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## Worksheet No.6 Advanced Mathematics I

### Exercise 26:

The function  $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x \cdot |x-3|}{x^2 - x - 6} & , \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1, 3\} \quad , \\ y_1 & , \quad x = 1 \quad , \\ y_2 & , \quad x = 3 \quad . \end{cases}$$

Is it possible for  $f$  to be continuous at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 3$  with a suitable choice of  $y_1, y_2$ ? Give the appropriate values, or show that none exist.

**Exercise 27:** Let the set of complex numbers  $D$  be defined as  $D := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1 \text{ und } \operatorname{Im}(z) \geq 0\}$ . Consider the function  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(z) = |\operatorname{Im}((2-i)z)|.$$

Are there points in  $D$ , where  $f$  takes its maximum and minimum? If so, find them and compute the corresponding function values.

**Exercise 28:** Show that for any positive constants  $a, b, c$  the equation

$$\frac{(a+b)x + a - b}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{c}{x - 2} = 1$$

has solutions in the intervals  $[-1, 1]$  and  $[1, 2]$ , respectively.

**Exercise 29:** Find the number of solutions of the equation

$$2x^5 - 6x^3 + 2x = 4x^4 - 6x^2 + 1$$

in the interval  $I = [-2, 2]$  and justify your answer.

### Exercise 30:

- (a) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous  $2\pi$ -periodic function (i.e.  $f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ). We use  $f$  to define the function  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$h(x) = f(x) + f(x + \pi) - f(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) - f(x + \frac{3}{2}\pi).$$

Show that  $h$  has a zero in the interval  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ .

- (b) Let the topography of a terrain be given by a continuous function  $F : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , where  $F(x + iy)$  is the height of the terrain at the point  $(x, y)$ . A quadratic table is placed in this terrain such that its center is located at the origin of the coordinate system. The legs of this table form a square<sup>1</sup> with the corners  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$ . Let  $(r, \varphi)$  be the polar coordinates of  $a$ . The table is stable if and only if

$$\frac{F(a) + F(c)}{2} = \frac{F(b) + F(d)}{2}$$

holds<sup>2</sup>. Show that the table can be turned to a position where it is stable.

**Due date:** Please hand in your homework until Thursday, December 9, 12:00 into the AM1/2-box near seminar room Z1, building 01.85 (Fritz-Erler-Str. 1-3).

<sup>1</sup>approximately if the height-differences of the terrain are not too large

<sup>2</sup>This can be seen by the following argument: Let  $A, B, C, D$  be the points in the terrain at  $a, b, c, d$ . The table is stable iff these points are contained in a plane. This is the case iff the diagonals  $AC$  and  $BD$  intersect. For this the heights of the midpoints of  $AC$  and  $BD$  have to coincide.

## Tutorial 6

### Advanced Mathematics 1

**Exercise T16:** Is it possible in each case to choose values  $y_1, y_2$  such that the given functions  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  become continuous? Calculate those values or prove that a solution is not possible.

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 10x^2 + 9}{x^2 - 4x + 3} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 3\} \\ y_1 & \text{für } x = 1 \\ y_2 & \text{für } x = 3 \end{cases} \quad (b) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6}{x^3 - 3x + 2} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -2\} \\ y_1 & \text{für } x = 1 \\ y_2 & \text{für } x = -2 \end{cases}$$

**Exercise T17:** Show (using the intermediate value theorem) that the following equations are true at least for two  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  without explicitly solving the quadratic equations:

$$(a) \quad x + 1 = 4 - x^2, \quad (b) \quad x + 1 = 4x^2 - 24x + 36.$$

**Exercise T18:** Consider the set  $M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 2\}$  and the function  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , where

$$f(z) = \operatorname{Re}((3 + 4i)z).$$

- (a) Decide whether  $M$  is open, closed, or compact, respectively.
- (b) Determine the maximum and minimum values of  $f$  on  $M$ .

For detailed information regarding this course please check the page  
[www.math.kit.edu/iag1/edu/am12010w/en](http://www.math.kit.edu/iag1/edu/am12010w/en)