

Aufgabe 1

Mittwoch, 23. Februar 2011

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$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad (\bar{A} \Rightarrow B) \wedge \bar{A} &\Leftrightarrow (\bar{\bar{A}} \vee B) \wedge \bar{A} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (A \wedge \bar{A}) \vee (B \wedge \bar{A}) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 0 \vee (B \wedge \bar{A}) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow B \wedge \bar{A} \\
 \otimes \quad &\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow B \wedge \bar{A} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \overline{\bar{B} \vee A} \Leftrightarrow \overline{B \Rightarrow A} \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad (3 \cdot 7 + 78^{925} - 4) \bmod 7 &= (3 \cdot 0 + 1^{925} - 4) \bmod 7 \\
 &= (1 - 4) \bmod 7 = -3 \bmod 7 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2^{501} + 37) \bmod 4 &= (2 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 250} + 1) \bmod 4 \\
 &= (2 \cdot 4^{250} + 1) \bmod 4 = (2 \cdot 0 + 1) \bmod 4 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{3n^2 + 4n}{n+1} - \frac{3n^2 + n}{n-1} \right] &= \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(3n^2 + 4n)(n-1) - (3n^2 + n)(n+1)}{n^2 - 1} \right] &= \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{3n^3} + 4n^2 - 3n^2 - 4n - (\cancel{3n^3} + n^2 + 3n^2 + n)}{n^2 - 1} &= \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n^2 - 5n}{n^2 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}} &= \underline{\underline{-3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊗ alle 3 Endlösungen
gleich gut

Aufgabe 2

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$$a) \text{ Def. ber.: } 16 - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 16 \geq x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |4| \geq |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x| \leq 4\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} = 0 \quad | \cdot 2\sqrt{16-x^2}, \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} - \cancel{2x} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{16-x^2} = 2\sqrt{2}x \quad | (\)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 - x^2 = 8x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 = 9x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Probe: } \sqrt{16 - \frac{16}{9}} = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\pm \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{16 \cdot 9 - 16}{9}} = \pm \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{16 \cdot 8}}{3} = \pm \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} = \pm \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

Probe ist nur für $x_1 = +\frac{4}{3}$ wahr

$$f''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}(-1) - (-x) \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (-2x)}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}}}{16-x^2}$$
$$= \frac{-(16-x^2) - x^2}{(16-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-16}{(16-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

Wg $f''(\frac{4}{3}) \neq 0$ ist bei $x = \frac{4}{3}$ lokaler Extrem-

$$\text{wert mit } f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{4^2}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2} + \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= 4.243$$

Aufgabe 2 (Forts.)

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$$b) \quad g(x) = x - 4 - \sqrt{6-x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - 4 = \sqrt{6-x} \quad | (\)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)^2 = 6-x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 = 6 - x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{4} + \frac{40}{4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{7}{2} = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = 5, \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$\text{Probe: } 5 - 4 - \sqrt{1} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 - 4 - \sqrt{4} = -4 = 0 \quad \nabla$$

Einzigste Nullstelle ist $x=5$

Lösung Aufgabe 3

$$f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$\vdots$$
$$f^{(9)}(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f^{(10)}(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$T_9(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^9}{9!}$$

Restgliedabschätzung für $x=1$:

$$|R_9(1)| = \frac{f^{(10)}(\xi)}{10!} x^{10} \quad \xi \in [0,1]$$

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$e^1 = e < 3$$

$$|R_9(1)| \leq \frac{3}{10!} \cdot 1^{10}$$

$$= 0.000000826$$

d.h. auf 6 Stellen genau

Lösung Aufgabe 4

$$f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$$

$$f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d$$

$$f''(x) = 12ax^2 + 6bx + 2c$$

Kurvenpunkte $(0|0)$, $(2|0)$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0$$

$$f(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 16a + 8b + 4c + 2d + e = 0$$

$(2|0)$ Sattelpunkt, also Tangente waagrecht

$$f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 32a + 12b + 2c = 0$$

$$f''(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 48a + 12b + 2c = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 4 \Rightarrow d = 4$$

Aufangstabelle:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 32 & 12 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 48 & 12 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

bzw. einfacher:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 16 & 8 & 4 & -8 \\ 32 & 12 & 4 & -4 \\ 48 & 12 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ -2 \times \text{I.2} \\ -3 \times \text{I.2} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 16 & 8 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & -12 & -10 & 24 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ : -4 \text{ II}' \\ +12 \times \text{II}' \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 16 & 8 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -12 \end{array} \right) : 2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 16 & 8 & 4 & -8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 16 & 8 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$c = -6$$

$$b - 6 = -3 \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$16a + 24 - 24 = -8 \\ \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Lösung: } f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x$$