

## Aufgabe 1

$$(a) \quad \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & x+1 & x \\ x+1 & x & x+1 \\ x & x+1 & x+3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} + \\ \cdot (-1) \quad \cdot (-1) \\ + \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ x+1 & x & x+1 \\ -1 & \boxed{1} & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} + \\ + \\ \cdot (-1) \quad \cdot (-x) \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2x+1 & 0 & -x+1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 2x+1 & -x+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \left( (-3x+3) - (-6x-3) \right)$$

$$= -1 \cdot \left( -3x+3 + 6x+3 \right)$$

$$= - \left( 3x+6 \right) = -3(x+2)$$

$$(b) \quad -3(x+2) = 6$$

$$x+2 = -2$$

$$x = -2 - 2 = -4$$

## Aufgabe 2

Normierte Form:

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 24$$

$$x_1 - 4x_2 \leq 0$$

$$-x_2 \leq -4$$

$$x_1 \geq 0$$

$$x_2 \geq 0$$

$$z^* = -x_1 - 4x_2 \quad \text{max.}$$

Simplexverfahren

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$		
3	4	1	0	0	24	
1	-4	0	1	0	0	
0	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">-1</span>	0	0	1	-4	:(-1)
1	4	0	0	0	0	
3	4	1	0	0	24	+
1	-4	0	1	0	0	+
0	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1</span>	0	0	-1	4	-4 - (-4)
1	4	0	0	0	0	+
3	0	1	0	4	8	
1	0	0	1	-4	16	
0	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1</span>	0	0	-1	4	
1	0	0	0	4	=16	

Also

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 4$$

$$z_{\max}^* = -16$$

$$z_{\min} = 16$$

## Aufgabe 3

$$y' = y \cdot 2 \cos x (-\sin x)$$

da  $y$  nicht null werden kann, folgt

$$\text{aus } y' = 0$$

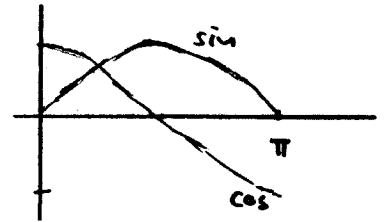
$$\cos x \sin x = 0$$

d.h.

$$\cos x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad \sin x = 0$$

d.h.

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{oder} \quad x_2 = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad x_3 = \pi$$



$$y_1 = e^0 = 1$$

$$y_2 = e^1 = e$$

$$y_3 = e^1 = e$$

## Lagrange-Funktion

$$Z(x, y, \lambda) = 3y^2 + 2x^2 - x - 5y + \lambda(3x + y - 4)$$

Es gelten

$$Z'_x = 4x - 1 + 3\lambda$$

$$Z'_y = 6y - 5 + \lambda$$

$$Z'_\lambda = 3x + y - 4$$

Also

x	y	$\lambda$			
4	0	3	1	+	
0	6	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1</span>	5	$\cdot (-3)$	
3	1	0	4		
4	-18	0	-14	+	
0	6	1	5		+
3	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1</span>	0	4	$\cdot 18$	$\cdot (-6)$
<span style="border: 1px solid black;">58</span>	0	0	58	$: 58$	
-18	0	1	-19		
3	1	0	4		
<span style="border: 1px solid black;">1</span>	0	0	1	$\cdot 18$	$\cdot (-3)$
-18	0	1	-19	+	+
3	1	0	4		+
1	0	0	1		
0	0	1	-1		
0	1	0	1		

Damit

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

und so für das Minimum

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1^2 - 1 - 5 \cdot 1 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$



Substitution  $g = \sin x$

$$\text{dann } \frac{dg}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$dx = \frac{dg}{\cos x}$$

Dann

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{g^5} \frac{dg}{\cos x} = \int \frac{1}{g^5} dg$$

$$= \int g^{-5} dg$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4} g^{-4} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4g^4} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4 \sin^4 x} + C$$