Mathematik für Informatiker II - Arthur Kunze

Aufgabe 11

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln(x)}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}} dx \qquad u = \ln(x) = g(x) \qquad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \to dx = \frac{du}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}} du = \sqrt{1 + u^{2}} = \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}} + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln(x)}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}} dx = \left[\sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}\right]_{1}^{e} = \sqrt{1 + (\ln(e))^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + (\ln(1))^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + (1)^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + (0)^{2}} = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1} \approx 0,4132$$

Aufgabe 12

$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = 2x$, $[0, 4]$

Der Schnittpunkt bei x=2 teilt die Fläche A in A_1+A_2

$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} (g(x) - f(x)) dx \qquad A_{2} = \int_{2}^{4} (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$

$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} (2x - x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} -x^{2} + 2x \ dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + C = \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} \right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}2^{3} + 2^{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}0^{3} + 0^{2} \right) = \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - (0 + 0)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{12}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A_{2} = \int_{2}^{4} (x^{2} - 2) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x^{2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x^{2} \right]_{2}^{4} = \left(\frac{1}{3}4^{3} - 4^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}2^{3} - 2^{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{64}{3} - 16 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) = \left(\frac{64}{3} - \frac{48}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = A_{1} + A_{2} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8$$

Aufgabe 13

$$\int_0^1 x ln(x) dx$$
 Unstetigkeitsstelle = 0; stetig in (0, 1]

Unbeschränkt für $x \to 0$

Stammfunktion:
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2ln(x) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C = x^2(\frac{1}{2}ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} + C)$$

Bestimmtes Integral:
$$\int_{\alpha}^{1} x ln(x) dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0: \alpha > 0} \left[x^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]_{\alpha}^{1}$$

$$= 1^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(1) - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \lim_{\alpha \to 0; \alpha > 0} \alpha^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha) - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$=\underbrace{(\frac{1}{2}ln(1)-\frac{1}{4})}_{=\frac{1}{2}\cdot 0-\frac{1}{4}=-\frac{1}{4}} -(\lim_{\alpha\to 0;\alpha>0}\frac{1}{2}\underbrace{\alpha^2}_{\to 0}\underbrace{ln(\alpha)}_{\to -\infty}-\alpha^2\frac{1}{4})$$

Zum L'Hospital:
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0; \alpha > 0} \alpha^2 ln(\alpha) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0; \alpha > 0} \frac{ln(\alpha)}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0; \alpha > 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}}{-\frac{2}{\alpha^3}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0; \alpha > 0} -\frac{\alpha^3}{2\alpha} \to 0$$

Der zweite Term geht gegen 0 und somit ist das Ergebnis $-\frac{1}{4}$ Dadruch ist das uneigentliche Integral konvegent.

Aufgabe 14

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+x^2)}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^3}} dx$$

Für
$$\int_1^\infty$$
: $|f(x)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^3}} = \frac{1}{(x+x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \le \frac{1}{(x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

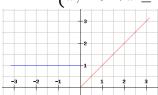
Da $\frac{3}{2} > 1$ konvergiert dieser Abschnitt (Majorantenkriterium).

Für $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$:

Da man die Grenzen $(\frac{1}{2}$ und 1) und den Bereich im Intervall (zwischen $\frac{1}{2}$ und 1) problemlos einsetzten kann und es keine Unstetigkeitsstellen gibt, ist dieser Abschnitt **konvergent** Damit folgt, dass das ganze uneigentliche Integral **konvergent** ist.

Aufgabe 15

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\int_{-\pi}^{0} 1dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} xdx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} ([x]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^\pi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} ((0 - (-\pi)) + (\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2})) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\pi + \frac{\pi^2}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\pi} + \frac{\pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} + \frac{\pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{2\pi + \pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{\pi(2+\pi)}{4\pi} = \frac{2+\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (\int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 \cos(kx) + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos(kx))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{1}{k} sin(kx) \right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \left[\frac{cos(kx)}{k^2} + \frac{xsin(kx)}{k} \right]_{0}^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} (\left[sin(kx) \right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \left[\frac{cos(kx)}{k} + x sin(kx) \right]_{0}^{\pi})$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{k\pi}((\underbrace{\sin(0)} - \underbrace{(\sin(k(-\pi)))}) + (\underbrace{\cos(k\pi)}_{k} + \pi \underbrace{\sin(k\pi)}_{\to 0} - \underbrace{\cos(0)}_{k})) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi}(\frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} - \frac{1}{k}) = \frac{1}{k\pi}(\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{k}) = \frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}} \\ &b_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (\int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 \sin(kx) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\left[-\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx) \right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \left[\frac{\sin(kx)}{k^{2}} - \frac{x \cos(kx)}{k} \right]_{0}^{\pi}) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-\cos(0) - (-\cos(-\pi k)) + ((\underbrace{\sin(k\pi)}_{k} - \pi \cos(k\pi)) - (\underbrace{\sin(0)}_{k})))) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} \cdot 1 - 1 + (-\pi(-1)^{k})) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} \cdot 1 - 1 + (-\pi(-1)^{k})) = \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} \cdot 1 - \pi(-1)^{k} - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} (-\pi - 1)) \\ &f \sim a_{0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_{k} \cdot \cos(kx) + b_{k} \cdot \sin(kx)) \\ &f \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}} \cdot \cos(kx) + \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} (-\pi - 1)) \cdot \sin(kx)) \\ &\text{Stelle } x = 0 : \\ &f \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}} \cdot \cos(0) + \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} (-\pi - 1)) \cdot \sin(0)) \\ &f \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}} \cdot \cos(0) + \frac{1}{k\pi} ((-1)^{k} (-\pi - 1)) \cdot \sin(0)) \\ &f \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left|\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}}\right|}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left|\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}}\right|}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{(-\frac{1})^{k}-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left|\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}}\right|}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{(-\frac{1})^{k}-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left|\frac{(-1)^{k}-1}{\pi k^{2}}\right|}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{(-\frac{1})^{k}-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$