

Deckblatt für die Abgabe der Übungsaufgaben IngMathC2

Name, Vorname: Schmitt, Niklas

StudOn-Kennung: ra72hyru

Blatt-Nummer: 01

Übungsgruppen-Nr: 07

Die folgenden Aufgaben gebe ich zur Korrektur frei:

A1, A2, A3, _____

23/24 *33=31.5

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A1)

	$\inf(M)$	$\sup(M)$	$\min(M)$	$\max(M)$	
a)	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{3}$	nicht existend	✓✓
b)	$0,25$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$0,25$	$\frac{2}{3}$	✓✓
c)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	n.e.	$\frac{1}{2}$	✓✓
d)	2	$+\infty$	2	n.e.	✓✓
e)	0	1	n.e.	1	✓✓
f)	$\frac{2}{3}$	$+\infty$	$\frac{2}{3}$	n.e.	✓✓
g)	1	$+\infty$	n.e.	n.e.	✓✓

A2) i) $\frac{3n+6n}{5n^2+10} \leq \frac{3n+6-3n}{5n^2+10} = \frac{15n}{5n^2+10}$

ii) $\frac{5n-m}{2n} \leq \frac{5n-2n}{2n} = \frac{3n}{2n} = 1,5$

iii) $\frac{n}{n+m} \leq \frac{n}{n+2n} = \frac{1}{3}$

iv) $\frac{n+m}{\frac{1}{2}-n} \leq \frac{n+2n}{\frac{1}{2}-n} = \frac{3n}{\frac{1}{2}-n}$

v) $\frac{5n-m+3 \cdot 2^m}{3n^3-m+3} \leq \frac{5n-2n+3 \cdot 2^{3n}}{3n^3-3n+3} = \frac{3n+3 \cdot 2^{3n}}{3n^3-3n+3}$

vi) $m+n + \sin(m) - \sin(17m^{12}) + 2^m + 2^{-m} \leq 3n+n+1-0+2^{5n}+2^{-2n}$
 $= 6n+1+2^{3n}+2^{-2n}$

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A3)

a) i) $\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n = \frac{2(n+1)}{n+4} - \frac{2n}{n+3} = \frac{(2n+2) \cdot (n+3) - 2n \cdot (n+4)}{(n+4) \cdot (n+3)} \checkmark$
 $= \frac{2n^2 + 8n + 6 - 2n^2 - 8n}{n^2 + 2n + 12} = \frac{6}{n^2 + 2n + 12} \geq 1 \checkmark$
 \Rightarrow monoton steigend

ii) $\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n = \frac{n+1}{e^{n+1}} - \frac{n}{e^n}$

$\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{\frac{n+1}{e^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{e^n}} = \frac{n+1}{e^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{e^n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n+1}{en} \checkmark$
 $= \frac{n}{en} + \frac{1}{en} = \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{en} \leq 1 \checkmark$
 $\leq 1, \checkmark$
 da $n \geq 1$
 \Rightarrow monoton fallend

$\frac{1}{x} = 0, x$
 $\frac{1}{0x} = \infty$

$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0}$
 $1 \cdot \frac{1}{0} = \infty$

b) i) $\frac{2 \cdot 100}{100+3} \approx 1,96$ ii) $\frac{100}{e^{10}} \approx \frac{5}{520,208}$

Grenzwert: $\hookrightarrow a = 2 \checkmark$

$b = 0 \checkmark$

c) Sei ϵ beliebig vorgegeben:

i) $n \geq n_0 : |a_n - a| = \left| \frac{2n}{n+3} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{2n - (2n+6)}{n+3} \right| = \frac{6}{n+3} \leq \dots = \epsilon$

$\frac{6}{n+3} \leq \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{6}{\epsilon} \leq n+3 \Leftrightarrow n \geq \frac{6}{\epsilon} - 3$

\Rightarrow setze $n_0 := \left\lceil \frac{6}{\epsilon} \right\rceil \checkmark$

$\frac{6}{n+3} \leq \frac{6}{n_0+3} = \frac{6}{\left\lceil \frac{6}{\epsilon} \right\rceil + 3} \leq \frac{6}{\frac{6}{\epsilon}} = \epsilon \checkmark$

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ii) Sei $\varepsilon > 0$ beliebig vorgegeben.

$$n \geq n_0 : |b_n - b| = \left| \frac{n}{\varepsilon^n} - 0 \right| = \frac{n}{\varepsilon^n} \leq \dots = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{n}{\varepsilon^n} \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^3 &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2^{23} &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ &\quad \vdots \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\frac{n_0}{\varepsilon^{n_0}} \leq \frac{n_0}{2^{2n_0}} \leq \frac{2^{n_0}}{2^{2n_0}} = \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \leq 2^{n_0} \Leftrightarrow n_0 \geq \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$~~

~~setze $n_0 :=$~~

~~$$\frac{n_0}{\varepsilon^{n_0}} \leq \frac{n_0}{2^{2n_0}} = \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \leq 2^{n_0} \Leftrightarrow n_0 \geq \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$~~

$$\frac{n_0}{\varepsilon^{n_0}} \leq \frac{2^{n_0}}{2^{2n_0}} = \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \leq 2^{n_0} \Leftrightarrow n_0 \geq \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

\Rightarrow setze $n_0 := \left\lceil \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\rceil$ ✓

$$\frac{n}{\varepsilon^n} \leq \frac{n_0}{\varepsilon^{n_0}} = \frac{\left\lceil \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\rceil}{\varepsilon^{\left\lceil \log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\rceil}} \leq \frac{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}{\varepsilon^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}} \leq \frac{2^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}}{2^{2\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}} = \frac{1}{2^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{-\log_2(\varepsilon)}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2(\varepsilon)}}} = 2^{\log_2(\varepsilon)} = \varepsilon \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$