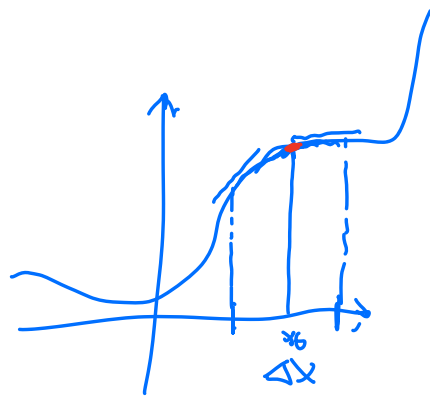


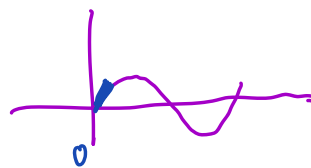
Taylor'sche Reihe

$$\left\| f(x) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(v)}(x_0)}{v!} (x-x_0)^v \right\|$$



Fall $x_0 = 0$: Mac Laurin'sche Reihe

Bsp.: $f(x) = \sin x$
 $f'(x) = \cos x$
 $f''(x) = -\sin x$
 $f'''(x) = -\cos x$



Wähle $x_0 = 0$:

$$f^{(1)}(x_0) = 1 = (-1)^0$$

$$f''(x_0) = 0$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -1 = (-1)^1$$

$\Rightarrow$ nur ungerade Ableitungen bleiben über

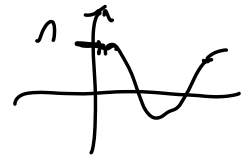
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{f^{(2m+1)}(x_0=0)}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} + R_n$$

$$= \dots = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} + R_n$$

$$\text{wobei } R_n = \frac{f^{(2n+1)}(\vartheta x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{\pm \cos(\vartheta x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$|\cos(\vartheta x)| \leq 1$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Rightarrow 0$$

Test: Wie verhält sich $\frac{x^l}{l!}$?

Bsp: $x=2$

$$\frac{x^4}{4!} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{16}{24}$$

$$\frac{x^5}{5!} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{32}{120}$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6!} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{64}{720}$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Rightarrow 0$

$$\text{D.h. } \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1!} x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 -$$

$\uparrow$
kleine Winkelnäherung: $\sin x \approx x$!

Taylor Reihe für $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ um $x_0=0$:

$$f^{(0)}(x_0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) \Big|_{x_0=0} = (-1) \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \Big|_{x_0=0} = (-1)$$

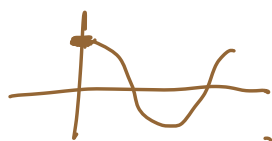
$$f''(x) \Big|_{x_0=0} = (-1)(-2) \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \Big|_{x_0=0} = 2$$

$$f'''(x) \Big|_{x_0=0} = (-1)(-2)(-3) \frac{1}{(1+x)^4} \Big|_{x_0=0} = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) &= 1 - \frac{x}{1!} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2!} - 6 \frac{x^3}{3!} \\ &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 \pm \dots + (-1)^n x^n \end{aligned}$$

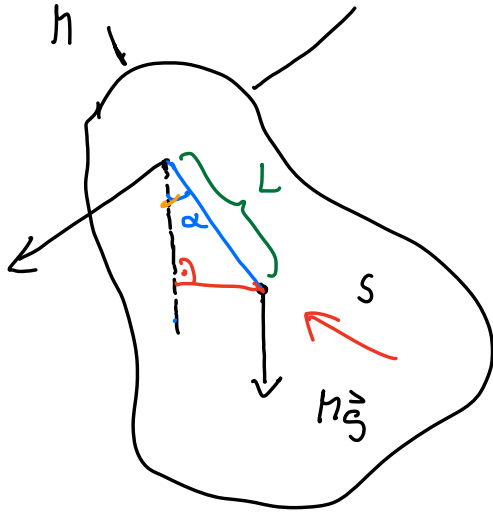
Deshalb hier vergessen:

$$\frac{1}{1+x} \approx 1 - x \quad \text{in 1. Ordnung in } x!$$


$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}$$

Das physikalische Pendel

Physikalisches Pendel = fester Körper, rotiert um eine horizontale Achse, die nicht durch den Schwerpunkt läuft.



Drehmoment des Schwerpunktes
 $-MgL \sin \alpha = \textcircled{1}$

$\Rightarrow$ Da Drehbewegung:

2. Newton'sches Gesetz auf Rotation anwenden:

$$\overset{\uparrow}{\textcircled{1}} = \overset{\uparrow}{I} \cdot \overset{\uparrow}{\ddot{\alpha}}$$

↑ Winkelbeschleunigung

Drehmoment Trägheitsmoment = "Beschleunigung"
= "Kraft" = "Masse"

bei rotierender Bewegung

Vergleich: Lineare Bewegung $\leftrightarrow$ Kreisbewegung

m	$\longleftrightarrow$	I
$\vec{v}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\vec{\omega}$
$\vec{p}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\vec{L}$
$(= m \vec{v})$		$(= I \vec{\omega})$

Einschub:

Trägheitsmoment: $I = \int r^2 dm$

Wie berechnen wir $\int dm$?

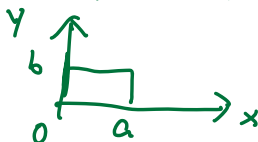
(Erinnerung
Dichte = Masse
Volumen)

a) $\int \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Flächendichte}}}{\sigma} dA \leftarrow \text{Fläche}$

b) $\int \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Dichte}}}{\rho} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Volumen}}}{dV}$

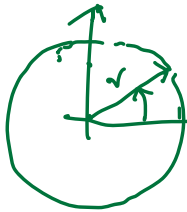
a) Flächenintegrale

kartesische Koordinaten



$$\int_0^a \int_0^b dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^b dy = a \cdot b = A_{\square}$$

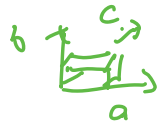
Polar koordinaten



$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r \, dr \, d\varphi = 2\pi \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^R = \pi R^2 = A_0$$

b) Volumenintegrale

hentes isde KO: $\int_0^c \int_0^b \int_0^a dx \, dy \, dz = abc = V_{\text{K}}$



Kugelkoordinaten: $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R r^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta$

$$= 2\pi \frac{R^3}{3} [-\cos\theta]_0^\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 = V_{\text{Kugel}}$$



Zylinderkoordinaten:

$$\int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r \, dr \, d\varphi \, dz = 2\pi \frac{R^2}{2} L = \pi R^2 L = V_{\text{Zylinder}}$$

$$I = \int r^2 dm \stackrel{\text{homogen}}{=} \int \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Flächenelement}}}{\sigma} r^2 dA = \sigma \int r^2 dA$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Polar}}{=} \sigma \int r^2 r dr d\varphi$$

⇒ Beispiel am Donnerstag für I

Phys. Pendel (Ausblick):

$$D = I \ddot{\alpha}$$

↑

$$-mgl \sin \alpha = I \ddot{\alpha}$$

