

9. Hausaufgabe zur Vorlesung:

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712

(H14)

$$x^k = \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{k}}{1+\sqrt{k}} \right)^{\sqrt{k}}, \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k, \frac{1+2^2+3^3+\dots+k^k}{k^k} \right)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{k}}{1+\sqrt{k}} \right)^{\sqrt{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}} \right)^{-\sqrt{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right)^{\sqrt{k}}}_e = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}}} = \frac{1}{e} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k$$

Sei $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k$ die Summe der geometrischen Reihe mit

$$q = -\frac{1}{5} \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k \text{ konvergent} \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^k = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^2+3^3+\dots+k^k}{k^k}$$

sei $y_k = k^k$ mit $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = \infty$ und $z_k = 1+2^2+3^3+\dots+k^k$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{k+1} - z_k}{y_{k+1} - y_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+2^2+\dots+k^k+(k+1)^{k+1}) - (1+2^2+3^3+\dots+k^k)}{(k+1)^{k+1} - k^k} =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)^{k+1}}{(k+1)^{k+1} - k^k} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Stolz-Cesaro}} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_k}{y_k} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^2+3^3+\dots+k^k}{k^k} = 1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (3)$$

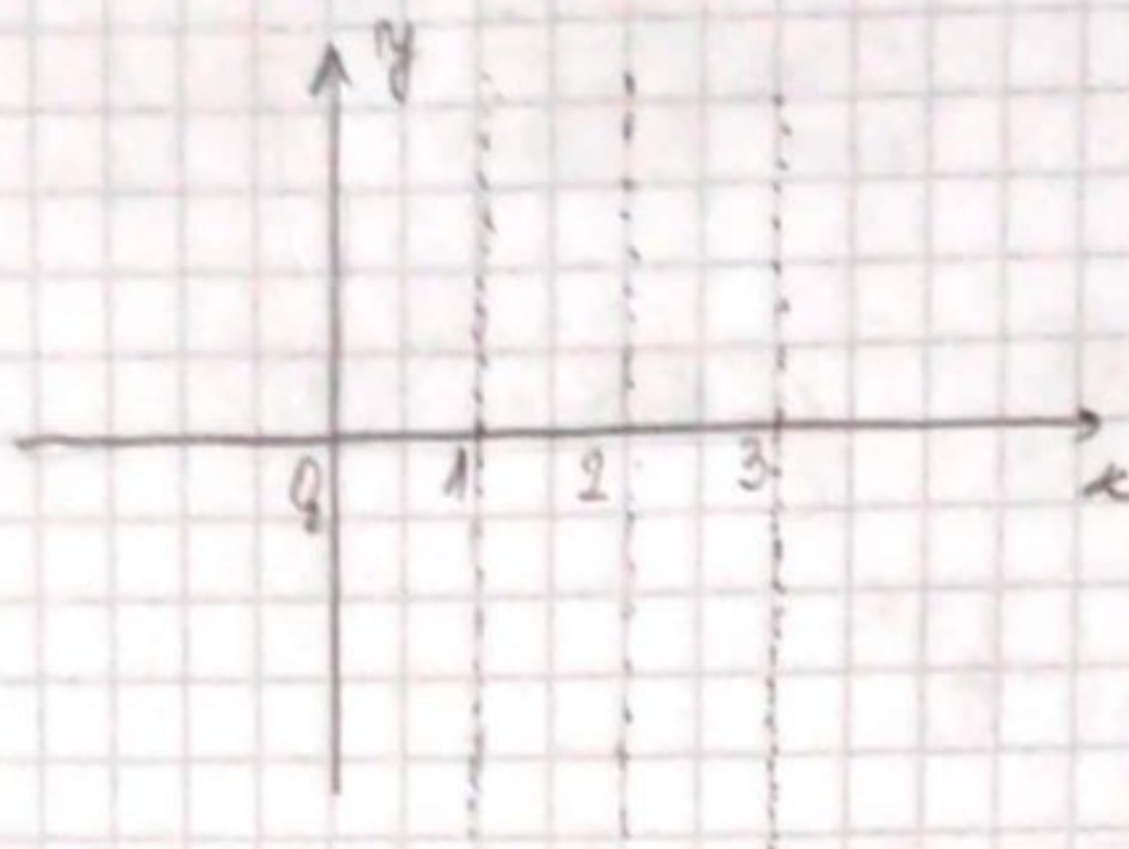
(1)+(2)+(3) $\longrightarrow (x^k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ konvergent mit

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^k = \left(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{5}, 1 \right)$$

$$(H15) \quad a) A = (-\infty, 1) \times \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A' = [-\infty, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$b) A = \mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow A' = \emptyset \text{ wegen der Dichteitseigensch.}$$

$$c) \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A' = \emptyset \text{ wegen der Dichteitseigensch.}$$



$$(H16) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{2(x^2 + y^2)} & , (x, y) \neq 0_2 \\ 0 & , (x, y) = 0_2 \end{cases}$$

$$f \text{ stetig} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ stetig in } 0_2 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = f(0_2) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{2(x^2 + y^2)} =$$

$$\text{Sei } a^k = (0, \frac{1}{k}) \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(a^k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{k^4}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{k^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{und } b^k = (\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}) \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(b^k) =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{k^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a^k \neq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b^k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a^k \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ nicht stetig

$\Rightarrow f$ ist nicht stetig in 0_2

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