[] (a) Falsch (b) wohr (c) wohr (d) Falsch (e) Falsch (4) Wohr (2) Felsch (h) Falsch (i) work (j) Falsch ~> (Ansotz: yf)=a+ $\mathbb{Z}/(a)$ $a_n = b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ (b) 7: (h -) R, 700 = 2x $(2) 2(x,y) = \begin{cases} x & x \\ y & x \\ y & x \end{cases}$ (0xx) (0(x (0x(y)) - x slay · cos(x (+ (0,0) Sottelpentt (e) $f(x) = \sin(2x) f'(x) = -4\sin(2x)$ $f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x) f''(x) = -8 \cos(2x)$ $\sim \int \int (x; x_0 = 2) = f(x_0) + f(x_0)(x - x_0)$ + f(x,)(x-x,)+ f(x0)(x-x,) $= \sin(4) + 2\cos(4)(x-2)$ $-2 \sin(4) (x-2)^2 - \frac{4}{3} \cos(4) (x-2)^3$ ~> 5. Shript Dop 6.4.12 $\frac{15}{20}$ (9) (9) (9) (8) = x^{2} $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} 7^{\times} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \exp(x \ln 7)$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\exp(x\ln 7)}{2n7}\right]$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{7}{6n7}-\frac{1}{2n7}\right)=\frac{3}{6n7}$ $=\frac{3}{6n7}$ $=\frac{3}{6n7}$ $= \overline{l} - e^{-x} \cos(x) - \overline{l} \cos(x)$ 2π 2π -5 exsinx dx 14/7(x,y)= = = y3-y+yx2 $(0) \nabla f(x_i y) = (2xy x^2 + y^2 - i)^T$ $\nabla \mathcal{H}(x,y) = (0,0)^T$ $(x=0) / y=0) / x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $(b)H_{3}(x_{1})=(2x_{1})$ $H_{2}(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 2,-2 = indefinitie. Keen Extremum $H_{+}(-1,0) = -H_{+}(1,0)$ = indefist, i.e. kein Extremen $H_{2}(0,1) = (20)$ DEW 2, 2 => pos. def., i.e. lok. Minimum H, (0,-1)=- H, (0,1) ~> EU -2,-2 => regolf, ie. Cak. Maxman (Illy zu Doffallet stehr Solzin Shript 3.11.22 15/ XERVO (x'-1)(2+x) Lowerenzeberech emthela $\times = 1$: konv. $\times = -1$: $\Theta_n(x) = \langle O_n | \text{gerade} \rangle$ $= \langle O_n | \text{gerade} \rangle$ $= \langle O_n | \text{gerade} \rangle$ = night konv. DLXC1: Qn(x) below NF=nicht kanv. h h => nid+ kgnv. X71: N ~ Ocotontentriterum Cotet: $\left|\frac{\partial n_{t}(x)}{\partial n(x)}\right| = \frac{(x^{n+1})(2+x^{n+1})}{(x^{n}-1)(2+x^{n})}$ $= \left(2+\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{1}{2}$ $=\left(2+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}}\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$ 1-300 | 2+x|1-1<x<0 |2x+11, x2-1 26/y(4)-2y(4)+y(4)-0 (a) chor. (a)= 24-22+22 $= \lambda (2^{n} - 22 + 1)$ $=2^{2}(2-1)^{2}$ An=0, An=1 => (1, t, e, te) ist Fondamontolsystem, dh. y(+)= A+B++Ce+D+e+ ist alla. Lsa. (b) y(+)= B+ Ce+De+Dte+ x"(+)=(C+2D)e+D+e+ 15 x(0)=A+C=1 A=1 y(0)=B+C+D=3 =1 y''(0) = C+2D = 4 D=2 y''(-2) = C = 0Down 24 person John ist (1)=1++2+e ET/(a) Falsch, F: EliI-> R x 1-> k1 ist integruber abor nicht delfter (b) folson, es gilt T(x)= (Im f(x') + (Im f(x')) / x'>0 / x'>0 olso F(x) + f(x) on Unstatiakeitsstellen von 7. (C) Lohr, den $\sum_{k=0}^{n} Q_{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k}$ $\sum_{k=0}^{n} S_{n}$ Mit 5, 5, monoton wachsend L. beschrönht, also konungut. (Sotz 5.3.15) Machinas: Hateable S onugenzbereich von $\frac{(x^2-1)(2+x)^n}{\theta_n(x)}, xell(0)$ Follanterschedolog: X=1: LONV. X=-1: On(X)={0, n grah -2, n hajvah X=-1: konv. => nicht lanv. [XI): Qn(x) being NF => nicht henr. DXXXI: 2n(X) Lesne NF => nidth honv. Blest -1cx<0 Za antersedon; Shot. frit anei(x) = $\frac{(x^{n+1})(2+x)^{n+1}}{(x^n-1)(2+x)^n}$ $=\left|2+\frac{1}{x}\right|\frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m-1}}\left|\frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m-1}}\right|\frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m-1}}\left|\frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m-1}}\right|$ da -16x60 $|2+\frac{1}{x}| = (-2-\frac{1}{x}, 0>x>-\frac{1}{2})$ Also nochrol one lette tellanters. in Pahmen des Ocot-Krit: 0>x>-1: (2+x)=-2-2 21 (=) -1 (3) (=) X/-5 = Konvergenz for - 1/2 < x < - 1/3 -1>x>-1:[2枚]=2枚之了 € 1 2-1 € -16X => Konveyore for -{> x>-1

Inspessont konneght du Relhe

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left\{1\right\}$

Mothe 2 Prof. Structur

Sose 23/