

Lösungen der Übungsaufgaben Analysis 1 (Serie 12)  
 Studiengang Network Computing  
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## 1 Nullstellen, Polstellen, Lücken

**Gegeben:**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}$$

**Nullstellen des Polynoms im Zähler:**

$$g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 \quad x_{g0} = 1$$

Hornerschema:

	1	3	0	-4		
		1	4	4		
$x_{g0} = 1$	1	4	4	0	$g_1(x) = x^2 + 4x + 4$	$x_{g1} = -2$
		-2	-4			
$x_{g1} = -2$	1	2	0		$g_2(x) = x + 2$	$x_{g2} = -2$

**Nullstellen des Polynoms im Nenner:**

$$h(x) = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 \quad x_{h0} = 1$$

Hornerschema:

	1	1	-1	-1		
		1	2	1		
$x_{h0} = 1$	1	2	1	0	$h_1(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$	$x_{h1} = -1$
		-1	-1			
$x_{h1} = -1$	1	1	0		$h_2(x) = x + 1$	$x_{h2} = -1$

**Faktorisierung:**

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

- Lücken:  $x = 1$
- Polstellen:  $x = -1$
- Nullstellen:  $x = -2$

## 2 Partialbruchzerlegung

### 2.1 Komplex

**Gegeben:**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x}{x^4 - 1}$$

**Nullstellen des Polynoms im Nenner:**

$$g(x) = x^4 - 1 \quad x_{g0} = 1$$

Hornerschema:

	1	0	0	0	-1			
		1	1	1	1			
$x_{g0} = 1$	1	1	1	1	0	$g_1(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$	$x_{g1} = -1$	
		-1	0	-1				
$x_{g1} = -1$	1	0	1	0		$g_2(x) = x^2 + 1$	$x_{g2} = i$	$x_{g3} = -i$

**Ansatz:**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x-i} + \frac{D}{x+i}$$

Da Nullstellen konjugiert komplex sind, gilt

$$D = \overline{C}$$

**Multiplikation mit Hauptnenner und Kürzen:**

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + x^2 - x &= A(x+1)(x-i)(x+i) + B(x-1)(x-i)(x+i) + \\ &+ C(x-1)(x+1)(x+i) + \overline{C}(x-1)(x+1)(x-i) \end{aligned}$$

**Einsetzen der Nullstellen:**

- $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}1^3 + 1^2 - 1 &= A(1+1)(1-i)(1+i) \\1 &= 2A(1+i-i+1) \\1 &= 4A \\A &= \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

- $x = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}(-1)^3 + (-1)^2 - (-1) &= B((-1)-1)((-1)-i)((-1)+i) \\(-1) + 1 + 1 &= B(-2)(1-i+i+1) \\1 &= -4B \\B &= -\frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

- $x = i$

$$\begin{aligned}i^3 + i^2 - i &= C(i-1)(i+1)(i+i) \\-i - 1 - i &= C2i(-1+i-i-1) \\-1 - 2i &= C(-4i) \\C &= \frac{-1-2i}{-4i} \\&= \frac{(-1-2i)(4i)}{(-4i)(4i)} \\&= \frac{-4i+8}{16} \\&= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i\end{aligned}$$

- $x = -i$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{C} &= \overline{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i} \\&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}i\end{aligned}$$

**Einsetzen:**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i}{x-i} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}i}{x+i}$$

## 2.2 Reell

Zusammenfassen der komplexen Nullstellen:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i\right)(x+i) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}i\right)(x-i)}{(x-i)(x+i)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{1}{4}ix + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{4}ix + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2 + ix - ix + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Beweis 1

### 3.1

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a(xy) &= \log_a\left(a^{\log_a x} \cdot a^{\log_a y}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(e^{\log_a x \cdot \ln a} \cdot e^{\log_a y \cdot \ln a}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(e^{\log_a x \cdot \ln a + \log_a y \cdot \ln a}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(e^{(\log_a x + \log_a y) \ln a}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(a^{\log_a x + \log_a y}\right) \\ &= \log_a x + \log_a y \end{aligned}$$

### 3.2

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) &= \log_a\left(\frac{a^{\log_a x}}{a^{\log_a y}}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(\frac{e^{\log_a x \cdot \ln a}}{e^{\log_a y \cdot \ln a}}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(e^{\log_a x \cdot \ln a - \log_a y \cdot \ln a}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(e^{(\log_a x - \log_a y) \cdot \ln a}\right) \\ &= \log_a\left(a^{\log_a x - \log_a y}\right) \\ &= \log_a x - \log_a y \end{aligned}$$

### 3.3

$$\begin{aligned}(a^x)^y &= \left(e^{x \cdot \ln a}\right)^y \\ &= e^{y \cdot \ln(e^{x \cdot \ln a})} \\ &= e^{y \cdot x \cdot \ln a} \\ &= a^{xy}\end{aligned}$$

## 4 Beweis 2

$$\begin{aligned}a &= c^{\log_c a} \\ &= e^{\log_c a \cdot \ln c}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b &= c^{\log_c b} \\ &= e^{\log_c b \cdot \ln c}\end{aligned}$$

$$\curvearrowright \ln b = \log_c b \cdot \ln c$$

$$\curvearrowright \ln c = \frac{\ln b}{\log_c b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log_b a &= \log_b \left(e^{\log_c a \cdot \ln c}\right) \\ &= \log_b \left(e^{\log_c a \cdot \frac{\ln b}{\log_c b}}\right) \\ &= \log_b \left(e^{\frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b} \cdot \ln b}\right) \\ &= \log_b \left(b^{\frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b}\end{aligned}$$

Für die Gleichung  $\log_x a = b$  muss  $x \neq 1$  sein, damit die Gleichung  $x^b = a$  lösbar ist.

## 5 Trigonometrische Funktionen

### 5.1

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x &= \arcsin \frac{1}{2} \\ x_1 &= \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x_2 &= \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 2k\pi \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\end{aligned}$$

### 5.2

$$\begin{aligned}\tan x &= -1 \\ x &= \arctan -1 \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

## 6 Beweis 3

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z &= \left(\frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z})\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z})\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^{2z} + 2e^z e^{-z} + e^{-2z}) - \left(\frac{1}{4}(e^{2z} - 2e^z e^{-z} + e^{-2z})\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2z} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2z} - \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2z} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2z}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$