$$A(a,) = \frac{1}{1+5\times} = \frac{1}{1+5$$

L(H ist on wordber, of
$$n$$
, and x diff-ber.
b.) $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{(2x-1)^{h}}{n}$, Substitution $z = (2x-1)$
 $\frac{2}{n}$ $\frac{2}{n}$ $\frac{2}{n}$ $\frac{2}{n}$ $\frac{2}{n}$ $\frac{2}{n}$

 $\frac{C}{n-2} \left| \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} \right| = \frac{C}{n-2} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \right| = \frac{C}{n-2} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \right| = 1$ => V = 1 ist 1 mv. - Radius. => Die Reihe bonv. abs. Lur 12/21 ud far 12>1 konvergist sie nicht. Fix Z=1 hadeltes Sich un die houverische Reihe, also divegjeddie Reihe. Far z=-1 hadelt es sich um die alkrujerede vormonisére ReiGe, die Menvagjet. Doraus folg + Fix $X \in \int |2x-1| |X| | konvads$ 2x-1=1 | Konvads 2x-1=1 | div

D.h.
$$x \in \{C_{1}\}\}$$
 | $d_{1}y$ | $d_{1}y$ | $d_{1}z$ |

$$= \int_{g=2(0)}^{25=2(4)} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = \left[2\sqrt{z}\right]_{g}^{25} = 2.5 - 2.3 = 4.$$

$$= \int_{2(0)}^{2(0)} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = \left[2\sqrt{z}\right]_{2(0)}^{2(0)} = \left[2\sqrt{x^{2}+9}\right]_{0}^{4} = 2.5 - 2.3 = 4.$$

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$$\int_{g=$$

And der Extreme Hg (x,r) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} -6x & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

• $4g(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$. Es gilt $def(4g(0,0)) = 0 - 1 \times 0$

Also ist dic Matrix ineleficit, as liegt teim lakeles Extremen vor.

• $4g(1,3) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$. Es gilt $def(4g(1,3)) = 2 - 1 = 1 \times 0$

and $(4g(1,3))_{1} = -6 \times 0$. Denit ist $4g(1,3)$ acq. $4efinit$ (4auptininon kirkium). Es liegt also ein lokales Maximum bei(1,3) ver.

(4.) a.)
$$\begin{cases} z'(t) = \frac{2t}{e^{z(t)}} \\ = (0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
"Similar methode":
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{2t}{e^{z}} \stackrel{(=)}{=} e^{z} dz = 2t dt =$$

$$= > e^{2(4)} - 1 = e^{2} = > e^{2(4)} = e^$$

Probe:
$$Z(0) = ln(0+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{2'(t)}{t} = \frac{1}{t^{2}+1} \cdot (2t) = \frac{1}{e^{(4)(1^{2}+1)}} \cdot 2t = \frac{2t}{e^{2}(t)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{2}(t)} \cdot 2t = \frac{1}{e^{2}(t)} \cdot 2t = \frac{2t}{e^{2}(t)} \cdot 2t = \frac{1}{e^{2}(t)} \cdot 2t$$

Also ist $\gamma(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-2t} + c_3 + c_4 t$ die allg. Lōsang.

5. $Def: 2>0 \quad f: [0,\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$ f x-Hölder Stetie (=> $ZL>0: \forall x,y \in [0,\infty)$ $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq L/x-y/x$ a.) 2: f(x)=5x7 ist \frac{1}{2}-40/dr skhip. Wollen Zeigen JL>0 $|\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}| \leq L|x-y|^2$

Wonzel ziehen auf beider Seiden orgibt (Monoton Steigend) 1 Tx7 - F77 / 2 | x-y 1/2 6.) Sei f 2-45 ldr-stetig und diff- ber. Seix clors) Es 9ilt Betreg stetig $\left| \int_{Y-x}^{\infty} \left(x \right) \right| = \left| \int_{Y-x}^{\infty} \left(x \right) - \int_{Y-x}^{\infty} \left(x \right) \right| = \left| \int_{Y-x}^{\infty} \left(x \right) - \int_{Y \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1$ Slse ist & konstent.