

Lösungen Mathe 2

20.09.05

1. a) $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

b) $z_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \pm \frac{1}{2}j$ $z_3 = j$

2. a) $k_1 = -1$ $k_2 = 0$ $k_3 = 2$

b) $k=2$: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\text{Rg}(A) \neq \text{Rg}(A, c) \rightarrow$ keine Lösung

$k=0$: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=-1$: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. b) $A = \frac{3}{8} \pi F E$

c) $s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} = 4LE$

4. $Y = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2x+1}} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$

5. $C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x} + e^{2x} + 3e^{-2x}$ $C_1 = C_2 = -1 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = -1 - e^{-4x} + e^{2x} + 3e^{-2x}$

09.02.05

1. $a = -5$ $b = c = -1$

2. a) $k_1 = 1$ $k_2 = 4$

b) $k=1$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$k=4$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. b) $4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x' \cdot y = 40FE$ (s. Papula S.166)

c) $P\left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}; 5\right)$

4. $Y_{\text{allg}} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - 1 \quad c=9 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - 1$

5. $Y_{\text{allg}} = \frac{9}{10} \sin(2x) - \frac{4}{5} \cos(2x) + e^{-2x}(C_1 \sin(3x) + C_2 \cos(3x)) \quad C_1=1 \quad C_2=2$

28.09.04

1. $Z_1=-1 \quad Z_{2,3}= 2 \pm 3i$

2. $Z_1=1,3912+0,2541i \quad Z_2=-1,3912-0,2541i$
 $Z_3=0,2541-1,3912i \quad Z_4=-0,2541+1,3912i$

3. a) $Rg(A, \vec{b})=3$ für $t=-4, s=28 \quad Rg(A, \vec{b})=4$ für $t \neq -4, s$ beliebig

b) lösbar für $t \neq -4 \quad Rg(A) = Rg(A, \vec{b}) = 4 = n$ (1 Lösung)

lösbar für $t=-4; s=28 \quad Rg(A) = Rg(A, \vec{b}) = 3 < n$ (∞ Lösungen)

nicht lösbar für $t=-4; s \neq 28 \quad Rg(A) \neq Rg(A, \vec{b})$

c) $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4. b) $A = \frac{8}{3} FE$

5. $Y = C \cdot e^{\cos(x)} + 1$

6. $Y_{\text{allg}} = -2x^2 - x + C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x} \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-4x} - 2x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}$

11.02.04

1. $Z_1=2+i \quad Z_2=-2-i$

2. a) $t=2: \quad Rg(A)=3 \rightarrow \infty$ Lösungen

$t \neq 2: \quad Rg(A)=4 \rightarrow 1$ Lösung

b) $t \neq 2: \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t=2: \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. b) $A = \frac{9}{2} \pi$ FE

c) $\tan(\alpha) = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow$ Steigungswinkel $\alpha \approx 56^\circ$, Schnittwinkel $= 90^\circ - 56^\circ = 34^\circ$

4. $Y = \frac{C}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \frac{1}{x}$

5. $Y_{\text{allg}} = \frac{1}{3}e^x - \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} + C_1e^{2x} + C_2e^{4x}$

$C_1 = -\frac{43}{12}$ $C_2 = \frac{31}{12} \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = \frac{1}{3}e^x - \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{43}{12}e^{2x} + \frac{31}{12}e^{4x}$

12.02.03

1. $X_1 = 1$ $X_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

2. a) $b = \frac{3}{2}a$

b) $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a \\ \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. $A = \frac{11}{8} \pi$ FE

4. $Y_{\text{allg}} = -\frac{\cos(2x)+C}{2\cos(x)}$ $C=3 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = -\frac{\cos(2x)+3}{2\cos(x)}$

5. $Y_{\text{allg}} = e^x \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + C_2 \right) + C_1$

$C_1 = 0$ $C_2 = 5 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = e^x \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + 5 \right)$

23.09.03

1. a) $k=3$: $\text{Rg}(A) = \text{Rg}(A, c) = 2 < n \rightarrow \infty$ Lösungen

$k \neq 3$: $\text{Rg}(A) = \text{Rg}(A, c) = 3 = n \rightarrow 1$ Lösung

b) $k=3$: $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $k \neq 3$: $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3k+6 \\ -2k-4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$2. \quad Z_1 = -\frac{7}{4} + \frac{7}{4}i \quad Z_2 = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i \quad \sqrt{z_2} = 1,1236 + 0,1113i \quad \text{und} \quad -1,1236 - 0,1113i$$

3. a) Ellipse um M(2;3)

b) waagrecht: $P_1(2;b+3)$ $P_2(2;3-b)$ senkrecht: $P_3(a+2;3)$ $P_4(2-a;3)$

c) $A = a \cdot b \cdot \pi$

$$d) \quad \frac{(x-2)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$4. \quad Y = \frac{\sin(x) \cos(x) + x + C}{2 \cos(x)}$$

$$5. \quad Y_{\text{allg}} = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8} + C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x} \quad Y_{\text{spez}} = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8} + e^{2x}$$

06.02.02

$$1. \quad Z_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i \quad Z_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$P(z) = 3(z - \sqrt{2})(z + \sqrt{2})(z - (1 + \sqrt{3}i))(z - (1 - \sqrt{3}i)) = 3(z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 2z + 4)$$

2. lösbar für $\lambda = 4 \rightarrow \infty$ Lösungen und für $\lambda = 0 \rightarrow 1$ Lösung, unlösbar für $\lambda \neq 0$ und $\lambda \neq 4$

$$\lambda = 4: \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = 0: \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. b) \quad \Phi_1 = 0 \quad \Phi_2 = \pi \quad \Phi_3 = \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{11}{12}}\right) \quad \Phi_4 = \arcsin\left(-\sqrt{\frac{11}{12}}\right)$$

$$c) \quad A = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$4. \quad Y = \frac{C - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$5. \quad Y_{\text{allg}} = e^x \left(C_1 \sin(x) + C_2 \cos(x) - \frac{1}{3} \cos(2x) \right)$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \rightarrow \quad Y_{\text{spez}} = e^x \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sin(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{3} \cos(2x) \right)$$

24.09.02

$$1. \quad Z_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i \quad Z_{3,4} = -3 \pm 2i \quad Z_5 = -2$$

$$2. a) \quad \det(A) = k^2(k-3) \rightarrow k=0, k=3$$

$$b) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{k} & \frac{5}{k(k-3)} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{k} & \frac{6}{k(k-3)} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k} & \frac{2}{k(k-3)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{k(k-3)} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $A = 14\pi$ FE

4. $Y_{\text{allg}} = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \right)$

$$C = e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

5. $Y_{\text{allg}} = 2\cos(2x) - 4\sin(2x) + e^{-x}(C_1 + C_2x)$

$$C_1 = -24 \quad C_2 = -16 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = 2\cos(2x) - 4\sin(2x) - e^{-x}(16x + 24)$$

13.03.01

1. $Z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad Z_{3,4} = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$

2. a) $\text{Rg}(A) = 3 \quad \text{Rg}(A, b) = 4$

b) $\text{Rg}(A) \neq \text{Rg}(A, b)$

3. a) $A = \frac{1}{4}\pi + 2$

b) $\alpha = 45^\circ$

4. $Y_{\text{allg}} = C \cdot \cos^2(x) + 1 \quad C = 4 \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = 4\cos^2(x) + 1$

5. $Y_{\text{allg}} = C_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) e^{2x} + C_1 e^x$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad C_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow Y_{\text{spez}} = \frac{1}{4} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^x$$

18.09.01

1. $Z_1 = 2 + 2i = \sqrt{8} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$

$$Z_1 = 2 - 2i = \sqrt{8} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$2. a) \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a \\ a+4 \\ -4a \\ 2a-7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 4 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t$$

$$3. A = \frac{3}{8} \pi \text{ FE}$$

$$4. Y_{\text{allg}} = \frac{C}{x} + \frac{\cos(x)}{x} + \sin(x) \quad C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$5. Y_{\text{allg}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}x + C_2 \right) e^{2x} + C_1 \quad C_1 = \frac{8}{3} \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

19.09.00

1. a) $\det(A) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ regulär (a hat keinen Einfluss auf den Wert der Determinante)

$$b) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

03.02.98

$$2. \det(M) = -x^3 = 1 \rightarrow x^3 = -1$$

$$X_1 = -1 \quad X_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} j$$

$$4. Y_{\text{allg}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1 + C_2x \right) e^{-x} \quad C_1 = 1 \quad C_2 = 2$$

16.09.97

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -8 \\ -16 \\ -68 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{(x-4)^2}{100} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{25} = 1 \rightarrow M(4;2), a=10, b=5$$

16.09.97

$$4. Y_{\text{allg}} = e^x + (x^3 + C_1 + C_2x) e^{2x}$$

25.09.96

$$2. X_{1,2} = 1, X_3 = -1, X_4 = -3, x_5 = \sqrt[5]{3} e^{i\frac{1}{5}\pi}, x_6 = \sqrt[5]{3} e^{i\frac{3}{5}\pi}, x_7 = \sqrt[5]{3} e^{i\pi}, x_8 = \sqrt[5]{3} e^{i\frac{7}{5}\pi}, x_9 = \sqrt[5]{3} e^{i\frac{9}{5}\pi}$$