



Würzburg, den 29. Mai 2006

3. Übung zur Analysis II

Sommersemester 2006

Lösungshinweise

11.) Es ist

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh iz &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^k}{k!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iz)^k}{k!} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k z^k}{k!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k i^k z^k}{k!} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^{2k} z^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cos z\end{aligned}$$

und ebenso

$$\sinh iz = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k z^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k i^k z^k}{k!} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^{2k+1} z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = i \cdot \sin z$$

bzw. $\sin z = \frac{1}{i} \sinh(iz)$. Damit erhalten wir

$$\begin{aligned}\tan z &= \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\sinh(iz)}{\cosh(iz)} = -i \tanh(iz) \stackrel{\text{Aufg. 7}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{-i}{(2k)!} B_{2k} 2^{2k} (2^{2k} - 1) (iz)^{2k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k)!} B_{2k} 2^{2k} (2^{2k} - 1) z^{2k-1} = \dots = z + \frac{1}{3} z^3 + \frac{2}{15} z^5 + \dots\end{aligned}$$