2) Robl- un lunginistable von ?

a)
$$2 = \frac{1}{a + ib} = \frac{a - ib}{(a + ib)(a + ib)} = \frac{a - ib}{a^2 + b^2}$$
 $|u|(z) = -\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$
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$$2 = \frac{2^{5/2}}{2^{3}} e^{i\pi \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1 + i) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad z^{2} = 4441 \quad z^{2} = x^{2} + 4x^{2} = 32$$

$$4au C = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$
 $C = \frac{11}{4}$

$$z^{2} = 4\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{i2\pi k}$$
 $z^{2} = (4\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{i2\pi k})^{1/2} = 2(2^{1/4})e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}+i\pi k}$
 $k = 0,1$ Lifting du longu.

 $z = 2^{5/4}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}$
 $z = 2^{5/4}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}$

3 a) Monvagur de Rihe
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u(u-1)} \quad \text{for regn.}$$

$$u = 2$$

Die Ribugliede sind von im Form, die es als Constitutioned esdadun lojt, ein endliche Papalsunum su = [u(u-1) al, teleshopsum zu selveidu.

Die Morregue de Rihe løftsich di beligen denn als Konveyer de Folg de Parkalsume Reger.

Palval brud Ecleson:

$$\frac{1}{u-1} \qquad \frac{1}{u} = \frac{u-(u-1)}{(u-1)u} = \frac{1}{(u-1)(u)}$$

Davil gilt his dhe unte Pabal same

$$S_{m} = \sum_{h=2}^{m} \frac{1}{(h-1)} u = \sum_{h=2}^{m} \frac{1}{(h-1)} - \frac{1}{u} = \sum_{h=2}^{m} \frac{1}{(h-1)} - \frac{1}{u} = \sum_{h=2}^{m} \frac{1}{h} - \sum_{h=2}^{m} \frac{1}{h} -$$

Dans gilt lin Sm = 1. Da die Folge de Pabalsumen (Im) me N houvegret, hervegret der Pathe mit beværet (m-1) n = 1.

b) Vorregaz de Rihe

\[\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2} \text{n} \frac{2}{2} \text{ign.} \]

Es gilt $\left|\frac{1}{u^2}\right| = \frac{1}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{u(u-1)}\right)$ for alle $u \ge 2$ (da (u-1) < h)

Danid ist $\sum_{u=2}^{4} \frac{1}{u(u-1)}$ eine Pajoranke von $\sum_{h=2}^{4} \frac{1}{h^2}$.

Da die Majoranke honvograf, honvogiet and $\sum_{u=2}^{4} \frac{1}{u^2}$.

Da $\sum_{u=1}^{4} \frac{1}{u^2} = 1 + \sum_{u=2}^{4} \frac{1}{u^2}$ sid was un einem Tom anduscheiden, honvogiet anch $\sum_{u=1}^{4} \frac{1}{u^2}$ had dem Majoranten leiderien.

Houveger mittels Quobatulisteriun? as I hz $Q_{u} = \frac{1}{4}z$ $\lim_{n\to 0} \left| \frac{q_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = \lim_{n\to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right)^2 = 1 = q.$ Da q=1, ist die ustweedig Bedingen q<1 for die Vonveyer wach dem Quodentukiterem wicht ofilt. 4) Shbylwit $a) \quad \begin{cases} : [0, 4b) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} (x) = \sqrt{x} \end{cases}$ En Friger: (ist glidenaling shore and [0,0). Dazu ist zu ziger: Fir jedes 620 5:51 es ein 520 mil de Erguschaft, dass ((x) - f(x')) < & fir (x-x') < 8 for alle x, x' & to, a). : shown $|(x) - (x')| = |(x' - (x))| \le (|x - x'|) < \epsilon$ $|x-x'| < \varepsilon^2 \text{ filter out } |f(x)-f(x')| < \varepsilon,$ dalur exchat $\delta = 6^2$ and ist fir alle x, x' $\in [0, 6]$ houstant. El gill also:

 $|x-x'| \in \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{C}^2 = \frac{1}{|x|} - \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1$

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b) (vgl. ülng HZ7)
     zu zvigen: ((x) = VX) (:[0,0) -> 12 ist wint
      Lipsdutz - shby.
      Lipschitz-suby: Für alle x, x't [0,00) gist es vin L 20, 10
        day S^{ilt} |\{(x)-\{(x')\}| \leq ||x-x'||
      Dos sotet justesonder vous, dons die Stozyn van (12)
      bestrault ist. Da d'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \tag{\text{till x > 0 diversiont}},
      nissen hir, dass die Slogen von (1x) dort nicht lesebröubt
      ist. Also untesenten hir die Ungeby von +=0, um zu
      Eriga, class d(1) would lipschitz - stilly ist.
     (Nam wir zuni Punkte x, x' imme naher an x=0 hvan fihra,
       muss die Lipsdette-Bedingers sider voldtet noch )
     Augenoume also, f(1) si Lipschotz-steby wit
        H(x) - f(x) | E [ | x - x | ]
     Dann gilt das autch for x = \frac{1}{h^2} and x^2 = \frac{4}{h^2}
        \left| \left( \left( \frac{h_s}{l} \right) - \left( \left( \frac{h_s}{l} \right) \right) \right| \leq L \left| \frac{h_s}{l} - \frac{h_s}{l} \right|
         \left| \sqrt{\frac{1}{N^2}} - \left( \frac{4}{N^2} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{N} - \frac{2}{N} \right| = \frac{1}{N} \leq \left| \frac{5}{N^2} \right| = \left| \frac{5}{N^2} \right|
      Danu gilt u' 1 = 4 & L med für 4 -> 4 muss L
       unsagnizet madisa, danst die Bedingen a full moder hunn,
      Don't ist he him bloustante, and don't gist as how
      festes L \ge 0, so doss de Bedingung of till ist.
     Daniel ist ((x) wicht hipsolite-style and to, a).
```

5) Zu Zijen:
$$l(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2+1}$$
 [: IR -> IR
ist sloby in $x_p = -1$.
Zu Zijen: Fin Jedes G >0 gill et $\delta >0$, so dass and

Zu zuzu: Für sedes a zo gibl es
$$\delta > 0$$
, so dass and $|x-x_p|$ (δ foly) dass $|(x)-(x_p)|$ (δ .

$$\left| \left\{ (1) - ((xp)) \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2$$

$$=\frac{|x_{5}+1|}{|x_{5}+1|}=|x|\frac{|x_{5}+1|}{|x_{5}+1|}\leq |x||x+1|$$

Danu gill hegen |x| = |x+1-1| < |x+1|+1

wit $|x+1| < \delta$ wit $|x| \le |x+1| + |\delta| < 1 + \delta \le 2$

$$|\{(x) - \{(x)\}| = |\{(x) - \{(-1)\}| \le |x||x+1| < 2\frac{\xi}{\xi} = \xi$$

Altonobi: Anthon was | ×+1| with down of suchu.

1 x +1 |2 + (x +1) < 6 2 + 8 = 8 (8+1) < 6

fur | x = 1 | (8.

$$|x+1| < \delta$$
 $|x+1-1| \le |x+1| + 1$
 $|x| \le |x+1| + 1 < 1 + \delta$

$$\text{Null Skllew}: \quad \delta(\delta+1) = \epsilon$$

$$\delta^2 + \delta^2 - \epsilon = 0$$

had Lösegen
$$\delta = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \left(\frac{1}{4} + 6\right)^{1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + 46\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\delta = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + 46)^{1/2} > 0$$
 für $6 > 0$

David ist un genjantes
$$\delta$$

$$\delta = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + 46)^{1/2}$$

$$|x+1|^{2} + |x+1| < \delta^{2} + \delta = \delta(1+\delta) = (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1+46)^{1/2}) \times (+\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1+46)^{1/2}) \times = \frac{1}{4}(1+46) - \frac{1}{4} = 6$$

$$|\{(x) - \{(xp)\}| = |\{(x) - \{H\}\}| \le |x + H|^2 + |x + H| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\{(x) - \{(xp)\}| = |\{(x) - \{H\}\}| \le |x + H|^2 + |x + H| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\{(x) - \{(xp)\}| = |\{(x) - \{H\}\}| \le |x + H|^2 + |x + H| < \varepsilon$$

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$$|\{(xp)$$

6) Integration von
$$\int \frac{x^7+1}{x^5+x^3} dx$$

Beredung dende Parbaldruch vollegung this: Zöhlugrad > Neuregrad, dahe missen mir zuest wur Polymondivisson dend fihrer.

$$\frac{x_3+1}{x_3+x_2} = \frac{x_3+1}{(x_2+x_2)} = x_2-1+\frac{x_2+x_3}{x_3+1}$$

Fahronsive des Neuros: x5+x3 = x3 (x2+1)

o eina drifada Nullskille (x=0)

o ein gradratisches Polynom dem reelle Nullabelle

dahe Ausake für Parkadlruch zu higns

$$\frac{x^{3}+1}{x^{3}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^{2}} + \frac{c}{x^{3}} + \frac{d_{1}x + d_{2}}{x^{2}+1}$$

$$= \frac{(ax^{2}+bx+c)(x^{2}+1)}{x^{3}(x^{2}+1)}$$

Roefferente voglid im Zölder

$$x^{4}(a+d_{1}) + x^{3}(b+d_{2}) + x^{2}(a+c) + xb + c = x^{3} + 1$$

$$C = 1$$
 $\Box A = -1 \ \Box A = 1$

$$\frac{x_{2}+x_{3}}{x_{3}+1} = x_{3}-1 - \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x_{3}}{1} + \frac{x_{2}+1}{x+1}$$

lutegration de Eluzelteune

$$\int x^{7} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^{3} + C$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \int \frac{1}{x^{3}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^{2}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{x^{2}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^{2}+1| + C \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} dx = \text{and} (x) + C$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2x^3} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+1| + \omega_{clas}(x) + C$$

7) Allihy beredien.

a)
$$\int_{1}^{1} (x) = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})^{2}} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{2}} \int_{1/$$

b)
$$exp(\frac{x \cos x}{x^x}) = f(x)$$

Solveide
$$x = \exp(\ln(x) \cdot \cos(x))$$

$$x^{*} = \exp(\ln(x) \cdot x)$$

$$\frac{x}{x^{*}} = \exp(\ln(x)(\cos(x) - x))$$

$$\{(x) = \exp(\exp(\ln(x)(\cos(x) - x)))$$

$$\{(x) = \exp(\exp(\ln(x)(\cos(x) - x)))$$

$$J'(\lambda) = \exp\left\{\exp\left[\ln(\lambda)(\omega_{\lambda}(\lambda) - \lambda)\right]$$

$$\times \exp\left[\ln(\lambda)(\omega_{\lambda}(\lambda) - \lambda)\right]$$

$$\times \left\{\frac{1}{x}(\omega_{\lambda}(\lambda) - \lambda) + \ln(\lambda)(-\sin x - 1)\right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right) + \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$= e_{x} p\left(\frac{x^{\cos x}}{x^{x}}\right) \cdot \frac{x^{\cos x}}{x^{x}} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \cos(x) - 1 - \ln(x) \sin(x) - \ln x \right\}$$

alterativ: Separat mach Produktregel uslike?

$$\begin{cases} (1) = \exp\left(\frac{x \cos x}{x^{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} \exp\left(\frac{\ln(x) \cos(x)}{\ln(x) \cos(x)}\right) \left[\frac{1}{x} \cos x + \ln(x)(-\sin x)\right] + x \exp\left(-\ln(x) x\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln(x)\right) \right) \\ = \exp\left(\frac{x \cos x}{x^{2}}\right) \frac{x \cos x}{x^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos x - \ln(x) \sin x - 1 - \ln(x)\right) \end{cases}$$