(a)
$$\frac{1}{1} \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{1} \frac{4x^{2}+1}{2x+3} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x}{2x} \frac{1+4x^{2}}{2x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x}{2x} \frac{1+2x}{1+2x}$$

$$=\frac{\lim_{x\to\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{4x^2}}{\lim_{x\to\infty} (1 + \frac{3}{2x})} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (1+\frac{3}{2x}) = 1 + \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3}{2x}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2nm^2x}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2amx}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2} \times n$$

$$= a_n$$

$$\frac{\left(x-1\right)^{h}}{h} = \frac{1}{n} \left(x-1\right)^{h} = \frac{1}{n} y^{h}$$

2) 
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + 6xy^2 - 2y^3 - 12x$$
  
 $\partial_x f(x,y) = 3x^2 + 6y^2 - 0 - 12$   
 $\partial_y f(x,y) = 0 + 12xy - 6y^2 - 0$   
 $\nabla f(x,y) = (3x^2 + 6y^2 - 12, 12xy - 6y^2)$   
 $\partial_{xx} f(x,y) = 6x + 0 + 0$   
 $\partial_{yy} f(x,y) = 12x - 12y$   
 $\partial_{xy} f(x,y) = \partial_{yx} f(x,y) = 12y - 0$ 

$$H_{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{xx}f & \partial_{xy}f \\ \partial_{yx}f & \partial_{yy}f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 12y \\ 12y & 12x-12y \end{pmatrix}$$
b)  $\nabla_{f}(x,y) = 0$ 

$$3x^{2}+6y^{2}-12=0 \iff 6y(2x-y)=0$$

$$12xy-6y^{2}=0 \iff 6y(2x-y)=0$$

$$-2 \text{ fills: 1) } y=0 ; 2) 2x-y=0$$

$$2x=y$$

$$\frac{fal(1)!}{3x^2} = 0$$

$$3x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

How 
$$(x_1, y_1) = (2, 0)$$
  
 $(x_1, y_2) = (-2, 0)$ 

Fall 2): 
$$2x = y$$
  
 $3x^{2} + 6(2x)^{2} = 12$   
 $3x^{2} + 6\cdot 4x^{2} = 12$   
 $x^{2} + 8x^{2} = 4$   
 $x^{2} + 8x^{2} = 4$   
 $x^{3} = 449$   
 $x^{4} = 492$   
 $x^{2} = 432$ 

$$A(s)$$
 $(x_{3},y_{3}) = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ 
 $(x_{4},y_{4}) = (-\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{3})$ 

H<sub>f</sub> 
$$(x_1, y_1) = H_f(2,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diesc 1st postAv defort, also 1st (2,0)

eta (Moles Minimum.

H<sub>f</sub>  $(x_1, y_2) = H_f(-2,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Decent 5th negativ defort, also 1st  $(-2,0)$  eta (Moles Minimum.

H<sub>g</sub>  $(x_2, y_3) = H_f(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 16 \\ 16 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

det H<sub>f</sub>(Ks,y3) = 4·(-8)-162 < 0.

A set genan dan negotiv debrit, menn die Vorzeschen der führenden Hauptworen allenten, d.h., falls alle ongeoden führenden Hauptworen negativ end alle geroden positiv sind. Hg(xs,ys) 18 ndehost, also 18t (xs,ys) en Sallelpunkl.  $H_{\xi}(X_{41}Y_{4}) = H_{\xi}(-\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -16 \\ -16 & +8 \end{pmatrix}$ det He(x4, y4) = (-4).8 - (-16)2 <0 det (-4) <0 => (x4,44) Salled ponll.

C) 
$$\partial_{y} \{(x,y) = 12 \times y - 6y^{2} \}$$

$$\partial_{y} \{(e^{t},t) = 12e^{t} \cdot t - 6t^{2} \}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3(t)} \frac{1}{3(t)} dt = \frac{1}{3(t)} \frac{1}{3(t)$$

$$\frac{q_0}{2} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{T} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \left( \int_{-T}^{0} 1 dx + \int_{-T}^{T} 0 dx \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \cdot T = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\frac{\chi > 0}{\alpha_{\kappa}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(\chi x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos(\chi x) dx$$

$$b_{R} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 \cdot s \Lambda(Rx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{\kappa} cos Ckx \right]_{\pi}^{0}$$

= 
$$\int -\frac{2}{kT}$$
, Kongerode  
=  $\int 0$ , Kongerode

$$F_{f}(x) = \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k} \cos(kx) + b_{k} \sin(kx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2k+1)\pi} \sin(2k+1)x)$$

$$SA\left(\frac{T}{2}\right)=1$$
;  $SA\left(\frac{2k+1}{2}\right)=\begin{cases} 1 & k \text{ grade} \\ SA & \frac{3T}{2}=-1 \end{cases}$ 

C)
$$F_{\infty}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} , x \in \pi \mathbb{Z} \\ 1 , x \in (2K-1)\pi, 2K\pi), x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 , x \in (2K\pi, (2K+1)\pi), x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$0 = F_{\infty}(\frac{T}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{T} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{s!n(2^{k+1}) \cdot T}{s!n(2^{k+1}) \cdot T}$$

$$= s!n(kT + T)$$

$$= (-1)^{k}$$

(4) Falsch Gegenbergpæl: f(X)=x2, K=1 f'(x) = 2x esfill f'(0)=0 TK-1,f(x) = To,f(x) = f(0) = 0

Aber f(X) = x2 ≠0.

fist Colled Konstant M ± 1 and downt obstbor. wit E'(±1)=0

Aber fist modeligh x=0

—) fist soll doll.bor h 0

G)  $p(X) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$ Ridby y(t) = 0 of Rombonh Cosmy von  $y'(t) = p(y(t)) = y(t)^2 + ay(t)^2 + by(t)$  = 0 = 0

d) 
$$q \in Q$$
,  $z \in C$ ,  $arg(z) = q \cdot \pi$ 

Down ex.  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $z^k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Pichting

 $-k = 0$ : Down gith  $z^0 = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$ 
 $-q = \frac{m}{n}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 
 $z^{2n} = (121 \cdot e^{i\alpha y(2)})^{2n} = |z|^{2n} \cdot e^{i\pi \frac{m}{n} \cdot 2\pi}$ 
 $= |z|^{2n} \cdot (e^{(2\pi i)})^m = |z|^{2n} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(5) a) wahr

b) 
$$f(x) = x = f(x) = f(x) = f(x)$$

while and gent R

Mso falseh

 $f(x) = x \cdot x^{x-1} = x^x = f(x)$ 
 $f(x) = x \cdot x^{x-1} = x^x = f(x)$ 
 $f(x) = x^x = (e^{f(x)})^x = e^{f(x)}$ 
 $f(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot (f(x)) = e^{f(x)}$ 
 $f(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot (f(x)) = e^{f(x)}$ 
 $f(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot (f(x)) = e^{f(x)}$ 

Hso falsel.

d) water

e) Walr

Mithelwestsch: 3xoE(91) s.d.

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

f) wahr.

g) falsch. Cogniberoprel: an = 1

h) Zan xn. Falsch.

Nodolo Terron: 10.03.22 um 11 ahr WiSe 13/20 (Stresder) [evtl. aber Sase 21]