



Logarithmen nativlicher dogarithmus: Umbehrflit. der nat: Exp.-flt. en(x) . differenzier far · ln'(x) = 1 · F(x) = x. ln(x) - x + C · strong monoton wochsend · Bild IR · X0 = 1 Legarthonus loga: R, o -> R x +> loga (x) Umheliellet. zu ax alego(x) = x = loga (ax) log (x,y) = log (x) + log (y) loge = ln logz = lb loga (\*) = loga (x) - loga (y) laga (g) = ln (a) log (x) = 4. log a (x) 1 = a > 0 x, y > 0 BRUNNEN

Trigonometrische Funktionen I

$$cos(\alpha) = \frac{AK}{H}$$

$$\frac{ban(\alpha)}{Ak} = \frac{6k}{Ak}$$

$$cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{37} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$$

ces

- · stelly
- · olifferenzierbar
- · f'(x) = -sin(x)
- . Periode 2TI
- · Bild [-1,1]
- · X = # + k.11 | k & Z
- · gerade
- · milet monoton

a2+62=c2

} gleich schenledy 45°

} gleichscify 60°

Sin

- . D=1R
- · stely
- . differenzierbar
- o f'(x) = cos(x)
- · Periode 27
- · Bild [-1,1]
- · V = WII kez
- · unevable
- . micht monoton

