$$\frac{e^{x}}{1}$$

$$\partial_x \ln(x) = \frac{1}{e^{\ln(x)}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h(\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = h(e^{-u}) = -u = -h(u)$$

On Vermandte Flor

$$e^{+} = \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} + e^{-+} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} - e^{-+} \right)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} + e^{-+} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} - e^{-+} \right)$$

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$$= \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} + e^{-+} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(e^{+} - e^$$

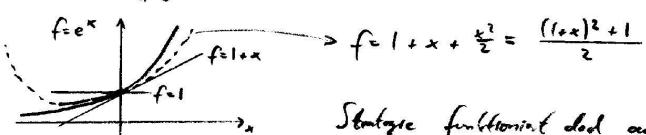
"Area Sinus Hyporbolicus"



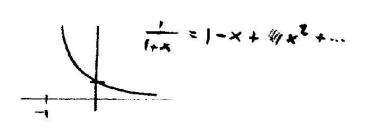
cosh = sinh , sinh = cosh cosh 2 = 1 (e2x+2+e-2x) = 1+ sinh 2

5.3. Potanz reihen

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \quad \text{nist now for } e^x ?$$



a Stantogre funtitionist doct and bei:



wern f= I, dunn: "habe f(x) un x=0 antwickelt". functions rent immen? - forst (bei Physikar - Flow) abor oft nur for 1x1 < Kommanganz radius wann nicht? - an patholog. Steller. entwickle nicht IxI, to the um x=0 worn? - . bann x" gut differen zieren und aufleiten o mit Reihman forge Probleme voral vareinfula $(s, \tilde{u}32)$ $(\tilde{\varphi} = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} sin(\varphi) \approx -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \varphi)$ · Resultate des fatreron, Granz falle ansolm (s a 34) 11 . Genne of needs, habe now the first, Selve f= co+c,x+c,x2+- am and bestimme co, c,, and our of GR (BSp date com obas: ex) weitnes Esp: f= 1+ xf "Dyl. nulltar ordners" hat Les f= 1-x and filet an Rela 5 cnx = 1+ 5 cm + m+1 Co+ Z cnx" = 1+ Z cn, x" => co=1 and cn= cn-1 for no1 => alle cn=1 III | -x = = = xn -geometrisle Reile, 1x1<1/ Umgang mit Reiha ("Trichtiste") (11 Vafalimicaism)

1. Abspulten (hin: Billig-Bop v. obra j Annime: in 1st en wild Flet) $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + (\frac{1}{1-x} - 1) = 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$ $= 1 + x \cdot \left[1 + (\frac{1}{1-x} - 1) \right]$ $= \frac{1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + \frac{x^{n+1}}{1-x}}{\frac{1}{1-x}}$

2. algebraisale Uniforming

$$\int [1+x] = 1 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + ...$$

$$1+x = 1 + 2c_1 x + (c_1^2 + 2c_2)x^2 + ...$$

$$\Rightarrow \int [1+x] = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + ...$$

3. and Stammflt ("Diff. emm Rede")
$$\frac{1}{11+x^2} = \partial_x 2 \sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \dots$$

4. one Ableitung ("Int. eman Reite")
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-R(1-x) \right) = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$$

$$-R(1-x) = A + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$x = 0: -R(1) = A \Rightarrow A = 0$$

6. ans Dyl, 2. B. cos-Reihe ans
$$|f''=-f, f'(o)=0, f(o)=1|$$
;
 $\cos(k)=1-\frac{k^2}{2!}+\frac{k^4}{4!}-\frac{k^4}{4!}$
 $\sin(k)=x-\frac{k^3}{3!}+\frac{k^4}{4!}-\frac{k^4}{4!}$

$$\frac{7}{7} \quad \text{Division v. Reihan : } \{c_n(x) = \frac{5}{6} = (c_0 + c_1 x + ...)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (sin-Reile) = (c_0 + c_1 x + ...)(cos-Reilee), assembly, \Rightarrow c_0, c_1, ...$$

10.
$$i = -1$$
, $(ix)^2 = -x^2$, $(ix)^3 = -ix^3$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + ix - \frac{x^2}{2!} - i\frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + i\frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$$

$$Enlarsale Formal$$

$$\cos(x) = \left[e^{ix}\right]_{grade} = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}\right), \cos(ix) = \cos(ix)$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{ix}\right]_{engand} = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\right), \sin(ix) = i \cdot \sinh(x)$$
11. Taylor-Reibe
$$f(x) = \cos x + \cos x^2 + \cdots$$

11. Taylor-Reihe $f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + ...$ $f(0) = c_0 , f'(0) = c_1 , f''(0) = 2c_2 , f'''(0) = 2 \cdot 3c_3$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0) x^n$ (because with plack? of correctable; 2.8. $f'' \ge 0.032(n) : 3^{m_{20}} \le 5ik$) $bsp : f = (1+x)^{\lambda}, f' = \lambda(1+x)^{\lambda-1}, f'' = \lambda(\lambda-1)(1+x)^{\lambda-2}$ $\frac{(1+x)^{\lambda} = 1 + \lambda x}{oft pedemocité}$

Zachar trick as Taylor:

Entwickely um x=a:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) (x-a)^n = e^{(x-a) \partial_b} f(b) \Big|_{b=a}$$

$$f(xm) = e^{\alpha \partial_x} f(x) = T_{\alpha} f(x) \qquad (4)$$

C "Translations operator"
Vascliell fryund om ta

Fine: (x)-Tosts: • $f(x)=x^2$, $(x+a)^2=\frac{1}{2}(1+a\partial_x+\frac{a^2}{2}\partial_x^2+y_x)x^2$ • $f(x)=e^x$, $e^{x+a}=\frac{1}{2}(1+a\partial_x+\frac{a^2}{2}\partial_x^2+\dots)e^x=e^x(1+a+\frac{a^2}{2}x^2)=e^xe^x$