Analysis II - Cibung 7

Nina Held - 144753 Clemens Anschütz - 146350 Markus Pawellele - 144645 Übung: Donnerstag 12-14

Aufgabe 1

$$cosh^{2}x - sinh^{2}x = \frac{1}{4}(e^{x} + e^{-x})^{2} - \frac{1}{4}(e^{x} - e^{-x})^{2}
= \frac{1}{4} \left[e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x} \right] \text{ (nach binomisshen }
= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 = 1$$

ex und ex sind berde beliebig oft diffbare Funktionen. sinhx und coshx stud eine Linearkombination dieser berden Funktionen.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $sinh'x = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{x} - (-e^{-x})\right) = \cosh x$

$$=) \cosh' x = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x} + \left(-e^{-x} \right) \right) = \sinh x$$

$$=$$
 $sinh^{(2n)}(x) = sinh x fir $n \in N$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 sinh $(2n-1)(x) = \cosh x$ für $u \in N$

$$=$$
 $\cosh^{(2n)}(x) = \cosh x$ für $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$=$$
 $\cosh^{(2n-1)}(x) = \sinh x$ für $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Für ex 6zw. exskert Reihenentwicklung.

$$=) e^{\times} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{k}}_{k=0} \underbrace{\frac{x^{k}}{k!}}_{k=0} e^{-\times} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{k}}_{k=0} (-1)^{k} \underbrace{\frac{x^{k}}{k!}}_{k!}$$

(Drese konvergieren für $-\infty < \times < \infty$)

=) für gerade k ist $(-1)^k = 1 =)$ Summand wird 0 ausmoten adheren sich Summanden

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

 \Rightarrow Diese Rothe muss also outh konvergieren und entspricht gerade der Taylorrethe für $x_0=0$:

$$\sinh x = \frac{\sum \sinh^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \times k$$

$$= \frac{\sum \sinh^{(2k)}(0)}{(2k)!} \times 2k + \frac{\sum \sinh^{(2k+1)}(0)}{(2k+1)!} \times (2k+1)$$

$$k=0$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{x^{(2k+1)}}_{(2k+1)!}}_{\text{and sinh}} \underbrace{\text{mit sinh}^{(2k)}(0)}_{\text{o}} = \underbrace{\text{sinh}^{(6)}}_{\text{o}} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\text{mit sinh}^{(2k)}(0)}_{\text{o}} = \underbrace{\text{csh}^{(6)}}_{\text{o}} = 0$$

für cosh x gilt ahnliches:

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!}+\left(-1\right)^{k}\frac{x^{k}}{k!}\right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall für ungerade k$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{k!} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden werden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} + (-1)^{k} \frac{x^{k}}{k!} \right) \implies Summonden zu Wall$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k}}{2^{k}} +$$

 $=> \times = \sinh^{-1} y = \operatorname{arsinh} y = \ln (y + \sqrt{1 + y^2})$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Argument in In 1st inner gibber Null}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ or stah ist diffber, sind}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ or stah ist } = \frac{\Lambda}{\sinh^{4}(\text{ or sinh } \times)} \qquad \text{ (Regel für Ablerbing ciner Wacherfunching)}$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda}{\cosh(\text{ or sinh } \times)} = \frac{\Lambda}{(1 + \sinh(\text{ or sinh } \times))!} \qquad \text{ or shih}^{2} \times - \sinh^{2} \times - \sinh^$$

Sk/zze der Unikehrfunktionen

Aufgabe 3

a)
$$sin(-x) = I_m(e^{-ix}) = I_m[(e^{ix})^{-1}]$$

$$= I_m \frac{1}{\cos x + i \sin x}$$
we get $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

$$= I_m \left[\frac{1}{\cos x + i \sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x - i \sin x}{\cos x - i \sin x} \right]$$

$$= I_m \left[\frac{\cos x - i - \sin x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} \right] = I_m \left[\cos x - i \sin x \right]$$

$$= -sin x \qquad = -sin(-x) = sin x$$

für cos(-x) gilt öhnliches;

$$\cos(-x) = Re(e^{-ix}) = Re\left[\cos x - i\sin x\right] = \cos x$$

$$6) \sin(x \pm y) = \ln\left[e^{i(x\pm y)}\right] = \ln\left[e^{ix}e^{\pm iy}\right]$$

$$= \ln\left[(\cos x + i\sin x)(\cos(\pm y) + i\sin(\pm y))\right]$$

$$(3a)$$

$$= \ln\left[(\cos x + i\sin x)(\cos y \pm i\sin y)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\cos x \cos y + i \cdot \cos x \sin y + i \sin x \cos y + i^2 \sin x \sin y \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y \right) + i \left(\sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x \right) \right]$$

$$= \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

c) ouch fix
$$\cos(x\pm y)$$
 gilt infiniteles:
 $\cos(x\pm y) = \text{Re}\left[e^{i(x\pm y)}\right]$

Set
$$d: L_{0,\pi}) \times L_{0,\pi} \longrightarrow L_{0,\infty}$$
, $d(x_{iy}) \approx |sin(x-y)|$

$$A. \quad x = y \iff d(x, y) = 0$$

=>: Sei
$$x=y$$
. $\Rightarrow d(x_{1/y}) = |Sin(0)| = 0$
 \Leftarrow : $Sin(x-y) = 0 \Rightarrow auf angegebeuen Intervall nur für $x-y=0$ möglich $\Rightarrow x=y$$

2.
$$d(x_{i}y) = d(y_{i}x)$$
:
 $d(x_{i}y) = |\sin(x-y)| = |-\sin(x-y)| = |\sin(y-x)|$
 $= d(y_{i}x)$

3.
$$d(x,y) \leq d(x,z) + d(z,y)$$
:
 $d(x,y) = |\sin(x-y)| = |\sin(x-z+z-y)|$

 $= |\sin [(x-z) + (z-y)]|$ $(3b) = |\sin (x-z) \cos (z-y) + \sin (z-y) \cos (x-z)|$ (4-4)y| $\leq |\sin (x-z) \cos (z-y)| + |\sin (z-y) \cos (x-z)|$ $= |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (z-y)| + |\sin (z-y)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\Rightarrow |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (z-y)| \leq |\sin (x-z)| |\cos (z-z)|$ $\Rightarrow |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (z-y)| \leq |\sin (x-z)| |\cos (z-y)| \leq |\sin (z-y)| |\cos (x-z)|$ $\Rightarrow |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)| \leq |\sin (z-y)| |\cos (x-z)| \leq |\sin (x-z)|$ $\Rightarrow |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)| + |\sin (z-y)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\sin (x-z)| \cdot |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$ $\leq |\sin (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)| + |\cos (x-z)|$

=> 1 beschreibt also Metrik auf [0, 17)