

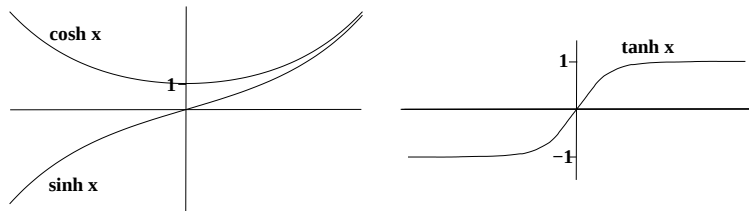
## Musterlösung zu Übungsblatt Nr. 0 zur Theorie A

**1** a) Für  $x \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh x &\simeq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + \left( 1 + (-x) + \frac{(-x)^2}{2} \right) \right] = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} \\ \sinh x &\simeq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \left( 1 + (-x) + \frac{(-x)^2}{2} \right) \right] = x \\ \tanh x &= \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \simeq \frac{x}{1 + \frac{x^2}{2}} \simeq \frac{x}{1} = x\end{aligned}$$

Für  $x \rightarrow \infty$ :In diesem Bereich gilt  $e^x \gg e^{-x} \Rightarrow \cosh x \simeq \frac{1}{2}e^x$ ,  $\sinh x \simeq \frac{1}{2}e^x$ ,  $\tanh x \simeq 1$ .Merke: da  $e^{-x} > 0$  gilt  $\cosh x > \frac{1}{2}e^x > \sinh x \Rightarrow \tanh x < 1$ .Für  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ :In diesem Bereich gilt  $e^{-x} \gg e^x \Rightarrow \cosh x \simeq \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} = \frac{1}{2}e^{|x|}$ ,  $\sinh x \simeq -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{|x|}$ ,  $\tanh x \simeq -1$ .

Für die Skizze hilft es, die Parität zu untersuchen:

 $\cosh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} + e^x) = \cosh x \Rightarrow$  gerade Funktion. $\sinh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^x) = -\sinh x \Rightarrow$  ungerade Funktion. $\tanh(-x) = \frac{\sinh(-x)}{\cosh(-x)} = \frac{-\sinh x}{\cosh x} = -\tanh x \Rightarrow$  ungerade Funktion.Auch  $\cosh(x=0) = \frac{1}{2}(e^0 + e^0) = 1$ ,  $\sinh(x=0) = \frac{1}{2}(e^0 - e^0) = 0$ .b) Wir benutzen  $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{ax}) = a e^{ax}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + (-e^{-x})) = \sinh x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - (-e^{-x})) = \cosh x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x &= \frac{1}{4} [(e^x + e^{-x})^2 + (e^x - e^{-x})^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [(e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}) + (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x})] = \frac{1}{4}(2e^{2x} + 2e^{-2x}) = \cosh 2x \\ 2 \sinh x \cosh x &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - e^{-2x} = \sinh 2x \\ \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= \frac{1}{4} [(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [(e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}) - (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x})] = \frac{1}{4}(4) = 1\end{aligned}$$

**2** a) Mit Hilfe der Kettenregel bzw. der Quotientenregel:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} e^{\sin x} &= \cos x e^{\sin x} \\ \frac{d}{dr} \frac{e^{\alpha r}}{1 + \alpha r^2} &= \frac{(1 + \alpha r^2) \alpha e^{\alpha r} - e^{\alpha r} \cdot 2\alpha r}{(1 + \alpha r^2)^2} = \frac{\alpha e^{\alpha r} (1 + \alpha r^2 - 2r)}{(1 + \alpha r^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

b) Sei  $x = 1 + \alpha u^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{du} = 2\alpha u \Rightarrow du = dx \frac{1}{2\alpha u}$$

und daher

$$\int du \frac{u}{1 + \alpha u^2} = \int dx \frac{1}{2\alpha u} \frac{u}{1 + \alpha u^2} = \int dx \frac{1}{2\alpha x} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln x + c = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln(1 + \alpha u^2) + c$$

wobei  $c$  die Integrationskonstante ist.

Mit den Formeln aus 1(b),

$$\cosh 2\theta = \cosh^2 \theta + \sinh^2 \theta = (1 + \sinh^2 \theta) + \sinh^2 \theta = 1 + 2 \sinh^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sinh^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(\cosh 2\theta - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d\theta \sinh^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \int d\theta (\cosh 2\theta - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sinh 2\theta - \theta \right) + c = \frac{1}{4} \sinh 2\theta - \frac{\theta}{2} + c$$