

1a) $\int \frac{1}{4x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x)^2+1} dx = \left[\begin{matrix} t=2x \\ dt=2dx \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + C$

b) $\frac{1}{x+x^2} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = [P/BV] = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} = [HP] = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + C$

c) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos x} \sin x dx = \left[\begin{matrix} t=\cos x \\ dt=-\sin x dx \end{matrix} \right] = - \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = [\ln|t|]_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

d) $\int x e^x dx = [PI] = x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = x e^x - (e^x + C) = (x-1)e^x + C$

2a) $y' - y = x$ Litar \mathbb{R} : $e^{\int -1 dx} = e^{-x} \therefore \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x} y) = x e^{-x} \Rightarrow$

$e^{-x} y = \int \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x} y) dx = \int x e^{-x} dx = [PI] = x(-e^{-x}) - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx =$

$= -x e^{-x} + (-e^{-x} + C) = -(x+1)e^{-x} + C \Rightarrow y = -(x+1) + C e^x$ och BV \Rightarrow

$0 = y(0) = -(0+1) + C e^0 \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow$ s tt l sning  r $y(x) = -(x+1) + e^x$

b) $y' = xy$ har $y=0$ som potentiellt singular l sning. Om $y \neq 0$

s  g ller $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = x$, separabel, $\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int x dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$, $C_1 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |y| = e^{\ln|y|} = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1} = e^{C_1} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = C_2 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $C_2 > 0$

$\Rightarrow y = \pm C_2 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = C_3 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $C_3 \neq 0$, allm n l sning. Om vi har i den allm nna l sningen s tter $C_3 = 0$ b r vi den potentiellt singulara l sningen som allm n kan infogas i den allm nna l sningen eftersom att d r t ckta valde $C_3 = 0$ s  l sningen  r $y = C e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

c) $0 = y'' - 8y' + 15y = (D^2 - 8D + 15)y \Rightarrow$ kar. ekv. $0 = v^2 - 8v + 15 = (v-3)(v-5) \Rightarrow y = y_h = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{5x}$

3) Litar $0 \neq \Rightarrow y = y_p + y_h$ R v y_h : kar. ekv. $0 = v^2 + v - 2 = (v-1)(v+2) \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$ R v y_p : An s tt $y_p = x^m (Ax+B) = (Ax+B)$ ($m=0$) $= Ax+B$ s  $-4x = y_p'' + y_p' - 2y_p = 0 + A - 2(Ax+B) \Rightarrow A = 2, B = 1 \Rightarrow y_p = 2x+1$ s  $y = y_p + y_h = 2x+1 + C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x}-1)(\ln(1+x^3))}{(\cos(3x)-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x + O(x^3)) - 1}{(1 - \frac{(3x)^2}{2!} + O((3x)^4)) - 1} \frac{x^3 + O(x^6)}{x^4 + O(x^8)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x + O(x^3))(x^3 + O(x^6))}{(-\frac{9}{2}x^2 + O(x^4))^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2 + O(x^2)) x^3 (1 + O(x^3))}{x^4 (-\frac{9}{2} + O(x^2))^2} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 + O(x^3))(1 + O(x^3))}{(-\frac{9}{2} + O(x^2))^2} = \frac{(2+0)(1+0)}{(-\frac{9}{2}+0)^2} = \frac{8}{81}$

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5) Löst $f(x) = \frac{(2x-e)^2}{e^2}$ so daß $f(\frac{e}{2}) = 0$

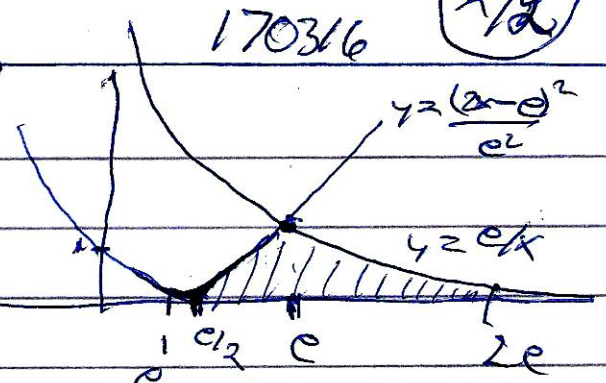
oder $f(x) \geq 0$ an $f'(x) = \frac{4}{e^2}(2x-e) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{e}{2}$

oder ≤ 0 da $x < \frac{e}{2}$, $f'(\frac{e}{2}) = 0$ so

min $f = f(\frac{e}{2}) = 0$ $f(e) = 1 = \frac{e}{e}$ so

$x \geq e$ Schätzwertplan der Sphäre Volumen $= \int_{e/2}^e \pi \frac{(2x-e)^2}{e^2} dx +$

$\pi \int_e^{2e} \left(\frac{e}{x}\right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{e^2} \int_e^{2e} (4x^2 + e^2 - 4ex) dx + \pi e^2 \int_e^{2e} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{e^2} \left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 + e^2x - 2ex^2 \right]_e^{2e} + \pi e^2 \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_e^{2e} = \dots = \frac{\pi}{6e} (1 + 3e^2)$



6) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = x + 1 + x \sin x$ linear, homogen $\Rightarrow y = y_p + y_h$

Char. eq. $0 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = (\lambda + 1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm i \Rightarrow y_h = e^{-x}(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$

Löst $f_1(x) = x \sin x$, $f_2(x) = x + 1$ und löst y_1 resp. y_2 von Lösungen für

Elementar mit HL f_1, y_1 resp. f_2, y_2 \Rightarrow Da y_1 oder y_2 oder $y = y_1 + y_2$

Für y_2 Ansatz $y_2 = x^m(ax+b) = (m=0) = ax+b$ und Ableitung $\Rightarrow b=0$

oder $a = \frac{1}{2}$ so $y_2 = \frac{1}{2}x$ Für y_1 Ansatz $y_1 = x^m(Ax+B) \sin x +$

$(Cx+D) \cos x = (m=0) = (Ax+B) \sin x + (Cx+D) \cos x$, Derivativ,

insubstituierung: $x \sin x = \dots = [(2A+C)x + 2A+2B+2C+D] \cos x$

$+ [(A-2C)x + 2A+B-2C-2D] \sin x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A+C=0 \\ 2A+2B+2C+D=0 \\ A-2C=1 \\ 2A+B-2C-2D=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1/5 \\ B=-2/25 \\ C=-2/5 \\ D=14/25 \end{cases}$

$\therefore y = y_h + y_2 + y_1 = e^{-x}(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x) + \frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{5} - \frac{2}{25}\right) \sin x + \left(-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{14}{25}\right) \cos x$

7) $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^n f(t) \cos(nt) dt = [PI] = \frac{1}{n} \left(\int_{-n}^n f(t) \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} dt - \int_{-n}^n f'(t) \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} dt \right) =$

$= \frac{1}{n} \left(0 - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^n f'(t) \sin(nt) dt \right) = [PI] = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\int_{-n}^n f''(t) \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} dt - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^n f'(t) \cos(nt) dt \right)$

$= \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\int_{-n}^n f'''(t) \cos(nt) dt - \int_{-n}^n f''(t) \sin(nt) dt \right) = \frac{1}{n^3} C_n$ da $|C_n| \leq C$ ngt $C \in \mathbb{R}$ und $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $P_{33} |b_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^3} C \dots$

$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)| \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |k_n| + |b_n| \leq C \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n^2}$ so daß

Reihe absolut konvergent und daher $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)$ konvergiert

8) Sie konvergiert.