# Analysis I und Lineare Algebra für Ingenieurwissenschaften Hausaufgabe 01 - Al-Maweri 13

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#### Aufgabe 2

 $\mathbf{a})$ 

$$9x^4 + 12zyx^2 + 4z^2y^2$$
$$= (3x^2 + 2yz)^2$$

b)

$$x^{-2} - 36y^{6}$$
  
=  $(x^{-1} + 6y^{3})(x^{-1} - 6y^{3})$ 

**c**)

$$y^{-2} - 2 + y^2$$
$$= (y^{-1} - y)^2$$

## Aufgabe 3

**a**)

$$\begin{split} & (\{\,x,y\,\} \times \{\,blau,rot,gelb\,\}) \setminus \{\,(x,y,z),z,x,(y,rot),(x,blau,rot),(gelb,y)\,\} \\ = & (\{\,x,y\,\} \times \{\,blau,rot,gelb\,\}) \setminus \{\,(y,rot)\,\} \\ = & \{\,(x,blau),(x,rot),(x,gelb),(y,blau),(y,gelb)\,\} \end{split}$$

**b**)

$$[6,11] \setminus ([4,6] \setminus [5,7])$$
=[6,11] \ [4,5[
=[6,11]

 $\mathbf{c})$ 

$$([5, 10] \setminus [4, 6]) \setminus [5, 7]$$
  
=  $]6, 10] \setminus [5, 7]$   
=  $]7, 10]$ 

d)

$$\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^6 > 1 \} \cap \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \le 0 \}$$

$$= (\mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1]) \cap ] - \infty, 0]$$

$$= ] - \infty, -1[$$

## Aufgabe 4

**a**)

$$\frac{3x}{x-5} < 2, x \neq 5$$

Fall 1:  $x - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 5$ 

$$\frac{3x}{x-5} < 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x < 2(x-5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x < 2x - 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -10$$

Widerspruch zwischen x < -10 und x > 5. Fall 2:  $x - 5 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 5$ 

$$\frac{3x}{x-5} < 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x > 2(x-5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x > 2x - 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > -10$$

Damit gilt für die Lösungsmenge L

$$L = ]-10, 5[$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{6x - 9} \ge 1, x \ne \frac{3}{2}$$

Fall 1:  $6x - 9 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$ 

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{6x - 9} \ge 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \ge 6x - 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - 2)(x - 4) \ge 0$$

Subfall 1:  $x-2 \ge 0$  und  $x-4 \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \ge 4$ Subfall 2:  $x-2 \le 0$  und  $x-4 \le 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2$ 

Damit gilt für die Lösungsmenge  ${\cal L}_1$  dieses Falls

$$L_1 = ]\frac{3}{2}, 2] \cup [4, \infty[$$

Fall 2:  $6x - 9 < 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{2}$ 

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{6x - 9} \ge 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \le 6x - 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 \le 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - 2)(x - 4) \le 0$$

Subfall 1:  $x-2 \le 0$  und  $x-4 \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2$  und  $x \ge 4$  (Widerspruch) Subfall 2:  $x-2 \ge 0$  und  $x-4 \le 0 \Rightarrow x \ge 2$  und  $x \le 4$  (Widerspruch zur Annahme)

Damit gilt für die Lösungsmenge  $L_2$  dieses Falls

$$L_2 = \{\}$$

Dann gilt für die Lösungsmenge L

$$L=]\frac{3}{2},2]\cup [4,\infty[$$

 $\mathbf{c})$ 

$$|2x+3| \le 5x-3$$

Fall 1:  $2x + 3 \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \ge \frac{-3}{2}$ 

$$|2x + 3| \le 5x - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 3 \le 5x - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 \le 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \le x$$

Daraus folgt

$$L_1 = [2, \infty[$$

Fall 2:  $2x + 3 < 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{-3}{2}$ 

$$|2x + 3| \le 5x - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(2x + 3) \le 5x - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x - 3 \le 5x - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \le 7x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \le x$$

Daraus folgt

$$L_2 = \{\}$$

Damit gilt für die Lösungsmenge L

$$L = L_1 \cup L_2 = [2, \infty[$$

## Aufgabe 5

**a**)

a

$$\sum_{k=4}^{7} 2(k-3)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{4} 2k^2$$
$$= 2 + 8 + 18 + 32 = 60$$

 $\mathbf{b}$ 

$$\prod_{k=0}^{3} k! = 0! \cdot 1! \cdot 2! \cdot 3!$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 12$$

**b**)

 $\mathbf{a}$ 

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} 2 \cdot 2^{k} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^{k}$$
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1 - 2^{n+1}}{1 - 2} = 2^{n+2} - 2$$

b

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^k = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n+1}}{\frac{6}{5}} = \frac{5 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n}{6}$$