

Lösung zur Klausur "Mathematik I" vom 27. März 2018

Aufgabe 1 a) $i-1 = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i}$ (2. Quadrant, $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \pi = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi$)
 $r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

b) $\omega^3 = (i-1)^2 = -2i = 2 e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}$
 $\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}, \omega_1 = \omega_0 \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \omega_2 = \omega_0 e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$

Aufgabe 2 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots)}{x(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots)} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\ln(\pi) - \ln(x)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} - \frac{\ln(\pi+h) - \ln(\pi)}{h}$
 $= -\ln'(\pi) = -\frac{1}{\pi}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots}{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

Aufgabe 3 $f(z) = z + \ln(z+5) - 5, f'(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{z+5} = \frac{z+6}{z+5}$
 $\varphi(z) = z - \frac{z+6}{z+5}, z_0 = -6, z_1 = \frac{1}{2}, z_2 = 2.06521, z_3 = 2.92939$

Aufgabe 4 $\int x \cos x^2 dx = \int x \cos t \cdot \frac{dt}{2x} \quad t = x^2, \frac{dt}{dx} = 2x$
 $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2x}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2) + C$
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi/3}} x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \underline{\underline{0.433012}}$

Aufgabe 5 $\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int (\sin t + 2 \cos t) dt = -\cos t + 2 \sin t + C$
 $-\frac{1}{y}, y(t) = \frac{1}{\cos t - 2 \sin t - \frac{1}{2}}$