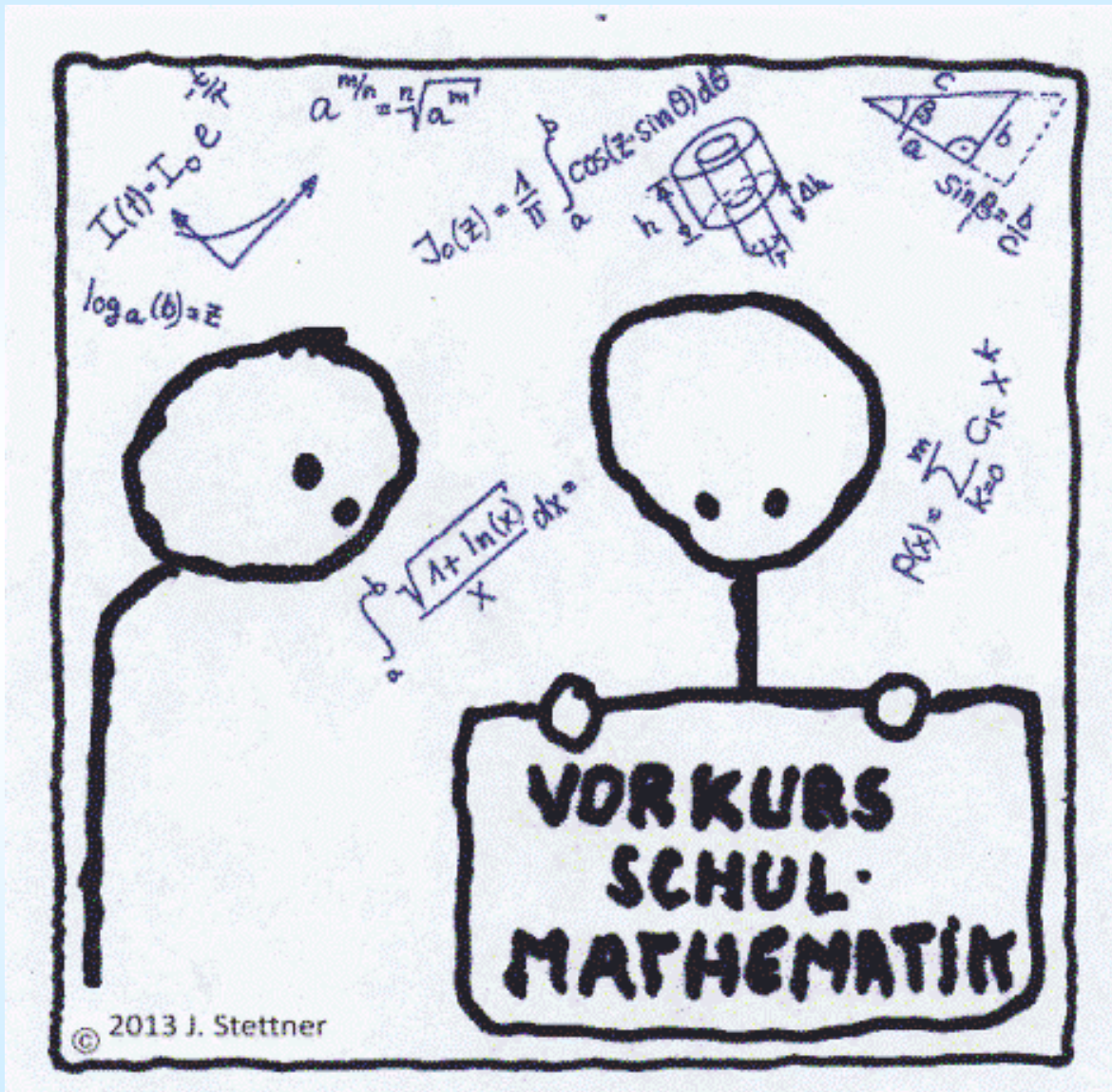




für Studierende
der Physik und
Ingenieurwissenschaften

„W 1“

Winkelfunktionen, Teil 1

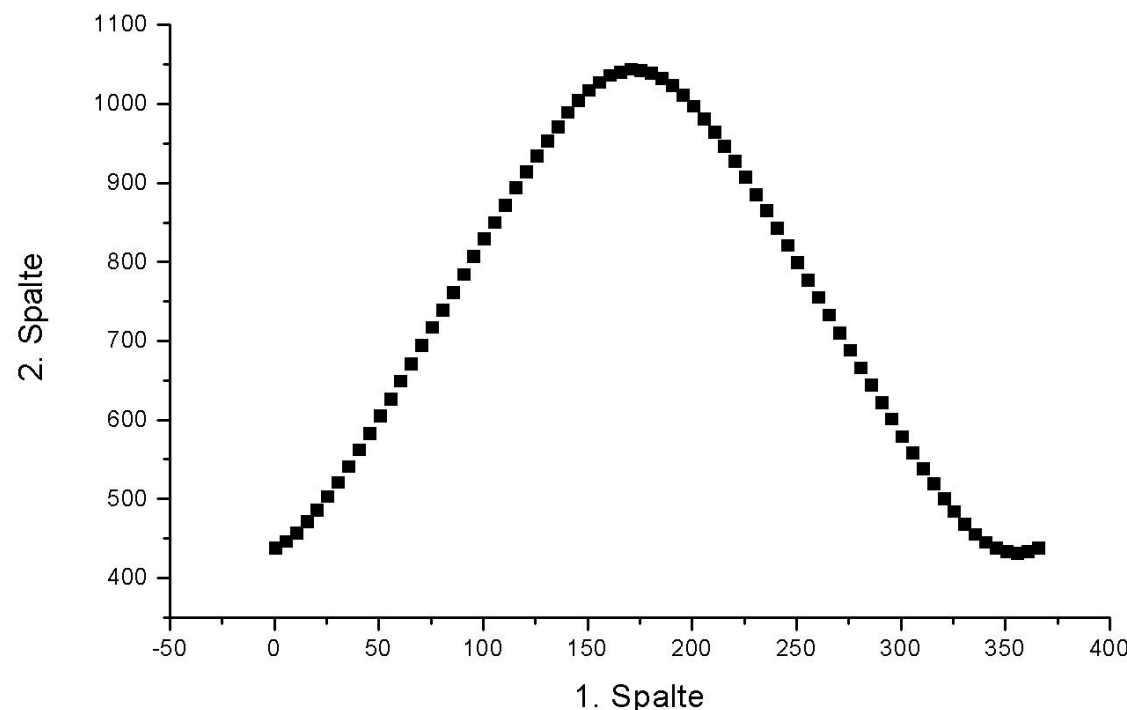
$\sin(\dots)$, $\cos(\dots)$, $\tan(\dots)$

- Rechtwinkliges Dreieck
- Einheitskreis
- Bogenmaß
- spezielle Funktionswerte

Übungsblatt W1:

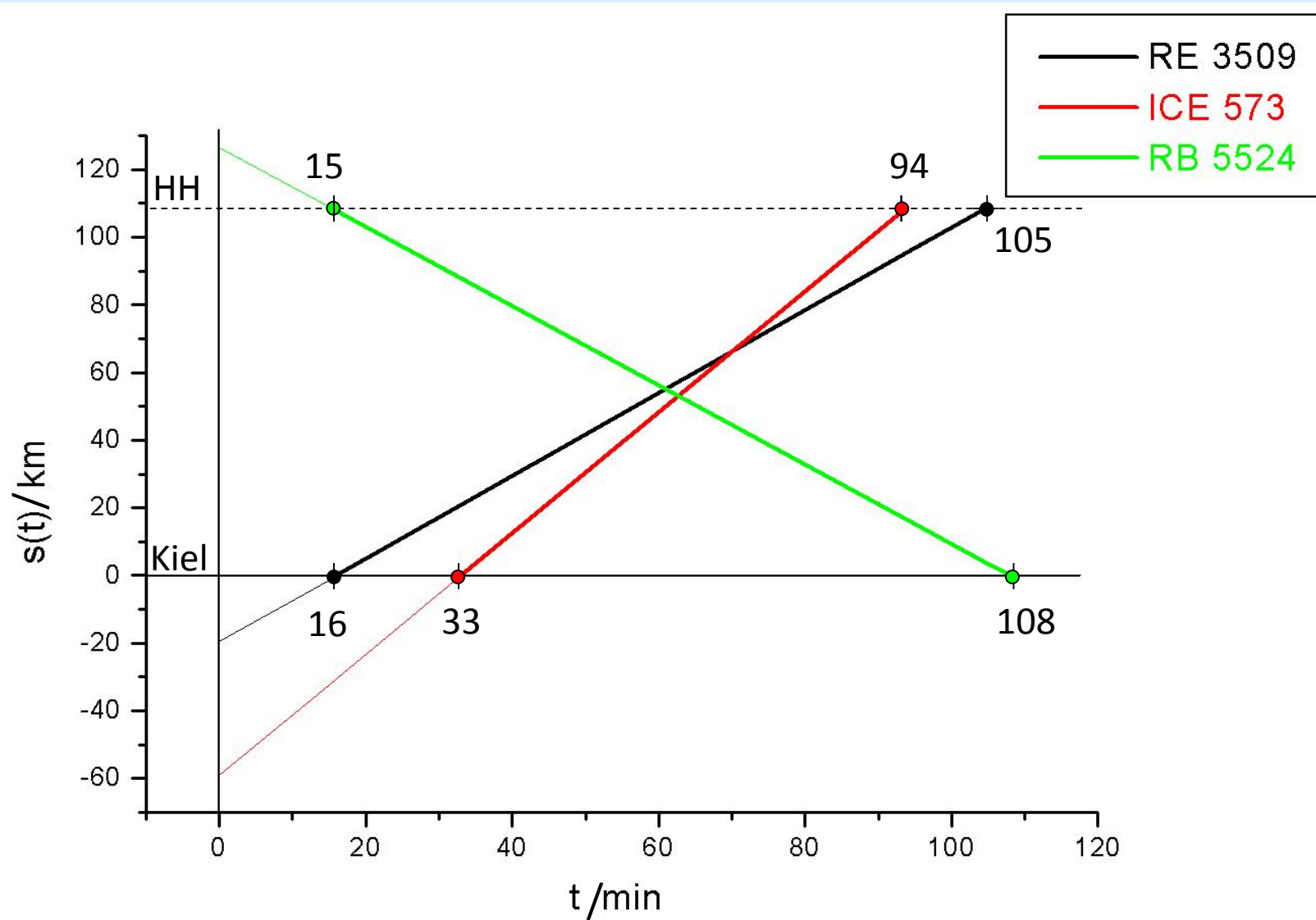
❖ Auf der Rückseite dieses Blattes sind die Zahlenpaare angegeben, die im Unterricht als Graph gezeigt wurden. Wie lassen sich diese Zahlen mit der Sinusfunktion beschreiben? Welche Bedeutung haben diese Zahlen. Hinweise: a) Bezugsort ist Flensburg b) Die Einheiten der Achsen unterscheiden sich um den Faktor 1440.

1	437
6	445
11	456
16	470
21	485
26	502
31	520
36	540
41	561
46	582
51	604
56	625
....	



Lineare Gleichungssysteme (LGS)

- Geradengleichung: graphische Darstellung
- Aufstellung LGS
- Lösungsverfahren für LGS
- Lösungsverhalten LGS

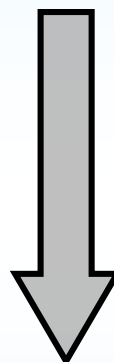


Lösungsschema LGS

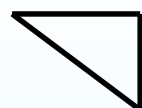
LGS

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{I.} & a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + a_{14}x_4 & = b_1 \\
 \text{II.} & a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + a_{24}x_4 & = b_2 \\
 \text{III.} & a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 + a_{34}x_4 & = b_3 \\
 \text{IV.} & a_{41}x_1 + a_{42}x_2 + a_{43}x_3 + a_{44}x_4 & = b_4
 \end{array}$$

„erlaubte Manipulationen“



- Zeilen tauschen
- Spalten tauschen
- r-faches einer Zeile zu anderer hinzuaddieren



- Gestalt:

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{I.} & a'_{11}x_1 + a'_{12}x_2 + a'_{13}x_3 + a'_{14}x_4 & = b'_1 \\
 \text{II.} & & a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 + a'_{24}x_4 = b'_2 \\
 \text{III.} & & & a'_{33}x_3 + a'_{34}x_4 = b'_3 \\
 \text{IV.} & & & & a'_{44}x_4 = b'_4
 \end{array}$$

Lösung:

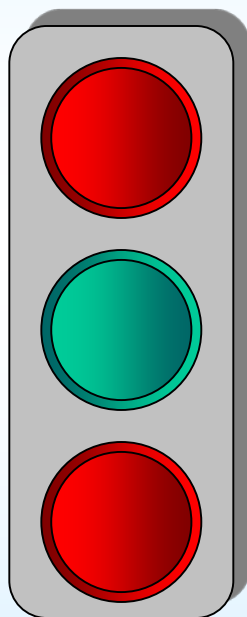
$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x_1 = \dots & \uparrow \\
 x_2 = \dots & \uparrow \\
 x_3 = \dots & \uparrow \\
 x_4 = \frac{b'_4}{a'_{44}} & \rightarrow
 \end{array}$$



Meinungsumfrage (anonym!)

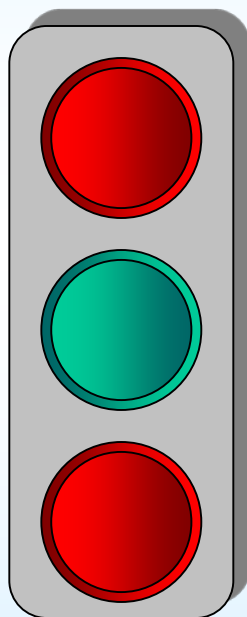


**zu
leicht**



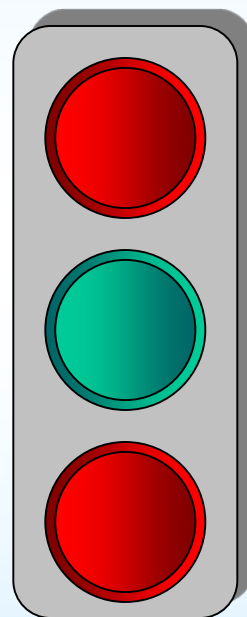
**zu
schwer**

bekannt



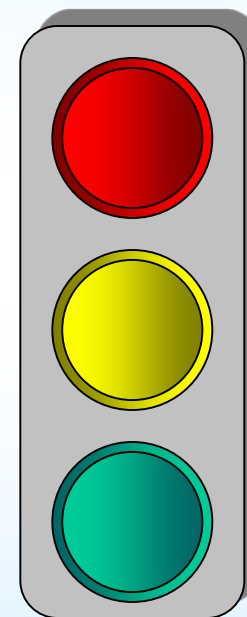
unbekannt

**zu
langsam**



**zu
schnell**

unklar



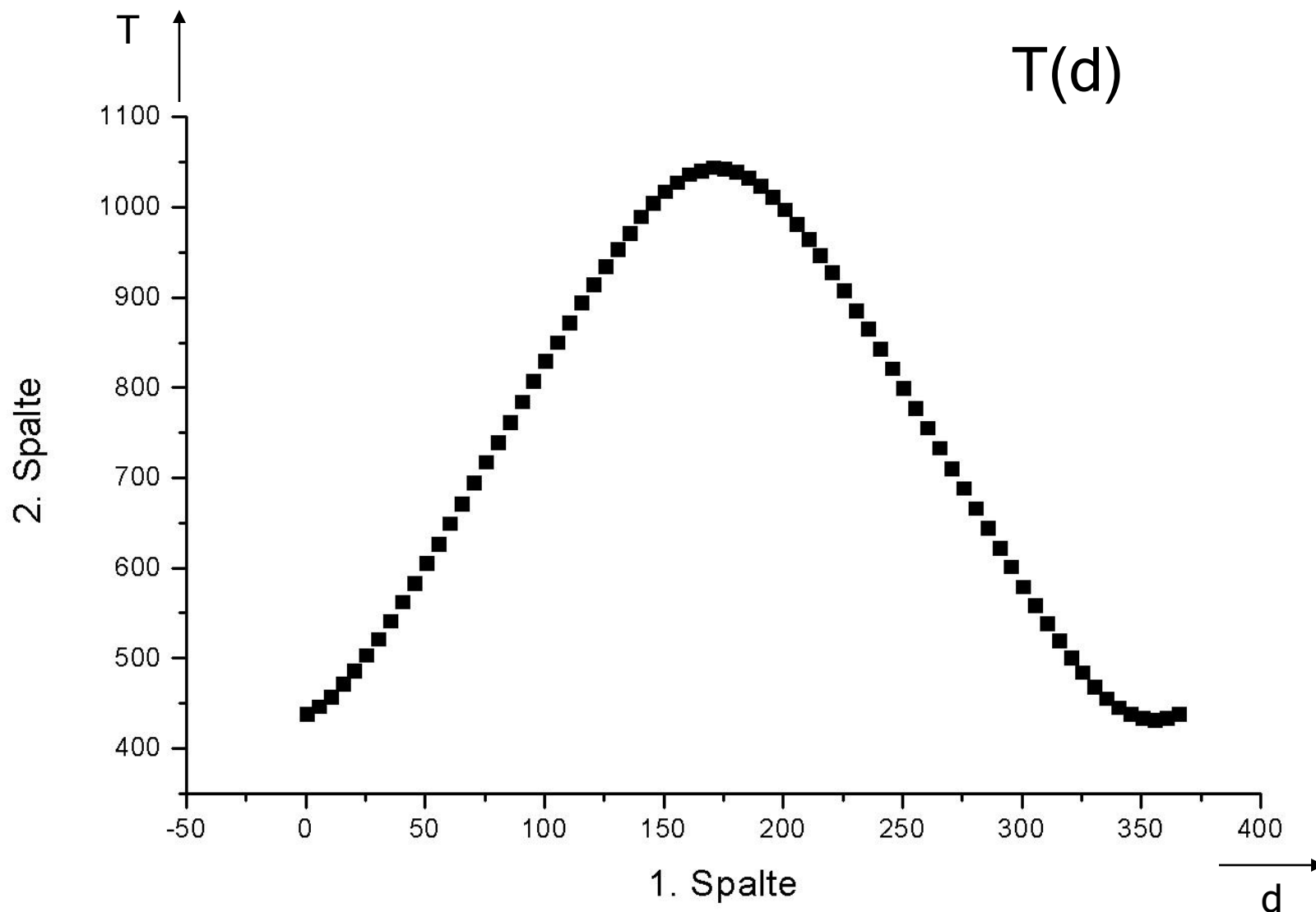
klar

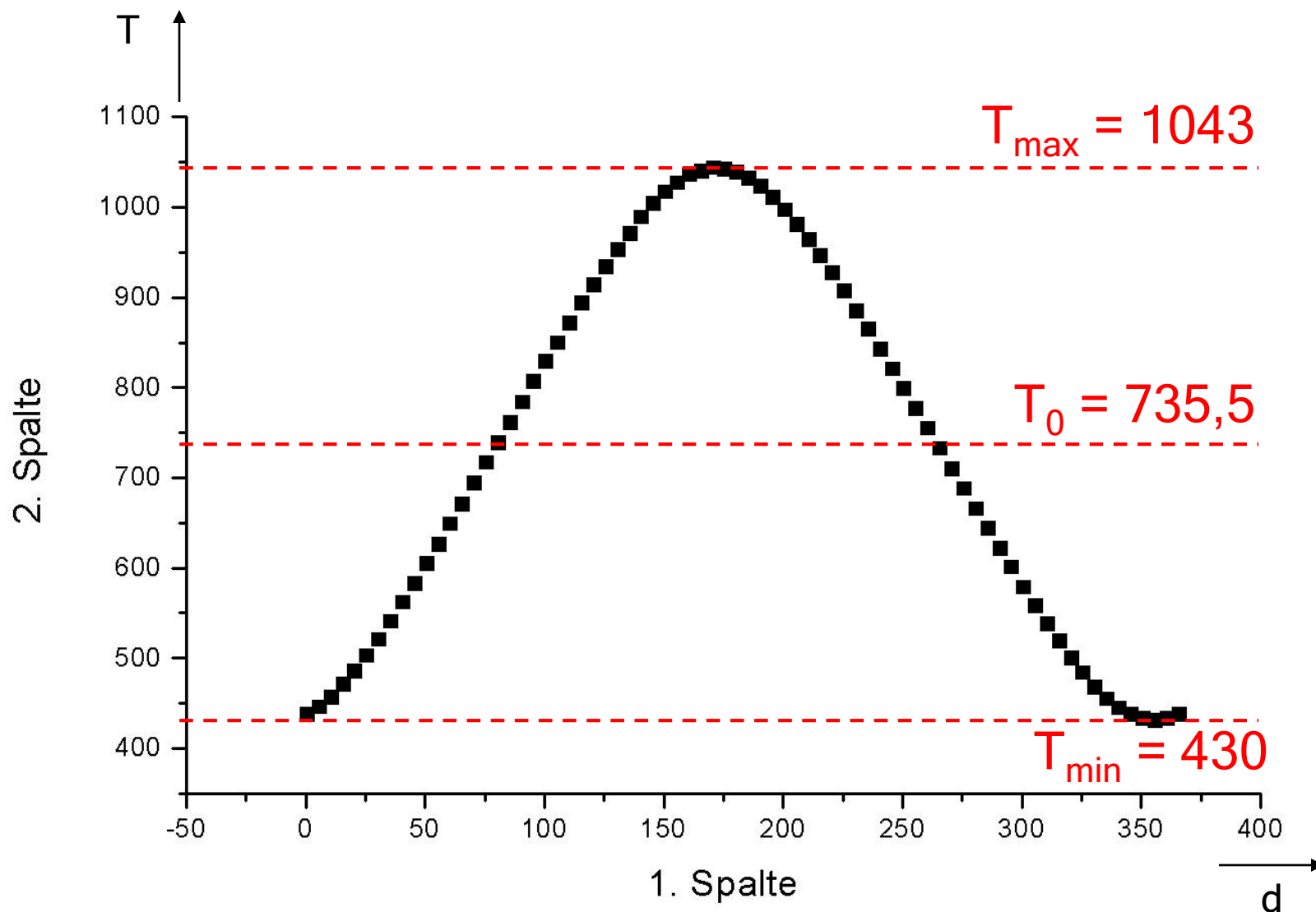
Winkelfunktionen, Teil 2

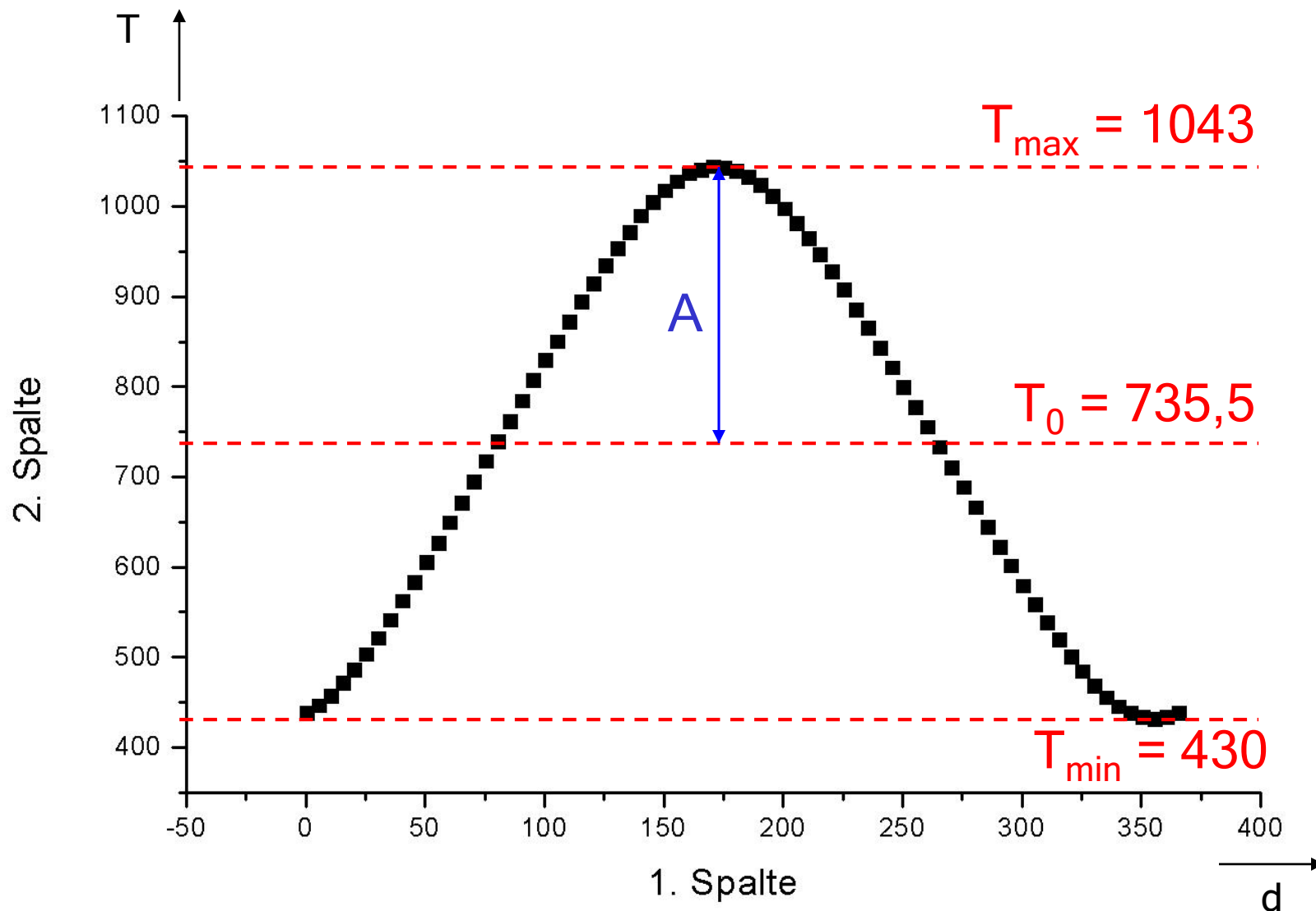
$\sin(\dots)$, $\cos(\dots)$, $\tan(\dots)$

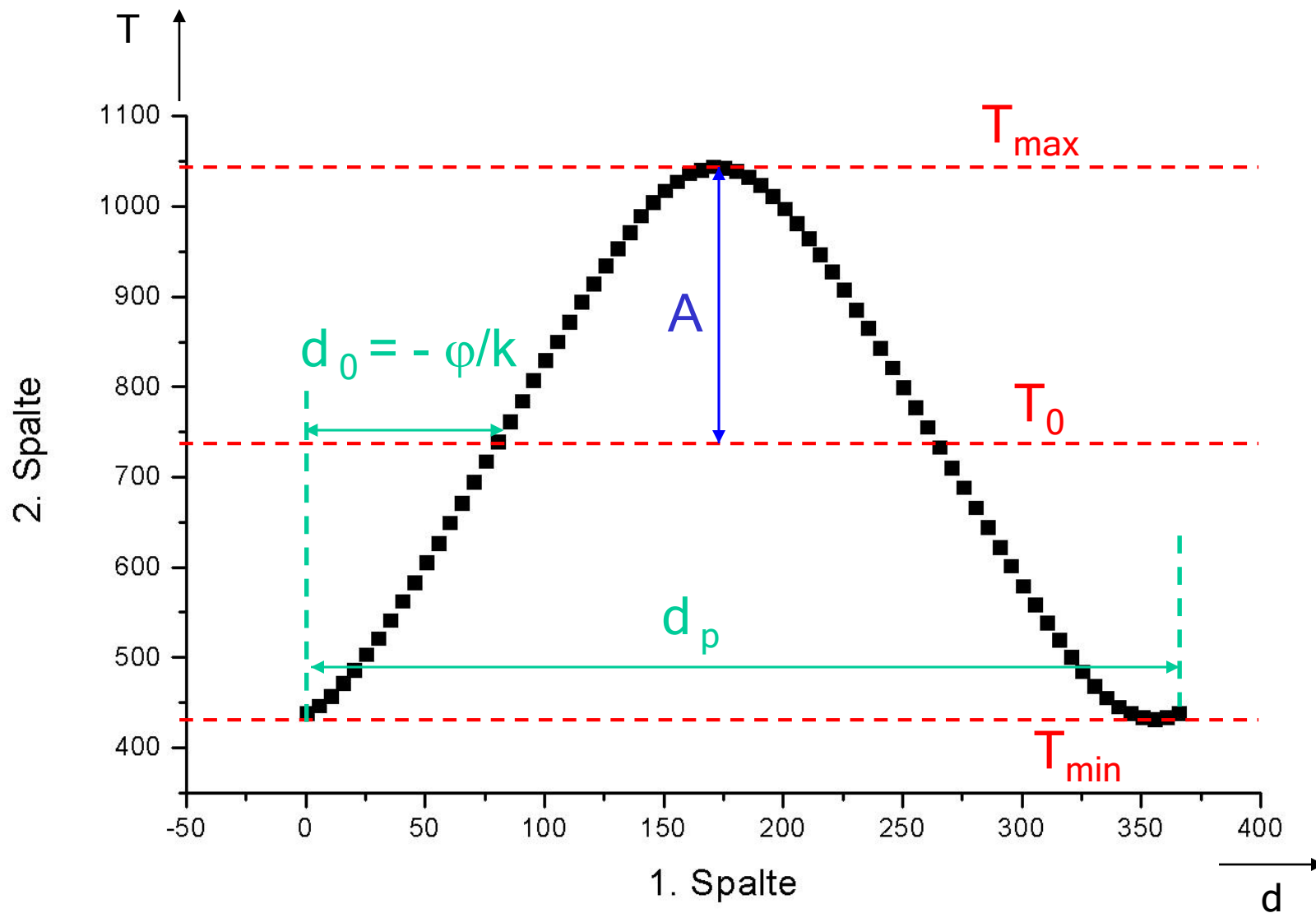
- Verlauf der Funktionen
- Additionstheoreme
- Beziehungen zwischen $\sin$, $\cos$
- Umkehrfunktionen

Übungsblatt W1:

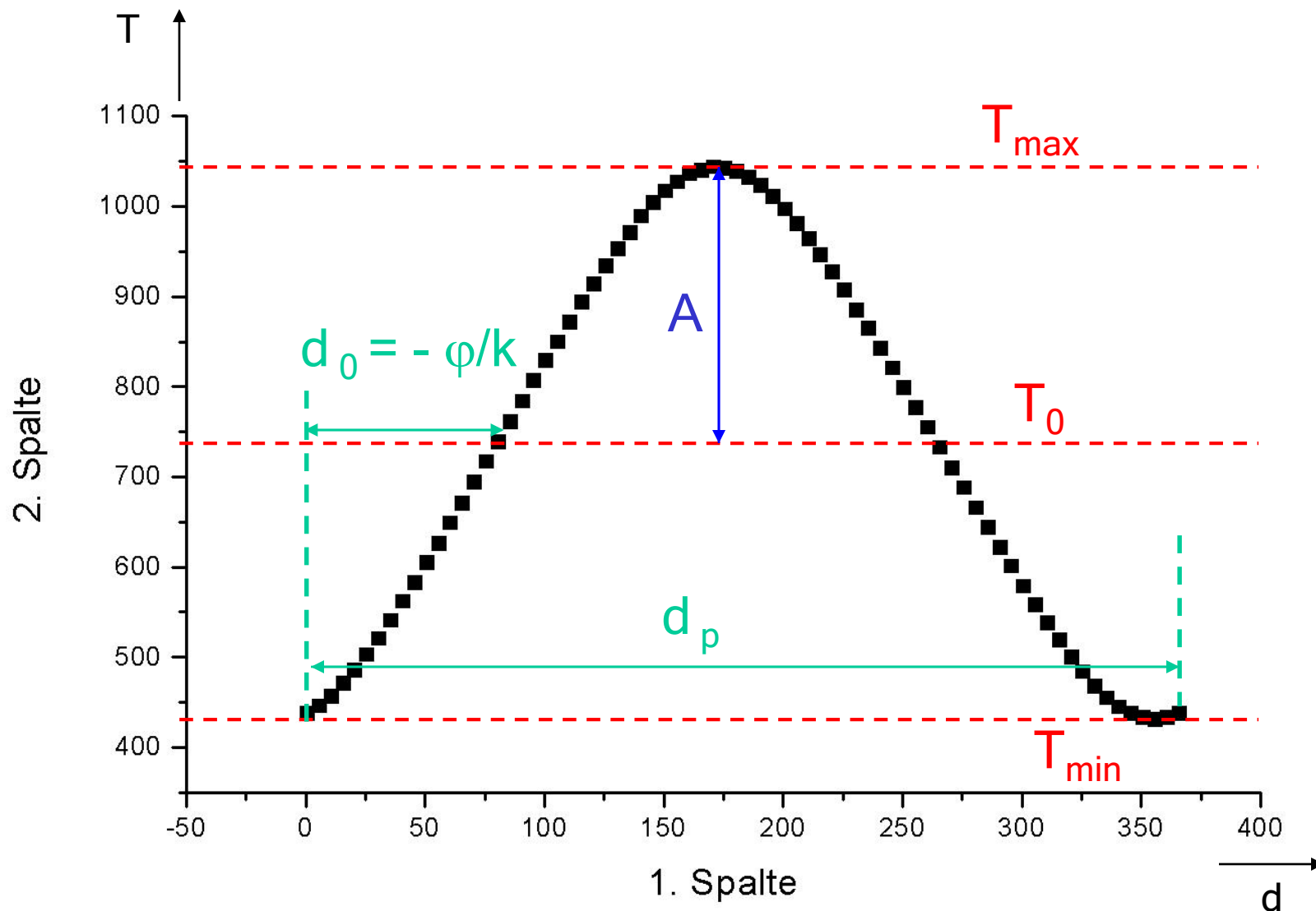


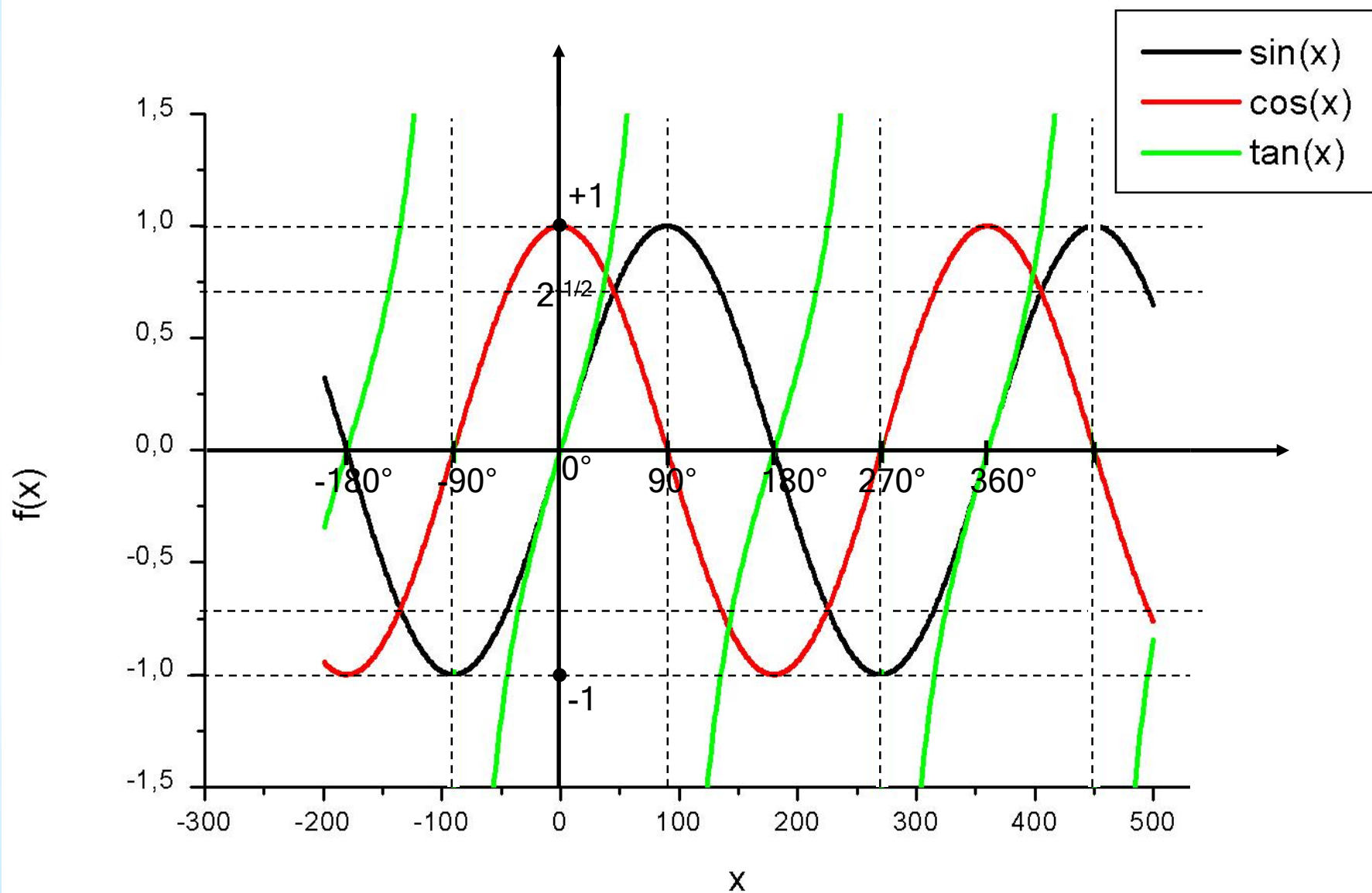






$$T = T_0 + A \sin(\underbrace{kd + \varphi}_{k(d + \varphi/k)})$$





Beziehungen **sin**, **cos**, **tan**

$$\sin^2(\beta) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$$

$$\sin(\beta + n \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\beta + n \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos(\beta)$$

$$\sin(-\beta) = -\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(-\beta) = \cos(\beta)$$

$$\sin(\beta + 90^\circ) = \cos(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\beta + 90^\circ) = -\sin(\beta)$$

$$\sin(\beta + 180^\circ) = -\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\beta + 180^\circ) = -\cos(\beta)$$

$$\sin(180^\circ - \beta) = \sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - \beta) = -\cos(\beta)$$

$$\tan(\beta + n \cdot 360^\circ) = \tan(\beta)$$

$$\tan(-\beta) = -\tan(\beta)$$

$$\tan(180^\circ - \beta) = -\tan(\beta)$$

$$\tan(\beta + n \cdot 180^\circ) = \tan(\beta)$$

Für kleine Winkel im Bogenmaß gilt:

$$\sin(\varphi) \approx \varphi \approx \tan(\varphi) ; \quad \cos(\varphi) \approx 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}$$

Nachschlagewerke z.B.:

Bronstein, Taschenbuch der Mathematik

Vektorrechnung, Teil 1

- freie / gebundene Vektoren
- Multiplikation eines Vektors mit einem Skalar
- Addition von Vektoren
- Bsp: Schwerpunkt eines Dreiecks
- Multiplikation 2er Vektoren: (1) Skalarprodukt

Rechengesetze Vektoren

Assoziativgesetze:

$$(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{s}) \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{s} \cdot \vec{a})$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

Distributivgesetze:

$$\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$(\vec{r} + \vec{s}) \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{a}$$

... mit Skalarprodukt:

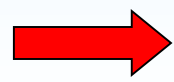
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{b})$$

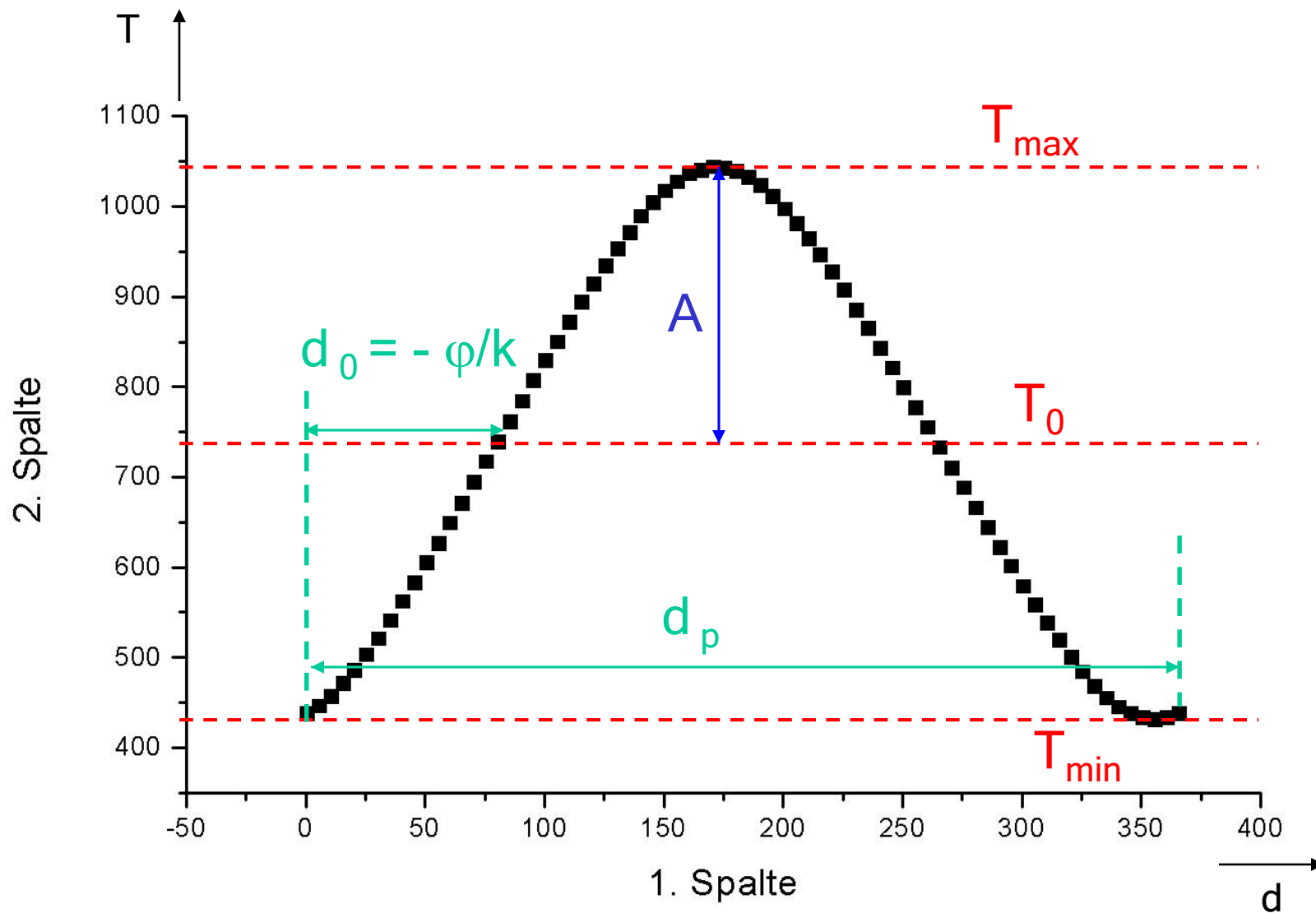
Funktionen

1. Graph einer „komplizierten Funktion“ ?:

 „Zurückführen auf einfache Funktionen!“

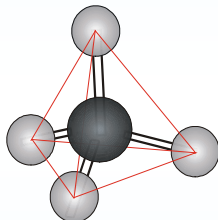
- Verschieben und Strecken
- Summe, Produkt, Verkettung
- Umkehrfunktionen

2. „Funktionenraten“



Vektorrechnung, Teil 2

- Cosinussatz

- Bsp.:  CH_4 : Bindungswinkel

- Multiplikation von Vektoren (2):
Vektorprodukt

- Sinussatz

Rechengesetze Vektoren

Assoziativgesetze:

$$(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{s}) \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{s} \cdot \vec{a})$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

Distributivgesetze:

$$\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$(\vec{r} + \vec{s}) \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{a}$$

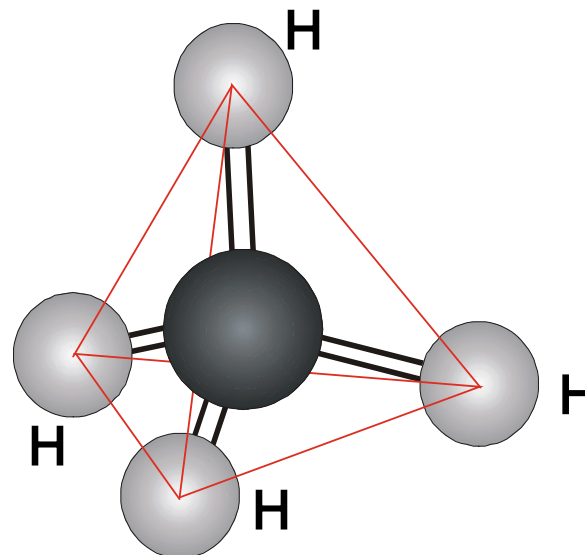
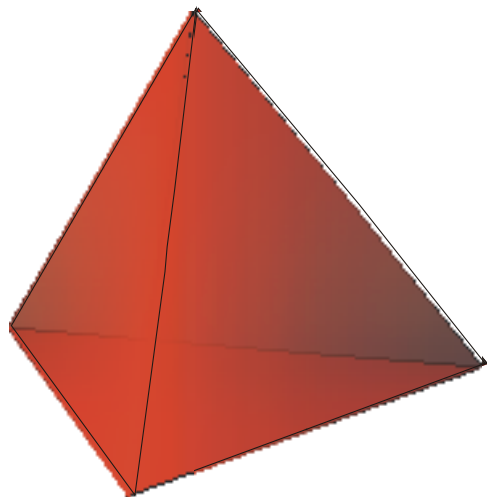
... mit Skalarprodukt:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

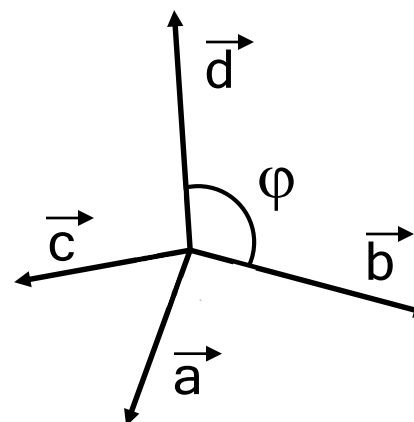
$$\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{b})$$

Methan-Tetraeder



$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = |\vec{d}|$$

alle Winkel gleich groß

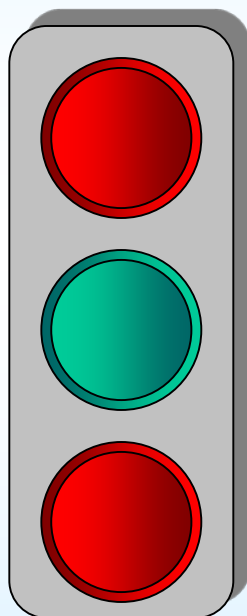




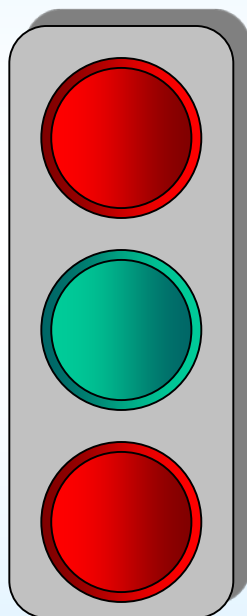
Meinungsumfrage (anonym!)



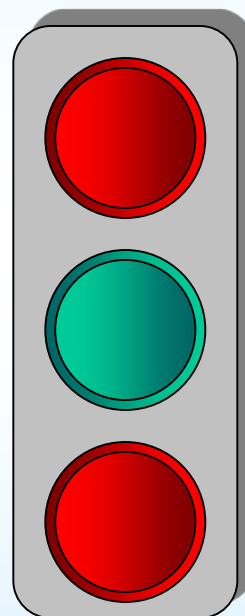
**zu
leicht**



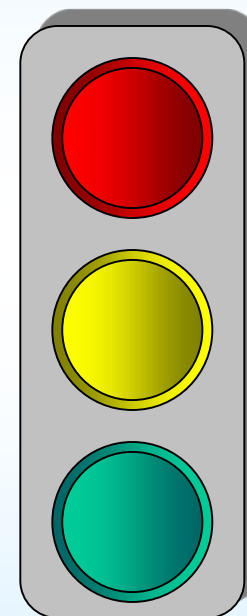
bekannt



**zu
langsam**



unklar



**zu
schwer**

unbekannt

**zu
schnell**

klar

Exponentialfunktion, Logarithmus

- Potenzen: a^n
- Rechenregeln Potenzen
- Potentialfunktion: $y = a^x$
- natürliche Exponentialfunktion: $y = \exp(x)$
- Bsp.: Kondensatorentladung
- Logarithmus: $\log_b a$
- Logarithmusfunktion: $y = \log_b(x)$
- natürlicher Logarithmus: $y = \ln(x)$
- Basiswechsel

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N} :$$

$$a^n = a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a \quad (n \text{ Faktoren } a)$$

$$a^1 = a$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a} \quad (n \text{ gerade} : a > 0; n \neq 0)$$

$$a^0 = 1 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$0^0 \text{ nicht definiert!}$$

Rechenregeln für Potenzen:

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}; \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z} :$$

$$a^{m+n} = a^m \cdot a^n$$

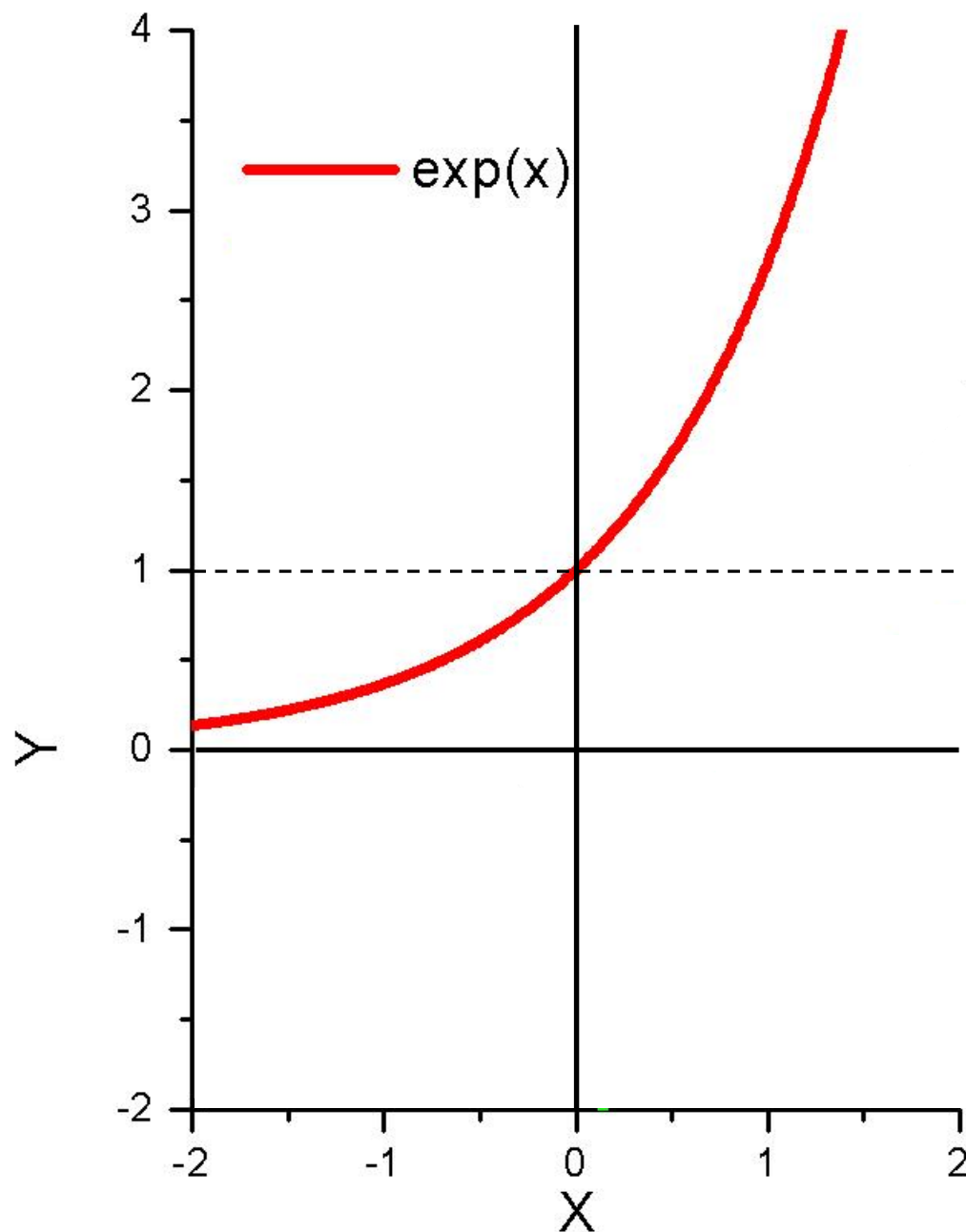
$$a^{m-n} = \frac{a^m}{a^n}$$

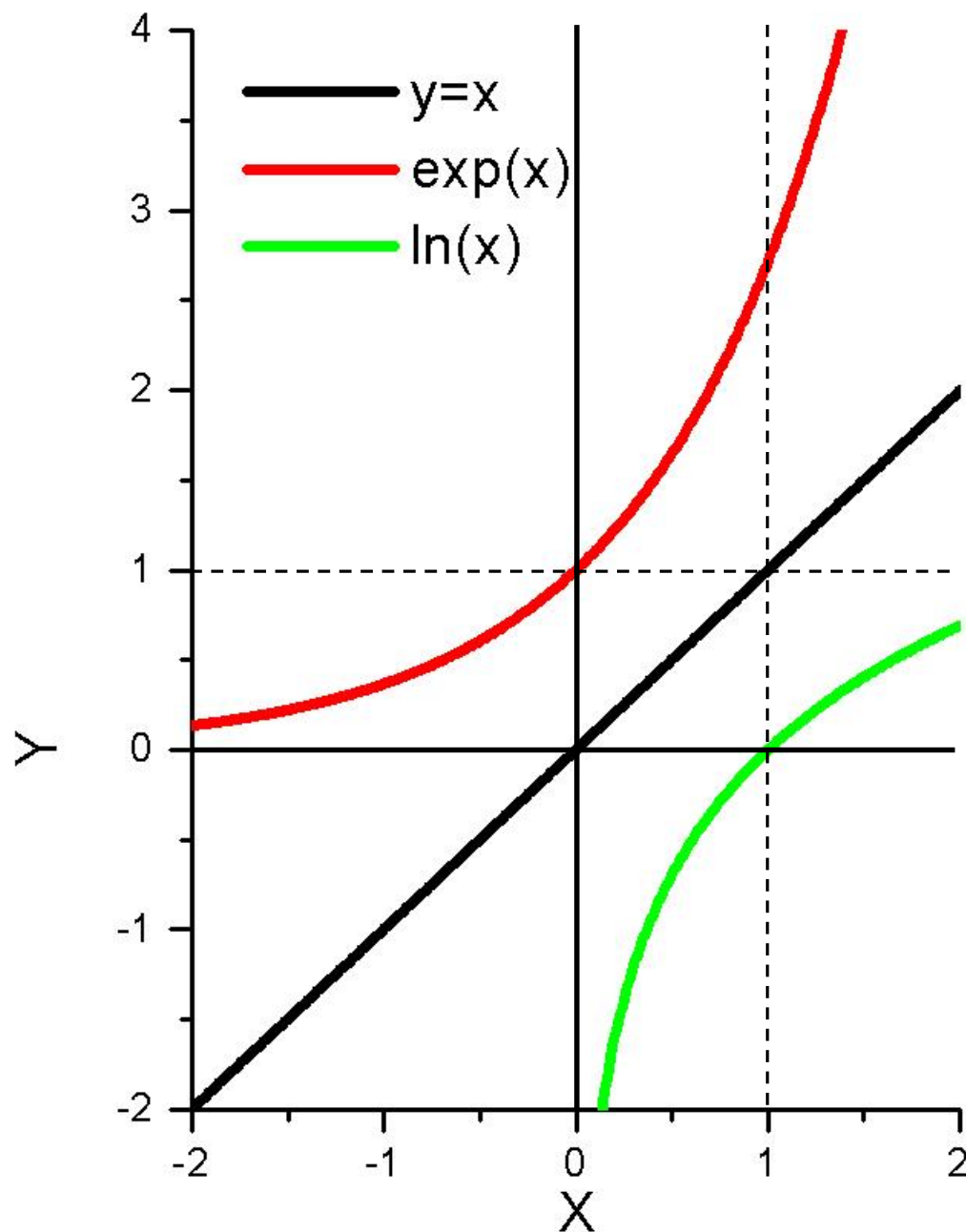
$$a^{m \cdot n} = (a^m)^n = (a^n)^m$$

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a} \right)^m$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

Alle Definitionen und Regeln gelten bei positiver Basis auch für reelle Exponenten!





Rechenregeln für Logarithmen:

$$\ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

$$\ln(a^b) = b \cdot \ln(a)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

$$\ln(a^{-1}) = -\ln(a)$$

Vektorrechnung, Teil 3 / Summenzeichen

- Vektoren in kartesischen Koordinaten
- Skalarprodukt in kartesischen Koordinaten
- linear abhängig / linear unabhängig
- Definition von Σ ; Beispiele

Lineare Abhängigkeit (l.a.) / Unabhängigkeit (l.u.)

Vektoren $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$:

l.a.: Man findet 2 reelle Zahlen

$$\lambda, \mu (\lambda \neq 0 \text{ oder } \mu \neq 0)$$

$$\text{so dass } \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} = \vec{0} .$$

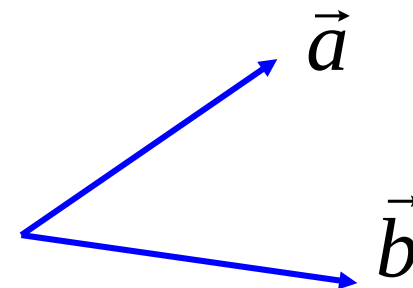
$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ (anti-) parallel

$\rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{0}$ immer l.a.

l.u.: aus $\lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ folgt:

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ und } \mu = 0 .$$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ spannen eine Ebene auf!



Matrizen

- LGS und Matrizen
- Determinanten
- Spezielle Matrizen
- Rechenoperationen mit Matrizen
- Matrix als lineare Abbildung

Matrizen (M) -1-

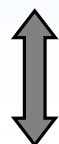
LGS

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{I.} & a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n & = b_1 \\
 \text{II.} & a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n & = b_2 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 \text{n.} & a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n & = b_n
 \end{array}$$

Matrizen (M) -1-

LGS

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{I.} & a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n & = b_1 \\
 \text{II.} & a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n & = b_2 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 \text{n.} & a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n & = b_n
 \end{array}$$



$$M \cdot V_1 = V_2$$

$$\vec{A} \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

mit $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j = b_i \quad (i=1 \dots n)$

Determinante (D) einer Matrix:

Skalar D :
 $\leftrightarrow$ (A quadratisch)

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

Speziell 2 x 2 Matrix:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}$$

Determinante (D) einer Matrix:

Skalar D :
 $(\vec{A} \text{ quadratisch})$

$$\det \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

Speziell 2 x 2 Matrix:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}$$

$$M_1 \cdot M_2 = M_3 \quad \vec{A} \vec{B} = \vec{C} \quad \text{mit} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} = c_{ij} \quad \begin{matrix} (i=1 \dots n) \\ (j=1 \dots n) \end{matrix}$$

[o.B.d.A.: alle $n \times n$]

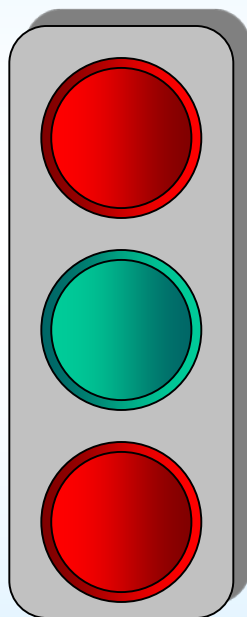
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



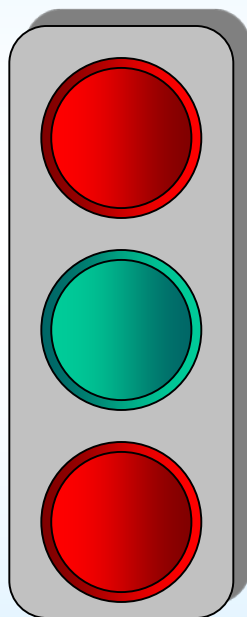
Meinungsumfrage (anonym!)



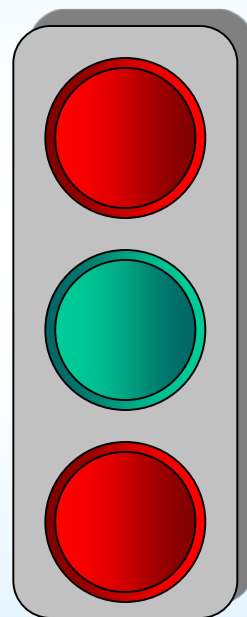
**zu
leicht**



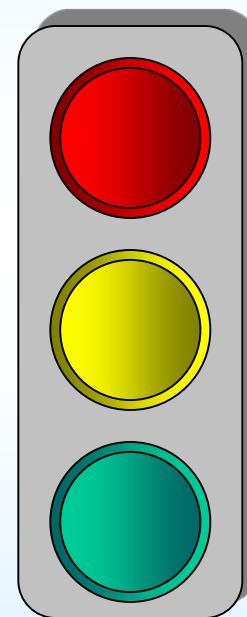
bekannt



**zu
langsam**



unklar



**zu
schwer**

unbekannt

**zu
schnell**

klar

Differentiation, Teil 1

- Sekanten-, Tangentensteigung (1D)
- Definition: $\frac{df}{dx}$
- Bsp.: Volumenänderung eines Zylinders
- Rechenregeln Differentiation (1)

$$\frac{d}{dw}(c \cdot h(w)) = c \cdot \frac{dh}{dw}$$

$$\frac{d}{dv}(i(v) + j(v)) = \frac{di}{dv} + \frac{dj}{dv}$$

$$\frac{d}{du}(l(u) \cdot m(u)) = \frac{dl}{du} \cdot m(u) + \frac{dm}{du} \cdot l(u)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}\left(\frac{b(z)}{c(z)}\right) = \frac{1}{c(z)^2} \left(c(z) \cdot \frac{db}{dz} - b(z) \cdot \frac{dc}{dz} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(n(p(t))) = \frac{dn}{dp} \cdot \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dq} \sin(q) = \cos(q) \quad ; \quad \frac{d}{dt} \cos(t) = -\sin(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = 1 + \tan^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dn} e^n = e^n \quad ; \quad \frac{d}{dz} \ln(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$

Differentiation, Teil 2

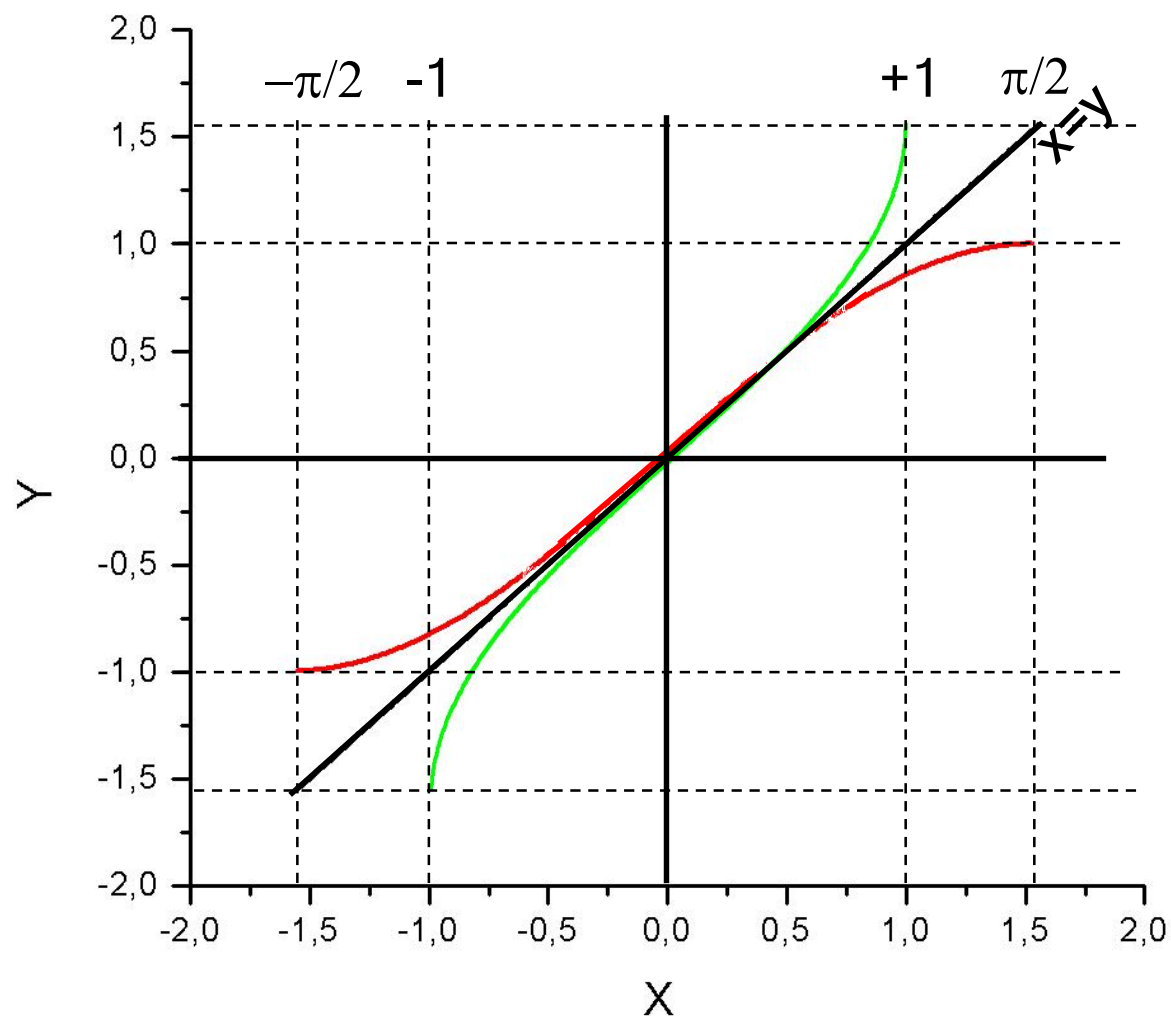
- Produktregel
- Kettenregel
- Anmerkungen zu Ableitungen von $\sin$, $\cos$

„D3/I1“

Differentiation, Teil 3 / Integration, Teil 1

- Ableitung Umkehrfunktion
- Definition (Riemann-) Integral
- Stammfunktion

$\sin(x)$, $\arcsin(x)$

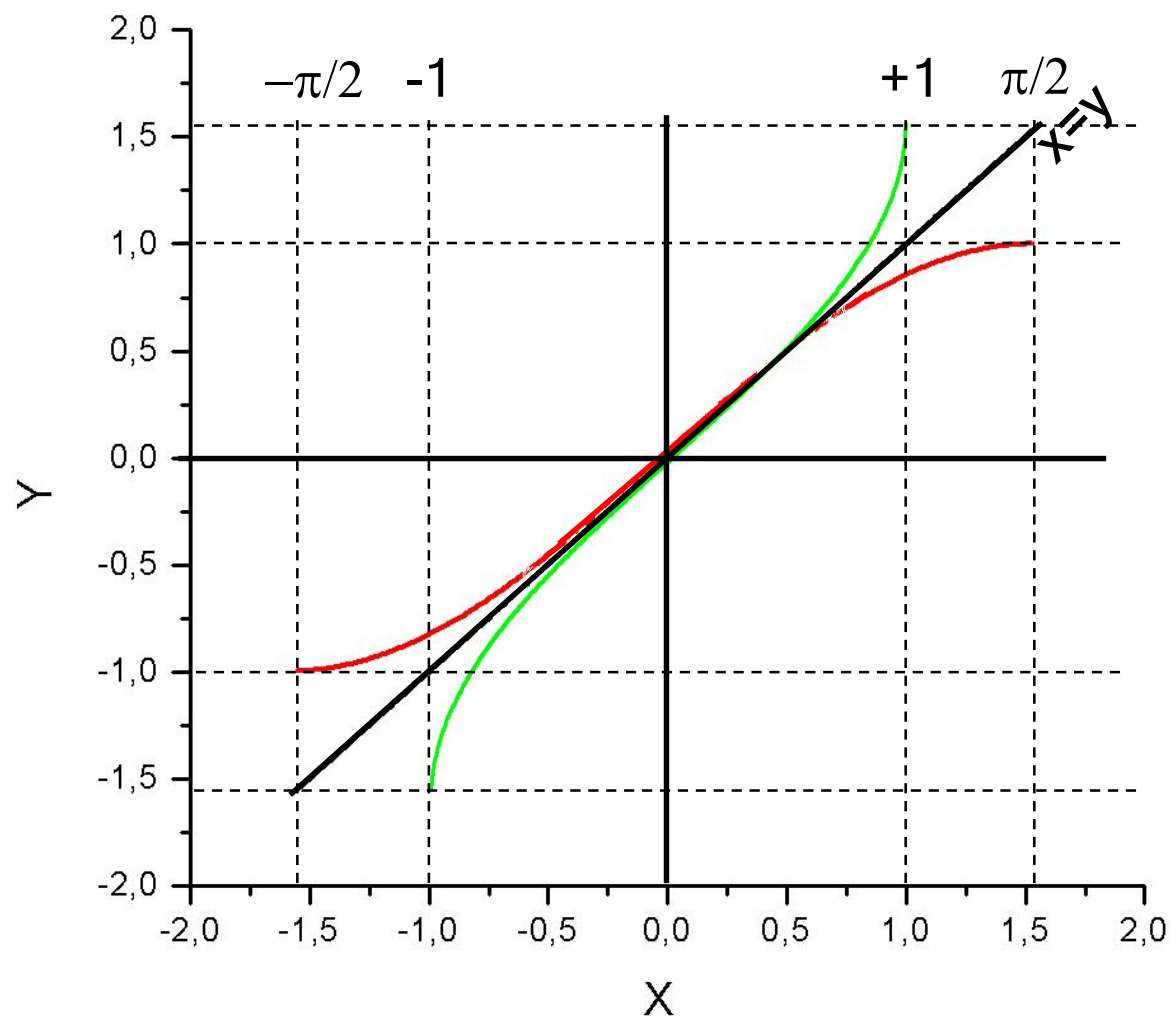


„I2“

Integration, Teil 2

- Rechenregeln für Integrale (1)
- Bsp.: Berechnung der Kreisfläche
- Bsp.: Berechnung des Kugelvolumens
- Bsp.: Rotationskörper

$\sin(x)$, $\arcsin(x)$



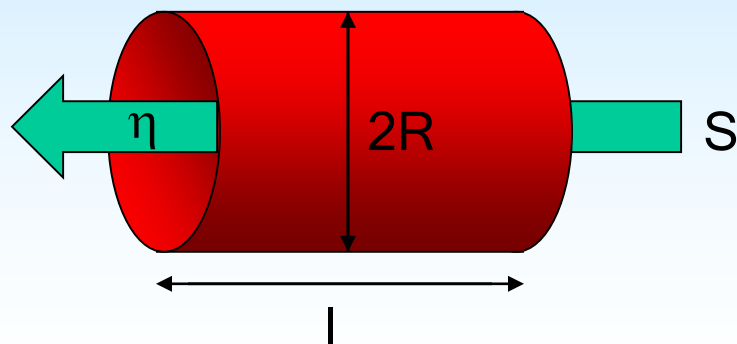
„I3“

Integration, Teil 3

- Bsp.: Pendel
- Bsp.: Gesetz von Hagen-Poiseuille
- partielle Integration incl. Beispiele

p_2

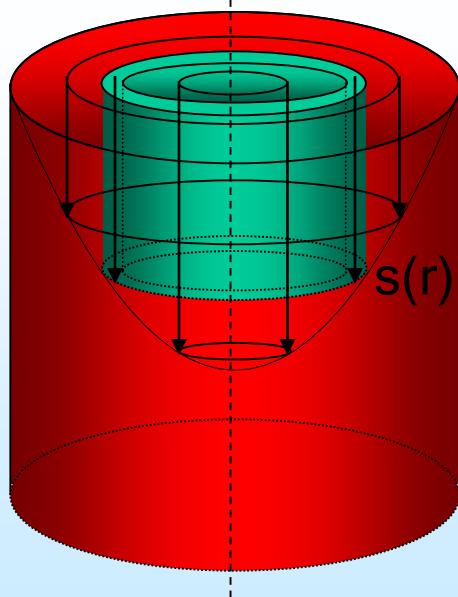
p_1



Flüssigkeit in dünnem Rohr,
laminare Strömung:

$$S = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi (p_2 - p_1)}{8 \eta l} R^4$$

0 r R



$$v(r) = \frac{(R^2 - r^2)}{4 \eta} \cdot \frac{(p_2 - p_1)}{l}$$

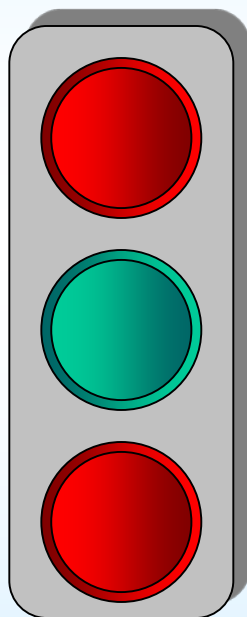
$$s(r) = v(r) \cdot t$$



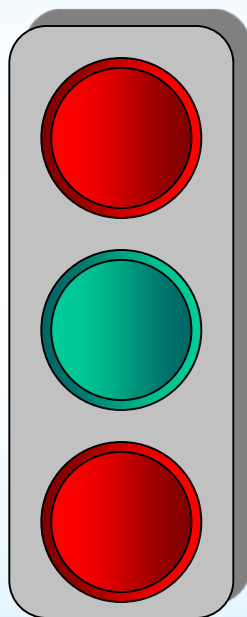
Meinungsumfrage (anonym!)



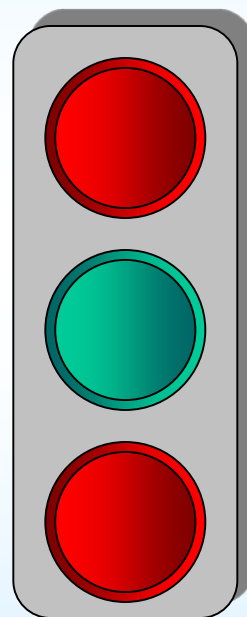
**zu
leicht**



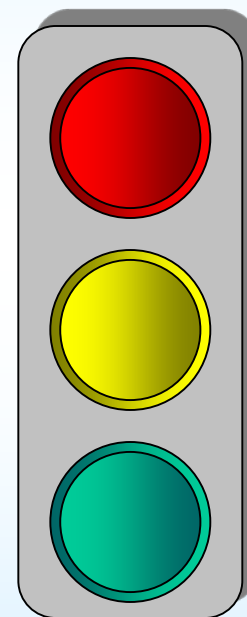
bekannt



**zu
langsam**



unklar



**zu
schwer**

unbekannt

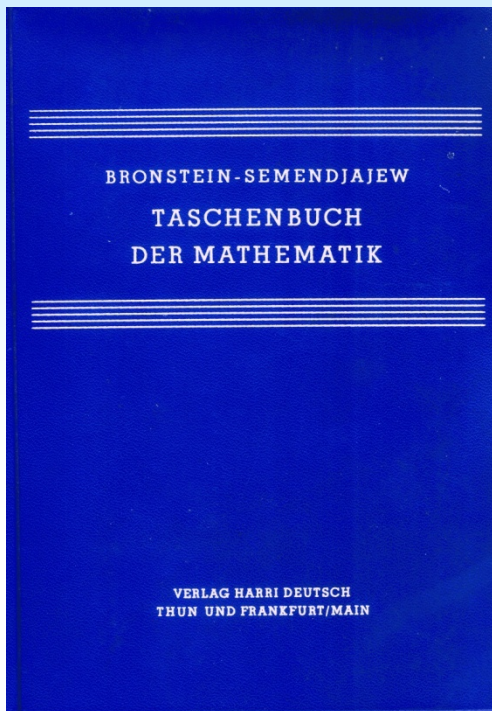
**zu
schnell**

klar

„14“

Integration, Teil 4

- Substitutionsregel incl. Beispiele
- Tabellenwerke
- numerische Integration
- Monte Carlo Methode



4.1.3.3. 1.1.3. Integrale und Reihensummen 37

35. $\int \frac{x dx}{(a+x)(b+x)^2} = \frac{b}{(a-b)(b+x)} - \frac{a}{(a-b)^2} \ln \frac{a+x}{b+x} \quad (a+b).$

36. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a+x)(b+x)^2} = \frac{b^2}{(b-a)(b+x)} + \frac{a^2}{(b-a)^2} \ln(a+x) + \frac{b^2-2ab}{(b-a)^2} \ln(b+x) \quad (a+b).$

37. $\int \frac{dx}{(a-x)^2(b+x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{1}{a+x} + \frac{1}{b+x} \right) + \frac{2}{(a-b)^3} \ln \frac{a+x}{b+x} \quad (a+b).$

38. $\int \frac{x dx}{(a+x)^2(b+x)^2} = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{a}{a+x} + \frac{b}{b+x} \right) + \frac{a+b}{(a-b)^3} \ln \frac{a+x}{b+x} \quad (a+b).$

39. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a+x)^2(b+x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{a^2}{a+x} + \frac{b^2}{b+x} \right) + \frac{2ab}{(a-b)^3} \ln \frac{a+x}{b+x} \quad (a+b).$

Integrale, die $ax^2 + bx + c$ enthalten

Bezeichnungen: $X = ax^2 + bx + c$; $\Delta = 4ac - b^2$

40. $\int \frac{dx}{X} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \arctan \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \quad (\text{für } \Delta > 0).$

$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \ln \frac{2ax+b-\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2ax+b+\sqrt{-\Delta}} \quad (\text{für } \Delta < 0).$

41. $\int \frac{dx}{X^2} = \frac{2ax+b}{\Delta X} + \frac{2a}{\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

42. $\int \frac{dx}{X^3} = \frac{2ax+b}{\Delta} \left(\frac{1}{2X^2} + \frac{3a}{\Delta X} \right) + \frac{6a^2}{\Delta^2} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

43. $\int \frac{dx}{X^n} = \frac{2ax+b}{(n-1)\Delta X^{n-1}} + \frac{(2n-3)2a}{(n-1)\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{X^{n-1}}.$

44. $\int \frac{x dx}{X} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln X - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

45. $\int \frac{x dx}{X^2} = -\frac{bx+2c}{\Delta X} - \frac{b}{\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

46. $\int \frac{x dx}{X^n} = -\frac{bx+2c}{(n-1)\Delta X^{n-1}} - \frac{b(2n-3)}{(n-1)\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{X^{n-1}}.$

47. $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{X} = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{2a^2} \ln X + \frac{b^2-2ac}{2a^2} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

48. $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{X^2} = \frac{(b^2-2ac)x+bc}{a\Delta X} + \frac{2c}{\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

49. $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{X^n} = \frac{-x}{(2n-3)aX^{n-1}} + \frac{c}{(2n-3)a} \int \frac{dx}{X} - \frac{(n-2)b}{(2n-3)a} \int \frac{x dx}{X^n} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 43 u. 46}).$

50. $\int \frac{x^m dx}{X^n} = -\frac{x^{m-1}}{(2n-m-1)aX^{n-1}} + \frac{(m-1)c}{(2n-m-1)a} \int \frac{x^{m-2} dx}{X^n} - \frac{(n-m)b}{(2n-m-1)a} \int \frac{x^{m-1} dx}{X^n}$
 $(m+2n-1; \text{ für } m=2n-1 \text{ siehe Nr. 51}).$

51. $\int \frac{x^{2n-1} dx}{X^n} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{x^{2n-3} dx}{X^{n-1}} - \frac{c}{a} \int \frac{x^{2n-3} dx}{X^n} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{x^{2n-2} dx}{X^n}.$

52. $\int \frac{dx}{xX} = \frac{1}{2c} \ln \frac{x^2}{X} - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{X} \quad (\text{siehe Nr. 40}).$

4 Taschenbuch d. Mathematik

Integrale, die $ax^2 + bx + c$ enthalten

Bezeichnungen: $X = ax^2 + bx + c$; $\Delta = 4ac - b^2$

$$40. \int \frac{dx}{X} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \arctan \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \quad (\text{für } \Delta > 0).$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \ln \frac{2ax+b-\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2ax+b+\sqrt{-\Delta}} \quad (\text{für } \Delta < 0).$$

9. Bessel Functions of Integer Order

Mathematical Properties

Bessel Functions J and Y

9.1. Definitions and Elementary Properties

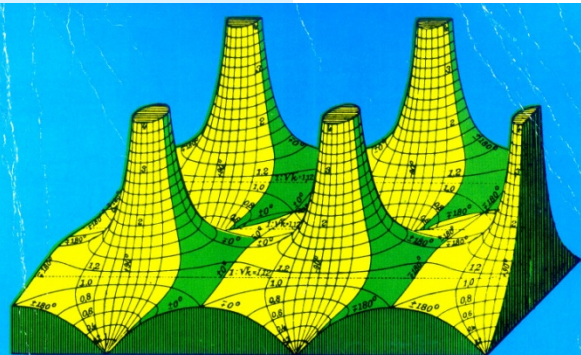
Differential Equation

$$9.1.1 \quad z^2 \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} + z \frac{dw}{dz} + (z^2 - \nu^2)w = 0$$

Solutions are the Bessel functions of the first kind $J_\nu(z)$, of the second kind $Y_\nu(z)$ (also called Weber's function) and of the third kind $H_\nu^{(1)}(z)$, $H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$ (also called the Hankel functions). Each is a regular (holomorphic) function of z throughout the z -plane cut along the negative real axis, and for fixed $z (\neq 0)$ each is an entire (integral) function of ν . When $\nu = \pm n$, $J_\nu(z)$ has no branch point and is an entire (integral) function of z .

Important features of the various solutions are as follows: $J_\nu(z) (\Re \nu \geq 0)$ is bounded as $z \rightarrow 0$ in any bounded range of $\arg z$. $J_\nu(z)$ and $J_{-\nu}(z)$ are linearly independent except when ν is an integer. $J_\nu(z)$ and $Y_\nu(z)$ are linearly independent for all values of ν .

$H_\nu^{(1)}(z)$ tends to zero as $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $0 < \arg z < \pi$; $H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$ tends to zero as $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ in the sector $-\pi < \arg z < 0$. For all values of ν , $H_\nu^{(1)}(z)$ and $H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$ are linearly independent.



HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS

with Formulas, Graphs, and Mathematical Tables

Edited by Milton Abramowitz and Irene A. Stegun

Powers and roots n^k • Common logarithms • Circular sines and cosines for radian arguments • Exponential Integrals $E_n(x)$ • Tetragamma and pentagamma functions • Gamma function for complex arguments • Derivatives of the Legendre Function • Bessel functions—orders 0, 1 and 2, orders 10, 11, 20 and 21, etc. • Spherical Bessel functions • Struve functions • Confluent hypergeometric functions $M(a, b, x)$ • Coulomb wave functions of order zero • Jacobian zeta function $Z(\phi|\kappa)$ • Heuman's lambda function • Table for obtaining periods for invariants g_2 and g_3 • Invariants and values at half-periods • Parabolic cylinder functions • Mathieu functions: characteristic values, joining factors, some critical values • Oblate radial functions—first and second kinds • Sums of reciprocal powers • Bernoulli and Euler numbers • Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds

are for Bessel functions. The text treats general cases and is:

zero.

cept where otherwise in the sections devoted to 9.10, and 9.11.

he Bessel functions is the British Association Mathematical Tables. The ed $N_\nu(z)$ by physicists

of:

$J_\nu(z)$ for $(-)^n K_n(z)$.

$J_n(2\sqrt{x})$.

bert [9.9]:

$\ln 2 - \gamma) J_n(z)$,

$Y_\nu(z)$,

Limiting Forms for Small Arguments

When ν is fixed and $z \rightarrow 0$

9.1.7

$$J_\nu(z) \sim (\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu / \Gamma(\nu+1) \quad (\nu \neq -1, -2, -3, \dots)$$

$$9.1.8 \quad Y_0(z) \sim -iH_0^{(1)}(z) \sim iH_0^{(2)}(z) \sim (2/\pi) \ln z$$

9.1.9

$$Y_\nu(z) \sim -iH_\nu^{(1)}(z) \sim iH_\nu^{(2)}(z) \sim -(1/\pi) \Gamma(\nu) (\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu} \quad (\Re \nu > 0)$$

Ascending Series

$$9.1.10 \quad J_\nu(z) = (\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}z^2)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu+k+1)}$$

9.1.11

$$Y_\nu(z) = -\frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu}}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} (\frac{1}{2}z^2)^k + \frac{2}{\pi} \ln(\frac{1}{2}z) J_\nu(z) - \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \{\psi(k+1) + \psi(n+k+1)\} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}z^2)^k}{k! (n+k)!}$$

where $\psi(n)$ is given by 6.3.2.

$$9.1.12 \quad J_0(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z^2)^2}{(2!)^2} - \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z^2)^3}{(3!)^2} + \dots$$

9.1.13

$$Y_0(z) = \frac{2}{\pi} \{ \ln(\frac{1}{2}z) + \gamma \} J_0(z) + \frac{2}{\pi} \{ \frac{1}{2}z^2 - (1+\frac{1}{2}) \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z^2)^2}{(2!)^2} + (1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}) \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z^2)^3}{(3!)^2} - \dots \}$$

9.1.14

$$J_\nu(z) J_\mu(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k \Gamma(\nu+\mu+2k+1) (\frac{1}{2}z^2)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu+k+1) \Gamma(\mu+k+1) \Gamma(\nu+\mu+k+1)}$$

Wronskians

9.1.15

$$W\{J_\nu(z), J_{-\nu}(z)\} = J_{\nu+1}(z) J_{-\nu}(z) + J_\nu(z) J_{-(\nu+1)}(z) = -2 \sin(\nu\pi) / (\pi z)$$

9.1.16

$$W\{J_\nu(z), Y_\nu(z)\} = J_{\nu+1}(z) Y_\nu(z) - J_\nu(z) Y_{\nu+1}(z) = 2/(\pi z)$$

9.1.17

$$W\{H_\nu^{(1)}(z), H_\nu^{(2)}(z)\} = H_{\nu+1}^{(1)}(z) H_\nu^{(2)}(z) - H_\nu^{(1)}(z) H_{\nu+1}^{(2)}(z) = -4i/(\pi z)$$

Integral Representations

9.1.18

$$J_0(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \theta) d\theta$$

9.1.19

$$Y_0(z) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{1/2} \cos(z \cos \theta) \{ \gamma + \ln(2z \sin^2 \theta) \} d\theta$$

9.1.20

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu}{\pi^2 \Gamma(\nu+\frac{1}{2})} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \theta) \sin^{2\nu} \theta d\theta = \frac{2(\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu}{\pi^2 \Gamma(\nu+\frac{1}{2})} \int_0^1 (1-t^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} \cos(zt) dt \quad (\Re \nu > -\frac{1}{2})$$

9.1.21

$$J_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta = \frac{i^{-n}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{iz \cos \theta} \cos(n\theta) d\theta$$

9.1.22

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \sin \theta - \nu\theta) d\theta - \frac{\sin(\nu\pi)}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-z \sinh t - \nu t} dt \quad (|\arg z| < \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$Y_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin(z \sin \theta - \nu\theta) d\theta$$

$$- \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \{ e^{\nu t} + e^{-\nu t} \cos(\nu\pi) \} e^{-z \sinh t} dt \quad (|\arg z| < \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

9.1.23

$$J_0(z) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \sin(z \cosh t) dt \quad (z > 0)$$

$$Y_0(z) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \cos(z \cosh t) dt \quad (z > 0)$$

9.1.24

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{2(\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu}}{\pi^2 \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\nu)} \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin(zt) dt}{(t^2-1)^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (|\Re \nu| < \frac{1}{2}, z > 0)$$

$$Y_\nu(z) = -\frac{2(\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu}}{\pi^2 \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\nu)} \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos(zt) dt}{(t^2-1)^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (|\Re \nu| < \frac{1}{2}, z > 0)$$

9.1.25

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{z \sinh t - \nu t} dt \quad (|\arg z| < \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

BESSEL FUNCTIONS OF INTEGER ORDER

ll Arguments

Integral Representations

9.1.18

$$J_0(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \theta) d\theta$$

Table 9.1 BESSEL FUNCTIONS—ORDERS 0, 1 AND 2

x	$J_0(x)$	$J_1(x)$	$J_2(x)$
0.0	1.00000 00000 00000	0.00000 00000	0.00000 00000
0.1	0.99750 15620 66040	0.04993 75260	0.00124 89587
0.2	0.99002 49722 39576	0.09950 08326	0.00498 33542
0.3	0.97762 62465 38296	0.14831 88163	0.01116 58619
0.4	0.96039 82266 59563	0.19602 65780	0.01973 46631
0.5	0.93846 98072 40813	0.24226 84577	0.03060 40235
0.6	0.91200 48634 97211	0.28670 09881	0.04366 50967
0.7	0.88120 08886 07405	0.32899 57415	0.05878 69444
0.8	0.84628 73527 50480	0.36884 20461	0.07581 77625
0.9	0.80752 37981 22545	0.40594 95461	0.09458 63043
1.0	0.76519 76865 57967	0.44005 05857	0.11490 34849
1.1	0.71962 20185 27511	0.47090 23949	0.13656 41540
1.2	0.67113 27442 64563	0.49828 90576	0.15934 90183
1.3	0.62008 59895 61509	0.52202 32474	0.18302 66988
1.4	0.56685 51203 74289	0.54194 77139	0.20735 58995
1.5	0.51182 76717 35918	0.55793 65079	0.23208 76721
1.6	0.45540 21676 39381	0.56989 59353	0.25696 77514
1.7	0.39798 48594 46109	0.57776 52315	0.28173 89424
1.8	0.33998 64110 42558	0.58151 69517	0.30614 35353
1.9	0.28181 85593 74385	0.58115 70727	0.32992 57277
2.0	0.22389 07791 41236	0.57672 48078	0.35283 40286
2.1	0.16660 69803 31990	0.56829 21358	0.37462 36252
2.2	0.11036 22669 22174	0.55596 30498	0.39505 86875
2.3	0.05553 97844 45602	0.53987 25326	0.41391 45917
2.4	+0.00250 76832 97244	0.52018 52682	0.43098 00402
2.5	-0.04838 37764 68198	0.49709 41025	0.44605 90584
2.6	-0.09680 49543 97038	0.47081 82665	0.45897 28517
2.7	-0.14244 93700 46012	0.44160 13791	0.46956 15027
2.8	-0.18503 60333 64387	0.40970 92469	0.47768 54954
2.9	-0.22431 15457 91968	0.37542 74818	0.48322 70505
3.0	-0.26005 19549 01933	0.33905 89585	0.48609 12606
3.1	-0.29206 43476 50698	0.30092 11331	0.48620 70142
3.2	-0.32018 81696 57123	0.26134 32488	0.48352 77001
3.3	-0.34429 62603 98885	0.22066 34530	0.47803 16865
3.4	-0.36429 55967 62000	0.17922 58517	0.46972 25683
3.5	-0.38012 77399 87263	0.13737 75274	0.45862 91842
3.6	-0.39176 89837 00798	0.09546 55472	0.44480 53988
3.7	-0.39923 02033 71191	0.05383 39877	0.42832 96562
3.8	-0.40255 64101 78564	+0.01282 10029	0.40930 43065
3.9	-0.40182 60148 87640	-0.02724 40396	0.38785 47125
4.0	-0.39714 98098 63847	-0.06604 33280	0.36412 81459
4.1	-0.38866 96798 35854	-0.10327 32577	0.33829 24809
4.2	-0.37655 70543 67568	-0.13864 69421	0.31053 47010
4.3	-0.36101 11172 36535	-0.17189 65602	0.28105 92288
4.4	-0.34225 67900 03886	-0.20277 55219	0.25008 60982
4.5	-0.32054 25089 85121	-0.23106 04319	0.21784 89837
4.6	-0.29613 78165 74141	-0.25655 28361	0.18459 31052
4.7	-0.26933 07894 19753	-0.27908 07358	0.15057 30295
4.8	-0.24042 53272 91183	-0.29849 98581	0.11605 03864
4.9	-0.20973 83275 85326	-0.31469 46710	0.08129 15231
5.0	-0.17759 67713 14338	-0.32757 91376	0.04656 51163

$$J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n}{x} J_n(x) - J_{n-1}(x)$$

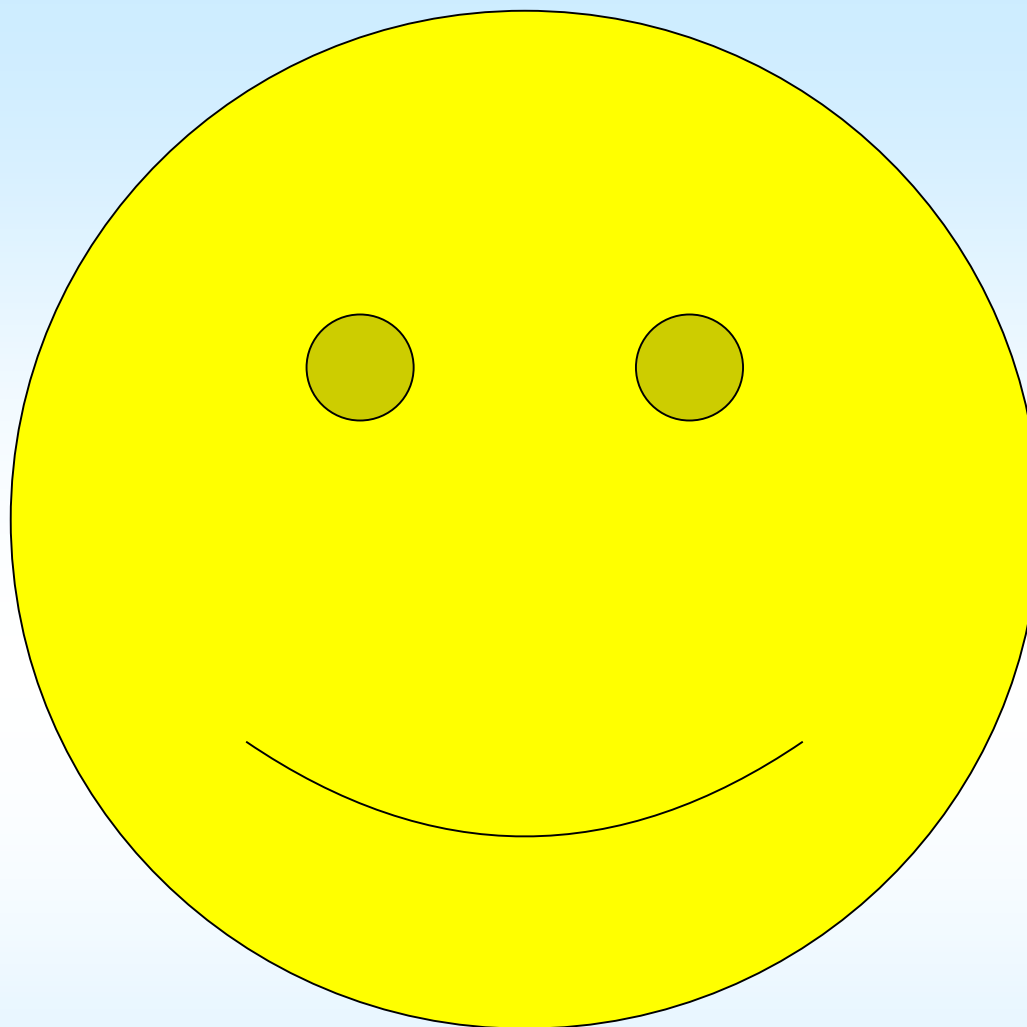
Compiled from British Association for the Advancement of Science, Bessel functions, Part II. Functions of positive integer order, Mathematical Tables, vol. X (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 1952) and Harvard Computation Laboratory, Tables of the Bessel functions of the first kind of orders 0 through 135, vols. 3-14 (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1947-1951) (with permission).

BESSEL FUNCTIONS OF INTEGER ORDER

Table 9.1 BESSEL FUNCTIONS—ORDERS 0, 1 AND 2

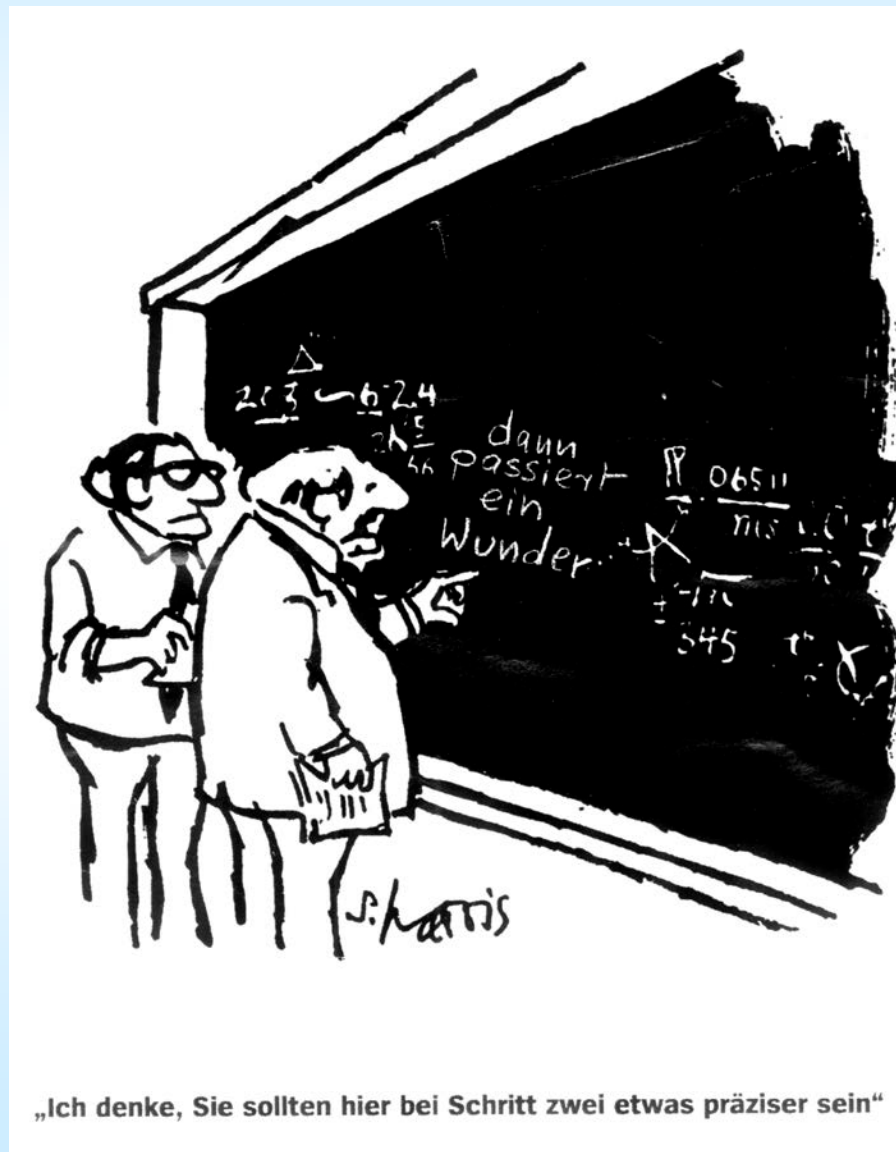
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0.8	0.84628 73527 50480	0.36884 20461	0.07581 77625
0.9	0.80752 37981 22545	0.40594 95461	0.09458 63043

Bessel-Funktion
1. Gattung, 0. Ordnung:
 $J_0(x=0.7) = 0.88120$



Viel Spaß beim Studieren!!!

Was hat Ihnen der Vorkurs gebracht?



Viel Spaß beim Studieren!!!
(see you later!)

„C“

Komplexe Zahlen

- Definition
- Darstellung
- konjugiert komplexe Zahlen
- Rechenregeln
- Addition, Multiplikation, Potenzen
- Wurzeln

Rechenregeln komplexe Zahlen

$$Z_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3) = (Z_1 + Z_2) + Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3$$

Assoziativgesetz Addition

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = Z_2 + Z_1$$

Kommutativgesetz Addition

$$Z + 0 = Z; 1 \cdot Z = Z$$

Existenz der neutralen Elemente

$$Z_1 (Z_2 Z_3) = (Z_1 Z_2) Z_3 = Z_1 Z_2 Z_3$$

Assoziativgesetz Multiplikation

Division möglich

Existenz des inversen Elements

$$Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3) = Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_3$$

Distributivgesetz

„DGL“

Differentialgleichungen

- Begriffsbestimmung
- Lösungsverhalten von DGL
- Homogene lineare DGL mit konst. Koeff.
- Gedämpfter, harmonischer Oszillator