# Aufgaben 1

# 1. Aufgabe

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x + \ln(x)}{x^3 - 3x + 2} \to \text{Typ} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{3x^2 - 3} \to \text{Typ} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{6x} = \frac{-1}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{\left(\sin(x)\right)^2} \to \text{Typ} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \cdot \cos(x^2)}{2\left(\sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)\right)} \to \text{Typ} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(\cos(x^2) \cdot \sin(x^2)\right)}{2\left(\cos^2(x) \cdot \sin^2(x)\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x^2) \cdot \sin(x^2)}{\cos^2(x) \cdot \sin^2(x)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

#### 2. Aufgabe

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} e^{x \cdot \ln(x)} = e^{\left(\lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x \cdot \ln(x)\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x \cdot \ln(x) = \lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x \cdot \lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} \ln(x) = \lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x \cdot \ln\left(\lim_{x \to 0, \ x > 0} x\right)$$

$$= 0 \cdot \ln 0 = 0$$

$$= e^{0} = 1$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x^2 + 4)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\left(\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 4)}{x} \longrightarrow \text{Typ} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 4}}{1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 + 4} \longrightarrow \text{Typ} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{2x} \longrightarrow \text{Typ} \quad \frac{2}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$= e^0 = 1$$

## 3. Aufgabe

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} , x > 0 , x_0 = 1$$

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

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{x^5}}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{15}{8\sqrt{x^7}}$$

$$T_2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{2}(x - 1)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{3}{8}(x - 1)^2$$

$$R_2(x) = \frac{-\frac{15}{8\sqrt{x^7}}}{6}(x - 1)^3 = -\frac{15}{48\sqrt{x^7}}(x - 1)^3$$

 $\xi \quad \text{zwischen} \quad x_0 = 1 \quad \text{und} \quad x > 0$ 

### 4. Aufgabe

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \quad , \ x \in [0, 1] \quad , \ x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \qquad \qquad f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \qquad \qquad f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 + x^2\right)^3}} \qquad \qquad f''\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{64}{17\sqrt{17}}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{3x \cdot (1 + x2)^2}{\sqrt{\left(1 + x^2\right)^9}}$$

$$T_2(x) = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{64}{17\sqrt{17}} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$R_2(x) = -\frac{3\xi \cdot \left(1 + 2\xi\right)^2}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \xi^2\right)^9}} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^3$$

$$\xi \quad \text{zwischen} \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{und} \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

Das Restglied  $R_2$  kann den Wert Null annehmen, wenn z.B. x den Wert 0.25 annimmt. Somit ist ein Faktor Null, was das ganze Produkt Null werden lässt.

### 5. Aufgabe

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= (1+x)^3 + e^{-2x} \quad , x \in \left[-1, 1\right] \quad , x_0 = 0 \\ f(x) &= (1+x)^3 + e^{-2x} \\ f(x) &= x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 + e^{-2x} \qquad \qquad f(0) = 2 \\ f'(x) &= 3x^2 + 6x + 3 - 2e^{-2x} \qquad \qquad f'(0) = 1 \\ f''(x) &= 6x + 6 + 4e^{-2x} \qquad \qquad f''(0) = 10 \\ f'''(x) &= 6 - 8e^{-2x} \\ T_2(x) &= 2 + 1 \left(x - 0\right) + \frac{10}{2} \left(x - 0\right)^2 = 2 + x + 5x^2 \\ R_2(x) &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(6 - 8e^{-2\xi}\right) \cdot \left(x - 0\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(6 - 8e^{-2\xi}\right) \cdot x^3 \\ \xi \quad \text{zwischen} \quad x_0 &= 0 \quad \text{und} \quad x \in [-1, 1] \end{split}$$

Restglied Abschätzen:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| R_2(x) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left( 6 - 8e^{-2\xi} \right) \cdot x^3 \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left( \left| 6 \right| + \left| -8e^{-2\xi} \right| \right) \cdot \left| x^3 \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left( 6 + 8e^{-2\xi} \right) \cdot \left| x^3 \right| \end{aligned}$$

worst-case-Abschätzung:

$$\leq \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(6 + 8e^2\right) \cdot \left|x^3\right|$$
  
$$\leq 10.8521 \cdot \left|x^3\right|$$