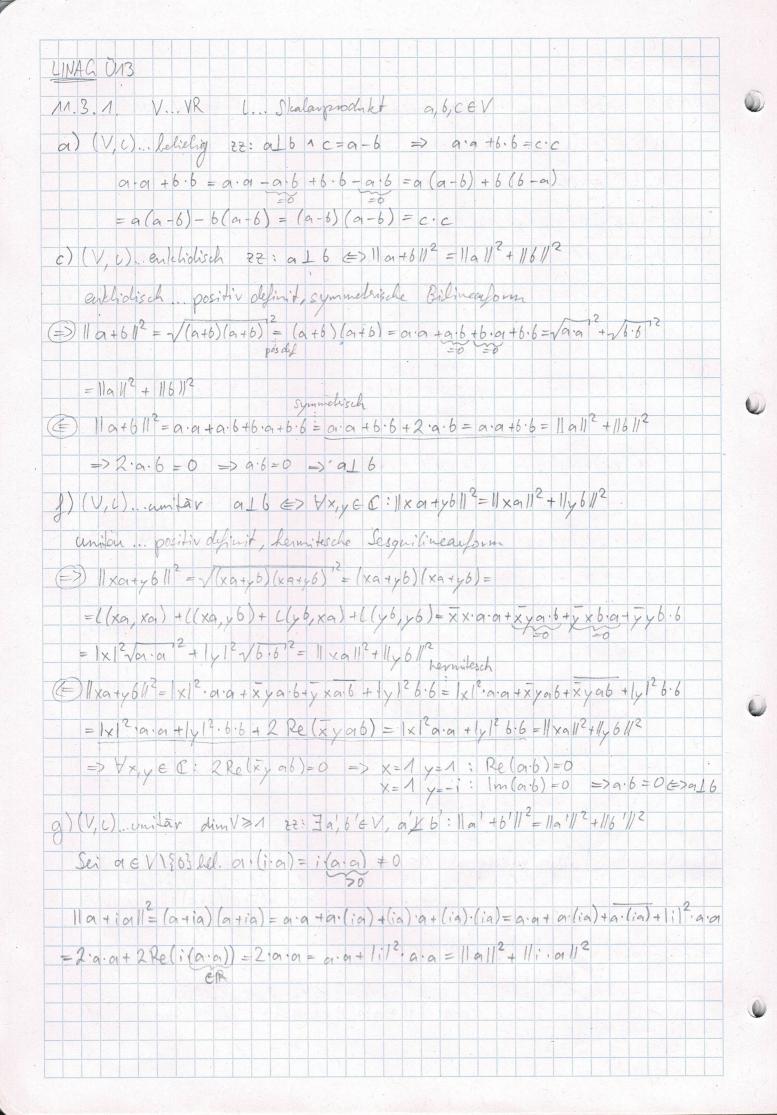
LINAG 013 11.2.7.6) a) C2\*1 L. unitares Skalanprodukt E. kanonische Basis ((E, E) = (1 2) a, 92 € C bel, a\* ∈ ((2×1)) at (E) = (an, arz) ges: Gradient a E C 2x1 von at unitar. positiv definit, Remiterch Nach Sala 11.2.2, busitet (de din (62x1)=2400) at genan einen Gradienten a= (c) (mit b, c & C). a... Gradient von ak (=> VxEV: at(x) = a.x a\* (en) = an a.e,= (b.e,+c.e,) e,= b.e,e,+c.e,e, = 6.1+01 a\*(e2)=012 a.e2 = (b.e1+c.e2) e2 = be1.e2 + c.e2.e2 =-6:+0.2 az=-16+2c => a, = b + ic 6 = 97-10 az=-i(az-ic)+2c=-iaz+c+2c=-iaz+c  $C = \alpha_2 + i\alpha_1$ 6 = 01 - i (012 + iq) C = 92 + i 01 b=9,-1(a2+10) 6 = 9, - 192 + 9, = 29, -192 b = 2 an - inz a= 20, -iaz ent aztina ez Probe: Sei xe V bel. X= x, e, +x2 e2 a\*(x)= a\*(x, e, +x2, ez) = x2, a\*(e2) + x2, a\*(e2) = x2, a2+x2, a2 a : x = ((2a, -iaze, + az +ia, ez, x)=(2a, -iaz)((e, x)+(az +ia))·((ez, x) = (29, igz)(x, e, e, +x, e, ez) + (az + ig,) (x, ez · e, +x, · ez · ez) = (29, -in2) (x, -ix2) + (az+ia,) (ix, +2 x2)= = 201x, -120, x2-102x, -02x2+102x, +292x2-91x, +1291x2 = 01 X1 + 012 X2



LINAC DIB 11.3.2. (V, L). . enklidischer oder unitaver VR U. . UR von V p: V > U ... Projektion 22: p. .. Orthogonalprojektion (=> Vac V: 11p(a)11 = 11 a11 (=) U D U = V a = s + t nit se U und + E U + beliebig  $\|p(a)\|^2 \|s\|^2 \sqrt{s \cdot s}^2 = s \cdot s \leq s \cdot s + t \cdot t = s \cdot s + (-1) \cdot (-1) = (s + (-1)) \cdot (s + (-1)) + |s + t||^2$ positiv definit l(s, +) = -l(s, +) = 0 => ||p(a)|| < ||a||@ indirelet angenommen tveV: 11p(v)11411v11 1 -1p... Ortlogoralprojektion UOS=V mit BUEU BSES:ULS Falls Re(v.s) +0: 3 CER: S.S & C. Re(v.s) = Re(C.v.s) Falls Relois) = 0 => Im(0.5). #0 FCER: S.S & C: Im(0.5) = a Re(+i.u.s) a:= \( \frac{1}{2} \) im 1. Fall \( \arrangle a:=-1 \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) in 2. Fall 11 a. u+s 112 = (a. u+s) (a u+s) = a.a. u. u+ (a u) s+s. (a. u) +s.s = |a|2 u. u+2 Re(a. u)s)+s.s =(a.v).s = lal · v· v + 2 Re(a·(v·s))+s·s 1. Fall: |a|2.0.0+2 Re(a.(0.s))+s.s=|a|2.0.0+2 = Re(0.s)+s.s =  $|a|^2 \cdot u \cdot u - c \cdot Re(u \cdot s) + s \cdot s \ge |a|^2 \cdot u \cdot u = a \cdot a \cdot u \cdot u = (a \cdot u)(a \cdot u) = |a \cdot u||^2$ 2. Fall: 1012. U.U +2 Re(1. = (U.S))+5.5=1012. U.U+2= Re(-i(U.S))+5.5 Zu HveV: = |a|3.0.0-c. |m(0.5) + s. s > |a|2.0.0 = |la.0|12 & 11ph)11 411vu

LINAG UN3 11.5.2. IK mit kanonischem enkligtischem oder unitavem Stalayprodykt B = 16, 62, ..., 6n) ... Basis a) n=3 11 = 12  $6_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$   $6_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $6_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ges: Orthogonal/Orthonormalbasis  $a_1 = b_1 = {3 \choose 3}$  $a_{2} = b_{2} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{a_{1} \cdot b_{2}}_{=1} a_{1} \cdot a_{1} = b_{2} - \underbrace{a_{1} \cdot b_{2}}_{=1} a_{1} \cdot a_{1} = b_{2} - \underbrace{a_{1} \cdot b_{2}}_{=1} a_{1} \cdot a_{1} = a_{1} \cdot a_{2} = a_{2} \cdot a_{2} = a_$  $\alpha_3 = b_3 - \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{7}{\alpha_j \cdot b_3} \alpha_j = b_3 - \left(\frac{\alpha_1 \cdot b_3}{\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_1} \cdot \alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot b_3}{\alpha_2 \cdot \alpha_2} \cdot \alpha_2\right) = b_3 - \left(\frac{11}{14} \cdot \alpha_1 + \frac{41}{61} \cdot \alpha_2\right)$ 11 an 11 = \(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{2}{3}\)\= \sqrt{14} \quad \quad \(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{2}{3}\)\= \sqrt{14} \quad 1 a2 1 = 1 61 , 15 7 , 15 7 )  $|a_3| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{122}} = \frac{3}{122}$   $c_3 = (\frac{4\sqrt{n22}}{6n}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{n22}}, -\frac{7}{\sqrt{n22}})^T$  $y^{2}$ ) n=3 K=C  $b_{1}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $b_{2}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $b_{3}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 92=62=(3)  $a_2 = b_2 - \frac{a_1 \cdot b_2}{a_1 \cdot a_1} \cdot a_1 = b_2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot a_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{a_1 \cdot a_2} = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{a_1 \cdot a_2} = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{a_2 \cdot a_2} = \frac{a_2 \cdot a_2}{a_2 \cdot a_2} = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{a_2 \cdot a_2} = \frac{a_2 \cdot a_2}{a_2 \cdot a_2} = \frac{$  $a_3 = b_3 - (\frac{a_1 b_3}{a_1 a_2} a_1 + \frac{a_2 b_3}{a_2 a_2} a_2) = b_3 - (\frac{1}{3} a_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_2) = b_3 - \frac{1}{3} a_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_2$  $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} & (-\frac{1}{3}) \\ 0 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{21}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} & (-\frac{1}{3}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$  $||\alpha_1|| = \sqrt{3}$   $||\alpha_1|| = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $||\alpha_3|| = \sqrt{3}$ 11a2 11= V-9-4-3=i-13 c2= (-18, 13, -25)  $\|a_3\| = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $C_3 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ Dann ist (an, az, az) immer sine Orthogonalborn's and (cq, cz, cz) cogar sine Orthonormal basis. (Proberechungen anaz=0 anaz=0 azaz=0 110, 11=1 110, 11=1 110, 11=1 mit Jaschenrechner)

LINAG U13 115.7. (3×1 mit Kanonichem unifaven Skalarprodukt a= (1) U. . zu a onthogonales UR a) ges: Gleichung von U und Onthonormalbans von U  $U = a^{\dagger} = \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\xi} \right) \in C^{3 \times n} : \left( \frac{x}{\xi} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{x}{\xi} \right) = x + iy = 0 \right\} \implies x = iy \cdot ... \text{ gle chang von } U$  $\overline{b}_{i} = (-i) \in U$ , da  $1 + i \cdot i = 1 - 1 = 0$   $\overline{b}_{2} = (-i) \in U$  da  $0 + i \cdot 0 = 0$ (6, 6, b) sind offensichtich l. e.  $\hat{b}_1 = \hat{b}_2$   $\hat{b}_2 := \hat{b}_2 + \hat{b}_1 \cdot \hat{b}_2$   $\hat{b}_1 = \hat{b}_2 - \hat{b}_1 \cdot \hat{b}_1 = \hat{b}_2 - \hat{b}_1 \cdot \hat{b}_1 = \hat{b}_2 - \hat{b}_2 \cdot \hat{b}_1 = \hat{b}_2$  $b_1 = \frac{6_1}{116_2} = \frac{6_2}{116_2} = \frac{6_2}$ 6) ges: p: (3x1 -> U. Orthogonalprojektion in Form (E\*,p(E))  $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 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2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 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\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$  $e_{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1}$   $\rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(e_{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}$ 8 (e3) = b2 = (0,0,1) T e3=(3)=62  $= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}$ c) ges: p(c) mit c= (i) ges: lange von c-p(c)  $C = i \cdot e_1 + i \cdot e_2 + i \cdot e_3 \implies p(c) = i \cdot p(e_1) + i \cdot p(e_2) + i \cdot p(e_3) = i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + i$  $|| c - p(c) || = || \left( \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \right) || = || \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) || = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) +$ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \quad \text{Lange von } c - \rho(c)

LINAG UM3 11.5.6 I=[-1, 1] C°(I) mit Skalanprodukt (f,g) > Sf(x)g(x)dx a) Uz:= [2]: x > x /ie {0,1,2,3}}] ges: Orthonormalbasis ao (x 1 > 1), an (x > x), az (x 1 > x2), az (x 1 > x3) hilden eine Basis vo. Cz Nach Smidt: bo = ao = 1 b1=91-60 0160 = 01-260 = 01=x 600 = 5.1.xdx=0 6.60= 51dx=2 b2 = 02 - (60.00 b0 + 61.00 61 bo'az = \$1. x2dx = 3 =012-(3 60+261) b, a, = 3 x. x2 dx = 0  $= 92 - \frac{1}{3}60 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$ 6,6,= S x x dx = = 3 b3 = a3 - ( 60.60 60 + 60.60 67 + 62.93 62) 60.03 = 31.x3dx = 0  $= a_3 + \left(\frac{0}{2}b_0 + \frac{2}{5}b_1 + \frac{0}{8}b_2\right)$ 61.03 = 5 x x dx = 3 b2 93 = 5 (x - 1) x dx = 0  $= a_1 - \frac{3}{5} b_1 = x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x$  $||b_0|| = \sqrt{1.1} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} dx = \sqrt{2}$ 62.62 = S(x2-3)(x2-3)dx = 85 11 by 11 = 1 x x x = 1 5 x x dx = 1/2  $116311=\sqrt{(x^3-\frac{3}{5}x)(x^3-\frac{3}{5}x)}=\sqrt{5(x^3+\frac{3}{5}x)(x^3+\frac{3}{5}x)}=\sqrt{175}$  $C_0 = \sqrt{2}$   $C_1 = \sqrt{2}$   $C_2 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{3}$   $C_3 = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$   $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$   $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt$ 6) Uz = [ { Jo, J, Jz } ] p: C°(I) -> Uz ges: p(explz) p(exp) = co. exp. co + co. exp. co + co. exp co. exp = 5 1/2 exp(x) dx 1,6620 =(Co. exp). co +(c, exp) c, +(cz. exp).cz cnexp=5, 1/3 exp(x)dx≈ 0,90112 Cz. exp= 5 x 3 exp(x)dx 0,22630 21,662 · co +0, 30112 cy + 0,2263 cz  $\approx 1,175 + 1,10364x + 0,536718(x^2 - \frac{1}{3})$ = 0,536718×2+1,10364×+0,096094