Deckblatt für die Abgabe der Übungsaufgaben IngMathC2

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Blatt-Nummer:	8
Übungsgruppen-Nr:	7
Die folgenden Aufgaben gebe ich zur Korrektur frei:	
21 , 22 , 23	
14.5/22*30=19.5	

A21 Regel von de l'Hospital

0)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^{2})^{70}}{x^{3} \cdot 6x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x^{2}) \cdot 2x}{3x^{2} + 46x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos(x^{2})}{\frac{3x^{2} + 46}{3x^{2} + 46}} = \frac{2}{46} = \frac{4}{6}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x^2+8x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$$

c)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln x = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^2} \times 10^{\circ}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} \times 10^{\circ}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1$$

e)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos(6x) - 1}^{4} \frac{\sin(6x)}{x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{2}}}{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \frac{\sin(6x)}{5x^{2}} + \frac{1}{4x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-36\cos(6x)}{6x + 4} = -94$$

$$f) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos(x) \cos(2x)} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x}}{\frac{e^{x^2}}{2 \cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x) \cos(2x) + 2\sin(2x) \cos(x)}{2 \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(2x)}{x \cos^2 x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(2x)}{2 \cos^2 x} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \cos(x)$$

9)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{\ln(\ln(e^{\beta x} + e^{-\beta x}))} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{\ln(\ln(e^{\beta x}))} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{\ln(\ln(e^{\beta x}))} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{\ln(1+\alpha x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty}$$

h)
$$\frac{64x + 5 + \frac{1}{12}}{34x^2 + e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12}}$$
 Hos $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{x_2 + e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12}}{34x^2 + e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12}}$ Nuch welteren Ausfuren winder die Brüche und die e-Funktion welteren stehen bleiben, Man hat immer wieder einen Grenzwert $\frac{3}{24x^2} - 2e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{24x^2}$ des Types $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{64\overline{x} + 5 + \overline{4}\overline{x}}{54\overline{x} + 5 + \overline{4}\overline{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{64\overline{x} + 5}{34\overline{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6 + \overline{5}\overline{x}}{34\overline{x}} = 2$$

besser zuerst ausklammern

 $f(\pi) = -1 - 1 = -2$

A22 globale Extrema

a)
$$f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = \cos x - \cos^2 x$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x - (2\cos x \cdot (\sin x)) = -\sin x + 2\cos x \sin x$$

Sinx = 2 cos x sin x

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2 cos x = 1 v sin x = 0

$$x_{1} = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad x_{3} = 0$$

$$x_{1} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \qquad x_{4} = \pi$$

$$f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 - 0 = 0 \qquad \qquad f(0) = \Lambda - \Lambda = 0$$

$$f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \qquad f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

globales Minimum:
$$-2$$
 globales Maximum: $\frac{4}{4}$ thin mum stelle: π the matrix $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

b)
$$f: (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) : \frac{h \times}{x}$
 $f'(x) : \frac{\frac{1}{x} \times - h \times}{x^2} = \frac{-h \times}{x^2}$
 $0 : \frac{1 - h \times}{x^2}$

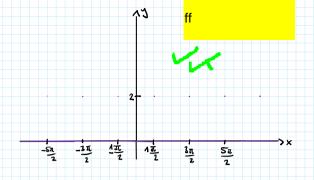
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty \qquad \lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}} = \lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \qquad f(1): \frac{\ln(e)}{e} = \frac{1}{e}$$

A23 (punktiveise / gleichmäßige Konvergent von Folgen und Furlionen)

 $f_n(x) := (2 \sin x)^n$ $f_n : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

a) Grenzfunktion: Merge $B := \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

knowgent out [0, Ti]



b) Ma nidht gleidhmäßig

Mz leidhmäßig

Mz gleidhmäßig

ny gleidhmäßig