

Aufgabe 1

$$\begin{array}{cccc|l}
 \boxed{1} & 0 & 0 & a & \cdot (-a) \\
 a & 1 & 0 & 0 & + \\
 0 & a & 1 & 0 & \\
 0 & 0 & a & 1 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|l}
 1 & 0 & 0 & a & \\
 0 & \boxed{1} & 0 & -a^2 & \cdot (-a) \\
 0 & a & 1 & 0 & + \\
 0 & 0 & a & 1 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|l}
 1 & 0 & 0 & a & \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -a^2 & \\
 0 & 0 & \boxed{1} & a^3 & \cdot (a) \\
 0 & 0 & a & 1 & +
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|l}
 1 & 0 & 0 & a & \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -a^2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & a^3 & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{1-a^4} & \div (1-a^4) \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & 0 & a & + \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -a^2 & + \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & a^3 & + \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{1} & \cdot (-a) \quad \cdot (-a^2) \quad \cdot (-a^3)
 \end{array}$$

← Voraussetzung $1-a^4 \neq 0$

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Da 4 Zeilen übrig bleiben, beträgt der Rang von A auch 4.

Sonderfall: $1 - a^4 = 0$

d.h. $a^4 = 1$; d.h. $a = \pm 1$

Dann

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | a |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | -a ² |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | a ³ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Da 3 Zeilen übrig bleiben, beträgt der Rang von A auch 3.

Aufgabe 2Notwendige Bedingung

$$z'_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} + x = 0$$

$$z'_y = -2 + \frac{1}{y} = 0$$

d.h.

$$-1 + x^3 = 0, \text{ d.h. } x^3 = +1, \text{ d.h. } x = 1$$

und

$$\frac{1}{y} = 2, \text{ d.h. } y = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hinreichende Bedingung

$$z''_{xx} = -\frac{-2}{x^3} + 1 = \frac{2}{x^3} + 1 = \frac{2}{1^3} + 1 = 3$$

$$z''_{xy} = 0$$

$$z''_{yy} = \frac{-1}{y^2} = \frac{-1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = -4$$

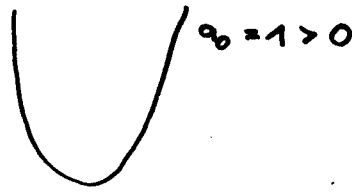
Also

$$\begin{aligned} z''_{xx} z''_{yy} - (z''_{xy})^2 &= 3 \cdot (-4) - 0 \\ &= -12 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Also hat die Funktion keine relativen Extremwerte.

Aufgabe 3Für D:

$$x^2 - 4x + 6 \geq 0$$



$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} \quad \text{nicht definiert}$$

also Ungleichung stets erfüllt und so

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

Für W:

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 6} = y \quad |^2 \quad *$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 6 = y^2$$

$$1x^2 + (-4)x + (6 - y^2) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (6 - y^2)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-8 + 4y^2}}{2}$$

und so notwendig

$$-8 + 4y^2 \geq 0$$

$$y^2 \geq 2$$

$$y \geq \sqrt{2} \quad \text{oder} \quad y \leq -\sqrt{2}$$

da $y \geq 0$ wegen *

$$W = [\sqrt{2}; \infty[$$

Aufgabe 4

Es gilt

$$x^x = e^{x \ln x}$$

Substitution: $g = x \ln x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dann } \frac{dg}{dx} &= x \frac{1}{x} + 1 \ln x \\ &= 1 + \ln x \end{aligned}$$

und so

$$dg = (1 + \ln x) dx$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1 + \ln x) e^g dx &= \int e^g dg = e^g + C \\ &= x^x + C \end{aligned}$$

womit

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^1 (1 + \ln x) x^x dx &= 1^1 - a^a \\ &= 1 - a^a \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 5

Normierte Form:

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

$$x_2 \leq 5$$

$$5x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 60$$

$$x_1 \geq 0$$

$$x_2 \geq 0$$

$$z = x_1 + 2x_2 \quad \text{max.}$$

Simplexmethode

| x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | x_4 | x_5 | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|-------|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| -1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2] | $(-1) \cdot (-6) \cdot 2$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | + |
| 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 60 | 10 | + |
| -1 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | + |
| -1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | + |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3] | $(-1) \cdot 3$ |
| 11 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 1 | 48 | $\frac{48}{11}$ | + |
| -3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | + |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | -11 | 1 | 15 | 3] | $:5$ |
| 0 | 0 | -1 | 3 | 0 | 13 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | + | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | -1/5 | 1/5 | 3 | + | |
| 0 | 0 | -1 | 3 | 10 | 13 | + | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | $\cdot \frac{6}{5}$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | -6/5 | 1/5 | 6 | + | $\frac{11}{5}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | -1/5 | 1/5 | 3 | | + |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | -4/5 | 1/5 | 16 | | + |
| | | | | | 5 | | |

Also

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$x_2 = 5$$

$$z_{max} = 16$$