

Analysis I - Klausur
FSU Jena - WS 98/99
- Lösungen -

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Aufgabe 1

$$\text{Induktionsanfang: } \sum_{k=1}^1 k^3 = 1 = \frac{1^3(1+1)^3}{4}$$

$$\text{Induktionsannahme: } \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Induktionsschritt: } \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k^3 &= (n+1)^3 + \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 + \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2

$$\text{Fall 1: } x > 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{x-1}{x-1} < \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow x+1 < 1 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\text{Fall 2: } -1 < x < 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{x-1}{x-1} > \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow x+1 > 1 \Rightarrow x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{Fall 3: } x < -1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{x-1}{x-1} > \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow x+1 < 1 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\text{Zusammen: } x \in (0, 1) \cup (-\infty, -1)$$

Aufgabe 3

a)

$$\lim a_n = \lim \frac{3^n \left(2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 3 \right)}{3^n \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1 \right)} = \frac{2 \lim \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 3}{\lim \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1} = 3$$

b)

$$\lim a_n = \lim \frac{\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}}{n^4} = \lim \frac{n^4 + n^2 + 2n^3}{4n^4} = \lim \frac{1}{4} + \lim \frac{1}{4n^2} + \lim \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Aufgabe 4

a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin(x)}{x + \cos(x)} = \lim \frac{1 + \frac{\sin(x)}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos(x)}{x}} = \frac{1 + \lim \frac{\sin(x)}{x}}{1 + \lim \frac{\cos(x)}{x}} = 1$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{2}{\lim(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = 1$$

Aufgabe 5

a)

$$a_n := \frac{1}{3^n - 2^n} \rightarrow \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}} = \lim \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{3 - 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Konvergent}$$

b)

$$a_n := \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[n]{10}}, \lim a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Nicht Konvergent}$$

c)

$$a_n := \frac{1}{n^2 - n} < \frac{2}{n^2} \text{ denn f\u00fcr } n > 2: n^2 > 2n \Rightarrow n^2 < 2n(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \leq 2 \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{Konvergent nach Verdichtungskriterium}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Konvergent}$$

Aufgabe 6

$$f'(x) = \left(e^{\sin x \ln(\cos x)} \right)' = (\cos x)^{\sin x} \cdot \left[\cos x \ln(\cos x) - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} \right]$$

Aufgabe 7

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \stackrel{!}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = \lim \sin x \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \cdot \lim \frac{\sin x}{x} = |a| - a \Rightarrow a \geq 0$$
$$f'(0) = 0$$

Aufgabe 8

$$f(x) := \frac{\log x}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x \ln 10}, f: [1, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(1) = 0, f(10) = \frac{1}{10}, f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 \ln 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 : x \in [1, e), f'(x) < 0 : x \in (e, 10], f'(e) = 0, f''(e) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(e) = \frac{1}{e \ln 10} =: a > 0 \text{ globales, isoliertes, maximum}$$

$$\Rightarrow a : \text{Obere Schranke}$$

$$\text{Ausserdem : } \forall a > \varepsilon > 0 : \exists \xi \in [1, e] : f(\xi) = a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > a - \varepsilon \text{ da } f \text{ stetig}$$

$$\Rightarrow a : \text{supremum}$$

$$f: [1, e) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ streng monoton steigend} \wedge f: (e, 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ streng monoton fallend}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min \{f(x) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 10\} = \min \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{10} \right\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \text{ infimum}$$

Aufgabe 9

$$g(x) := \arctan x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}, g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = 0, g'(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > 0 \forall x > 0 \text{ (streng monoton wachsend)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan x > \frac{x}{1+x^2} \forall x > 0 \quad \square$$