(-y) + \cos(x)\cdot\sin(-y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) - \cos(x)\cdot\sin(y)$$

Subtraction (1)-12) liefest

$$Sin(x+y) - sin(x-y) = 2 \cdot cos(x) sin(y)$$

6)
$$\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(kx) = \frac{\sin((n+\frac{1}{2})x)}{2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2})}$$

Wir Jolgen dem Hinweis:

$$2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(kx) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2 \cos(kx) \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \stackrel{a)}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sin(kx + \frac{x}{2}) - \sin(kx - \frac{x}{2}) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(kx + \frac{x}{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin(kx + \frac{x}{2}) - \sin(kx + \frac{x}{2}) = \sin(nx + \frac{x}{2}) - \sin(\frac{x}{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin(kx + \frac{x}{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n}$$

$$= \sin\left((n+\frac{1}{2})\times\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

Damit ist also

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(kx) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(kx)}{2 \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin\left(\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)x\right)}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$