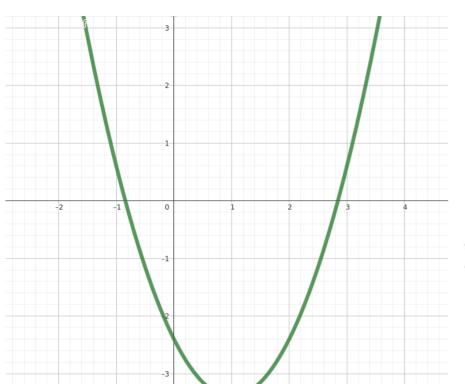
# Die Ableitung

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

# Warm up



Beschreiben Sie die Steigung des Funktionsgraphen in den folgenden Bereichen:

- i) x<0
- ii) x>0
- Iii) x=0

Benutzen Sie die untenstehenden Symbolen

$$f'(x)$$
 Die Ableitung der funktion f(x)

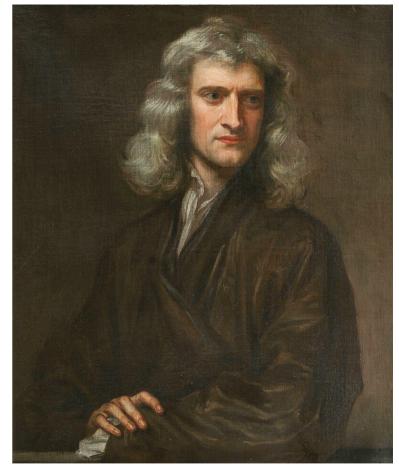
$$f'(x)$$
 Die Ableitung der funktion f(x)  $>, <, =, \neq$  Großer als, kleiner als, gleich, nicht gleich

Ableitung heißt Steigung entlang den Funktionsgraphen

# Erfinder der Ableitung



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716)



Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727)

### Geschichte der Ableitung



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Scientific priority in the 17th century

→ Background

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References

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the history of calculus, the calculus controversy (German:

**Prioritätsstreit**, lit. 'priority dispute') was an argument between the mathematicians Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz over who had first invented calculus. The question was a major intellectual controversy, which began simmering in 1699 and broke out in full force in 1711. Leibniz had published his work first, but Newton's supporters accused Leibniz of plagiarizing Newton's unpublished ideas. The modern consensus is that the two men independently developed their ideas. Their creation of calculus has been called "the greatest advance in mathematics that had taken place since the time of Archimedes." [1]

Newton said he had begun working on a form of calculus (which he called "the method of fluxions and fluents") in 1666, at the age of 23, but did not publish it except as a minor annotation in the back of one of his publications

decades later (a relevant Newton manuscript of October 1666 is now published among his mathematical papers<sup>[2]</sup>). Gottfried Leibniz began working on his variant of calculus in 1674, and in 1684 published his first paper employing it,



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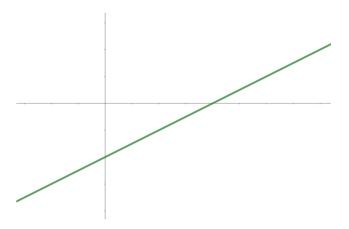
文A 9 languages >

Statues of Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in the courtyard of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, collage

# Ableitung einer Gerade

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

$$f(x) =$$



#### Ableitung einer Parabel

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

Bestimmen Sie die Ableitung der Funktion  $f(x) = x^2$ 

### Ableitung einer Parabel

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

**Aufgabe:** Bestimmen Sie die Ableitung der Funktion  $f(x) = 3x^2$ 

### Ableitung einer Potenzfunction

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

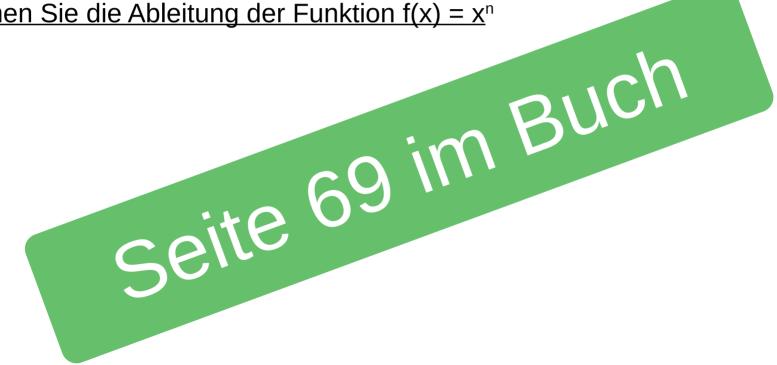
Bestimmen Sie die Ableitung der Funktion  $f(x) = x^n$ 

### Ableitung einer Potenzfunction

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

Ableitungsfunktion

Bestimmen Sie die Ableitung der Funktion  $f(x) = x^n$ 



# Potenzregel der Ableitung

$$f(x) = x^n$$
$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

<u>Aufgabe: Mithilfe des</u>
<u>Potenzregel, bestimmen Sie</u>
<u>die Ableitung von f</u>

- i) f(x) = mx + c
- ii)  $f(x) = 3x^2$
- ii)  $f(x) = 10x^{18}$

# Hausaufgaben

- Seite 60: 1), 2)
- Seite 58: 14)