

Nr. 4

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

$$X = [1, 2]$$

a)  $\phi(x)$

$f(x)$  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  $[1, 2]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x \text{ lokales Extrema} \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \phi(x) \Rightarrow x, \phi(x) \in [1, 2]$$

Konkavitätszahl:

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

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

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

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

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