

Nr. 4

$$f(x) = x + \ln(x) - 2$$

$$X = [1, 2]$$

a) $f(x)$ ist stetig $\forall x \in [1, 2]$
 $f(1) = -1 < 0$
 $f(2) = \ln(2) > 0$
 \Rightarrow es existiert mindestens eine Nullstelle von $f(x)$ in $[1, 2]$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, 2]$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ ist streng monoton steigend in $[1, 2]$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ hat genau eine Nullstelle in $[1, 2]$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{3 - \ln(x)}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\phi(x) = -\frac{x + \ln(x) - 2}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow \phi(x) \in [1, 2]$$

$$\phi(0) = \frac{3 - \ln(1)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \in [1, 2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(1) = \frac{3 - \ln(2)}{3/2} = \frac{6 - 2\ln(2)}{3} = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\ln(2) \in [1, 2]$$

$$f(x) = x + \ln(x) - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \text{ lokales Extrema} \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \phi(x) \Rightarrow x, \phi(x) \in [0, 1]$$

Konkavitätszahl:

$$\alpha \leq \max_{x \in [1, 2]} \left| -\frac{x + \ln(x) - 2}{(x+1)^2} \right| = \frac{\max_{x \in [1, 2]} |z(x)|}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\max_{x \in [1, 2]} |z(x)| = \max_{x \in [1, 2]} \left| -x - \ln(x) + 2 \right| = \max_{x \in [1, 2]} \left(|z(1)|, |z(2)| \right) = 1$$

$$z(1) = -1 - 0 + 2 = 1$$

$$z(2) = -2 - \ln(2) + 2 = -\ln(2)$$

$$z'(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{x} < 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, 2]$$