$$\int (X) = \frac{X^2 - 4}{X - 5}$$

$$F(x) = \int \int cx dx = 2$$

Vereinfachen durch Polynomdivisian:

$$(x^2-4):(x-5) = x+5+\frac{21}{x-5}$$

$$-\frac{\left(X^{2}-5X\right)}{5x-4}$$

$$(X^{2}-4) = (X+5+\frac{21}{X+5}) \cdot (X-5)$$

$$Prefen: = x^2 + 5x - 5x - 25 + 21$$
  
=  $x^2 - 4$ 

$$F(x) = \int \int dx dx = \int \frac{x^2 y}{x-5} dx$$

$$=\int X+5+\frac{21}{X-5}\,\mathrm{d}X$$

$$g(x)=21 \cdot (x-5)^{-1}$$
  
 $\Rightarrow G(x) = 21 \cdot \ln(x-5)$ 

Dann noch Grenzen einsetzen...

Aufg. 2.1

Q) 
$$\int_{0}^{1/2} = 0 = \int_{0}^{1/2} = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow$  Mut Terme  $k=0,...,3$ 

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$  Sinounial reine unit  $n=-1$ 

C)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} = 0$ 
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} = 0$ 
 $f(x) = \ln \left( \frac{(x+x)^2}{x+x} \right)$ 
 $f(x) = \ln \left( \frac{(x+x)^2}{x+x} \right)$ 

g)  $f(x) = \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^x}{z}$  analog

2.1 It. Varlesung

ally. 
$$f(x) = (1+x)^n \Rightarrow T_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m {n \choose k} x^k$$

ange wendet ant

$$\frac{2.16}{\int_{-1}^{1} (x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{\int_{-1}^{1} (x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{\int_{-1}^{1}$$

$$\overline{\int_{\mathbf{m}} (X)^{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} {\binom{-1}{k}} X^{k}$$

An olieser Stelle of man fertig. ... aber mal austechnen, was das be deutet:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\binom{-1}{2} = \frac{(-1)(-1-1)}{1\cdot 2} = 1$$

$$\binom{-1}{3} = \frac{(-1)(-1-1)(-1-2)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = -1$$
 usus

$$\frac{2.1.c}{f(x)=\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{m}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{$$