

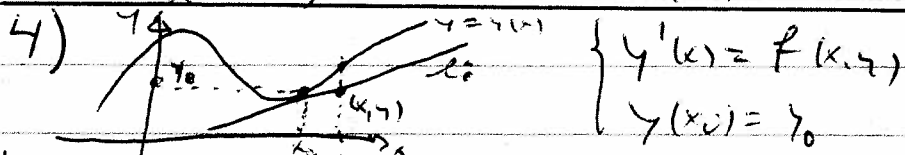
1) a) 1. Ordnung, Lsg: b) Ja c) $y' = (x \sin x)' = \sin x + x \cos x \Rightarrow y'' = (y')' = (\sin x + x \cos x)' = 2 \cos x - x \sin x$

2a) 1. Ordnung, Lsg: $\int F = \int e^{\frac{1}{2}x} dx = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} = e^{\ln|x|^2} = e^{\ln|x^2|} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2$

$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 y) = x^2 x^2 = x^4 \Rightarrow x^2 y = \int \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 y) dx = \int x^4 dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + C \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^3}{5} + \frac{C}{x^2}$ oder $y(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 =$
 $= \frac{(-1)^3}{5} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2}) \Rightarrow y(1) = \frac{2}{5}$ b) 2. Ordnung, Lsg:

mit konstanten Koeff. $y = y_p + y_h$ Ker. dlv. $0 = v'' + 2v' + 2 = (v+1)'' + 1 \Rightarrow v_{1,2} = -1 \pm i$
 $\Rightarrow y_h = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$ Ansatz $y_p = x^m(ax+b) = (m=0) = ax+b \Rightarrow y' = a$
 $y'' = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 2a + 2(ax+b) = x \Rightarrow a = 1/2, b = -1/2 \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + e^{-x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2 \cos x - 2}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2(\frac{-x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + O(x^6))}{x^2 - x(\frac{-x}{2} + O(x^3))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4(\frac{1}{2} + O(x^2))}{x^3(\frac{1}{2} + O(x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\frac{1}{2} + O(x^2))}{\frac{1}{2} + O(x)} = 0 \cdot \frac{1/2 + 0}{1/2 + 0} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 0$



Tangentenwertes Verhältniswert ges an $k = \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} = y'(x_0) = f(x_0, y(x_0)) = f(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow y = y_0 + (x - x_0) f(x_0, y_0)$ $\forall y \ x = x_0 + h \equiv x_1 \Rightarrow y = y_0 + h f(x_0, y_0)$
 Let un $y_1 \approx f(x_1) \Rightarrow y_1 = y_0 + h f(x_0, y_0)$ Pss ist $x_{u+h} = x_u + h, u = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 ger $y_{u+1} = y_u + h f(x_u, y_u)$

5) a) $\int x^2 \sqrt{1+2x} dx = [PI] = \frac{1}{3}(1+2x)^{3/2} x^2 - (\frac{1}{3}(1+2x)^{3/2} \cdot 2x dx) = [PI] = \frac{x^2(1+2x)^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int x(1+2x)^{5/2} dx = \frac{x^2(1+2x)^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{5}(1+2x)^{5/2} - \int \frac{1}{5}(1+2x)^{5/2} \cdot 2 dx \right) = \frac{x^2(1+2x)^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2x}{15}(1+2x)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{15} \int (1+2x)^{5/2} dx = \frac{x^2(1+2x)^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2x}{15}(1+2x)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{7}(1+2x)^{7/2} + C$
 b) $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = [PI] = x \tan x + \int \tan x dx = x \tan x - \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \sin x dx = x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| + E$

6) $y' = r y(k-y)$ separabel $r, k > 0 \forall$ Sep att $y=0, y=k$ are Lösungen von de diff. gl. mitte willkür $y(0) = 10^4, y(1) = 2 \cdot 10^4, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 10^5$ Für $y \neq 0, k$
 zillie $\int r dx = v x + C = \int \frac{1}{y(k-y)} dy = \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{k-y} dy = \frac{1}{k} (\ln|y| - \ln|k-y|) = \frac{1}{k} \ln \left| \frac{y}{k-y} \right|$

$\left| \frac{y}{k-y} \right| = e^{v k} = e^{k C} = e^{k C} e^{v k x} = C e^{v k x} \quad (> 0) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{k-y} = \pm C e^{v k x} = C e^{v k x}, C \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{C k e^{v k x}}{C e^{v k x} + 1}$ Da $v, k > 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = k = 10^5$
 $10^5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \frac{C k}{C + 0} = k; \text{ vidare } \text{in } 10^4 = y(0) = \frac{C k}{C + 1} = \frac{10^5 C}{C + 1} \Rightarrow C = 19$
 och $2 \cdot 10^4 = y(1) = \frac{C k e^{v k}}{C e^{v k} + 1} \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{9}{4}$

(8) Se kursbok

7) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ existieren och är ändigt. Da $\sin x \leq x, x > 0$
 kann $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{1}{n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ konv $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ konv