

Studon: em80 inym Blatt 5

Übung Gruppe 7 (Mi 12-14 Uhr)

Freigegebene Aufgaben: A13, A14

14/14*30 = 30

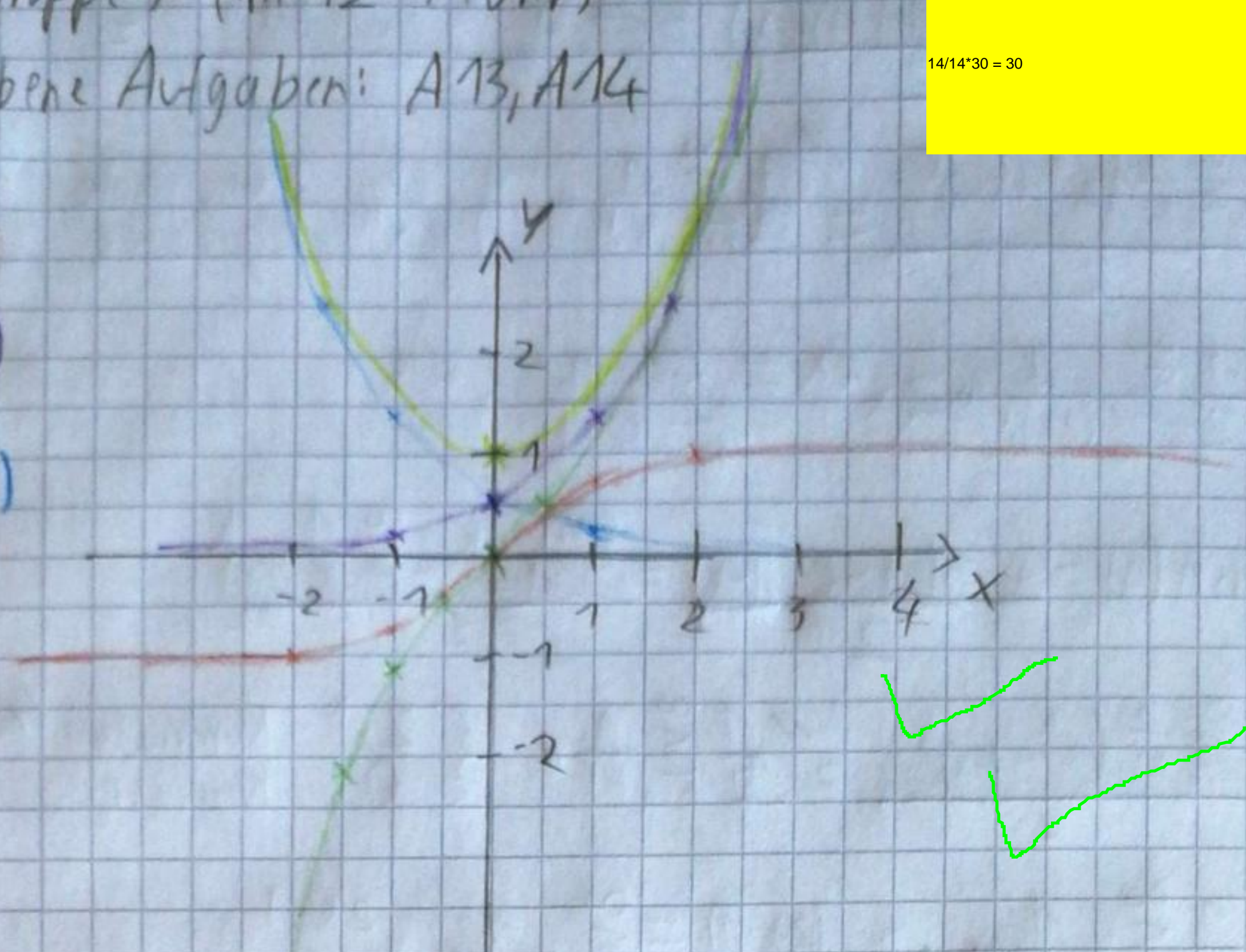
A13 a)

- $\frac{1}{2} \exp(x)$

- $\frac{1}{2} \exp(-x)$

- $\cosh(x)$

- $\sinh(x)$



b)

- $\tanh(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \tanh(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\exp(x)(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{e^x})}{\exp(x)(1 + \frac{e^{-x}}{e^x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - e^{-x-x})}{1 \cdot (1 + e^{-x-x})} \xrightarrow{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tanh(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\exp(-x)(\frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} - 1)}{\exp(-x)(\frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1(e^{2x} - 1)}{1(e^{2x} + 1)} \xrightarrow{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} (\cosh(x))^2 - (\sinh(x))^2 &= \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^{x-x} + e^{-2x}}{4} - \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^{x-x} + e^{-2x}}{4} \quad \checkmark = \frac{0 + 4e^0 + 0}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh^2 x = 1 + \sinh^2 x$$

$$d) \exp(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)}{2} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (-x)^k}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (x^k + (-x)^k)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \begin{cases} 0 & \text{K ungerade} \\ 2x^k & \text{K gerade} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)!} \cdot 2x^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)!} x^{2k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sinh(x) = \frac{\exp(x) - \exp(-x)}{2} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (-x)^k}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (x^k - (-x)^k)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \begin{cases} 2x^k & \text{K ungerade} \\ 0 & \text{K gerade} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \cdot 2x^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$e) \cos(iy) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} \cdot (iy)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} \cdot i^{2k} y^{2k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} \cdot (-1)^k y^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)!} y^{2k} = \cosh(y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sin(iy) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot (iy)^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot i^{2k+1} y^{2k+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot i \cdot y^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i}{(2k+1)!} y^{2k+1} = i \sinh(y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f) \sin(x+iy) = \sin(x)\cos(iy) + \cos(x)\sin(iy) = \sin(x)\cosh(y) + i\cos(x)\sinh(y) \quad \checkmark$$

g) $\sin: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ist nicht beschränkt, da für $\sin(z) = \sin(a+bi)$

$$a=0 \quad \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sin(a+bi) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sin(0)\cosh(b) + i\cos(0)\sinh(b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= "0 \cdot \infty + i \cdot 1 \cdot \infty" = i\infty \quad \checkmark$$

$$a=\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sin(a+bi) = "1 \cdot \infty + i \cdot 0 \cdot \infty" = \infty$$

der lim gegen ∞ geht

A14 a) $f(x) := \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $D_f = (-1, 1)$, da für $1-x^2 \leq 0$ $\sqrt{\quad}$ nicht Def. bzw. durch 0 teilen

\Rightarrow Randpunkte $\{1, -1\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{0} = \infty$$

b) i) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1+x-\frac{1}{x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

An allen Stellen $x \neq 0$ ist f „offensichtlich“ stetig
(Nullreihe, bzw. Verkettung von exp-funktion und Polynom)

\Rightarrow Betrachtung $x \neq 0$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \nearrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \nearrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \searrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \searrow 0} e^{\underbrace{1+x}_{\rightarrow 1} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow \infty}} = e^{-\infty} = 0$$

alle gleich
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ stetig

ii) $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1+x+\frac{1}{x}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Da an der Stelle $x \neq 0$ $f(0) = 0$ ist nicht gleich

$$\lim_{x \nearrow 0} e^{\underbrace{1+x}_{\rightarrow 1} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow \infty}} = e^{\infty} = \infty \text{ „ist an der Stelle } x \neq 0 \text{ ein Sprung“}$$

$\Rightarrow g(x)$ ist nicht stetig

d) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x = \sqrt{1} = 1$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1+\frac{1}{x})}{x(1+\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}})} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}_{> 1} - x = "1 + \infty" = \infty$$

$$\text{iv) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x |\sin \pi x| \text{ existiert nicht, da}$$

$$x_n := 2n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty \Rightarrow f(x_n) = 2n \cdot |\sin 2\pi n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\tilde{x}_n := 2n + \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty \Rightarrow f(\tilde{x}_n) = 2n \cdot \left| \sin \left(2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$\text{v) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{x \cdot |\sin \pi x|}_{0 \text{ beschränkt}} = 0$$

$$\text{vi) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \left(\cos \frac{2}{x} \right)^2 \text{ existiert nicht, da}$$

$$x_n := \frac{1}{\pi n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow f(x_n) = \underbrace{\cos \left(\frac{1}{\pi n} \right)}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\cos 2\pi n \right)^2}_{\rightarrow 1^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\tilde{x}_n := \frac{1}{\pi n + \frac{\pi}{4}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow f(\tilde{x}_n) = \underbrace{\cos \left(\frac{1}{\pi n + \frac{\pi}{4}} \right)}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\cos \left(2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)^2}_{\rightarrow 0^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$