Aufgabe 4

Betrachten Si die Souls-Chelyxheff Quartatur

$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} w_{i} f(x_{i}) \simeq \int_{1}^{s} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

whi $x_j = \cos\left(\frac{2s-1}{2s}\pi\right)$ für s=1...s. leges s_i : Wählt men $w_j = \frac{\pi}{s}$ für s=1...s

als Genichte so host die Quantaperfamel mintesters Ordnung S.

Hintuis: Chelysher Polynom: T_k [-1,1] -> $IR: \times -> \cos(k \arccos \times)$ bir $k \in N_0$

ud vermed Complementige Exporenticalluntion von Cosinus

E giet: QT Roll adnung s => Pelynome van Sood & s-1 mul en exact intyrial

$$2.2: \sum_{i=1}^{5} w_{i} f(x_{i}) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \text{ mid } dy (f(x)) \leq 5-1$$

Vermeles van Chlysler-Pelynome Th(x) = cos (h anows (x))

use girt
$$\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{T_{R}(x) T_{1}(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}} = 0 \text{ for her}$$

Wir reger also des Polynome Th (x) Rorahl vitywit under für h & 5-1

S
$$\sum_{i=1}^{S} w_{i} T_{k}(x_{i}) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{T_{k}(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$\int_{1=1}^{\infty} w_{i} T_{k}(x_{i}) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{T_{k}(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$
Betracht: wist 2: next Aufgel. 5 Blatt 4

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{T_{R}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & h > 0 \\ \pi & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

Cosimus als homplanetige Turktion

$$cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{ix} + e^{i} \right)$$

Culu Famula e = cos(x) +ini (x)

Retractike nun (1)
$$\sum_{j=1}^{S} w_{j} T_{k}(x_{j}) = \sum_{j=1}^{S} \frac{\pi}{s} \cos\left(k \operatorname{arean}\left(\cos\left(\frac{2_{j}-1}{2_{s}}\pi\right)\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{S} \frac{\pi}{s} \cos\left(k \pi \left(\frac{2_{j}-1}{2_{s}}\right)\right)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{S} w_{j} T_{k}(x_{j}) = \sum_{j=1}^{S} \frac{\pi}{s} \cos\left(k \operatorname{arean}\left(\cos\left(\frac{2_{j}-1}{2_{s}}\pi\right)\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{S} \frac{\pi}{s} \cos\left(k \pi \left(\frac{2_{j}-1}{2_{s}}\right)\right)$$

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Nun du homplexuelige Exporativilfentier =) $\sum_{j=1}^{5} \frac{\pi}{5} \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{i \left(\frac{2j-1}{25} \right)} - i \left(\frac{2j-1}{25} \right) \right)$

Afterno:
$$\frac{\pi}{2s} \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{i \left(k \pi \frac{2j-1}{2s} \right)}{-2s} - \frac{\pi}{2s} \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{-i \left(k \pi \frac{2j-1}{2s} \right)}{2s}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2s} \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{i \pi \ell^{s}}{s} - i \frac{\ell \pi}{2s}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2s} = \frac{\pi h}{2s} \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} \left(e^{i\frac{\pi h}{s}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{\pi h}{2s}$$

Aufgabe 5

Die Folge {Sn} brita du Eigeneleft

legie Sc, dan durl de 2º Propen van Dither die Folge (5,1) schelle geger S

$$\frac{S_n'-S}{S_n-S} \to 0 \quad \text{for } n \to \infty$$

Win union
$$\int_{n+1}^{\infty} - S = \varrho_n (s_n - S)$$

Now gilt
$$S_n := S_{n+1} - \frac{\Delta S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n}{\Delta^2 S_n}$$

ngà dan setu un mal alles en $\binom{(S_n-S)}{\Delta^2 S_n}$

lin $\frac{S_n! - S}{S_n-S} \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n}{S_n-S} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{P_n(S_n-S) - \frac{\Delta S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n}{\Delta^2 S_n}}{S_n-S}$

$$\Delta S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{S_n - S}{S_n-S}$$

$$\Delta S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{S_n - S}{S_n-S}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} P_h - \frac{\Delta \int_{n+1}^{n+1} \Delta \int_h}{\Delta^2 \int_h} \frac{1}{\int_{n-1}^{n-1}} = \lim_{h \to \infty} P_h - \frac{\Delta \int_{n+1}^{n} \Delta \int_h}{(\Delta \int_{n+1}^{n-1} \Delta \int_h)(\int_{n-1}^{n})}$$

Non ist

domit (p,-1) (5,-5)

$$(=) \begin{cases} h_{n}(2^{n-2}) - 2^{n+2} = 2^{n+1} - 2^{n} \\ (=) \begin{cases} h_{n}(2^{n-2}) - 2^{n+2} \\ (=) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Noted dum differ from union union
$$\Delta S_{n} = S_{n+1} - S_{n}$$

$$\Delta S_{n} = S_{n} + S_{n}$$

$$\Delta S_{n} = S_{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} r_n - \frac{(r_{n-1})(S_{n-1})(S_{n-1})(S_{n+1}-1)(S_{n+1}-1)}{((r_{n+1}-1)(S_{n+1}-5)-(s_{n-1})(S_{n-1})(S_{n-1})}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to\infty} p_{h} - \frac{(p_{h}-1)(s_{h}-s)(p_{h+1}-1)p_{h}(s_{h}-s)}{((p_{h+1}-1)p_{h}(s_{h}-s)(s_{h}-s))(s_{h}-s)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n - \frac{(p_n - 1)(p_n + 1 - 1)p_n}{(p_n + 1)p_n - (p_n - 1)}$$

$$\lim_{\text{consume}} p = \frac{(p-1)(p-1)p}{(p-1)p-(p-1)}$$

$$= p - \frac{(p-1) \cdot p}{(p-1) \cdot p} = p - p = 0$$

There Konvegerz lesellenigung

Gegelen Folge
$$\{S_1, S_2, ...\}$$
 die largeum gegen S hanvezeit Z iel: neur Folge $\{S_1', S_2', ...\}$

Eurodian has any Situation
$$S_{n+1}^{-}$$
 $S \approx E(S_{n}^{-}S) \approx e^{n}(S_{n}^{-}S)$ also $S_{n} = S + Ce^{n}$

Aillen Sdee:

Definis von Vornantsdifferences

dam ist
$$\Delta S_{n+1} = \varrho \Delta S_n \iff q = \frac{\Delta S_{n+1}}{\Delta S_n}$$

Andrewsite gilt
$$\Delta S_{n+1} = S_{n+2} - S - (S_{n+1} - S) = (e-1)(S_{n+1} - S)$$

somil
$$S = S_{h+1} - \frac{\Delta S_{h+1}}{\varrho - 1} = S_{h+1} - \frac{\Delta S_{h+1} \cdot \Delta S_{h}}{\Delta S_{h+1} - \Delta S_{h}}$$

di mit Vouorhableum

Und du ditle Pour
$$S_n = S_{n+1} - \frac{\Delta S_{n+1} \cdot \Delta S_n}{\Delta^2 S_n}$$