Ca)
$$(an)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^k$$
 mit $a_n \rightarrow a$ e_{2a} Sie f_{ab} $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^k$.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda a_n = \lambda a$

b) $T = [a, b]$, J Indually mit $O \notin J$ $f: T \rightarrow J$ Skh_J diffican. Ze_{2a} Sie

b $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = 9n|F(b)| - 9n|F(a)|$.

a) $\lambda = 0$: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} 0 = 0 = 0 = 0$.

b) $\lambda = 0$: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} 0 = 0 = 0$.

c) $\lambda = 0$: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} 0 = 0 = 0$.

d) $\lambda = 0$: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} 0 = 0 = 0$.

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3)
$$f(x) = x^{k}$$
, $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $g(x) = e^{x}$

B. stimman Sie him $f(x)$
 $x \to \infty$ $g(x)$

L'Hospital: $f'(x) = k \times x^{(k-1)}$
 $f''(x) = k \cdot (k-1) \times x^{k-1}$
 $f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{k!}{(k-k)!} \times x^{k-2}$
 $f^{(k)}(x) = 0$
 $g(x) \to \infty$ $f^{(k)}(x) \to \infty$ $f^{$

4) M = [1,2]. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{x}$. Zeign Sie: Es gibt geran ein SEM mit. f (5)= } Barachseler Fixpunktsatz: 1. M ist abgestlosene Merge in Barrachraum
M = [1,2] abgesallorse Z. f ist eine Selbstabbildung: f (M) = M Sei $\times \in [1,2]$ Zeige $f(x) \in [1,2]$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \le \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{1} = 2$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \ge \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \ge \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ 3. If is a Kontraction out $M: \exists q < 1 \forall x, y \in M \mid f(x) - f(y) \leq q \cdot |x-y|$ Sei $(x,y) \in M$. Hittel Gertsatz $f(x) - f(y) = f'(\xi) \cdot (x-y) \quad \text{for } \xi \in (\min(x,y), \max(x,y))$ $|f(x) - f(y)| = |f'(\xi)| / |x - y| = (*)$ N.R. $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x^2}$ $f''(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x^3} > 0 - x$ $f''(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x^3} > 0 - x$ $\sup |f'(\xi)| = \max \left(\left(\max f'(\xi) \right), -\left(\min f'(\xi) \right) \right) \max \left(\left(\min f'(\xi) \right) \right)$ $f'(1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $f'(2) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ => $(+x) \sup_{\xi \in \{1,2\}} |f'(\xi)| = \max(f'(2), -f'(1)) = \max(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ => of Kontralchion => of besitet ein Fixpurlt in M.

5)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-x}$$

a) Zeig Sie Pm) Vollst. Indulction $f'(x) = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$

b) Bestim Se T_3 , $f'(x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$

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(a) (Inhusude Sie auf Externa:
$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - Z(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (2x) - 4x = 4x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (2y) + 4y = 4y \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + 1)$$

$$\nabla f = (4x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 1), 4y \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + 1))$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 4 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 1) + 8x^2 = 12x^2 + 4y^2 - 4$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 4(x^2 + y^2 + 1) + 4y \cdot (2y) = 4x^2 + 12y^2 + 44$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 8x \cdot y$$

$$Knisse Pankle: 0 = 4x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$O = 4y \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + 1)$$

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$$O = 4x \cdot$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{P} & \text{$$

Exkurs: EV bestimmen

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $y^{1} = S$

$$Rer(R-7,E)=Q(1-2)=2e(-1-2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Xz = X beliebig

$$-x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \implies x_1 = -2x_2 = -2\alpha$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2\alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$