

Deckblatt für die Abgabe der Übungsaufgaben Ing Math C2

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5/10 * 30 = 15

Blatt-Nr: 4

Übungsgruppen-Nr: 7

die folgenden Aufgaben gebe ich zur Korrektur frei: A10, A11, A12

(A12) a) i) $\exp(3ix) = \exp(ix)^3$

$$\hookrightarrow \overset{\cos}{\exp}(3ix) + i\sin(3ix) = (\cos x + i\sin x)^2 \cdot (\cos x + i\sin x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) + i\sin(3x) = (\cos^2 x + 2i\cos x \sin x - \sin^2 x) \cdot (\cos x + i\sin x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) + i\sin(3x) = \cos^3 x + 3i\cos^2 x \sin x - 3\cos x \sin^2 x - i\sin^3 x$$

Aufspalten in I \rightarrow Realteil, II \rightarrow Imaginärteil

$$\text{I) } \cos(3x) = \cos^3 x - 3\cos x \sin^2 x$$

$$\text{II) } \sin(3x) = 3\cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x$$

$$\rightarrow \text{I): } \cos(3x) = \cos^3 x - 3 \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$= \cos^3 x - 3 \cdot (\cos x - \cos^3 x)$$

$$= \cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 3\cos^3 x = \underline{\underline{4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{II): } \sin(3x) = 3 \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \overset{\sin x}{\cdot} \sin x$$

$$= 3\sin x - 3\sin^3 x - \sin^3 x = \underline{\underline{3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x}}$$

$$\text{ii) } \sin(3x) = \sin(2x + x) = \sin(2x)\cos(x) + \cos(2x)\sin(x)$$

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

$$= 2\sin(x)\cos^2(x) + \cos^2(x)\sin(x) - \sin^3(x)$$

$$= 2\sin(x)(1 - \sin^2(x)) + (1 - \sin^2(x))\sin(x) - \sin^3(x)$$

$$= 2\sin(x) - 2\sin^3(x) + \sin(x) - \sin^3(x) - \sin^3(x)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3\sin(x) - 4\sin^3(x)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos(3x) &= \cos(2x+x) = \cos(2x)\cos(x) - \sin(2x)\sin(x) \\
 &= (\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x))\cos(x) - (2\sin(x)\cos(x))\sin(x) \\
 &= \cos^3(x) - \cos(x)\sin^2(x) - 2\sin^2(x)\cos(x) \\
 &= \cos^3(x) - \cos(x)(1-\cos^2(x)) - 2(1-\cos^2(x))\cos(x) \\
 &= \cos^3(x) - \cos(x) + \cos^3(x) - 2\cos(x) + 2\cos^3(x) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{4\cos^3(x) - 3\cos(x)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) i) $\sin(3x) = 3\sin(x) - 4\sin(x)^3$ mit $x = \pi/3$ eingesetzt:

$$\hookrightarrow \sin(3 \cdot \pi/3) = 3\sin(\pi/3) - 4\sin(\pi/3)^3$$

$$= \sin(\pi) = 3\sin(\pi/3) - 4\sin(\pi/3)^3$$

darf voraus-
gesetzt werden

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 3\sin(\pi/3) - 4\sin(\pi/3)^3 \quad | : \sin(\pi/3), \text{ möglich wg } \neq 0 \text{ Voraussetzung!}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 3 - 4\sin(\pi/3)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 = 4\sin(\pi/3)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3/4 = \sin(\pi/3)^2 \Rightarrow \sin(\pi/3) = \sqrt{3/4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$

$$\cos(\pi/3): \sin(\pi/3)^2 = 1 - \cos(\pi/3)^2$$

$$- \sin(\pi/3)^2 + 1 = \cos(\pi/3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\pi/3) = \sqrt{-\sin(\pi/3)^2 + 1} = \cancel{-\sin(\pi/3)} + 1$$

$$= \sqrt{-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + 1} = \sqrt{-3/4 + 1} = \sqrt{1/4} = \underline{\underline{1/2}}$$

ii) Formel eingesetzt: $\cos(\pi/6 \cdot 2) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\pi/6)$

$$\cos(\pi/3) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\pi/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2(\pi/6) = 1 - \cos(\pi/3)$$

$$= \sin^2(\pi/6) = 1/2 \cdot (1 - \cos(\pi/3)) = 1/2 \cdot (1 - 1/2) = 1/2 \cdot 1/2 = 1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\pi/6) = \sqrt{1/4} = \underline{\underline{1/2}}$$

$$\cos(\pi/6) = \sqrt{1 - \sin(\pi/6)^2} = \sqrt{1 - (1/2)^2} = \sqrt{1 - 1/4} = \sqrt{3/4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$

iii) $\cos(\pi/12 \cdot 2) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\pi/12)$

$$\cos(\pi/6) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\pi/12)$$

gleiches Prozedur, sprich: $\sin^2(\pi/12) = 1/2 \cdot (1 - \cos(\pi/6))$

$$\sin(\pi/12) = \sqrt{1/2 \cdot (1 - \cos(\pi/6))} = \sqrt{1/2 \cdot (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} = \sqrt{1/2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\pi/12) = \sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\cos(\pi/12) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\pi/12)} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4} - \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

A11 a) i) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^k}{k} \cdot x^k$, $\lim_k \sup \sqrt[k]{\frac{|5|^k}{|k|}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[k]{k}} = 5$, \Rightarrow Radius $R = \frac{1}{5}$ ✓

ii) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((\sqrt{k+1})^{2k} - (\sqrt{k-\sqrt{k}})^{2k}) \cdot x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1 - k - \sqrt{k})^k \cdot x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-\sqrt{k})^k \cdot x^k$
 $\lim_k \sup \sqrt[k]{(1-\sqrt{k})^k} = 1 - \sqrt{k} = -\infty \Rightarrow R = 0$
 wie kommst du hier hin?

iii) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k!+2) x^k$, $\lim_k \sup \sqrt[k]{k!} + \sqrt[k]{2} = \infty + 0 = \infty$, $R = 0$ ✓

iv) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k^2} x^{4k} \Rightarrow \sum_{\tilde{k}=0}^{\infty} a_{\tilde{k}} \cdot x^{\tilde{k}}$ mit $\tilde{k} = 4k$
 $\hookrightarrow k = \frac{\tilde{k}}{4}$

Fallunterscheidung $a_{\tilde{k}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{für } \tilde{k} \text{ nicht durch } 4 \text{ teilbar} \\ \sqrt[4]{\frac{2^{\frac{\tilde{k}}{4}}}{(\frac{\tilde{k}}{4})^2}}, & \text{für } \tilde{k} \text{ durch } 4 \text{ teilbar} \end{cases}$
 $4^2 = 16$

$\sqrt[4]{\frac{2^{\frac{\tilde{k}}{4}}}{(\frac{\tilde{k}}{4})^2}} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16} \cdot \tilde{k}^2}} \rightarrow \text{Zähler} < \text{Nenner, geht gegen } 0$
 \hookrightarrow Radius $R = \infty$
 gehen beide nach 1

b) Substitution: $y^k = \left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right)^k$

$\hookrightarrow S(k) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt[4]{3k} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{k!}} + 1\right)^k \cdot y^k$

$\lim_k \sup: \sqrt[k]{\left(\sqrt[4]{3k} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{k!}} + 1\right)^k} = \underbrace{\sqrt[4]{3k}}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{k!}}}_0 + \underbrace{1}_1 = 2$, $R_y = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓

Radius $y = \frac{1}{\text{Radius } x+3} \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x+3} \quad | \cdot (x+3)$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x+3) = 1 \quad | \cdot 2$
 $x+3 = 2$
 $x = -1$

gesuchte offene Menge:
 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$y < R_y \Rightarrow |1/x+3| < R_y$ auflösen

(A10) a) i) $\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k} \rightarrow a_k := k \cdot 9^k$
 $b_k := 9^k$

$$\hookrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot 9^k \cdot 9^{n-k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot 9^{n-k+k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot 9^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 9^n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n k$$

b) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+2}, \Rightarrow k+1 = \tilde{k}+2, \tilde{k} = k+1-2 = k-1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{k}: \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\tilde{k}+2} - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+2} \leadsto \text{Was bleibt übrig: } \frac{1}{(-1)+2} - \frac{1}{n+2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n+2}$$

0, da $n \rightarrow \infty$ abgeschätzt,

Grenzwert also $= \frac{1}{1} = 1$