

8. Hausaufgabe zur Vorlesung:

(H12)

$$a) \langle (4t, -4, 1), (t, t, 3) \rangle = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4t \cdot t + (-4) \cdot t + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow 4t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2t - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

b)

$$t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \text{Vektor } x := (t-1, -3, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$x \notin B(0_3, |x|) \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|y - x\| \geq |x| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle y-x, y-x \rangle}$$

$$\langle y-x, y-x \rangle = |y-x|^2$$

$$(H13) \quad f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^m} \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a) \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = -x^{-2-1} = -x^{-(2+1)}$$

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

$$f'''(x) = 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = \underbrace{2 \cdot (-3)}_{<0} \cdot x^{-(3+1)} = \frac{2 \cdot (-3)}{x^{(3+1)}}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \underbrace{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4)}_{>0} \cdot \frac{1}{x^5} = 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4) \cdot x^{-(4+1)} = \frac{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4)}{x^{(4+1)}}$$

Wir nehmen an $P(n) := \begin{cases} -n! \cdot x^{-(n+1)}, & n=2k+1 \\ +n! \cdot x^{-(n+1)}, & n=2k \end{cases}$

Wahr

Wir beweisen, dass $P(n+1)$ wahr ist

$$P(n+1) = (-1)^{n+1} (n+1)! \cdot x^{-(n+1+1)}$$

I. $n+1=2k+1$

$$\begin{aligned} P(n+1) &= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)! \cdot x^{-(n+1+1)} = \\ &= (-1) \cdot (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot (n+1)! \cdot x^{-(n+1)} \cdot x^{-1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1) \cdot (n+1) \cdot x^{-1} \cdot P(n) = \frac{-(n+1)}{x} \cdot P(n)$$

II. $n+1=2k$

$$\begin{aligned} P(n+1) &= (n+1)! \cdot x^{-(n+1+1)} = \\ &= n! \cdot (n+1) \cdot x^{-(n+1)} \cdot x^{-1} = (n+1) x^{-1} \cdot P(n) = \\ &= \frac{n+1}{x} \cdot P(n) = \end{aligned}$$

b) $T_n(x,1) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k$

I. ist $n=2m+1 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow T_n(x,1) = \sum_{k=0}^{2m+1} \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k =$

$$= \frac{f'(1)}{1!} (x-1) + \frac{f^{(3)}(1)}{3!} (x-1)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(2m+1)}(1)}{(2m+1)!} (x-1)^{2m+1} =$$

$$= -1! \cdot (x-1) + \frac{-(3)!}{3!} (x-1)^3 + \dots + \frac{-(2m+1)!}{(2m+1)!} (x-1)^{2m+1} =$$

$$= -[(x-1)^{2m+1} + \dots + (x-1)^3 + (x-1)]$$

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II. Ist $n = 2m \Rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow T_n(x, 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} = \frac{f^{(0)}(1)}{0!} + \frac{f^{(2)}(1)}{2!} (x-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{f^{(2m)}(1)}{(2m)!} (x-1)^{2m} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2!}{2!} (x-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{(2m)!}{(2m)!} (x-1)^{2m} =$$

$$= 1 + (x-1)^2 + (x-1)^4 + \dots + (x-1)^{2m}$$

Sei $x \in \mathbb{R}$ nach TH 7.7 Vorl $\Rightarrow \exists c$ zw. x u. 1
 sodass $R_n(x, 1) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \cdot (x-1)^{n+1} =$

$$= \frac{1}{c^{n+1}} \cdot (x-1)^{n+1} = \frac{1}{c^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} (x-1)^{n+1}$$

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