### Aufgabe 2

Geles Sir allgarius as, which Stapher in enforden / doppel I logarithiseter Staturury als greeder Excless

# Einfacl doger, Homsich:

Fam y = a. 6 mil a > 0 6 > 0

und him du y- Slader logariblemoch shelint log (y) = log (a) + x log (b)

# Bei Dappelt dogeritemichen:

Potenfulction y=h xh

in alogorishmid:  $\log(y) - \log(k) + n \cdot \log(x)$ 

L, an und any leiche Schon du Logarithmen Finktion asgenord!

#### Wiederholung Landau Symbole

Big - O - Notation wid his daufseilalgeritmen vermodel 26: Adolition n-s n bal O(n) Multiplibation n-s n hat O(n2)

### Definitiones (famal)

$$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(g(n))$$
 gran dan wen  $\exists k > 0 \exists n. \forall n \geqslant n. |f(n)| \leq k \cdot g(n)$   
Odu  $f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(g(n))$  gran dan wen  $\lim \sup \frac{|f(n)|}{g(n)} < \infty$ 

#### Aufgabe 4

a) leign sin: lst 
$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$
 fix  $x \to x_0 \implies f(x) = O(g(x))$  fix  $x \to x_0$ 

Betweente die Definition ist 
$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$
 für  $x \to x_0 \implies \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{|f(x)|}{|g(x)|} = 0$ 

d.h 
$$\forall \varepsilon > \exists n_0 \text{ socken } \text{fin } n > n_0 : \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| < \varepsilon |g(x)| \quad \forall n > n_0 \text{ (x)}$$

Sei mus 
$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$
 and rule  $\epsilon = 1$   $\Longrightarrow |f(x)| \leq |g(x)|$ 

damil 
$$\exists C$$
 in desertable  $z \in A$  sodium  $f(x) = O(g(x))$ 

by leger six: let 
$$f(x) = o(x^k)$$
 fix  $x \to 0$  must such  $f(x) = o(x^k)$  fix  $k < k$ 

So 
$$f(x) = o(x^k)$$
 fix  $x \to 0$   $\iff$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|f(x)|}{|x^k|} = 0$ 

To 
$$\ell < k$$
 girt  $\frac{\left| \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \right|}{\left| \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \right|} = \frac{\left| \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \right|}{\left| \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \right|} = \frac{\left|$ 

da 
$$\ell < R$$
 guhl  $\times \frac{k-\ell}{g_{igh}}$  mull and  $\frac{1}{|x^{k}|}$  elen  $\rightarrow 0$ 

$$\mathcal{E}_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{|f(x)|}{|x|^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|f(x)|}{|x|^{2}} \right] = 0 \quad \text{for } f(x) \in (1)$$

() leight Six order windulyer Six: lst f(x) = O(h(x)) fris  $x \to x_0$  and g(x) = O(h(x)) fris  $x \to x_0$  and g(x) = O(h(x))Bein adoheus von Fin ktwies dominist die Rochste Potenz Allgamein: Sei  $T_1(n) = O(f(n))$  and  $T_2(n) = O(g(n))$  so girl  $T_2(n) + T_2(n) = O(max(f(n), g(n)))$ Benein: Da T₁(n) = O(f(n)) ← ∃(1>0 ∃ €1>0 ∀x ∈ B∈(x0): |T₁(n)) ≤ (1 | f(n)) fix T<sub>2</sub>(n) = O(g(n)) ← ∃ c<sub>2</sub>>0 ∃ ε<sub>1</sub>>0 ∀× ∈ β<sub>ε</sub>(x<sub>6</sub>): |T<sub>2</sub>(n) | ≤ (<sub>2</sub>| f(n)) atte 2 max (a,b)  $dem \ gill + |T_1(n)| + |T_L(n)| \leq C_1 |f(n)| + C_2 |g(n)| \leq C(|f(n)| + |g(n)|) \leq C(|f(n)| + |g(n)|)$ rebu nun max ((1, (1) und not (E,, E,) run girt also for allem für  $f_1 = O(q)$  und  $f_2 = O(q)$  dan  $f_1 + f_2 = O(\max(q, q)) = O(q)$ d) Zeiger Si oder Widaleger ris: (1) 2x = 0 (4x) fix x -3 00 music gelten IC>0 IE VX (BE(x0): |2x| (4x) & ist  $4^{\times} = (2^{2})^{\times} = (2^{\times})^{2}$  damif  $2^{\times} = ((2^{\times})^{2})^{2}$  da  $\times -3 \infty = 14 \times (2^{\times})^{2}$  Si  $(2^{\times})^{2}$ (ii)  $\frac{x}{1-x^2} - x + x^3 + 0 (x^4)$  für x->0 Behachk die Taylarrihe 1-x2 = 1+ x2+ x4+ x6+... durch Multipliaktion  $\frac{x}{1-x^2} = x \cdot (1+x^2+x^4+x^6) = x+x^3+x^5+\cdots$ Veryleich beide Seiter  $\times \pm x^3 \pm x^5 \pm \cdots$  da x = 0 ist dur turage waln!

we  $x + x^{3} + 0(x^{4})$  that  $x = x + x^{3} + 0(x^{4})$  the distribution of the stress shallow giges multiget that  $x^{4}$ (iii)  $\frac{x}{1-x^{1}} = x + x^{3} + 0(x^{5})$  for  $x = x + x^{3}$ 

Betrachte Taylor Series für 1-1 = x + x + x + ....

Warn  $cos(x) = O(1) \iff \exists (> 0 \exists \le > 6) \forall x \in B_{\varepsilon}(x_0) : |cos(x)| < (|y|(x))$ da  $|cos(x)| \le 1 \exists c sodan |cos(x)| \le (.1 damil 1st die Aunge für x -> so walk$ 

#### Aufgabe 5

Schreib du folgweter Ausdancke is du Fam f(h) = O(h) fir h > O mit moglishet großem p EN oder g(n) = 0 (n9) his n ∈ N, n -> = mit blever, q ∈ N

a) 
$$f(h) = 4(h^3+h)^2-4h^2 = 4(h^6+2h^4+h^2)-4h^2$$

$$= 4h^6+8h^4+4h^2-4h$$
Beach re run  $\lim_{h\to 0} \left|\frac{4h^6+8h^4}{h^3}\right| = 4h^3+8h = 0$ 

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \left|\frac{4h^6+8h^4}{h^4}\right| = 4h^3+8 = 8$$

$$\lim_{k\to 0} \left| \frac{4h^{2} + 8h^{4}}{h^{5}} \right| = 4h + \frac{8}{h} = \infty$$

$$e) f(h) = \frac{e^h - e^h}{2h} - 1$$

6) 
$$f(h) = \frac{e^{-e}}{2h} - 1$$
  
 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^{-e} - e^{-e}}{2h^2} - \frac{2h}{2h^2} = \frac{e^{-e} - 2h}{2h^2} = \frac{e^{-e} - 2h}{2h^2} = \frac{e^{-e} - e^{-e}}{2h^2} = 0$ 

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2h}{h} = \frac{2h^2 - 2h^2}{2h^3} - \frac{2h^2}{h^2} = \frac{2h^2 - 2h}{6h^2} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2h}{$$

$$\lim_{k\to 0} \frac{e^{h-\frac{1}{e^{h}}-1}}{e^{h}} = \frac{e^{h-\frac{1}{e^{h}}}-\frac{1}{h^{3}}}{2h^{3}} = 0 \text{ dand } f(h) = 0 \text{ (h)}$$

$$= e^{h-\frac{1}{e^{h}}-1} = e^{h-\frac{1}{e^{h}}-2h}$$

$$= \frac{2h^{3}}{8h^{3}} = \frac{h - h}{24h^{2}} = \frac{h - h}{48h} = 0$$

c) 
$$g(n) = 4(n^{3} + n)^{2} - 4n^{2}$$

$$= 4(n^{6} + 2n^{4} + n^{2}) - 4n^{2}$$

$$= 4n^{6} + 8n^{4} + 4n^{2} - 4n^{2}$$

$$= 4n^{6} + 8n^{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{4n^{6} + 8n^{4}}{n^{6}} \right| = 4 + \frac{8}{n^{2}} = 4$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{4n^{6} + 8n^{4}}{n^{5}} \right| = 4n + \frac{8}{n} = \infty$$

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d) (h) = sup  $\frac{1-e^{-hx}}{1-e^{-x}}$ 

Ziel: find für  $g(n) = O(n^{\alpha})$  mit moglichet blum q hin  $n \to \infty$ 

Sei 
$$g(n) = \sup_{x>0} \frac{1-e^{-x}}{1-e^{-x}}$$

Betrach Taylornih Von  $e^{-x}$ Betrach Taylornih Von  $e^{-x}$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(n)} e^{(n)} dx$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(n)} e^{(n)} dx$ fix  $x \rightarrow 0$ :  $\int \frac{-\bar{\ell}^{nx}}{\sqrt{-\bar{\ell}^{nx}}} = \frac{nx}{x} = n$ 

Detrack regional 
$$\sum_{h=0}^{N} \frac{f^{(h)}(a)}{h!} (x-a)^{h} = 1 - x + O(x^{1})$$

fix  $x \rightarrow 0$  girl also  $g(n) \approx n$ 

$$\int_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{h!} (x-a) = 1 - x + 0$$

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$$\int_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{h!} (x-a) = 1 - x + 0$$

$$\int_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}$$

$$f(0) = e^{-1}$$

$$f'(0) = -e^{-2} - 1$$

$$f'(0) = e^{-2} - 1$$

$$f''(0) =$$

and die Fenktion bonuyust his große x giga 1

Un der Marinim zu hider literathe Albitury  $\frac{S}{S_A}\left(\frac{1-e^{-nx}}{1-e^{-x}}\right)$  exist  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(1-e^{-nx}\right) = ne^{-nx}$ Duel interegal:  $f'(x) = \frac{ne^{nx}\left(1-e^{x}\right) - e^{-x}\left(1-e^{-nx}\right)}{e^{-nx}}$ Quotanteregal:  $f'(x) = \frac{n e^{nx} \cdot (1 - e^{x}) - e^{x} \cdot (1 - e^{nx})}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}}$ 

$$f'(x) = \frac{n e^{nx} (1 - e^{x})^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{n e^{nx} (1 - e^{x})^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{1 - e^{nx}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} \approx n \text{ and } g(n) = 0(n)$$

$$= \frac{n e^{nx} (n + 1) \times -x}{1 - 2e^{-x} + e^{-2x}} = \frac{n e^{(n + 1)} \times -x}{(n + 1) \times -x}$$

$$= \frac{n e^{nx} (1 - e^{x})^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{n e^{nx} (1 - e^{x})^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{n e^{nx}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{n e^{nx} (1 - e^{x})^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{n e^{nx}}{(1 - e^{x})^{2}} = \frac{n e^$$

Toylor - Series: 
$$\sum_{h=0}^{N} \frac{f^{(h)}(a)}{h!} (x-a)^{h}$$

In mill 
$$\sum_{h=0}^{N} \frac{f^{(h)}(0)}{h!} (x)^{h}$$

$$f^{(h)}(x) = f^{(h)}(x) = 1 - x^{h}$$

$$f^{(h)}(x) = f^{(h)}(x) = (1-x^{h})^{h}$$

Tens 
$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{f''(0)}{n!} = 1 + x^2 + x^4 + \cdots$$