Mathe 2 W. Se 2016/17/

a) (i) Sei  $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{4n^2+1}}{2x+3}$ . Danngilfmit  $\frac{2n}{2n+3} = b_n$ ,  $c_n = \frac{2n+1}{2n+3}$ ,  $b_n \angle a_n \angle C_n$ 

aus in by = 1 = in com midden Sandwick - Theorem in tart = 1

(ii) Wit dom Satz von L'Hospitalo gilt

 $\frac{1}{x-70} \frac{x^{2}}{\cos^{2}(x)-1} = \frac{1}{x+0} \frac{x}{\cos(x)\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^{2}(x)-\sin^{2}(x)} = -1.$ 

(iii) Der Grenzwert existiat nicht, da für an = zn und bn = zn+1

(in cos(Tan) = in 1=1 and in cos(Taba)= in -1=-1

b) Wir backing est  $\frac{1}{n-20} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+2}} = \frac{1}{n-20} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = e \cdot A |so| ist de$ Konvegen Evadius !

b) 
$$0 = \nabla f(x_0, x_0)$$
 im pliziet  $0 = 12x_0^2 x_0 - 6x_0^2 y_0 = 0$  oden  $2x_0 = y_0$   
1. Fall  $y_0 = 0$ . Dan-Polydans  $3x_0^2 - 12 = 0$ ,  $x_0 = \pm 2$ . =>  $(2,0)$ ,  $(-2,0)$  sind  $k_0$ ,  $k_0$  by  $k_0$ 

2. Fall 
$$2x_0=76 => 0=3 \times 0^2 + 6 y_0^2 - |2=3 \times 0^2 + 24 \times 0^2 - |2=27 \times 0^2 - |2$$
  
 $\Rightarrow x_0^2 = \frac{12}{27} = \frac{4}{9} => x_0 = \pm \frac{2}{3} => \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right) \text{ und } \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right) \text{ sind knifische Pankte}$ 

$$H_{\xi}(\frac{2}{3},\frac{4}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 16 \\ 16 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es gilt det (4g(3,4))=-24-1620 da Hg (2/3,4/3) indefinit

$$Es gilt def(Hg(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})) = -24 - 16^{2} 20$$

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$$Es gilt def(Hg(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})) = -4 20 \text{ mod}$$

$$def(Hg(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})) = -24 + 256 \times 0 \text{ . Also}$$

$$ist Hg(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) \text{ indefinit}$$

$$ist Hg(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) \text{ negativ definit and being the series of the series of$$

() 
$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{t} dt = S_0 \left( \frac{12 + e^t - 6 + 0}{6 + 0} dt \right) = \frac{12}{3} \int_0^1 e^{t} dt - \frac{12}{3} \int_0^1 e^{$$

b) 
$$a_6 = \frac{1}{H} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{H} \int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{H} = 1$$

Far new\* gilt

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \right]_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{\pi n} (0-0) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} \sin(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(nx) \right]_{-\pi}^{0} = -\frac{1}{\pi n} \left( 1 - (-1)^n \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{n_{th}}, & \text{falls nungeode} \\ 0, & \text{ngeode} \end{cases}$$

Also ist die Fourie-Reihe von f gegebindurch

$$\alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k \text{ language}} \left(-\frac{2}{k\pi}\right) \sin(kx) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \sin((2n+1)x)$$

d.) 
$$\frac{2}{z} \frac{(-1)^n}{z_{n+1}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{1}{z} \right) - \frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

- 4. Lafgabe
- a) fakcho. Sci f (x)=x3. Danngitt f"(0)=0,ala T2-1, & (x,0) = Z + & & (k) (0) x = 0
  - b.) folsely. fixed 1x1 ist in 1 and 1 differziaben abe niest in de O
- c.) wahy. 4 = 0 lost die Differe fielgleichung.
- d) Wahr. Sei q = m, meW and net . Donngitt zzm (zleim) = Izim ezin T ± 1/212m ER

## 5. Lafgabe

- a.) wahr. Gilt lank C for alk neW. Dann gilt and lak ILC, tell fick ICN
  - b.) folsely o tanish wicht in # + not skill also ist to of wich af f-( " + not)
- c.) false . fin = xx + x (ln (x) +1) xx.
- a) wahr. Sei fix->7 Cipselit & stelig. Dann gibt es ein L>0, sodass d(f(x),f(r)) & Ld(x,y) für alle x,y & X. Sei & round S= & Dann gilt: d(f(x),f(y)) < Ld(x,y) < E favalle x,y \in X: d(x,y) \le \in.
- e) wahr. Mithelinetsatz
- I) wahr.
- 9.) falseh. Es gilt light = 0 abe & an ist divergent.
- h) falsch.