Nachbesprechung Serie 8

Mittwoch, 15. Februar 2017

8.3. arctan Gegeben Sei die Abbildung

$$f \colon \mathbb{R} \to]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \infty[$$

 $x \mapsto e^x + \arctan x.$

Zeigen Sie, dass f differenzierbar und bijektiv ist.

Zeigen Sie, dass f^{-1} differenzierbar ist und berechnen Sie $(f^{-1})'(1)$.

Strakgie:

1.
$$tan: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 ist diff'bur

2. $\frac{d}{dx} tan(x) > 0$ ($\forall x$)

3. $\lim_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} tan x = -\infty$ A $\lim_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} tan x = \infty$

$$= \sum_{x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} tan x = -\infty$$

4.
$$f(x) = e^{x} + \operatorname{arctan}(x)$$
 list diff ber

5. $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) > 0$ ($\forall x$)

6. $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \wedge \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$

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7. Finde x, s.d.
$$f(x) = \Lambda$$
 and Reacher mil UNS-Formed:
$$(f^{-1})'(\Lambda) = \frac{\Lambda}{f'(x_0)}$$

1 Bel.
$$tan: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $x \mapsto ten(x) = \frac{sin(x)}{cos(x)}$ is difficur.

Bru Da sin und cas diffber and IR und cossor) + 0 $\forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, ist ten diff ber and $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cv(x)) = \frac{\cos(x)_{5}}{\cos(x)_{5}} > 0$$

(5) Wir brechen must:

$$\frac{d}{d} \arctan(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \tan^{-1}(y) = \frac{A}{\ln 1 \left(\arctan(y) \right)} = \frac{A}{\ln$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\arctan(y) = \frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{\tan^{-1}(\arctan(y))} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{2}(\arctan(y))} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{2}(\arctan(y))$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\log(x) = \frac{\Lambda}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \Lambda + \tan^2(x).$$

$$G \lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = 0 + -\frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ and } \lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = \infty + \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty \implies f \text{ bijethiv and } f^{-1} = \pi \text{ interpolation}.$$

 $(f^{-1})'(\Lambda) = \frac{f'(\xi^{-1}(\Lambda))}{\Lambda}$

$$ten(0) = \frac{\sin(0)}{\cos(0)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \implies \arctan(0) = 0$$

Somit gilt:
$$(f^{-1})'(A) = (f^{-1})'(f(c)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+c^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$$

8.4. Mit l'Hôpital Bestimmen Sie folgende Grenzwerte. Weisen Sie vor jeder Anwendung des Satzes von Bernoulli-de l'Hôpital dessen Voraussetzungen nach.

(a)
$$\lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x}{x}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \searrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{x}$$

(e)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt[x]{1+x}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \searrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x) + \sin(3x)}{\cos(2x)}$$

(f)
$$\lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\sin(x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

a) Sei
$$f_1g:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = e^x \sin x$, $g(x) = x$. Offensick-Hill sind f_1g slehig and diff'ear and $(c,1)$.
Es gill: $f(x) = e^x \sin(c) = 0 - g(c)$ and $g'(x) = 1 \neq 0$

Folglich dürsen wir Bolt anwerdn:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x}{n} = \underline{A}$$



b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{A - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{A - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{A - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2}$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x) + \sin(3x)}{\cos(2x)} = \frac{\Lambda + (-\Lambda)}{-\Lambda} = 0$$

Sin Sin

(Renaulli ist him with annualbor (ist alor ger mitter withing).

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d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{e^{x} - A} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - e^{x} + A}{(e^{x} - A)\sin x} \xrightarrow{\text{RMH}} \frac{\cos x - e^{x}}{e^{x}\sin x + (e^{x} - A)\cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x - e^{x}}{e^{x}\sin x + e^{x}\cos x + e^{x}\cos x - (e^{x} - A)\sin x}$$

$$= \frac{-A}{2 + A} = -\frac{A}{2}$$

$$x(\overline{A+x}) = (A+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(a^{2})}$$

$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{\log (A+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{A}{A+x} = A$$

$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{\log (A+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{A}{A+x} = A$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \sqrt{1 + X} = \lim_{X \to 0} \left(\sqrt{1 + X} \right)_{\frac{1}{4}} = \lim_{X \to 0} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} \right)_{\lambda} = 6$$

f)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{A}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2x \sin x} + \frac{1}{x^2 \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2x \cos x} = \lim_{x$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{2\sin x + 2x\cos x + 2x\cos x - x^{2}\sin x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x (2-x^{2}) + 4x\cos x}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}$$

