

ANA Ü2

9.) $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $a > 0$ $b > 0$

$$g_x(t) = k \cdot t + d = f'(x) \cdot t + d$$

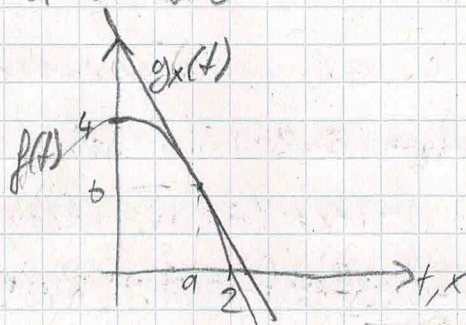
$$g_x(x) = f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(x) \cdot x + d = f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x \cdot x + d = 4 - x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 + d = 4 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow d = x^2 + 4$$

$$g_x(t) = -2xt + x^2 + 4$$



$$g_x(0) = -2x \cdot 0 + x^2 + 4 = x^2 + 4$$

$$g_x(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2xt + x^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{-x^2 - 4}{-2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 4) \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} \right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{2} + 2x + 2x + \frac{8}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{4} + 2x + \frac{4}{x}$$

$$A'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$A'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2} = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^4 - 4 = -2x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^4 + 2x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (y = x^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}y^2 + 2y - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (-3 \cdot 4)}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow y_{1,2} = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \pm \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\Rightarrow A(x)$ hat bei $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ ein Extremum (und sonst im oberen

$$A\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

Quadranten nicht)

$$= \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + 2\sqrt{3} \approx 6,1584 \quad (a, b) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + 2\sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$A(2) = \frac{2^3}{4} + 2 \cdot 2 + \frac{4}{2} = 2 + 4 + 2 = 8$$

Da $A(2) > A\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ kann $A\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ kein Maximum sein.

$\Rightarrow A\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ist ein lokales Minimum