f(x) = a\*x\*b\*\*(1-x)

f‘(x)= -a\*b\*\*(1-x)\*(ln(b)\*x-1)

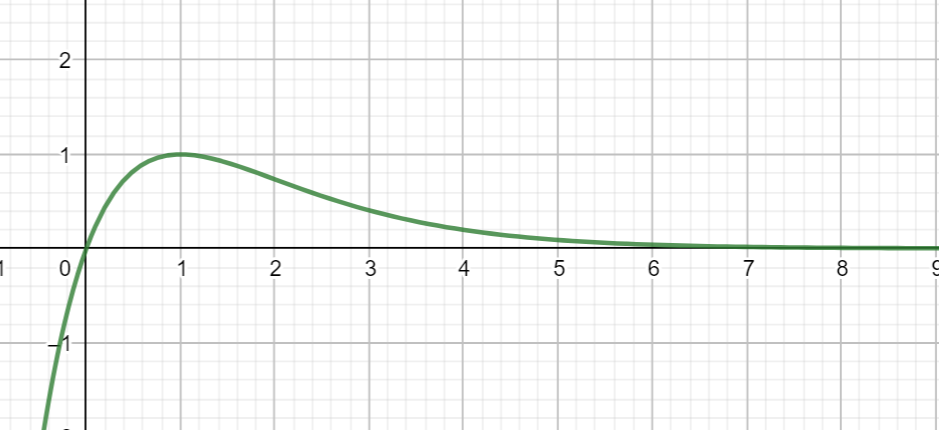
Nullstelle f’(x0) = 0 => x0=1/ln(b)

f‘(x0) = (a/ln(b))\*b\*\*(1-1/ln(b))

Nullstelle vorgegeben (x0/y0) =>

a = y0/(e\*\*(1/x0-1))

b = e\*\*(1/ x0)



f(x) = x \* e hoch(1-x)