

KURVENDISKUSSION

Fragen?

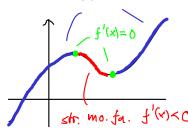


Monotonie. Untersuchen Sie das Monotonieverhalten von $f(x) = x^3 - x$? (Hinweis: Betrachten Sie die Ableitung)

Lösung.

str. mo.wa. f'(x)>0

Wdh



Suche NST von f'(x):

$$f'(x) = 3x^{2} - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \implies x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$
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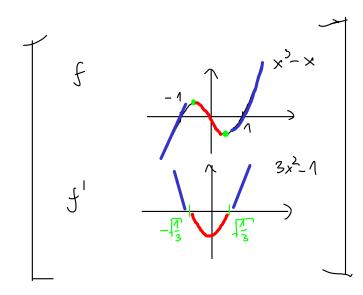
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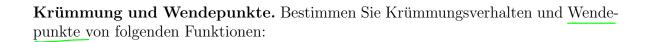
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 $= \begin{cases} \text{in }]-\infty, -1 \\ \text{in } [-1] \end{cases} \text{ and } [1], \infty[\text{ str. Mo. wa.} \\ \text{in } [-1], 1] \text{ str. mo. for.} \end{cases}$

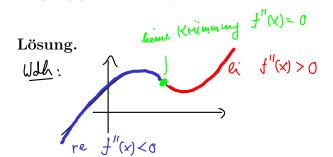




a)
$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$

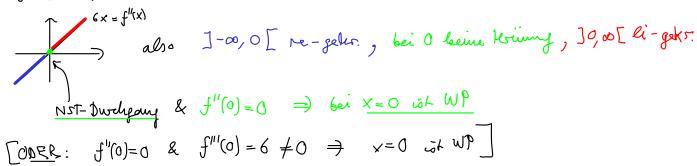
b)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x$$
 (auf Homepage)

c)
$$f(x) = x^4$$
 dy $f(x) = x^5$

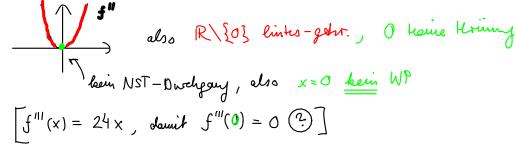


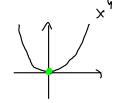
$$\frac{\times WP}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}} : \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} : \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x) = (x^{3} - x)^{11} = (3x^{2} - 1)^{1} = 6x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0.$$

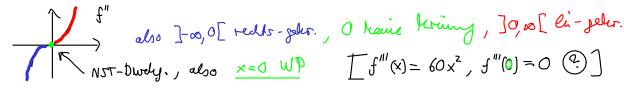


c)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = (x^4)^{11} = (4x^3)^{11} = 12x^2 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \implies x = 0$$

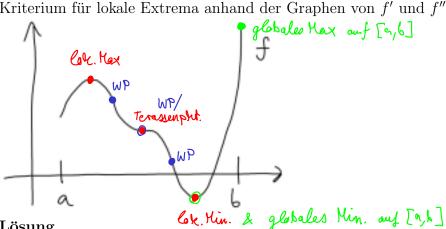




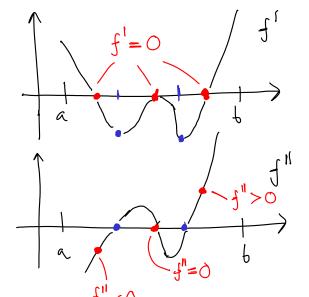
d)
$$\int_{0}^{11} (x) = (x^{5})^{11} = (5x^{4})^{1} = 20x^{3} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \implies x = 0$$



* Hinreichendes Kriterium für lokale Extrema. Skizzieren Sie f' und f'' von unten skizzierter Funktion $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ und überlegen Sie sich das hinreichende Kriterium für lokale Extrema anhand der Graphen von f' und f''.



Lösung.



Hinrelchande Kriterium: $f'(x_0) = 0 \wedge f''(x_0) > 0 \implies \times_0 \text{ Gk. Min.}$ $f'(x_0) = 0 \wedge f''(x_0) < 0 \implies \times_0 \text{ Gk. Max.}$

Berechnung lokale/globale Extrema. Berechnen Sie die lokalen/globalen Extrema von folgenden Funktionen:

* a)
$$f: [-1,10] \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x$ (auf Homepage)
b) $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = xe^x$

Lösung.

a) lokale Extrema:
$$f'(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

 $f''(x) = 2x - 4 : f''(1) = 2 - 4 = -2 < 0 \stackrel{.}{\bigcirc} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \stackrel{lok. Hax}{lok. Hax}$
 $f''(3) = 6 - 4 = 2 > 0 \stackrel{.}{\bigcirc} \Rightarrow x_2 = 3 \stackrel{.}{\bigcirc} lok. HA.$

 $f''(3) = 6 - 4 = 2 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \quad \underline{6}$ $f''(3) = 6 - 4 = 2 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow x_2 = 3 \quad \underline{6}$ $f(0) = 163, 3 \quad \text{glabeles flax out } [-1, 10]$ /f(1) = -5,3 globeles Min. auf [-1,10]

b) Cohale Extrema:
$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot e^{x} + x \cdot e^{x} = (1+x) e^{x} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow 1+x=0$$

$$f''(x) = 1 \cdot e^{x} + (1+x) \cdot e^{x} = (2+x) e^{x} : f''(-1) = (2-1) e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e^{x}} = \frac{1}{e^{x$$

d.h. x = -1 lok. $\frac{1}{1}$