## Deckblatt für die Abgabe der Übungsaufgaben IngMathC1

Name, Vorname: 

\[ \frac{\frac{\frac{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}{\sqrt{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}}}{\frac{\sqrt{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}} \]

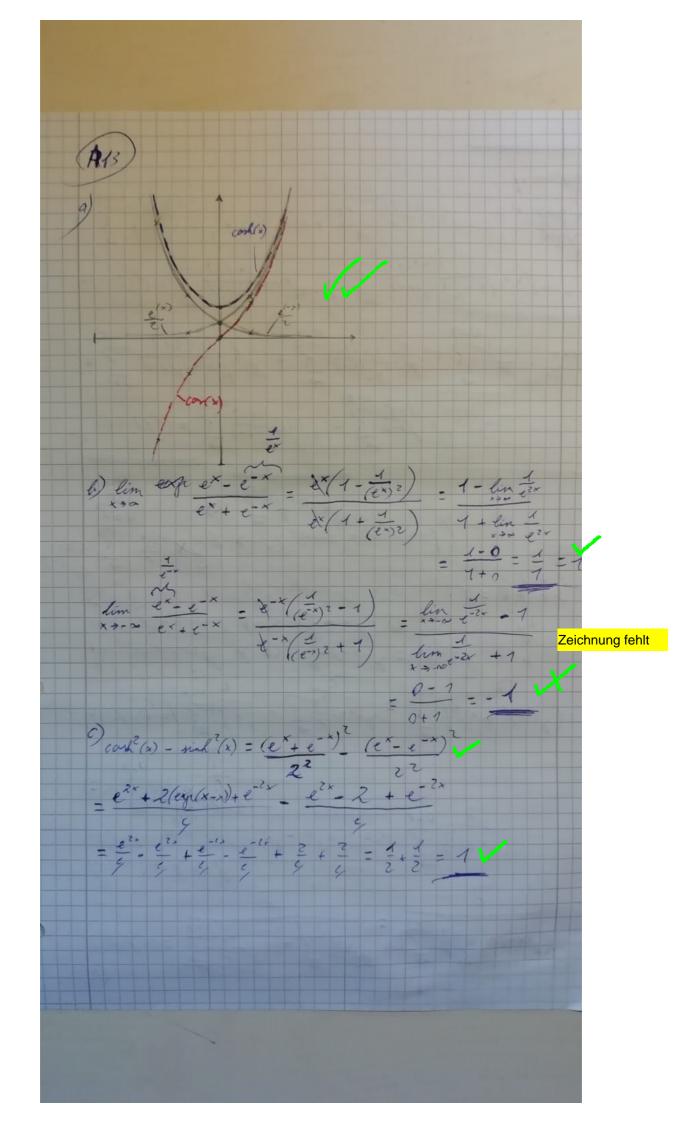
StudOn-Kennung: 
\[ \frac{\sqrt{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}}{\sqrt{\gamma\_{\text{auxenl}}}} \]

Blatt-Nummer:

Übungsgruppen-Nr:

Die folgenden Aufgaben gebe ich zur Korrektur frei:

13.5/14\*30=28.5



 $cond(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \times k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \times k + (-x)^k$   $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \times k + (-x)^k$ Tin gerole & 32xk

und für urgenhole => xR - xk = 0 => \( \frac{1}{2} \) (2xR)

(=) \( \frac{1}{2} \) (8xR) \( \frac{1}{2} \) sinh(x) = \( \frac{1}{4!} \times \frac{1}{k!} \left(-x) \times \fr Tur urgerache  $k = x^R - (-x)^R = x^R + x^R = 2x^R$ und für gerache  $k = x^R + x^R = 0$ Sei k eine as Falge urgerachen Tablen: k = 0.1,35.  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (x^{k}) \leftarrow \left( \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Z} & \text{immer argument} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z$ e) cas (ix) = [ (-1) (1) 2 R = [ (-1) l 2 R 2 R = [ (-1)R(-1)Rch = [ (-1)2R ch = [ (2R)! / 2cosh() min(i) = = (-1)k (1x2k+1) = (-1)k(i2k.i) . y2k+1 = \( \frac{(-1)^k(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \) \( \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \) \( \frac{1}{(2k+1

1) sin (x+iy) = sin (x)cor (ix) + cor(x) sin (ix) = min(x) cash (x) + car(x) rinh(x)i g) Nein to rin: ( - ( it will benkrashf do car(x) 1 sin (x) rie fin doer glaibe x glistyuting O sind wird him retten till ommen show be order beim Kombren Tul edwen Berbrücker mit show unby broublem multipliqueto, Sei x = I sin = 1 1 con = = 0, Pin y >tas => cosh(y) > +00 lim sin(x) cos (y) = 1. to Sundentill x = fatte 37 son ( the sin 3 reasky) + ico 3 th sinh() i = 1 12 cor (x) = 1/2 mm(s) the y + 100 get sin (3x + ix) eve, gigen a olin fin y - or fingell min ( = n + ix) gegen + a. the sell wer gires = - cos(x) & gold sines (x+ix) anbenhocivel.

(19) Definitionsbacil P(x) := (-1, 1) a) fred lim 1-x = 10x lin 1-x = lim 1-x x > 1 \( \frac{1}{7} - \text{2} \) = \( \lin \frac{1}{7} - \text{2} \) \( \text{2} \) \( \text{1} \) \( \text{1} \) \( \text{2} \ 1 lim  $\frac{1}{(1+x)} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{(1+x)} + \infty$ B)(1) P(x)= { e1+x-\$\frac{1}{2}, x>0} ex ist rock Verlening shirting 1 (4+ x - 2) int für  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathcal{E}_{0}$  auch shelig, so wie  $\mathcal{L}(x) = 0$ ,

Nuch ist zu zugen lim  $\mathcal{L}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(0)$ . lim fre = 0 1 lco) = 0 1 lim e1+x-= lim e1. ex. = e.1.0 = 0 => find white (i) g(0) = 0 = lim f(x) = lim g(x) wie in left higher.

lim e + x - \frac{1}{2} = lime e \frac{1}{2} = e \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 = l. lim = 1 = l. lin e = +00 2) girl richt sheling

c) (i) lim / x2 + x+1-x = lim /x2-x+1 - lim x = (lim x 2x+1) = 0 = 4 = 0 = 1 (1) lim (42+x+1-x)(1/x21x+1+x) = lin \*21x+1-12  $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$   $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + x$ (iii) lim (1+ x) - 1 = 1 x+-2 q(1+ x+ 1, + 1 = Vi+1 = Z (IV) Enrich will, doe mi du tolge X = 1 1 x = 1 x 1 donn it for x = t. 2 20 W ( min (20) = 1 =) lim x = 4 = +0 Uland fir x = Ma Z x E W (min(nx) 1= 0 => & 0 0 hanon will bestiment wenter 1) " (v) lim x | in xx |:= lim x | m xx | - lim xx 2 xin xx = 0 lifex = lin x . lin [ in nx | = 0 . 0 = 0 (vi) Enricht: Falge: Xn = 4 und ] alor 4 4 4 5 5 0 Frim ungerable to the ist car 2(2) = 0 und fin gerade In ist cor? (2) = 1, wahend cour (x) -> 0