

Kapitel 12 Aufgabensammlung

12.5 Reelle Funktionen; Stetigkeit

5.19 Beweisen Sie:

12/5/19/1

(a) $\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y.$

(b) $\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y.$

Lösung zu Aufgabe 5.19

12/5/19/3

(a) Nach Definition von \sin gilt:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x + y) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(x + y)^{2n+1}}{(2n + 1)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n + 1)!} \cdot \left(\sum_{\nu=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{\nu} x^{\nu} y^{2n+1-\nu} \right) := (\star). \end{aligned}$$

Weiterhin gilt:

$$\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n + 1)!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n + 1)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=n} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i + 1)!} \cdot (-1)^j \frac{y^{2j}}{(2j)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=n} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!} \cdot (-1)^j \frac{y^{2j+1}}{(2j + 1)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sum_{i+j=n} \frac{x^{2i+1} y^{2j}}{(2i + 1)! (2j)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sum_{i+j=n} \frac{x^{2i} y^{2j+1}}{(2i)! (2j + 1)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sum_{i+j=n} \left(\frac{x^{2i+1} y^{2j}}{(2i + 1)! (2j)!} + \frac{x^{2i} y^{2j+1}}{(2i)! (2j + 1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n + 1)!} \sum_{i+j=n} \left(\binom{2n+1}{2i+1} x^{2i+1} y^{2j} + \binom{2n+1}{2i} x^{2i} y^{2j+1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n + 1)!} \sum_{\nu=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{\nu} x^{\nu} y^{2n+1-\nu} = (\star) \end{aligned}$$

Folglich gilt die Behauptung.

(b) Es ist

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(x + y) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(x + y)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(\sum_{\nu=0}^n \binom{2n}{\nu} x^{\nu} y^{2n-\nu} \right) := (\star\star). \end{aligned}$$

Weiterhin gilt:

$$\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n + 1)!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n + 1)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=n} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!} \cdot (-1)^j \frac{y^{2j}}{(2j)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=n} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!} \cdot (-1)^j \frac{y^{2j+1}}{(2j+1)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sum_{i+j=n} \frac{x^{2i} y^{2j}}{(2i)!(2j)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sum_{i+j=n} \frac{x^{2i+1} y^{2j+1}}{(2i+1)!(2j+1)!} \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \sum_{i+j=n} \binom{2n}{2i} x^{2i} y^{2j} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2(n+1))!} \sum_{i+j=n} \binom{2(n+1)}{2i+1} x^{2i+1} y^{2j+1} \\
&= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \sum_{i+j=n} \binom{2n}{2i} x^{2i} y^{2j} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \sum_{i+j=n} \binom{2n}{2i+1} x^{2i+1} y^{2j+1} \\
&= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \sum_{i+j=n} \left(\binom{2n}{2i} x^{2i} y^{2j} + \binom{2n}{2i+1} x^{2i+1} y^{2j+1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \sum_{\nu=0}^n \binom{2n}{\nu} x^{\nu} y^{2n-\nu} := (\star\star).
\end{aligned}$$

Damit gilt auch diese Behauptung.