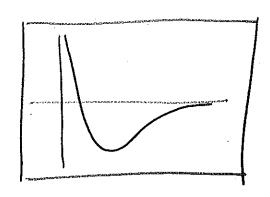
Aufgale 1





Anderungsrate du Konzentration Konzentration & Wirksamkeit.

- Wirksam beit (=> Anderysnati >0 1) Zunahme du te [9,1] Abnahme . Andanystati co (= , t>1.
- 2) Größte Abnahme du Kouzentration (=> Minimum du Anderugenate : t=2
- 3) Wiresampert : f(t) = It e 2-t  $f(t) = (3-3t)e^{2-t}$ f'(t)=0 (= 3-Bt=0 (= t=4.

Extremum; abee Minimum oder Meximum?

(2)

2 møglide Begrundugen:

@ mathematish:

 $f'(t) = (-3 - 3 + 3t)e^{2-t}$  (3t-6)e

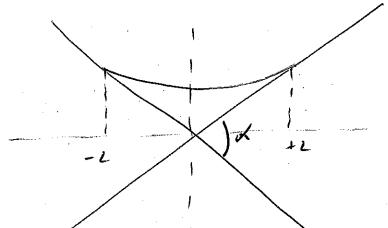
f'(1) = -3 e <0 also Maximum 1

(2) " logish":

Konzuntiation nimmt bis t=1 zu (siehe 1)),
daha kann bu t=1 uur ein Haximum
enerelt sein!

4)  $f(t) = (3-3t)e^{2-t}$ positiv fin  $t \in [0,1]$ negativ fin t > 1.

Da Wirbsamkeit L' Konzentiation abbirt & den Vallag!



w~53°

1) 
$$g_1 = \frac{1}{2}x$$

Winkel O?

$$\frac{g_1 = 1/2}{A} S = (1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$g_2 = 1/2$$

$$g_4 = 1/2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 \cos x = \frac{5}{4} \cos x.$$

also: 
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \cos x$$
  $= \frac{3}{5}$ 

$$a_{10s}(\frac{3}{5}) = 53, 13^{\circ}$$

Kave Krummaysspry (-. f'(-1) = f'(2) =0.

Kein Knick & of muß bei - und 2 aslaitbar

Sein!

Eusiglish mys getter:  $|f(-1) = g_1(-1) = 1$  $|f(+1) = g_1(+1) = 1$ 

und glaile Staigung bai +1-2  $|f'(+2) = g'_{2}(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}$   $|f'(+2) = g'_{2}(+2) = +\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $f(x) = ax^{4} + 5x^{2} + C$   $f(x) = \frac{16a + 45 + C}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{16a + 45 + C} = 1$ 

 $f'(x) = 4ax^{3} + 25x$   $f'(-1) = -32a - 45 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $f'(a) = 12ax^{2} + 25$   $f(a) = 32a + 45 = \frac{1}{2}|a|$ 

f'(-1)=0c=, [48a+25=0](3)

3 6/a'chungen mit 3 Unbekanstern Bud NICHT Amean Abhangis

dahe eindertige Lösung.

$$\begin{cases} .16a + 45 + c = 1 & (1) \\ .32a + 45 & = \frac{1}{2} & (2) \\ .48a + 25 & = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(u)-2(3) = (32-96)a = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{n8}$$

(3) 
$$.5 = -24e = -24(-\frac{1}{108}) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$=\frac{8-6+1}{1288}=\frac{5}{8}.$$

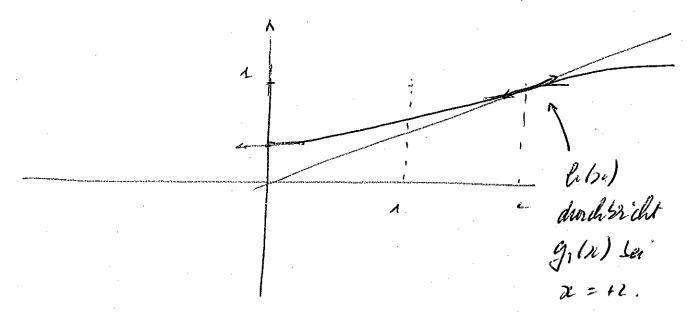
$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{128} 24 + \frac{7}{16} 2^{2} + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$h'(h) = \frac{4}{4} \left( \frac{1}{8} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2z}{z^2 + 4}$$

$$h''(n) = \frac{2(n^2+4)-2e(2n)}{(n^2+4)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+8}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

$$h(-1) = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$h''(2) = 0$$
  $h''(-2) = 0$   $\nu$ 



$$h(0) = 1 + h(\frac{1}{2}) = 0,3$$
  $h'(0) = 0.$ 

trigonometisle Fultion.

Muß symmetisch sin

tbi) = a+ 6 cos(ct)

t(x)= - c5 sin (ct)

t'(v)= - 05 cos(ct).

 $t(2) = [a+5\cos(2c) = 1]$  (1)

 $t'(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -c5 \sin(2z) = \frac{1}{2} \right] \omega$ 

 $E'(c) = \begin{bmatrix} -c^{2} & cos(2c) = 0. \end{bmatrix}$  (3)

(3):  $\cos(2c) = 0$  =  $2c = \frac{7}{2} + k\pi$  k = 0 (4): a = 1

sin(c) = - 1 = 5

$$2cb = -4$$

$$C > b = -\frac{1}{\pi h} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$|t(x)| = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right)|$$