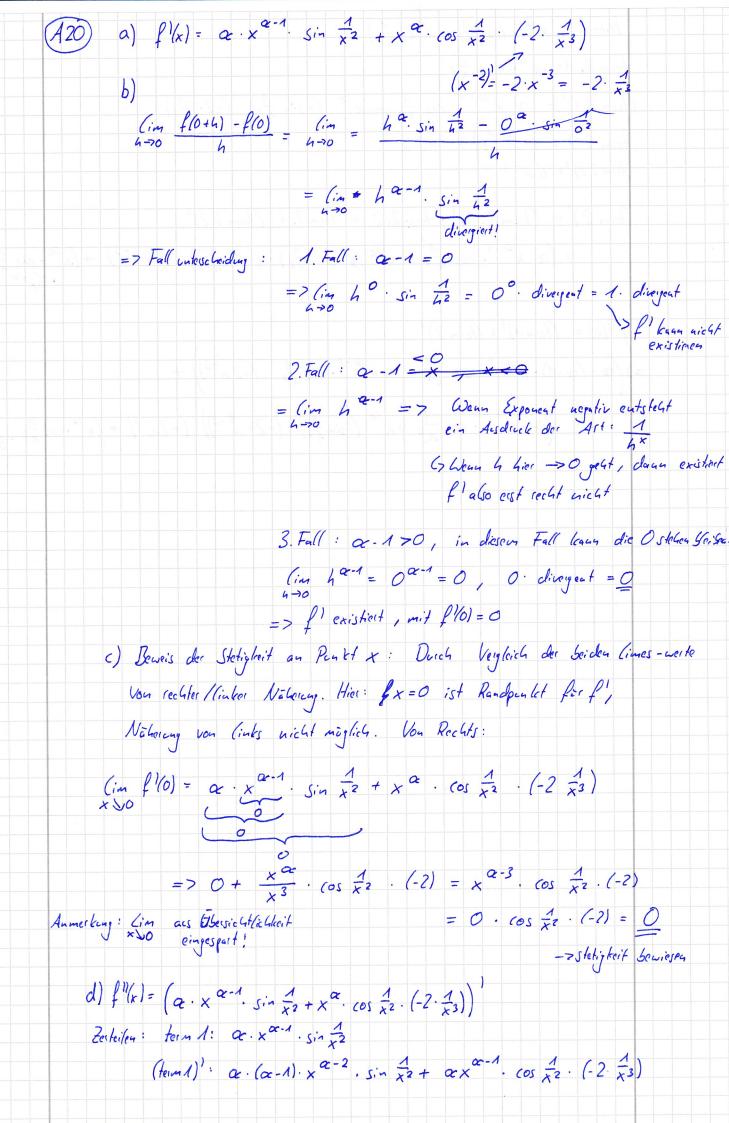
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Deckblatt für die Abgabe der Öbungs aufgaben
Ing Math (2
 Name, Vorname: Frank, Jonathan
Studon-Kenning: yk 34alis
                                                        18.5/20*30=27.5
 Blatt-Nr: 7
Gruppen-Nr: 7
 folgende Aufgaben gebe ich zur Konsektur frei: A18, A19, 420
(A19)^{(a)}(\cos(x+h) - \cos(x)) = \cos(x)\cos(h) - \sin(x)\sin(h) - \cos(x)
                                   = \frac{\cos(x)\cos(4) - \cos(x)}{b} - \frac{\sin(x)\sin(4)}{b}
                                  = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{\cos(4) - 1}{h} - \sin(x) \cdot \frac{\sin(4)}{h}
                                 = \cos(x) \cdot 0 - \sin(x) \cdot 1 = -\sin(x)
         b) t_{an}'(x) = \frac{(sinx)}{(cosx)} - \frac{(cos(x) \cdot cos(x) - sin(x) \cdot (-sin(x))}{(cosx)^2}
= \frac{((cos(x))^2 + (sin(x))^2}{(cosx)^2} + \frac{(cosx)^2}{(cosx)^2}
= \frac{((cosx)^2 + (sin(x))^2}{(cosx)^2} + \frac{(cosx)^2}{(cosx)^2}
                              = 1 + \frac{(\sin(x))^2}{(\cos(x))^2} - 1 + (\tan(x))^2 V_{ii}
         c) i) \arctan^3(x) = f^3(\arctan(x)) = \frac{1}{1 + (\tan(\arctan(x)))^2} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}
            ii) tan "(x) = (tan '(x)) = (1 + (tanx)2) = 2. (tanx). (1 + (tanx)2)
                                                            = 2 tanx + 42 tanx)3
           iii) tan "(x) = (tan "(x)) = (2tanx + (2tanx 3)3)
                                    = 2. (1+(tanx)2) + 3 (2(tanx)2. 2. (1+(tanx)2)
                                   = 2. (1+ tan2x + 3 tan2x . (1+ tan2x))
                                   = 2. (1 + tan2 + 3 tan2x + 3 tan4x)
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term 2: x 2. cos 1/2. (-2 1/3)
   teim 2. 1: x a. cos == 2
 (ferm 2.1) = Q. x 2-1 cos 1/x2 + x 2. (-sin 1/2). (-2. 1/x3)
   teim 2.2 = (-2 = 3) = -2x-3
   (term 2.2) = 6 x - 9
   (toin 2)' = (tein 2.1)' - tein 2.2 + tein 2.1. (tein 2.2)'
                = \left(\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + x^{\alpha} \cdot (s - \sin \frac{1}{x^2}) \cdot (-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3})\right) \cdot (-2x^{-3}) + \left(x^{\alpha} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2}\right)
   fil(x) = (term 1) + (term 2)
=> \left(\alpha \cdot (\alpha - 1) \cdot x^{2-2} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2} + \alpha x^{2-1} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-2x^{-3})\right) +
                   (\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + x^{\alpha} \cdot (-\sin \frac{1}{x^2}) \cdot (-2 \cdot x^{\alpha-3})) \cdot (-2x^{-3}) + (x^{\alpha} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 6x^{-\alpha})
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