Lsg Vorschlag A+N Ü006 Maximilian Maag

Aufgabe A

- stimmt
- stimmt
- stimmt nicht
- stimmt
- stimmt nicht

Aufgabe B

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= x^5 \\ f'(x) &= \frac{(x+h)^5 - x^5}{h} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{1x^5 + 5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^4 + 1h^5 - x^5}{h} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^4 + 1h^5}{h} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^4 + 1h^5}{h} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= 5x^4 + 10x^3h^1 + 10x^2h^2 + 5xh^3 + 1h^4 \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= 5x^4 \to f'(x) = 5x^4 \end{split}$$

Aufgabe 1

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= \sqrt{x} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})*(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h*(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{(\sqrt{x+h})^2 - (\sqrt{x^2})}{h*(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{(x+h) - x}{h*(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{h}{h*(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+0} + \sqrt{x}} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{split}$$

Aufgabe 2

a)

$$f'(x) = 20x^9 + 6x^2 - 7$$

b)

$$f'(x) = 2000 * (2x+3)^{999}$$

c)

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

d)

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

e)

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= \frac{(x-5)^5}{x^2-3x+1} \\ f(x) &= \frac{x^5-5*x^4*5+10*x^3*5^2-10*x^2*5^3+5*x*5^4-5^5}{x^2-3x+1} \\ u &= x^5-5*x^4*5+10*x^3*5^2-10*x^2*5^3+5*x*5^4-5^5 \\ u' &= 5x^4-5*4*x^3*5+10*3x^2*5^2-10*2*x*5^3 \\ v &= x^2-3x+1 \ v' = 2x-3 \\ \text{Nach Quotientenregel gilt:} \end{split}$$

Vacuation Quotient emerger gnt.
$$(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'*v - v'*u}{v^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(5x^4 - 5*4*x^3*5 + 10*3x^2*5^2 - 10*2*x*5^3*x^2 - 3x + 1) - (2x - 3*x^5 - 5*x^4*5 + 10*x^3*5^2 - 10*x^2*5^3 + 5*x*5^4 - 5^5)}{(x^2 - 3x + 1)^2}$$

f)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\sin(x^2)} = \sin(x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} * \cos(x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

 $\mathbf{g})$

$$f(x) = ln(3x) + ln(x^3)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 * \frac{1}{3x} + 3x^2 * \frac{1}{x^3}$$

h)

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} * 5$$

i)

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{3}{x^7} = 3 * x^{-7} \\ f'(x) = 3 * -7 * x^{-8} \end{array}$$

Aufgabe 3

 \mathbf{a}

$$\begin{aligned} & sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ & sinh(0) = \frac{1}{2}(e^0 - e^0) \\ & sinh(0) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - 1) \\ & sinh(0) = 0 \\ & cosh(1) = \frac{1}{2}(e^1 + e^{-1}) \\ & cosh(1) = \frac{1}{2}(e - e) \\ & cosh(1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

b)

zu zeigen ist: $\cosh(x)$ soll eine gerade Funktion sein. Es muss gelten f(x) = f(-x) f(x) = f(-x)

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{x} + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} + e^{x})
\frac{1}{2}(e^{x} + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{x} + e^{-x})$$
and

Zu zeigen ist: $\sinh(x)$ ist eine ungerade Funktion. Es gilt die Bedingung f(x) = -f(-x)

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = -1(\frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^x))$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = -1 * \frac{1}{2}(-e^{-x} + e^x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$
q.e.d

 $\mathbf{c})$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cosh^2(x) - \sinh(x) = 1 \\ &= (\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}))^2 - (\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) - \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathbf{d})$

$$\begin{aligned} & sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ & sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x} \\ & sinh'(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x} * -1 \\ & sinh'(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x} \\ & cosh(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x} \end{aligned}$$

$$cosh'(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x} * -1
cosh'(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1*x}$$