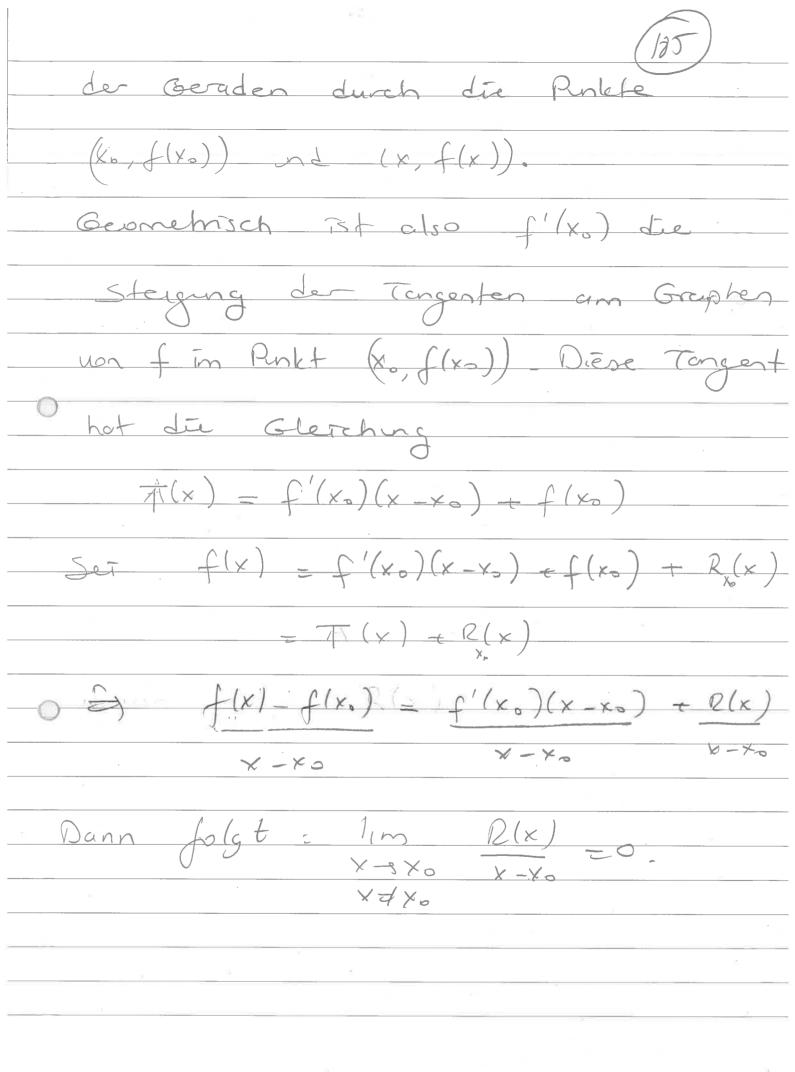
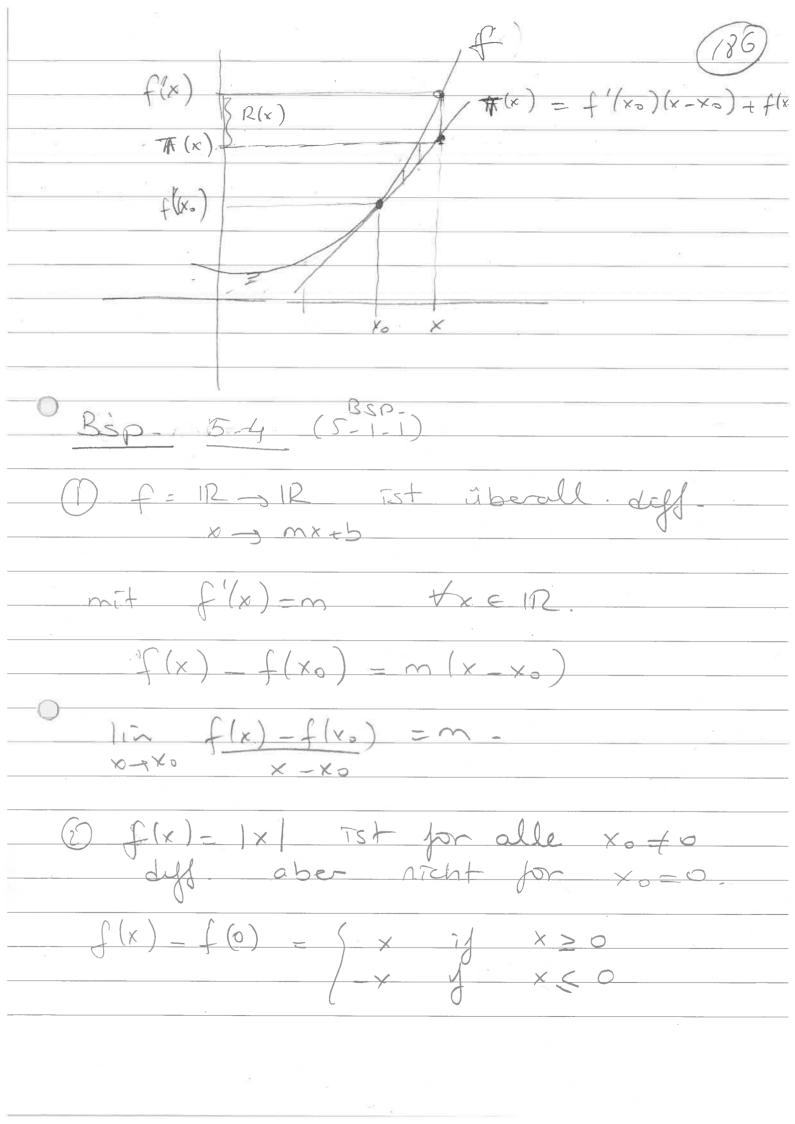
Kopitel 5 (Nov. 25 (183). Differential rechning out 12. SG-I Deferenhal, (Ableiting) Elementere Figenschaften Defn 5-1 (5-1-2) Sei J- M. IP , OCP, und XOEA. D f herset differenzierbor an der stelle xo fulls $\lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = x_1 shert.$ Dieser Grenzwert wird dann mit of (xo) oder dif (xo) bezerchnet. Die Zahl f'(xo) heisst die Ableifung oder das Differential un fan der Stelle xo.

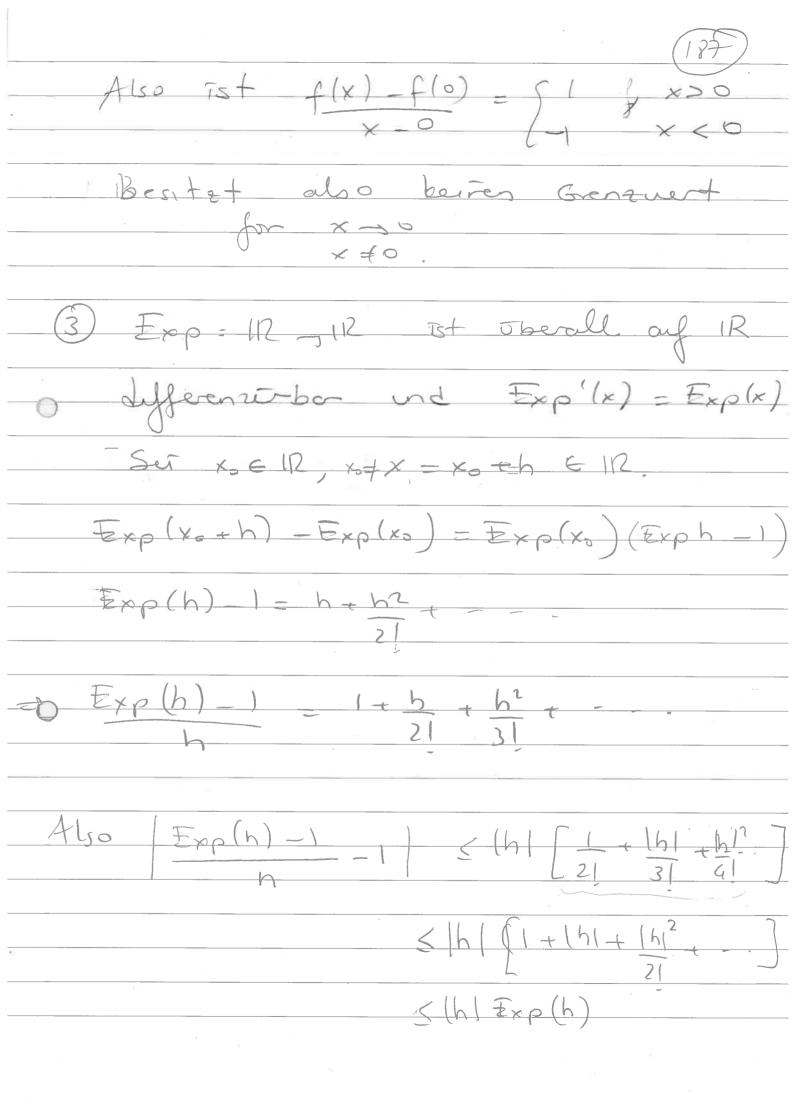
Def heisst in Of differenzierbor, fells ste an feter stelle xoED differenziebor! In diesem Fall, nennt sicht die Frichen x of (x) Ableiting vor f. Benedang 5.2 In du Def. 5.1, liverdangen win also, dass für o jede in M\ [xo] enthaltere folge (xn) nit Grenzuert xo, der Lives $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} = x \pi h e x t.$ Benebing 5.3. Si f differenzierben in xo. $f(x_0)$ Dann ist flx1-flxo) die steigung

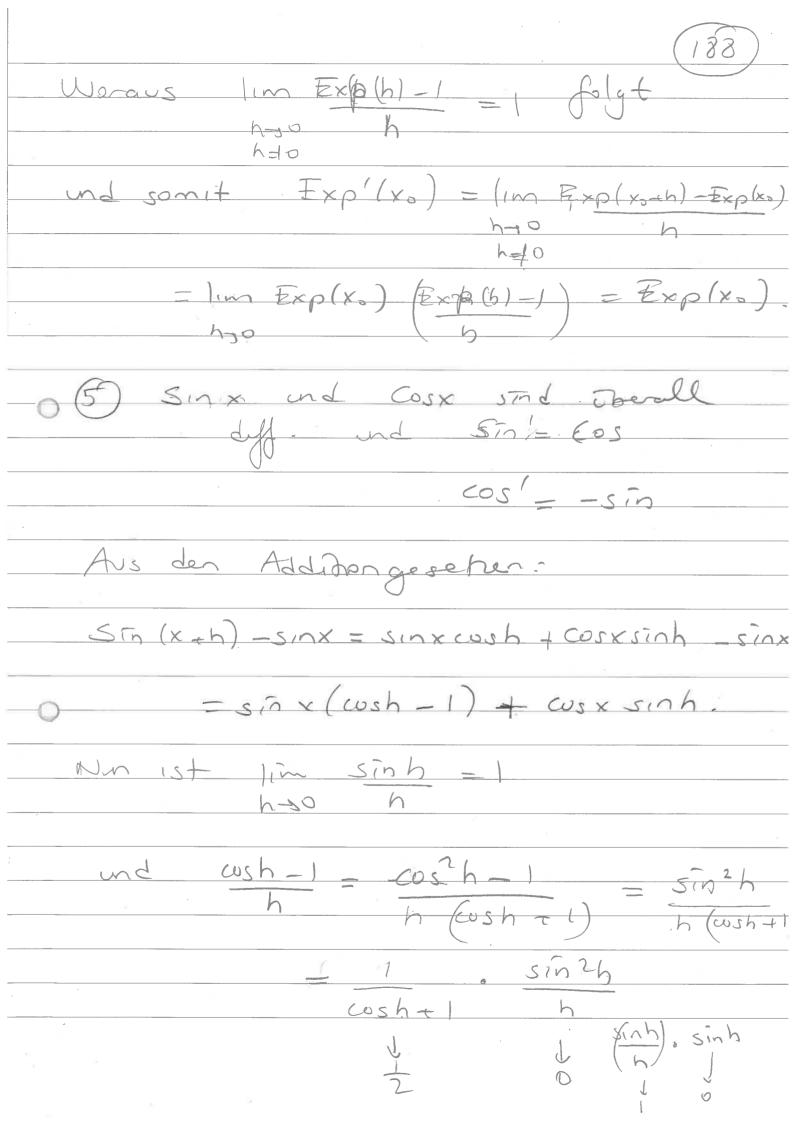
X-xo

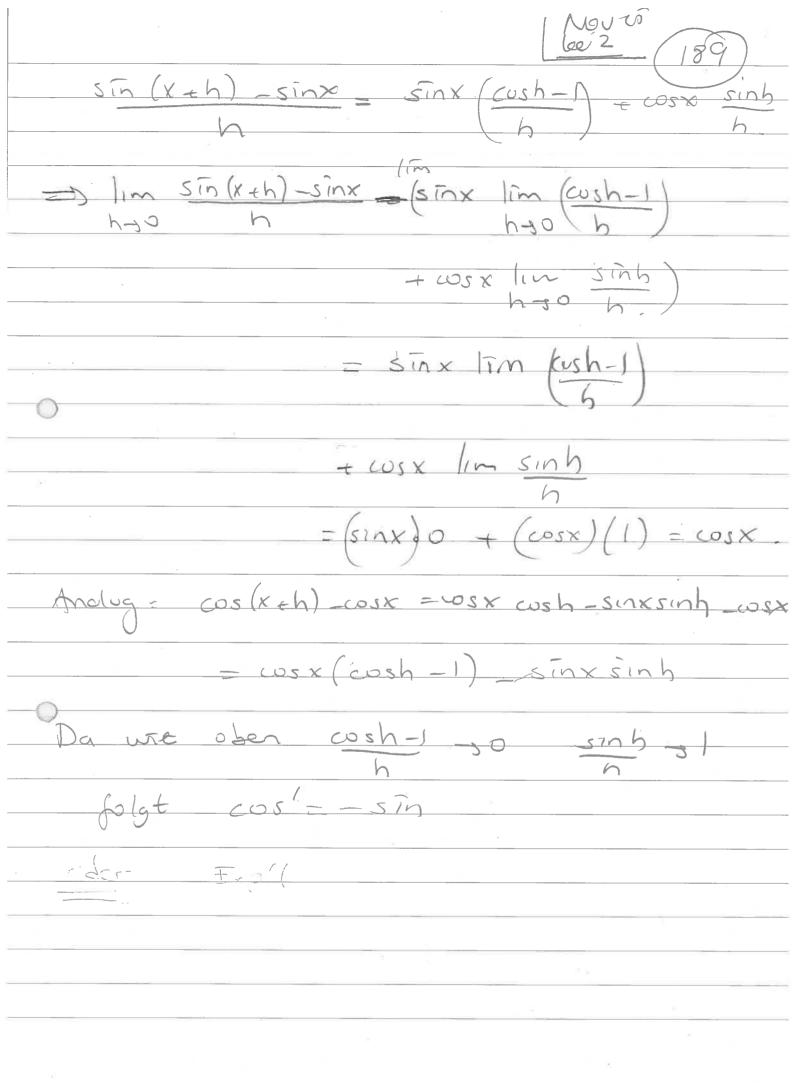


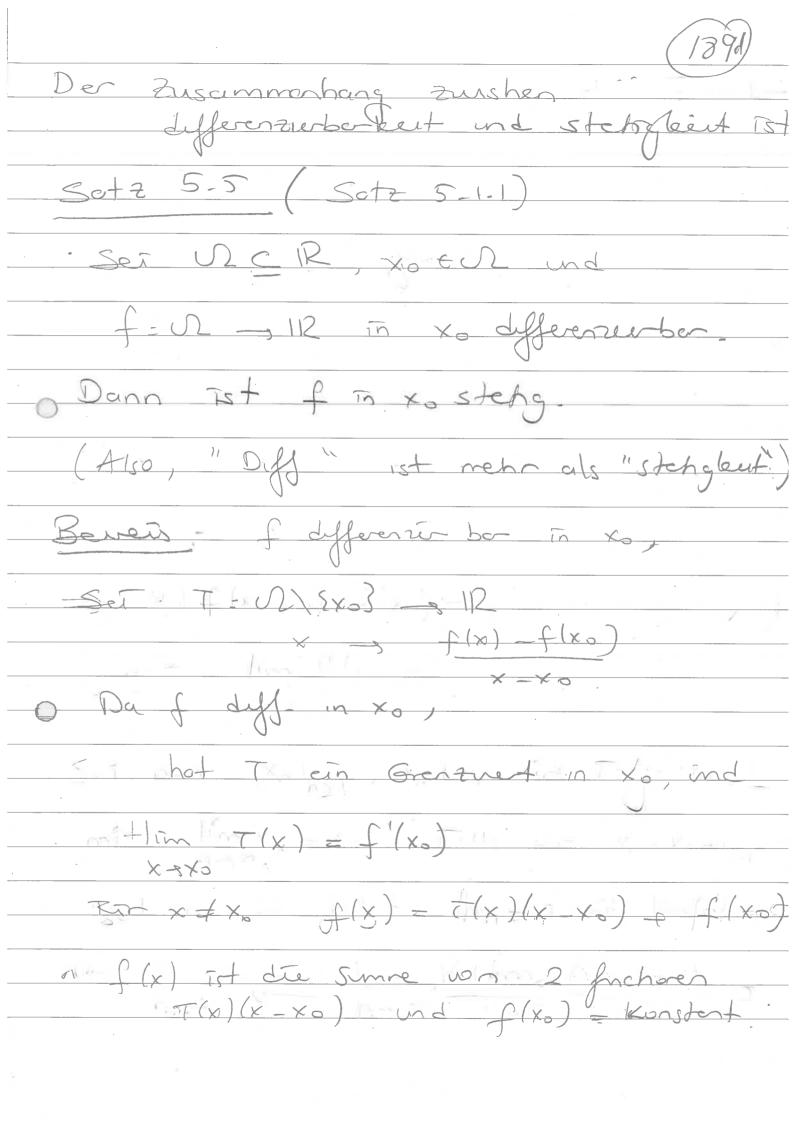
Die Lineare Finkhan f(xa) + f'(xa)(x-xa) stellt eine gute Approximeton der Finkhon f(x) dar: Es. 97+ $0 + (x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_{-x_0}) + R_{x_0}(x)$ mit lim R.(x) =0

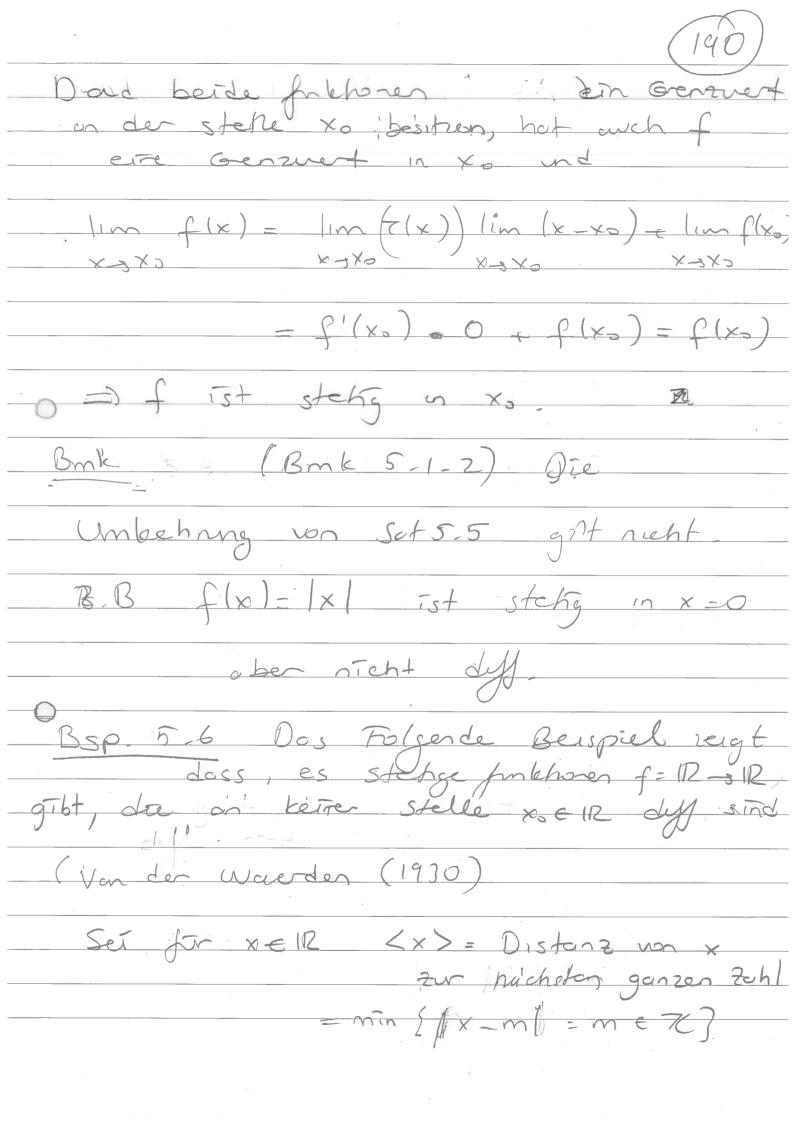


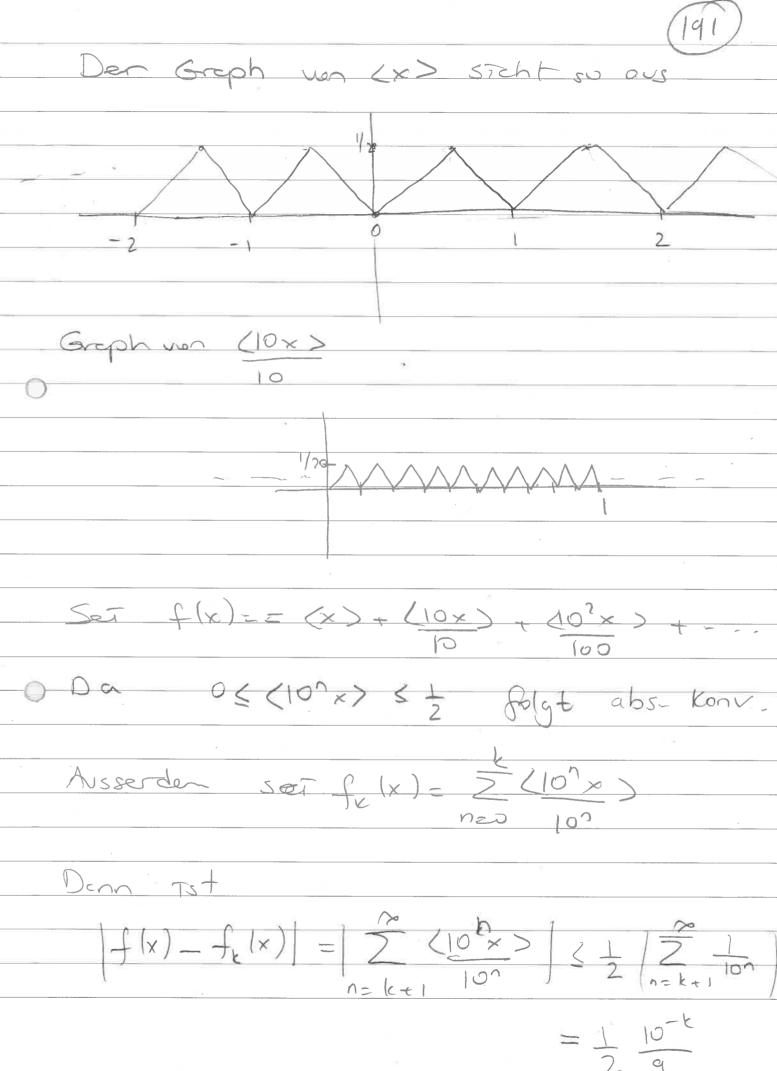


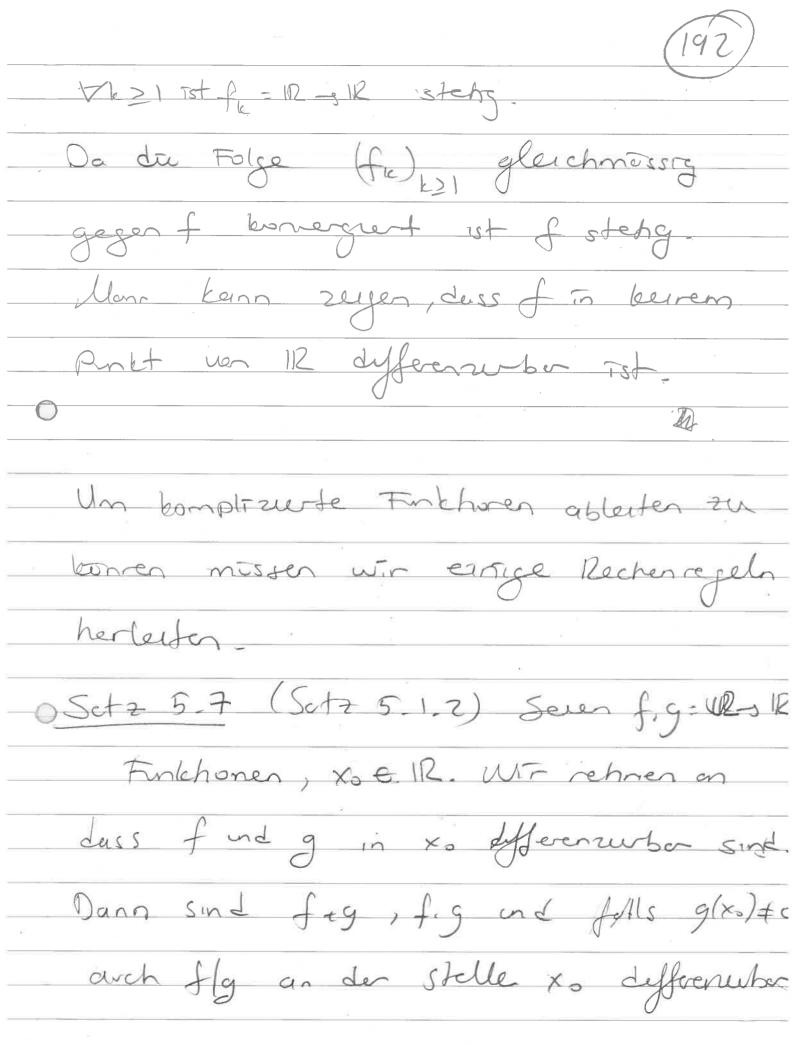


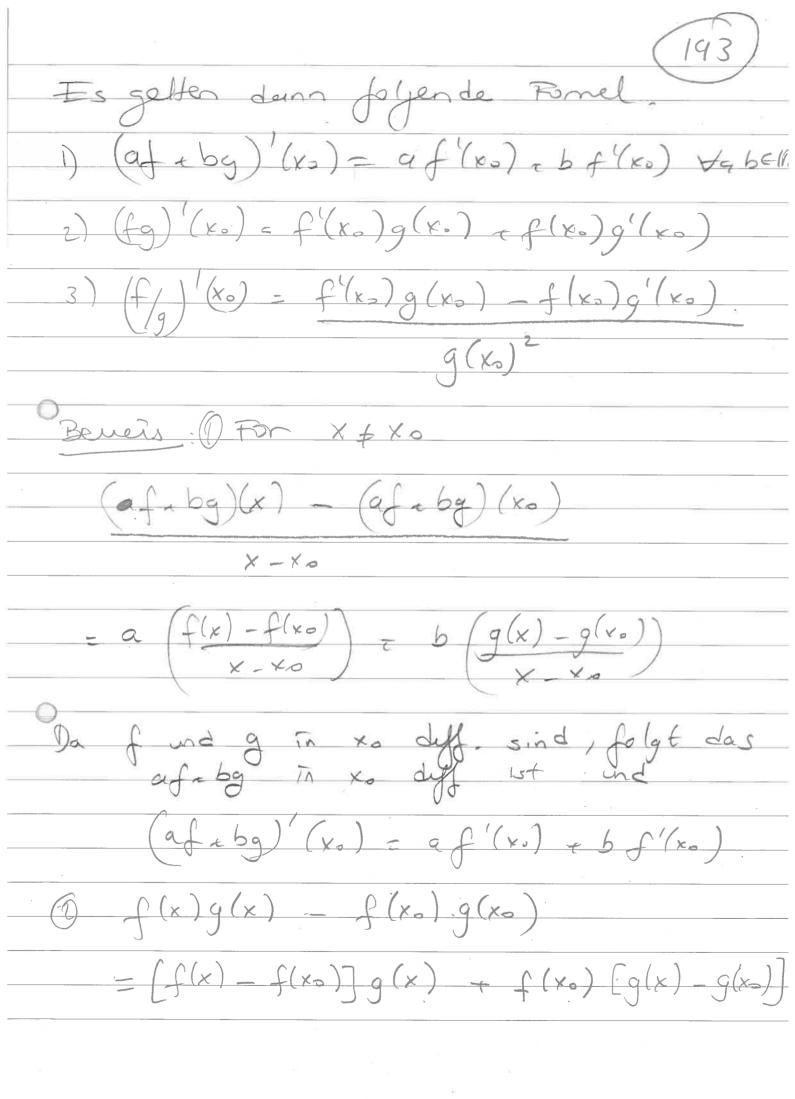


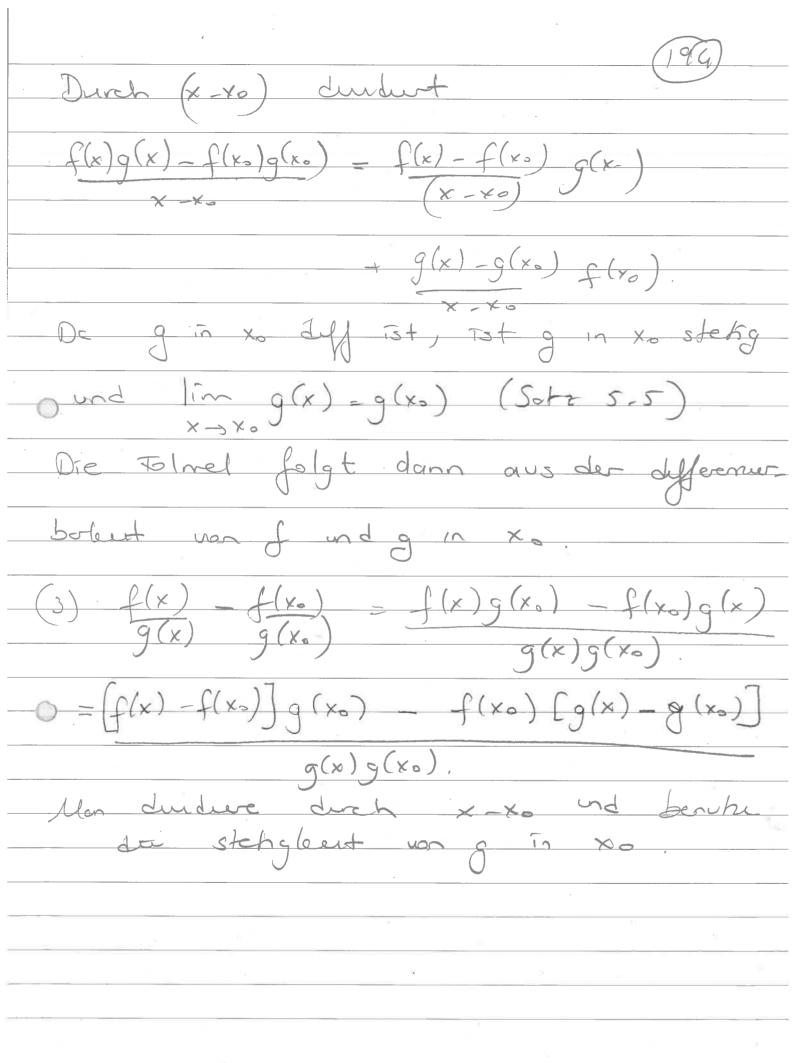


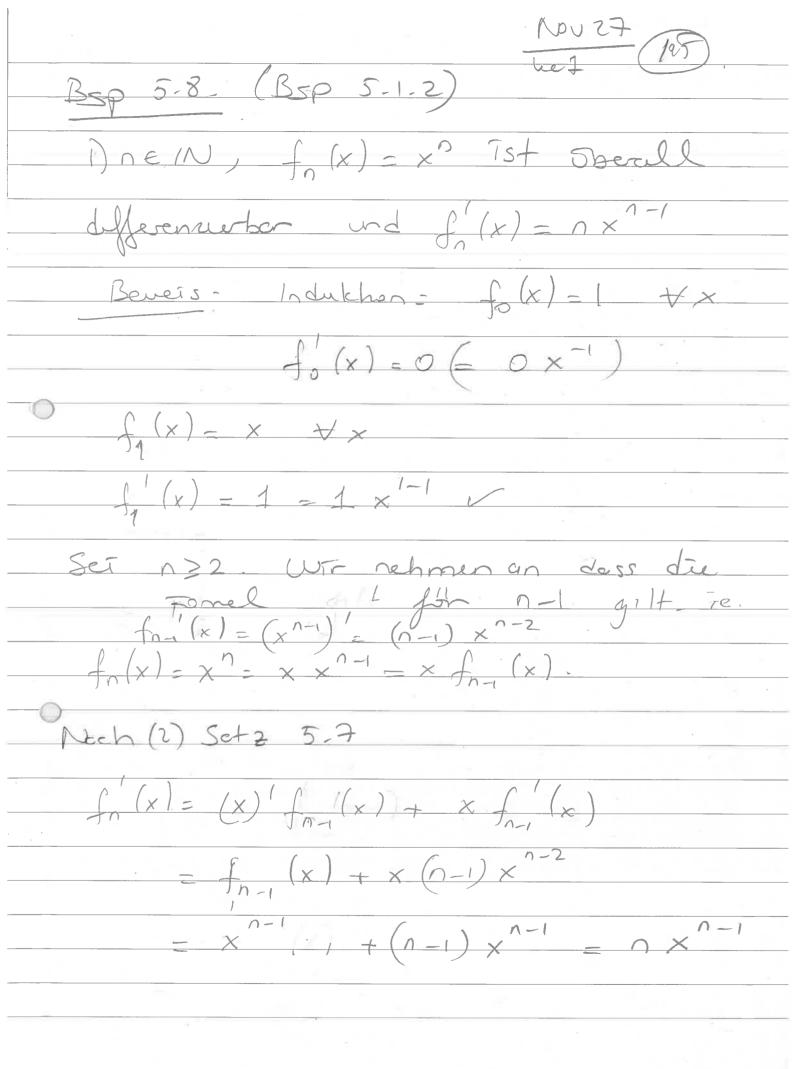


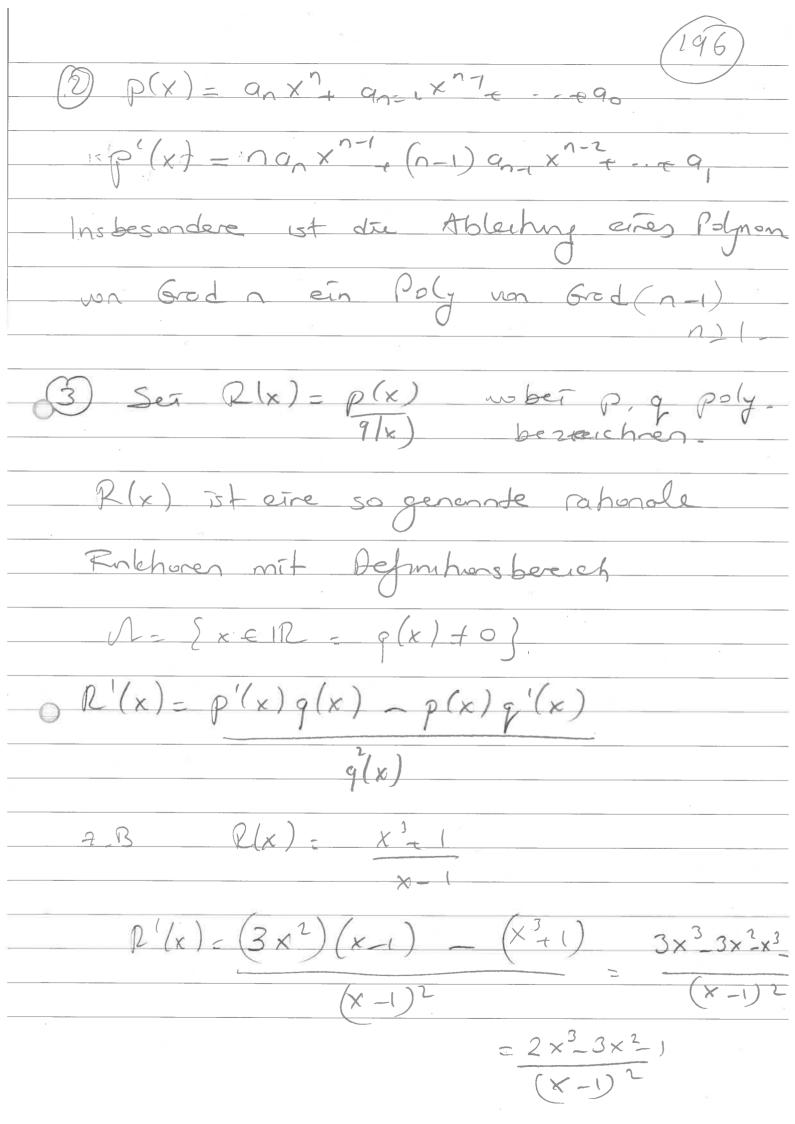






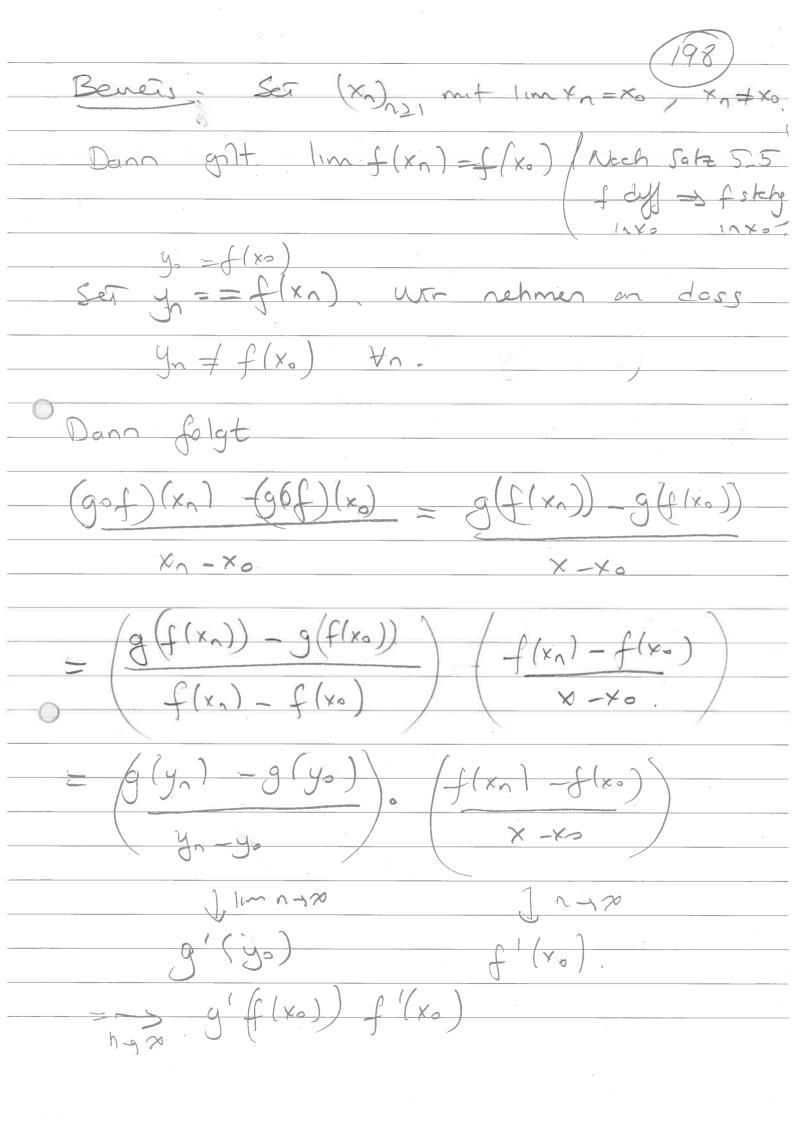






De noich ste Parhengel und us erjousen Enkhoren uie 2.B $\exp(x^2+1)$, $\sin(x^2)$ obzuleiten. Sotz 5.9 (Sotz. 5-1-3) (Kettenregel) o Seien f. J. - 3 IR , g. T - 3 IR Rokhonen mit f(s) CT, und xoEs. Wir rehven an, dass f on der stelle xo und g an der Stelle f(xo), differenterber sind. Dann ist gof = N - 3 IR an du stelle xo differentier ind $gof)'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) f'(x_0).$

192-1 Book: If 1st differentiable on xo IIm f(x)-f(x) existent xxx. xxx. dh for fede in Olsxo) enthaltere ofolge (xn) nit Grenzwert xo, der times $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) - f(x_0) = x = x = x$





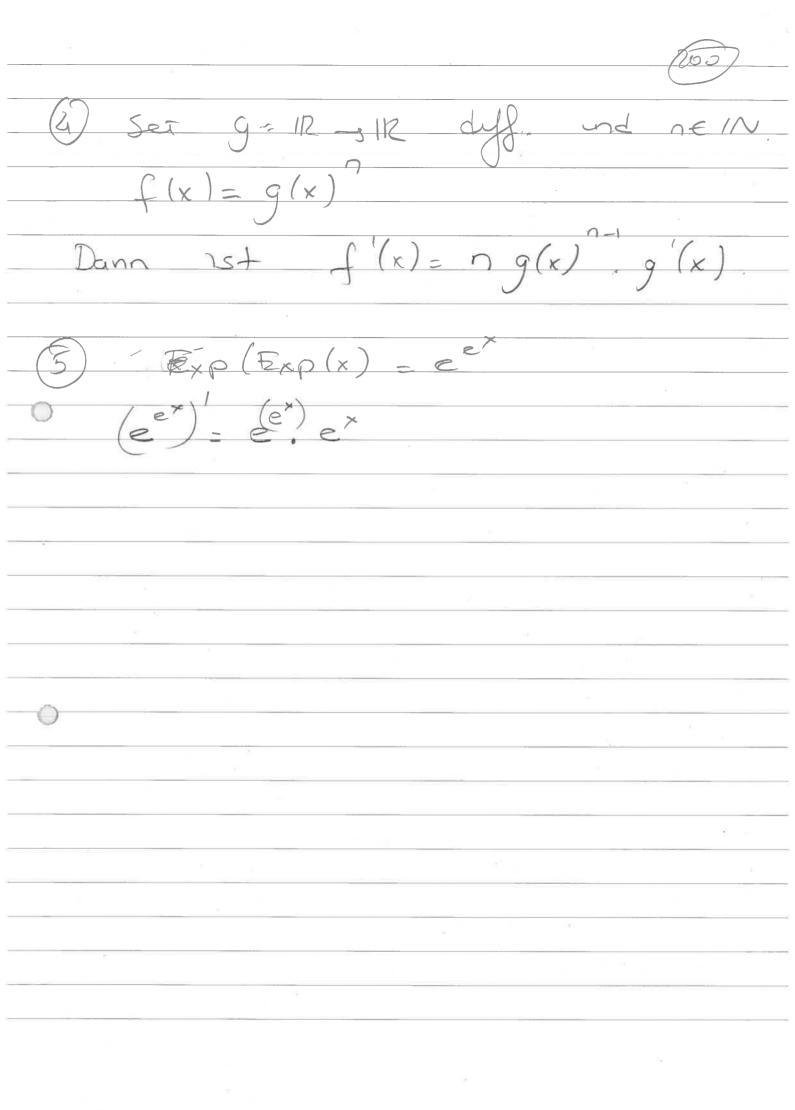
BSP J-10 1 Berachre du Ableihorg von

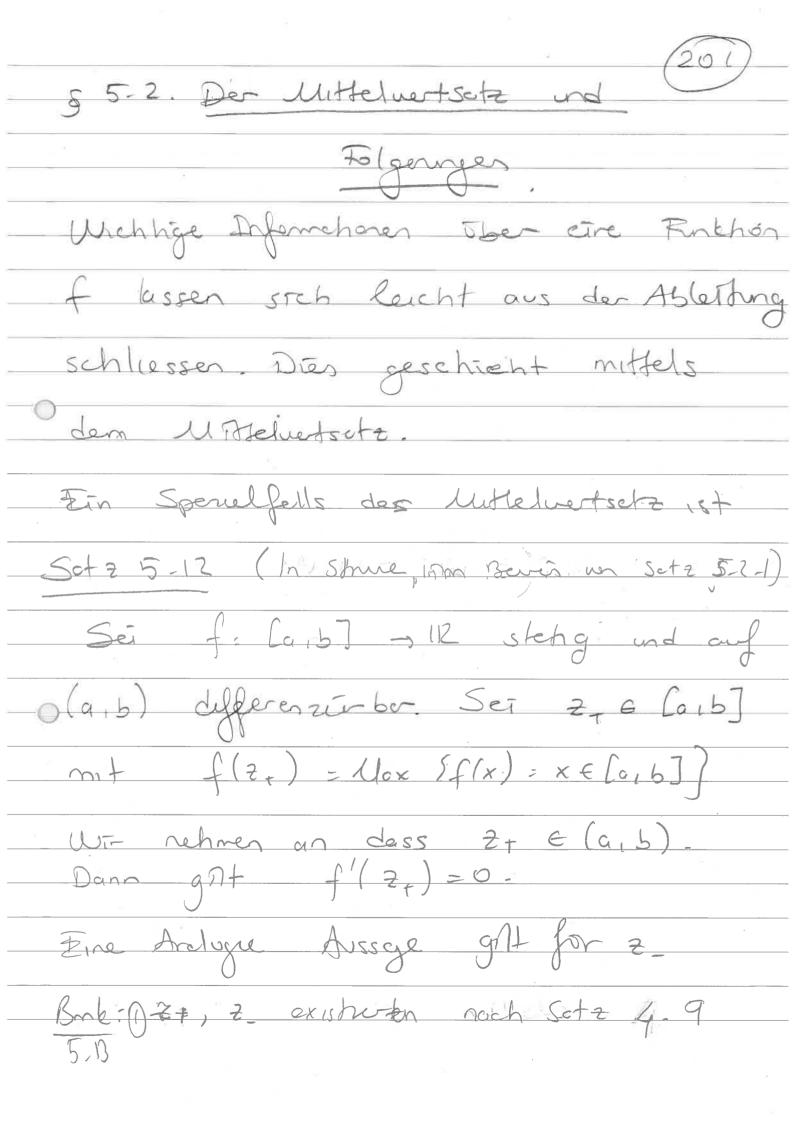
f(x) = Exp(x) $f(x) = x^3 + 1$, $f(x) = 3x^2$ g'(x) = Exp(x) $(x^3 + 1)$

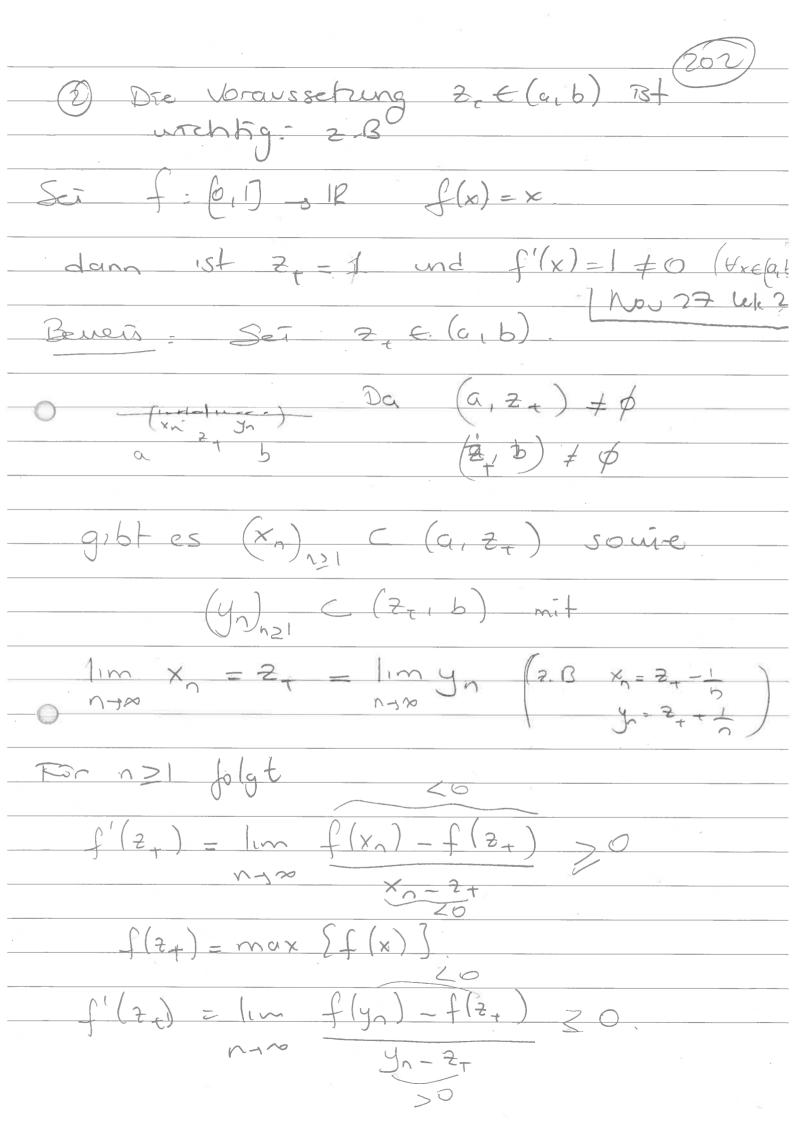
 $O(g \circ f)(x) = g'(f(x)) - f'(x)$ $= \left(\mathbb{E}_{xp}(x^3 \cdot 1) \right) \cdot 3x^2$

 $(2) \left(S_{n}(x^{2})\right) = (g \circ f)(x)$ mt

 $g = \sin(x) \qquad f(x) = x^{2}$ $g' = \cos x \qquad f'(x) = 2x$ $\left(\sin(x^{2})\right)' = \cos(x^{2}) - 2x$







Woraus $f'(z_{e}) = 0 \text{ folgt}$ 203

Sat 2 5-14 (Sat 5-2-1) Mittelvert satz

Set f = [0, b] -> IR stebsy and ouf

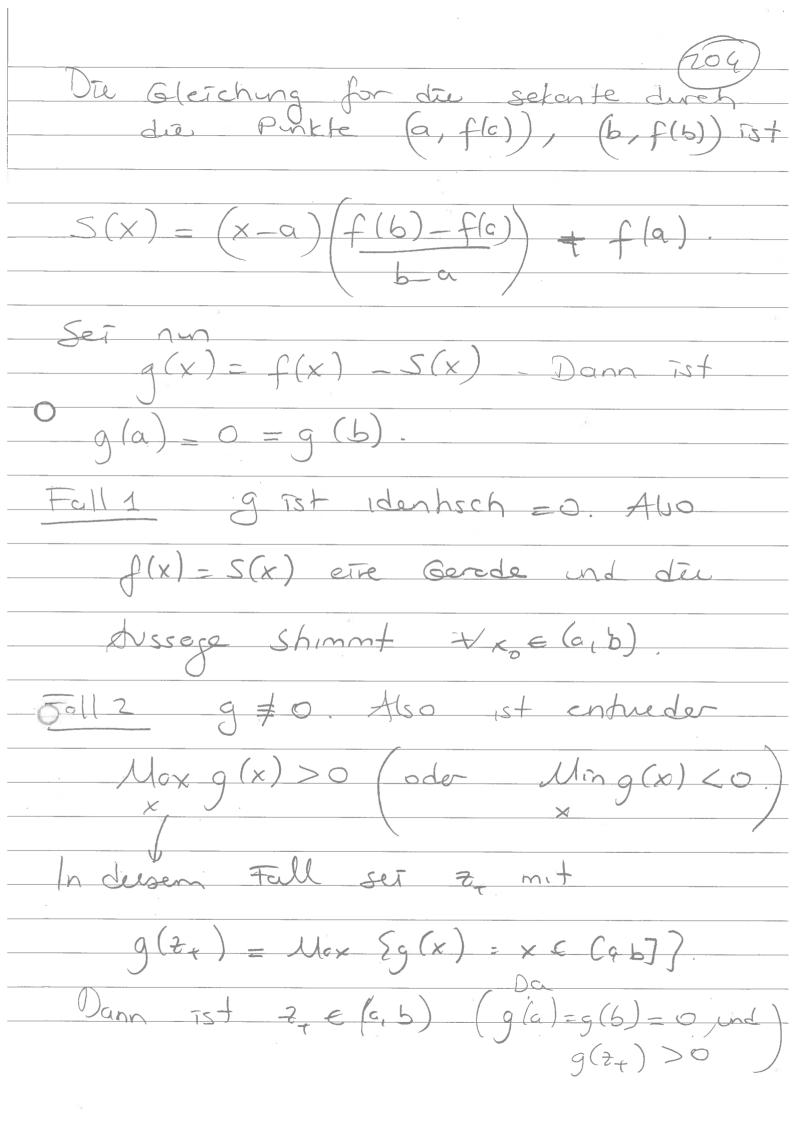
(a, b) differenciable, a \$\pm\$ b. Dann

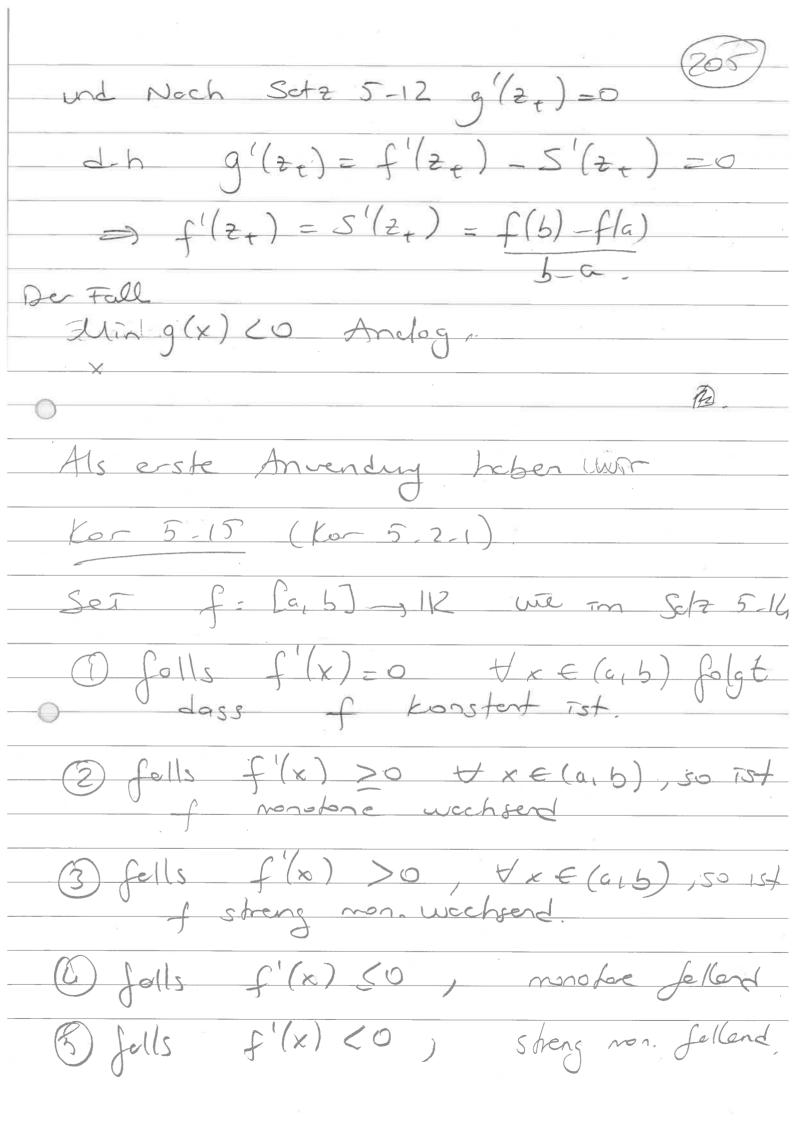
gibt es xoe (c, b) mit f(xo) = f(b)-f(a) b-a

fla)

a No b

Beneis - Die Idee 1st sich auf den Fall f(a) = f(b) = 0worde zu Johnen und dann der Sofz 5-13 anwenden.







Beneis: D. Seren a < x < y < b.

(Noch mittelwetsotz)

beliebig ind Sei / xoe (x,y) mit

 $\frac{f(y)-f(x)}{y-x}=f'(x_0)$

0 der f'(x0) =0 folgt f(y)=f(x)

=> f Tst Kunstent

O seien a < x Cy & b beliebry

and $x_0 \in (x, y)$ and $f(y) - f(x) = f'(x_0)$ y - x > 0:

owners folt fly) = f(x) flgt

o) of monshone vechoerd.

3-4 Arolog