
MATHE 2 HAUSÜBUNG NR. 5

Sebastian Steitz, Hannes Albert

Gruppe: 6
Tutor: Zidane Bührmann

Mai 2023

1 H5.1

a)

(i) * Satz 5.10.8 lässt sich umformen in $\cos(y) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(y)}$

$$f_1'(y) = \arcsin'(y) = \frac{1}{\sin'(\arcsin(y))} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(y))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin(y))}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$$

(ii)

$$f_2'(y) = \arctan'(y) = \frac{1}{\tan'(\arctan(y))} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\arctan(y))} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2}$$

(iii)

$$f_3(y) = \log_2(y) = \frac{\ln(y)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$f_3'(y) = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} * \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y * \ln(2)}$$

(iv)

$$f_4'(y) = \operatorname{arctanh}'(y) = \frac{1}{1 - \tanh^2(\operatorname{arctanh}(y))} = \frac{1}{1 - y^2}$$

b)

b)

i) Mit a.ii) gilt: $\arctan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Mit der Kettenregel gilt:

$$\arctan'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot (-1)}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right) x^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{-1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-1}{1+x^2} = 0$$

ii) Mit $x=1$ ergibt sich:

$$f(1) = \arctan(1) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = 2 \cdot \arctan(1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Da f nach i) konstant ist, gilt auch

$$\arctan(x) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2 H5.2

a)

Es sind drei Ableitungen von f zu bilden.

$$f = \ln(x)$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (\text{siehe Skript})$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f''' = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

a)

$$T_{3,f}(x;1) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n$$

$$= \frac{f(1)}{1} (x-1)^0 + \frac{f'(1)}{1} (x-1)^1 + \frac{f''(1)}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{6} (x-1)^3$$

$$= \ln(1) + \frac{1}{1} (x-1) + \frac{-\frac{1}{1^2}}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{\frac{2}{1^3}}{6} (x-1)^3$$

$$= \ln(1) + (x-1) + \frac{-1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3$$

$$= \ln(1) + (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 1) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$= \ln(1) + (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$= 0 + x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 3x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{11}{6}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) T_{3,f}(x; 2) &= \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x-2)^n \\
 &= \ln(2) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} \cdot (x-2)^1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2^2}}{2} \cdot (x-2)^2 + \frac{\frac{2}{2^3}}{6} \cdot (x-2)^3 \\
 &= \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2}x - 1 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4) + \frac{1}{24} \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4) \\
 &= \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2}x - 1 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{24}x - \frac{1}{12}\right) \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4) \\
 &= \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2}x - 1 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x - \frac{1}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= 1,5x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^3 + \ln(2) - \frac{11}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3,f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) &= 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{11}{6} \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{27}{8} + \frac{9}{8} - \frac{11}{6} \\
 &= \frac{108}{24} - \frac{81}{24} + \frac{27}{24} - \frac{44}{24} \\
 &= \frac{10}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3,f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right) &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 + \ln(2) - \frac{11}{6} \\
 &= \frac{9}{4} - \frac{27}{32} + \frac{27}{192} + \ln(2) - \frac{11}{6} \\
 &= \frac{432}{192} - \frac{162}{192} + \frac{27}{192} - \frac{352}{192} \\
 &= -\frac{55}{192} + \ln(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{3,f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) &= \frac{f^{(3+1)}(\xi)}{(3+1)!} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)^{3+1} & R_{3,f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right) &= \frac{f^{(3+1)}(\xi)}{(3+1)!} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2\right)^{3+1} \\
 &= \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{16} & &= \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= -\frac{6}{384 \cdot (\xi)^4} & &= -\frac{6}{384 \cdot (\xi)^4} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{64 \cdot (\xi)^4} & &= -\frac{1}{64 \cdot (\xi)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

d)

Auf drei Nachkommastellen gerundet ist der $\ln(\frac{3}{2}) \approx 0.405$, $T_{3,f}(\frac{3}{2}, 1) \approx 0.417$ und $T_{3,f}(\frac{3}{2}, 2) \approx 0.406$. Damit wäre die Approximierung mit $x_0 = 2$ besser.