25.5.09

Analysis UE
) 205, 210, 213, 214, 217, 218, 219
205)
$$P(x) = x^2$$
 ouf $[-1, +1]$, genedick fordgeselds.
Bill 1: $P(x) \sim \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4\cos n\pi}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n\pi x$
Bern:: $f \in Q(-1,1)$, f genede \Rightarrow veine Cosinusreike, old $e_n = 0$.
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n \cos n\pi x$
 $mid e_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x^2}{8} \frac{\cos n\pi x}{f^2} dx$
 $= x^2 \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{2\pi}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \frac{\sin n\pi x}{f^2} dx$
 $= -\frac{2\pi}{n\pi} \left(x \left(\frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \right)_{-\pi}^{1} + \frac{4\pi}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n\pi x dx$
 $= \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} = \frac{4\cos n\pi}{(n\pi)^2} \quad \forall n \neq 0$
 $\varphi_0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \Big|_{-\pi}^{-1} = \frac{2}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow Beloughung.$

Beh. 2: Die junßtweise Grenzfunßtion ist x^2 . Ben.: $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n(f)(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int (x+u)^2 \frac{\sin n\pi u}{\pi u} du$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int (x^2 + 2ux + u^2) \frac{\sin n\pi u}{\pi u} du$ $= \chi^2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \int \frac{\sin n\pi u}{\pi u} du$

= x² lim J sin miru + 2x n= 0 J miru + 1 T lim J sin niru + lim J sin (niru) - U genade due Fourierbougt.

 $\frac{2in n\pi v}{\pi v} gevale = \frac{2}{2 \times 2} \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ n \to \infty \\ n$

$$\frac{248.3}{2} \quad \text{Per Fields im qu. Multi lise backson won f duck is_{g}(f)$$

$$\frac{1}{64 \text{ disk}} \frac{1}{45} = \frac{1}{77} = -0.108.$$

$$\text{Rem: } \|\|f_{r-s_{L}}(g)\|^{2} = \frac{1}{7} \frac{f_{r}^{2}(x)}{6x} \frac{1}{6x} = \frac{3}{276} \frac{a_{r}^{2}}{a_{r}^{2}} \frac{||x \circ n\pi x||^{2}}{|x \circ n\pi x||^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} (x^{2})^{2} dx - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{276} + \frac{1}{2767} + \frac{1}{27677}\right)^{2} \left\||x \circ n\pi x||^{2}}{\sqrt{6-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} x^{2} \left|\frac{1}{7} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{777} + \frac{4}{(460777)^{2}}\right| \left||x \circ n\pi x||^{2}}{\sqrt{6-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} x^{2} \left|\frac{1}{77} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{777} + \frac{4}{(460777)^{2}}\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{75} - \frac{1}{77} - \frac{4}{2777} + \frac{1}{2777} + \frac{1}{777} - \frac{1}{2777} + \frac{1}{777} + \frac{1}{777} - \frac{1}{777} + \frac{1}{777} + \frac{1}{777} - \frac{1}{777} + \frac{1}{777}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{(1+(-1)^{n}) \cdot n}{(n^{2}-1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{4n}{r(n^{2}-1)} & n=2\mathcal{R} \\ 0 & n=2\mathcal{R}+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{2\mathcal{R}} = \frac{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}}{\pi(4\mathcal{R}^{2}-1)}, \text{ show folget die Berlaugsdung}.$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{R}}{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{R}} = \frac{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}}{\mathcal{R}}, \quad \mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}, \quad \mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}, \quad \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}.$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{K}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L},$$

244)
$$f_n \in Q(a, 6) \rightarrow f_n$$
 purchases $\neq f_n$ humungud im qu. Mitte.
Bin. See $Q(a, 6) = Q(0, 2)$ und
 $f_n(a) = \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ 2nn \times 2 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n = 1 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ 2nn \times 2 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n = 1 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n = 1 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n & n \times 2 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n & n \times 2 \\ 0 & nord \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n & n & \frac{1}{24} \\ 0 & nord \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n & n & \frac{1}{24} \\ 0 & nord \end{cases} + \begin{cases} n^2 \times 0.5 \times 5 & \frac{1}{24} \\ n & n & \frac{1}{24} \\ n & \frac{1}$

213
217) - Deg
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, Approximation duck Polynom 1. Grades $gr(x) := a_1 x + a_0$
Bodimmung von grower den Approximationsfehlem loge. II: II myr und
im qu. 12142.
217) Toylewapproximation. Well der Holldelle durch, dass der max auf [0,2]
aufbelande Tekler minimal nerd.
 $T_1(f_1 a) = \sum_{n=0}^{-1} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x - a)^n = f(a) + f'(a) (x - a)$
 $= a^2 + 2a (x - a) = 2ax - a^2$
ges.: $a \in \mathbb{R}$ derech, dass sugr $\left[f - T_1(f_1 a) \right] = sugr (x - a)^2$ minimal nerd.
 $g'_a(x) = 2(x - a) \Rightarrow g_a(x)$ [Nerman an $x = a = g_a(x)$
 $g'_a(x) = 2(x - a) \Rightarrow g_a(x)$ [Nerman an $x = a = g_a(x)$
 $g'_a(x) = 2(x - a)^2 < s \Leftrightarrow max \left[a^2_1 (2 - a)^2 \right] < s$
 $x \in [0,2]$
Toird minimal für $a = 1$
 $also: gr(x) = 2x - 1.$
III f-grIlage = sugr $\left[f(x) - gr(x) \right] = sugr (x - 1)^2 = 1$

Eekler im gu. Mithel:

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f - y)^{2} (x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} (x - 1)^{4} dx = \begin{vmatrix} y = x - 1 \\ dy = dx \end{vmatrix} = \int_{-1}^{2} y^{4} dy = \frac{1}{5} y^{5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{5}$$

218, Fourieragynoximation out Q(0,2).

$$u = \{1, x\}$$

OGS-Verf. von Schmidd:

$$v_{0} = u_{0} = 1$$

$$v_{1} = u_{1} - \frac{\langle u_{1}, v_{0} \rangle}{\langle v_{0}, v_{0} \rangle} \quad v_{0} = x - 1, du \quad ||v_{0}||^{2} = \int_{0}^{2} 1 dx = x \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2$$

$$\langle v_{1}, v_{0} \rangle = \int_{0}^{2} x dx = 2$$

⇒ v= {1, x-1} ist OGS.

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow g_{2}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{1} c_{ij} v_{ij} & md \quad c_{ij} = \frac{1}{\|v_{j}\|} \int_{0}^{2} (f, v_{j}) k \partial k \\ & \|v_{0}\| = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \ c_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{6} x^{3} \int_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \\ & \|v_{n}\| = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{1} y_{ij}^{2} \, dy = \frac{1}{3} y_{ij}^{3} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} \\ & \Rightarrow c_{1} = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2} x^{3} \, dx - \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \, dx \right) \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \left((\frac{1}{7} + x^{4}) \Big|_{0}^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2 \\ & abo \quad g_{1}(x) = \frac{1}{3} + 2(x-1) = 2x - \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \text{Eelle. long} \left\| h_{TT} = \sup_{x \in \{0, 2\}} \left[|x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}| \right] = \frac{1}{3} \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} ((x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} ((x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{45} \\ \hline \text{Eedus inn qu. Hattle:} \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{45} \\ \hline \text{Eedus inn qu. Hattle:} \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \, dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \, dx \\ & = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{45} \\ \hline \text{Eedus inn (a qu. Checkellustuk non for gar gill sug_{1} | x^{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{3} | x^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \\ & \Rightarrow |x^{2} - a_{1}x - a_{1}x - a_{1}| < \frac{1}{3} \quad \forall x \in [0, 2] \\ & \Rightarrow |x^{2} - a_{1}x - a_{1}| < \frac{1}{3} \quad \forall x \in [0, 2] \\ & x \in [0, 2] \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max \left\{ \left| (f-q)(0) \right|, \left| (f-q)(1) \right|, \left| (f-q)(2) \right| \right\} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max \left\{ \left| e_{q} \right|, \left| 1 - e_{q} - e_{q} \right|, \left| 4 - 2e_{q} - e_{q} \right| \right\} < \frac{1}{2}$$

219)

Bed. nu enfilles fin $|Q_0| < \frac{1}{2}$, where $Q_0 \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^$$