## Einfache Ableitungsregeln

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

f(x) = mx+b

+(x)=c

## · KONSTANTE FUNKTION

$$f(x) = c$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=xo} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{c - c}{h} = 0$$

## · LINEARE FUNKTION

$$f(x) = mx + b$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} -h & -mx - b \\ -mx - b \end{vmatrix} = mx - mx - b$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{m(x_0 + h) + b - mx_0 - b}{h} = m$$

## · QUADRATISCHE FUNKTION

$$f(x) = ax + bx + c$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \lim_{h\to \infty} \frac{\left[a(x_0 + h) + b(x_0 + h) + c - (ax_0 + bx_0 + c)\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \left[ \frac{a \times 2 + a h^2 + 2a \times 0 + b \times 0 + b + c}{-a \times 2 - b \times 0 - c} \right]$$

= 
$$him(ah + 2a \times 0 + b) = 2a \times 0 + b$$
  
 $h \to 0$ 

Poteneregel:
$$f(x) = x \longrightarrow f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$x = x_0$$

Beispiele.

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow f(x_0) = 2021 \cdot x_0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = x \rightarrow f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_0$$

Faktorregel:

$$f(x) = k \cdot u(x) \rightarrow f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} = k \cdot u'(x)$$

$$x = x_0$$

Beispiel:

$$f(x) = 5. \times 3 \rightarrow f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} = 5.3. \times_0$$

Summenregel:  

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$

$$f(x_0) = g'(x_0) + h'(x_0)$$

Boispiel:  

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x^3$$
  
 $f(x_0) = x_0 + \frac{3}{5}x_0$ 

Exponentialfunktion:
$$f(x) = e^{x} \rightarrow f'(x_{0}) = e^{x_{0}} \rightarrow f''(x_{0}) = e^{x_{0}} \dots$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \cdots$$
Beispiel:  $f(x) = 4 \cdot e^{x} \rightarrow f'(x_{0}) = 4 \cdot e^{x}$ 

$$f(x) = 4e^{x} + 10x \rightarrow f'(x_{0}) = 4e^{x} + 10$$

ettenregel:
$$f(x) = g(u(x)) \rightarrow f(x_0) = u'(x) \cdot g'(u(x))$$



Beispiele:

1. 
$$\int_{1}^{2}(x) = \frac{2}{2}x + 3$$

$$\int$$

7. 
$$f(x) = A \cdot \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$$
  
 $f(x_0) = A \cdot \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\omega x_0 + \varphi)$ 

$$f(x) = u(x) \cdot v(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = u'(x_0) \cdot v(x_0) + u(x_0) \cdot v'(x_0)$$

Beispiele: 1. 
$$f(x) = x \cdot e^{x}$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} = 3 \times e^{x} + x_0 \cdot 2e^{x}$$

$$|x = x_0|$$

2. 
$$f(x) = \cos(\omega x + \psi) \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{df}{dx} = -\omega \cdot \sin(\omega x + \psi) \cdot e + \omega \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{df}{dx} = -\omega \cdot \sin(wx + \varphi) \cdot e + \frac{-2x_0}{dx}$$

$$= -\left[e^{-2x_0}\right] \cdot \left[w\sin(wx_0 + \varphi) + 2\cos(wx_0 + \varphi)\right]$$

Quotientenregel:
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{u'(x_0) \cdot v(x_0) - u(x_0) v'(x_0)}{v(x_0)^2}$$

Beispiel: 1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$
  
 $f(x) = \frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1 \cdot (x_0^2 + 1) - x(2x_0)}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 - x_0^2}{x_0^4 + 2x_0^2 + 1}$ 

2. 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$
  
 $f'(x_0) = \frac{\cos(x_0) \cdot x_0 - \sin(x_0)}{x_0^2} = \frac{\cos(x_0) \cdot x_0 - \sin(x_0)}{x_0^2}$ 

3. 
$$f(x) = tan(x) = \frac{sin(x)}{cos(x)}$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{cos(x_0) \cdot cos(x_0) - (-sin(x_0)) \cdot sin(x_0)}{cos^2(x_0)} = \frac{1}{cos^2(x_0)}$$

$$cos^2(x_0) = \frac{cos^2(x_0) + sin^2(x_0)}{cos^2(x_0)} = \frac{1}{cos^2(x_0)}$$

