$$\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
(22,21) \\
2, \in \mathbb{Q}^2 \\
2, = (757) \\
2, = (757)
\end{array}$$

Alhonder:

$$2_{2} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1-i}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$|2_{1}| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}i$$

$$Q = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \arctan\left(-1\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$|2_{1}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}i$$

$$|2_{2}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}i$$

$$|2_{2}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}i$$

$$|2_{1}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2_{2} \cdot 2_{7} &= \frac{1}{12} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
&= \frac{2}{12} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \\
&= \frac{2}{12} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{42})} \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{42}} \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{42}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$|2,2^{-1}| = |2,|\cdot|2^{-1} = 2\cdot12^{-1}$$

$$|2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\cdot12\cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}| = |272\cdot e^{i\alpha}| = |272\cdot |e^{i\alpha}|$$

$$= 272^{-1}$$

b)
$$z^3 - 1 = 0$$
 (=) $z^3 = 1$

Set $z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi}$
 $\Rightarrow (r \cdot e^{i\varphi})^3 = r^3 e^{3i\varphi} = 1$

when $|z^3| = 1^3$
 $|r^3| \cdot |e^{3i\varphi}|$
 $= 1$

When gift is $e^{3i\varphi} = 1$ and $e^{3i\varphi} = 1$
 $e^{3i\varphi} = 1$ and $e^{3i\varphi} = 1$

$$= 2 \text{ for } 2 \text{ for } 3 \text{ fo$$

$$72 = 1 \cdot e^{1 \cdot 0} = 1 + 0;$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot e^{25} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot e^{25} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot e^{25} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2};$$

Danst (algl down

Longo = 1.e = e als Produkt

noon gn = 1.e der Grenz werte.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \exp\left(\left(\frac{-n}{n+1}\right)^2\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-n}{n+1}\right)^2\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(\left(-1\right)^2\right)$$

$$= e$$

On snucht gn als auch un gegen e Konnegeren, ist e de enzoge Haufugspunkt. His Konnegert an auch gegen e.

b)
$$b_{n} = cos(\frac{1}{n} + nT)$$
 $b_{2n} = cos(\frac{1}{2n} + 2nT) = cos(\frac{1}{2n})$
 $b_{2n-1} = cos(\frac{1}{2n-1} + 2T_{n} - T)$
 $= cos(\frac{1}{2n-1} - T)$
 $= cos(\frac{1}{2n-1} - T)$
 $= cos(x - T)$

=) -1 and 1 sold Haapingsponkte.

JA M:= {bn ln E/N } beschink!

Ja, da coj(x) E (-1,1). Spsch,

cos sst beschinkt also and de

May her Folgefreder.

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

Quotrute Kritherlum

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(2x-1)^n}{n} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(2x-1)^n}{n} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{n}{$$

Am Rond, also for x=0 and x=1 gru: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 \times -1)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} < 00$ Noch dem Leibeste-Kikaha alhorende Folge

Mullfolge

Pothe hot Greenet. 2 (2-1) = 2 = 2 = 00

Also Konv. de Pokenzreihe für XE [0,1)

b) $\frac{20}{N=0} \frac{(n+k)!}{n! \, k!} \, 2^n = \frac{1}{(1-2)^{k+1}} \, fsr \, (2/21, 2 \in \mathbb{R})$ Ind. Antong: K=0 $\frac{2^{2}(n+0)!}{n!0!} = \frac{2^{2}}{n!} = \frac{1}{1-2}$ Also golf de Aussoge for K=0. Ind. Hypotheses Dre Anssog goll for ea KEN.

July Silversh;

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+K)!}{n! \, k!} \, z^n\right) = \left(\frac{1}{(1-2)^{K+1}}\right)^{n}$$
(=) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)! \, k!} \, z^n = \frac{1}{(1-2)^{K+2}}$
(=) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+(n+1))!} \, z^n = \frac{1}{(1-2)^{K+1}+1}$
(=) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+(k+1))!}{n! \, k!} \, z^n = \frac{1}{(1-2)^{(K+1)+1}}$
(=) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+(k+1))!}{n! \, (k+1)!} \, z^n = \frac{1}{(1-2)^{(K+1)+1}}$
(As at dr dr dr by story and for $K \mapsto K+1$.

Also gett de fussoge and for K+DK+1.

Und don't for alle KEN.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Psi_{\alpha l} M_{n_{l} k} := \left\{ (\alpha_{n_{l}, \dots, n_{l}}) \in \mathbb{N}^{K} \middle| \alpha_{n_{l} k} + \alpha_{k} = n \right\} \\
& M_{0, 1} = \left\{ (0) \right\} ; M_{n_{l} 1} = \left\{ (1) \right\} ; M_{r_{l} 1} = \left\{ (2) \right\} \\
& M_{0, 1} = m_{n_{l}} = m_{n_{l}} = 1 \\
& M_{0, 2} = \left\{ (0, 0) \right\} ; M_{n_{l} 2} = \left\{ (1, 0), (0, 1) \right\} ; \\
& M_{2, 2} = \left\{ (2, 0), (0, 2), (1, 1) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

mon = 1; mn = 2; m2,2 = 3

Mo, = { (0,0,0)} , My = { (1,00), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)} M2,3 = {(2,00),(0,2,0),(0,0,2),(1,1,0),(1,0,1),(0,1,1)} mo,s=1; m,s=3; m,s=6 b) on 1 on 1 on 1 ... 1 on

{0011,1001,1100,0101,0110,1010}

C) Ensen in String: K-1 Nuller M Stong: Za; O.h de Conge des Stongs 18t regesont (za;)+k-1=n+k-1.Westerlan st mark genou det knowll en möglichen Positionen der Enden. Hos $m_{n,k} = {n+k-1 \choose k-1} = \frac{m_{n,3} = {n2 \choose 2} = \frac{12!}{2! \cdot (n2-2)!} = \frac{42 \cdot m \cdot n}{2! \cdot n} = \frac{66}{2! \cdot n}$

$$\begin{cases}
f: \mathbb{R}_{>0} \to \mathbb{R} \\
x \mapsto x^n \ln(x) & \text{in 21} \\
x \mapsto x^n \ln(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^{-n}} \\
x \mapsto x \mapsto x^n \ln(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^{-n}}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\ln(x) = x^{-1} \\
(x^{-n})' = -n \times x^{-n-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\ln(x) = x^{-1} \\
(x^{-n})' = -n \times x^{-n-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\ln(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^{-n}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^{-n}} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)} = (x^{n} \ln(x))' = (x^{n})' \cdot \ln(x) + x^{n} \cdot \ln(x)'$$

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

$$= x^{n-1} \left(n \ln(x) + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)} = (x^{n-1})' \left(n \ln(x) + 1 \right) + x^{n-1} \cdot \left(n \ln(x) + 1 \right)'$$

$$= (n-1) \times^{n-2} \left(n \ln(x) + 1 \right) + x^{n-1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= x^{n-2} \left((n-1) \cdot (n \ln(x) + 1) + n \right)$$

C)
$$O = \{(X) = X^{n-1}(1 + n \ln(X))\}$$

(E) $O = 1 + n \ln(X)$
 $-1 = n \ln(X)$
 $-\frac{1}{n} = \ln(X)$
 $e^{\frac{1}{n}} = X$
 $e^{\frac{1}{n}} = X$
 $e^{\frac{1}{n-2}} = (e^{-\frac{1}{n}})^{n-2} \cdot ((n-1) \cdot (4 + n \ln(e^{-\frac{1}{n}})) + n)$
 $= e^{-\frac{n-2}{n}} \times 0$

Da xⁿ⁻² >0, and is one for dos Vorzeschen von (*(e¹) wherestern, genigt es den Test M der Wenner abzuslisten.

$$(n-1)\cdot (1+n\cdot(-\frac{1}{n}))+n=n>0$$

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Du bo x=e² dos ehzige Extremum ist, blankt f(x) 2-1= auf gonz Roo.

Albertaliv: tesgen, does f monden fallend out $(0,e^{-\frac{1}{h}})$ and monden workend out $(\dot{e}^{\frac{1}{h}},00)$. (ibe f'(x), $x>\dot{e}^{\frac{1}{h}}$ and $x<\dot{e}^{\frac{1}{h}}$)

d) Jm(f)= >f(x) / x < 1R20 } on der c) hoben ur geschen, dass f(x) ?- he ml h de a), doss lim flx) = 00. Also brekt sich Im(f) = I-ne, 00) as Lösung an. Set a>-1-Es ex. X1, K2 € (0,00) mit - Tie = f(xn) < a < f(x2). Da f skolgist, folgt ut dem zwisdenvelsetz, doss et XaE(X1,X2) ex., sodors f(xa) = a. Also Jn(E/= [-==,00).

6a)
$$f(x) = \frac{2x-2}{\sqrt{x^2-2x+2'}}$$

Substitutive $u(x) := x^2-2x+2$.
Orm M $u'(x) = 2x-2$ and downth
 $f(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{u(x)'}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(u(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\rho(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{Tu(x)} \qquad \left[(Tu(x))^{2} - ((u(x))^{2})' - ((u(x))^{2})' - (u(x))' -$$

theo it de Stammfullten van f gegeten als 21ucx)+c=21x2-2x+2+c,ceR

Stransfrunktion von ex 18t ex + cg, C, ER

$$\int_{a(x)}^{x} \frac{cos(\pi x)}{b'(x)} dx = \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} Sh(\pi x)\right]^{n}$$

$$-\left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} Sh(\pi x)\right)$$

- S1. #SIN(TX) dx

$$= \left[\sum_{x} \frac{1}{\pi} sh(\pi_x) \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{\pi^2} cos(\pi_x) \right]$$

= x. fsh(Tx)+ fr (os(Tx) + C2, GER

Insgesamt:

$$\int a(x) + b(x) dx = \int a(x) dx + \int b(x) dx$$