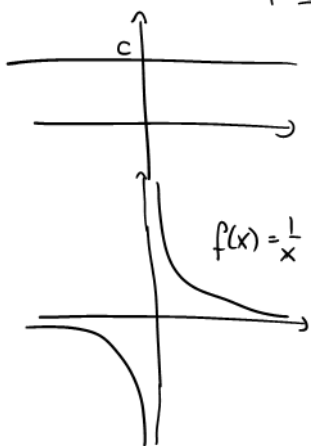


Aufgabe: Für welches $q \in \mathbb{R}$ ist $x = -3$ Lsg der Gleichung $x^2 + 6x + q = 0$?

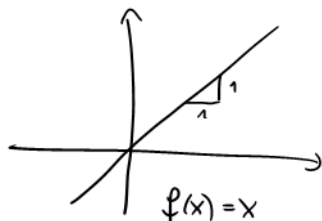
Lsg: $(-3)^2 + 6 \cdot (-3) + q = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{9 - 18}_{=-9} + q = 0 \Leftrightarrow q = 9.$

Bem: $x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x+3)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -3$

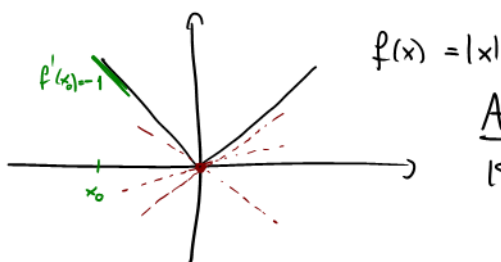
zu 7.4



$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = \frac{c-c}{h} = 0$$

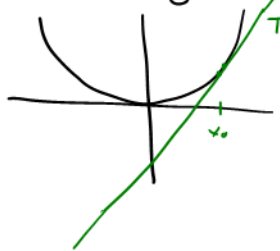


$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = \frac{x_0+h - x_0}{h} = \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

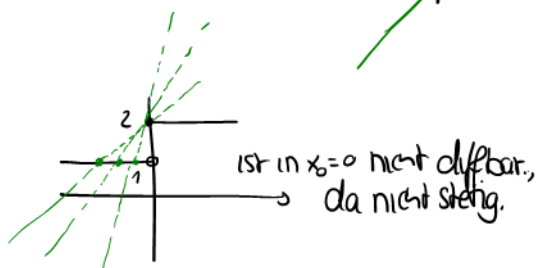


Achtung: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x|$ ist in $x_0 = 0$ nicht differenzierbar!!

Für die Fkt. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x|^2$ gilt $f(x) = |x|^2 = x^2$ und damit ist f differenzierbar.



zu 7.5



Achtung: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x|$ ist in $x_0 = 0$ zwar stetig, aber nicht diffbar.

zu Satz 7.6

- $(4x^2)' = 4 \cdot (x^2)' = 4 \cdot 2x = 8x$
- $(x+x^3)' = (x)' + (x^3)' = 1 + 3x^2$
- $(\underbrace{\sin x}_f \cdot \underbrace{\cos x}_g)' = \underbrace{(\sin x)'}_{\cos x} \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot \underbrace{(\cos x)'}_{-\sin x} = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
- $\left(\frac{x-2}{x^2+1}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+1) - (x-2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+1-2x^2+4x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+4x+1}{(x^2+1)^2}$

zu 7.7

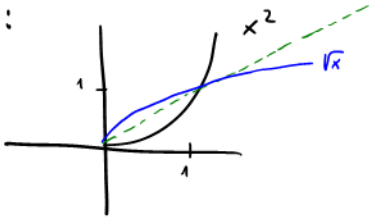
- $h(x) = \sin(x^2)$. Es gilt: $\sin(x^2) = (f \circ g)(x)$ mit $f(y) = \sin y, g(x) = x^2$
Es gilt daher: $h'(x) = (\sin(x^2))' = \underbrace{f'(g(x))}_{\cos(x^2)} \cdot \underbrace{g'(x)}_{2x} = 2x \cos(x^2)$
- $h(x) = (\sin x)^2$. Es gilt: $(\sin x)^2 = (f \circ g)(x)$ mit $f(y) = y^2, g(x) = \sin x$ mit $f'(y) = 2y, g'(x) = \cos x$
Es gilt daher: $h'(x) = (\sin^2 x)' = \underbrace{f'(g(x))}_{2 \sin x} \cdot \underbrace{g'(x)}_{\cos x} = 2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x$

Bsp: $\frac{1}{f(x)} = (g \circ f)(x)$ mit $g(y) = \frac{1}{y}$ und $g'(y) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

Mit Kettenregel: $(\frac{1}{f})'(x) = (g \circ f)'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(f(x))^2} \cdot f'(x) = -\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)}$

zur Quotientenregel: $(\frac{f}{g})' = (f \cdot \frac{1}{g})' = f' \cdot \frac{1}{g} + f \cdot (\frac{1}{g})' = \frac{f'}{g} + f \cdot (-\frac{g'}{g^2})$
 $= \frac{f'}{g} - \frac{f \cdot g'}{g^2} = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$

Umkehrfkt:



$\varphi: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty), x \mapsto x^2$ hat die Umkehrfkt

$\varphi^{-1}: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty), y \mapsto \sqrt{y}$.

Es gilt $\varphi'(x) = (x^2)' = 2x > 0$ für alle $x \in (0, \infty)$, also

$$(\sqrt{\cdot})' = (\varphi^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(y))} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \varphi^{-1}(y)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{y}}$$

Bsp. nach 7.8: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \stackrel{\cos x > 0}{\Rightarrow} \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$

Bem: $(x^{\frac{1}{n}})' = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1-n}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} x^{-\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^{n-1})^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$