Angabe 1 1) Falsch. Z.B. X=R, Menge A= 603 A wichtleer aler enthalt heine vicht leeve offene Menge 2) Falsch. 2.B. S.R. Lipsdittsch: $|1\times|-|4|$ \(\x\ -\y\)

aber wicht tiffernesier har Im O 3) Falsch, 2.B. S'IR-91R f(x) = 0. $|\{f(x) - \{f(y)\}\}| = (0 - 0) = 0 \le \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$ & Vontraleton aber vicht rejelete. 4) Falsch Z.B. X=1R, A = (0, 2), B = (1, 3).2A={0,27, 2B={1,3}, 2AVB={0,1,2,35, AUB = (0,3), 2(AUB) = {0,3} +

 $\begin{cases} x^2 e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \\ x = -x e^{-x} \end{cases}$ $= - \times^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} =$ $= - \times e^{-x} + z \left(-xe^{-x} - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx\right)$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$ $\frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{$ 3) $\int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int y = x^2+1$

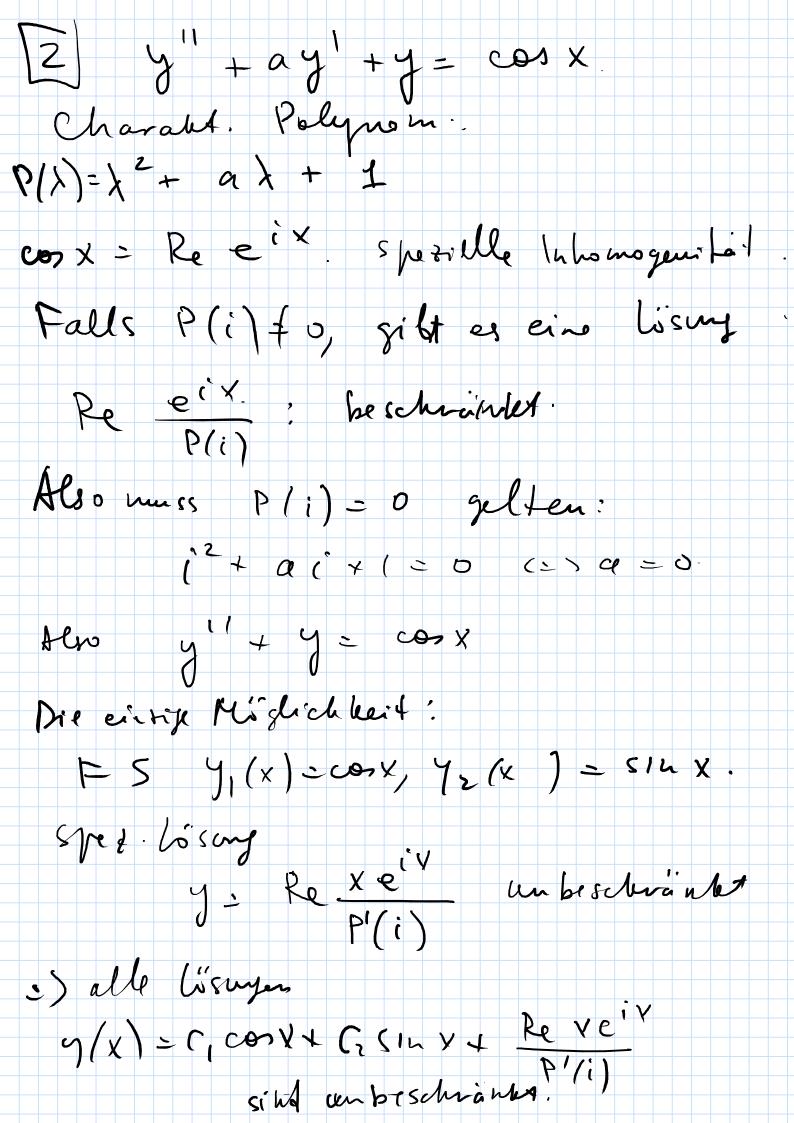
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n), f(n) = \frac{1}{(n+1)(\ln(n+1))^2}$ f (n) monoton fallent, f (n) >, 0 $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) & \text{lower piert} \\ k = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) & \text{lower piert} \end{cases}$ i so dt = llouvergiert. S luz => Lie Reshe boavergiert.

Aufgale 3 (9) y'=e-y c=>eyj=1 (e y) = 1 (=) e y = x + C <-> y €x) = ln(x+c). y(0) = 0 (2) lu (0+c) = 0 (=) ln c=0 <=> c=1 y(x) = ln(x+i).Definier + au (- 1, + 00) keine Fortsetzung 14 (-1) miglich wegen lin 4(x) = -00.

(2) y = 2xy + xe x2 (b) Variator der Konstarter. y = (e x 2 y'= c'e x + 2x c'e = 2x c'e x + xe (2) C'e X = X e X 2 (z) C (z) =) losingy=1 x² e x². (c) y(x)= Cex2+2xe, CEIP.

Aufgate 4 (1) y"-6y+8y=sinx. (a) y''- 6y' + 8y = 0. Vonstante Koesfizienten charattenstisches Pelynon! $V(\lambda): \lambda^2 - 6 \times + 8$ p(x)=0 (= x2-62+8=0 $(z)(\lambda-3)^2-1>0$ Nullstellen), = 2, 2 = 4 (be 'te)
einfach) FS'. Y,(x)=e2xy=e4x (b) sin x = lin e (x. Lôse 2"-621182-eix und rehne y = 1 m 2. Fit 21. Spes; elle inhom geneit it. enx P(M)= (2-6; +8=7-6; ≠0

(7+6=49+36) =b1 => Spezielle lisury $z = \frac{1}{P(p)} e^{p(y)}$ 7+6 (' e ' x 7+6 ' e ' x 7 + 6 = 7+6i eix 7+6i (cox + isinx). y= ln 2 = 6 cos x + 7 sih x. (2) y= C, e 2x + Cze 4v + 6 cos x + 7 sin x, C1,C2 & 1R.



Aufgale S

1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A.

2) Sighwerto van A:

 $0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \lambda \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \lambda \\ -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{2} - 1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \lambda \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \lambda \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} - 1 = \lambda^{2} + 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Sinfache Nullstellan $\lambda_{1} = 0$ and $\lambda_{2} = -2$.

 $\Rightarrow \lambda$ A diagonalisierbar.

Eigenvertainer:

 $\lambda_{1} = 0$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_{2} = 0$
 $\lambda_{3} = -2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

 $\lambda_{5} = -2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

 $\lambda_{1} = -2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

 $\lambda_{1} = -2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.