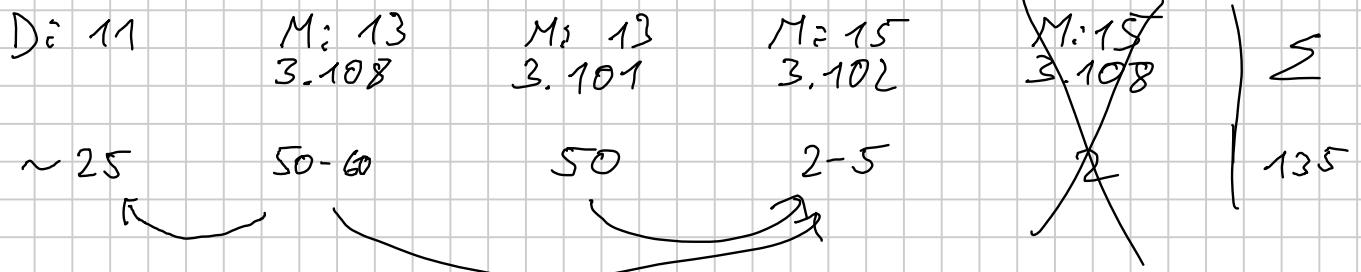


V MA1 - 24.10.2018

Orga

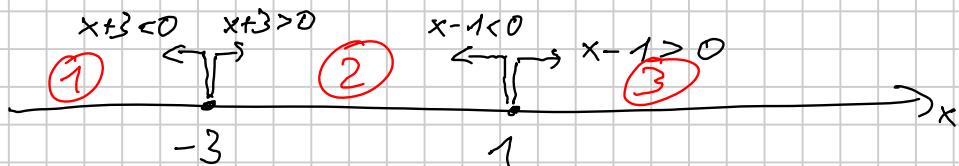


Wdh (ü) Lösen Sie $|x-1| - 3|x+3| = 1$ (1)

Lsg.: Umschlagspunkte finden: Argument vom Befrag ist 0

$$1) x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$2) x+3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$



Fall ①: $x-1 < 0 \wedge x+3 < 0$

$$\text{aus (1) wird: } -(x-1) - (-3(x+3)) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x + 1 + 3x + 9 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -9$$

$$x = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$= -4.5 \quad \checkmark \text{ passt in ①} \\ \underline{(-\infty, -3]}$$

Fall ②: $x-1 < 0 \wedge x+3 > 0$

$$\text{aus (1) wird: } -(x-1) - 3(x+3) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x + 1 - 3x - 9 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4x = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$= -2.25 \quad \checkmark \text{ passt in ②} \\ \underline{[-3, +1]}$$

Fall (3) $x - 1 > 0 \quad \wedge \quad x + 3 > 0$

$$\text{aus (1) wird: } (x - 1) - 3(x + 3) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - 1 - 3x - 9 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x = 11$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{11}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Y passt NICHT} \\ \text{in (3)} : [1, \infty) \end{array}$$

$$\text{insgesamt} \quad L = \left\{ -\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{9}{4} \right\}$$

Faktorenanalyse

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 25 \Rightarrow \\ x = \pm 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \quad x^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - 5)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 5 \vee x = -5$$

| 3. Binom. Formel

$$D = \mathbb{R}, \quad L = \{-5, 5\}$$

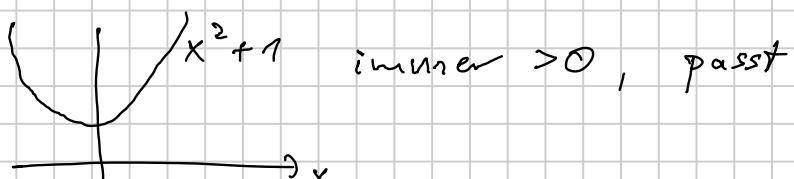
$$b) \quad x \ln(x^2 + 1) + x^2 \ln(x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + x^2) \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x}_{a} \underbrace{(1 + x)}_{c} \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = 0}_{a} \vee \underbrace{x = -1}_{c} \vee \underbrace{\ln(x^2 + 1) = 0}_{x^2 + 1 = 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{immer } > 0, \text{ passt} \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$



$$c) \quad x \ln(x) + x^2 \ln(x^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x (\ln(x) + x \ln(x^2)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x (\ln(x) + x 2 \ln(x)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x}_{a} \underbrace{(\underbrace{1}_{b} + 2x)}_{c} \ln(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0 \vee 1+2x=0 \vee \ln(x)=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=-\frac{1}{2} \vee \underline{\underline{x=1}}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}^+ = (0, \infty)$$

wg $\ln(x)$, keine nicht-positiven x erlaubt

$$L = \{1\}$$

Summen

Jede Summe kann man sich auch ausgeschrieben vorstellen:

$$\sum_{k=1}^m A_k = A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_m$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m c = \underbrace{c + c + \dots + c}_{m-\text{mal}} = m \cdot c$$

Aufgabe

$$\begin{aligned} a) & \sum_{k=1}^{50} k^4 - \sum_{k=4}^{54} (k-2)^4 \\ & = 1^4 + 2^4 + \cancel{\dots} + 50^4 \\ & \quad - (2^4 + \cancel{\dots} + 50^4 + 51^4 + 52^4) \\ & = 1^4 - 51^4 - 52^4 \\ & \approx -14 \cdot 10^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{50} (j-1)j \right) - \left(\sum_{i=3}^{52} i(i+1) \right) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Script} \\ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{50} j(j-1) \right) - \left(\sum_{i=3}^{52} i(i+1) \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cancel{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \cancel{49 \cdot 50} \\ & \quad - (\cancel{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \cancel{49 \cdot 50} + 50 \cdot 51 + 51 \cdot 52 + 52 \cdot 53) \\ & = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 - 50 \cdot 51 - 51 \cdot 52 - 52 \cdot 53 \end{aligned}$$

Doppelsummen

$$(c_{ik}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \Rightarrow k \\ 15 & 27 & 255 \\ 3 & 18 & 5 \\ 12 & 8 & 100 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} = C$$

Summe $15 + 27 + 255$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 c_{ik} = \underbrace{(15 + 27 + 255)}_{\text{Zeile 1}} + \underbrace{(3 + 18 + 5)}_{\text{Zeile 2}} + \underbrace{(12 + 8 + 100)}_{\text{Zeile 3}}$$

Übung separierbare Doppelsummen

$$a) \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{10} (k \cdot i) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^2 k \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} i \right)$$

$$= (1+2) \cdot \left(\frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} \right)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 55 = \underline{\underline{165}}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{i=1}^N i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}}$$

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^4 ((k \cdot i)^2 + 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sort 2-11} \\ & = \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^4 k^2 \cdot i^2 \right) + \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^4 5}_{4 \cdot 5} \right) \\ & = \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 k^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 i^2 \right) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \\ & = (1+4+9)(1+4+9+16) + 60 = \underline{\underline{480}} \end{aligned}$$

Binomialkoeffizient

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k) \cdot (n-k-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1}{k! (n-1)(n-k-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1}$$

\uparrow
 $k > 0$

$$= \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k \cdot (k-1) \cdots 1}$$

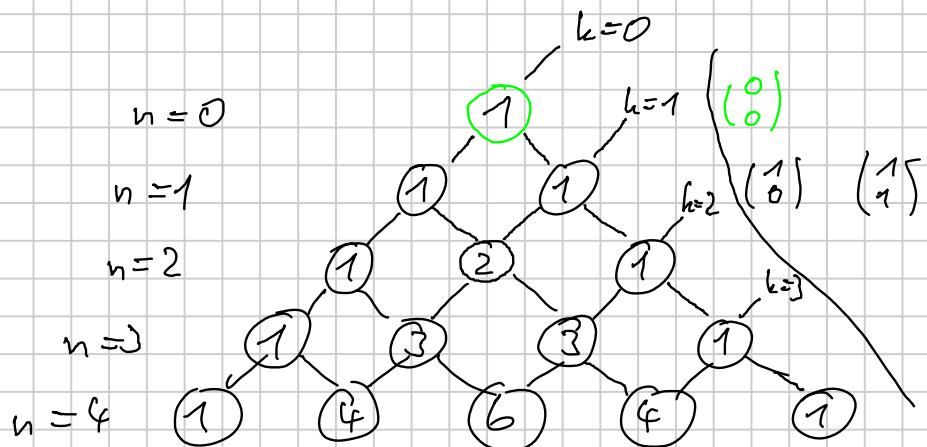
$\downarrow k=0$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \frac{n!}{0! n!} = 1 \quad \left| \quad \binom{n}{n} = \frac{n!}{n! 0!} = 1 \right. \quad \left. \left. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Symmetric} \\ \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} \end{array} \right. \right. \right.$$

$$\binom{100}{2} = \frac{100 \cdot 99}{2 \cdot 1} = 4950 = \binom{100}{98}$$

$$\binom{100}{50} = ? \quad (\text{viel Arbeit})$$

Pascal'sche Dreieck



oder

n	k	0	1	2	3	4			
0	0	1							
1	0	1	1						
2	0	1	2	1					
3	0	1	3	3	1				
4	0	1	4	6	4	1			
5	0	1	5	10	10	5	1		
6	0	1	6	15	20	15	6	1	
7	0	1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1

$$(a+b)^7 = 1b^7 + 7ab^6 + 21a^2b^5 + 35a^3b^4 + 35a^4b^3 \\ + 21a^5b^2 + 7a^6b + 1a^7$$

(ii) $\frac{(n+1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = (n+1)n$

b) $\frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} = \frac{1}{n \cdot (n-1)!} + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1+n}{n(n-1)!} = \frac{1+n}{n!}$
 HV $n(n-1)!$