

## Wachmacher-Aufgabe 6

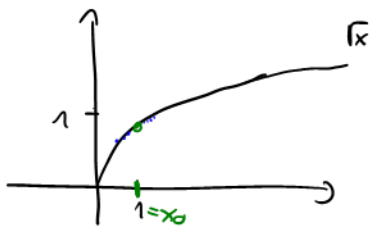
$$(2^x)^y = 4 \text{ und } 2^{-x} = 64 \Rightarrow x = ?, y = ?$$

Lsg:  $2^{-x} = \underbrace{64}_{2^6} = 2^6 \Rightarrow -x = 6 \Rightarrow x = -6.$

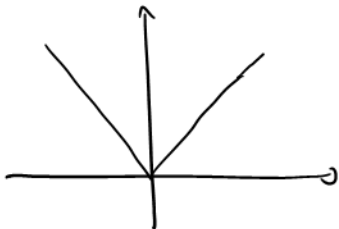
$$(2^x)^y = 4 \Leftrightarrow 2^{x \cdot y} = 2^2 \Rightarrow x \cdot y = 2 \stackrel{x=-6}{\Rightarrow} (-6) \cdot y = 2 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

zu 7.1

$$f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$



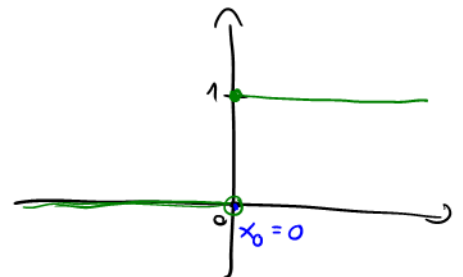
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1 = a = f(1), \text{ also ist } f \text{ in } x_0 = 1 \text{ stetig}$$



$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x| \text{ ist stetig}$$

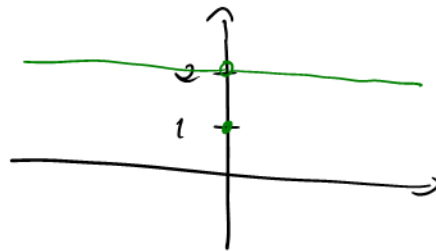
## Heaviside-Funktion

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} H(x)$  existiert nicht! Insbesondere ist  $H$  in  $x_0 = 0$  nicht stetig

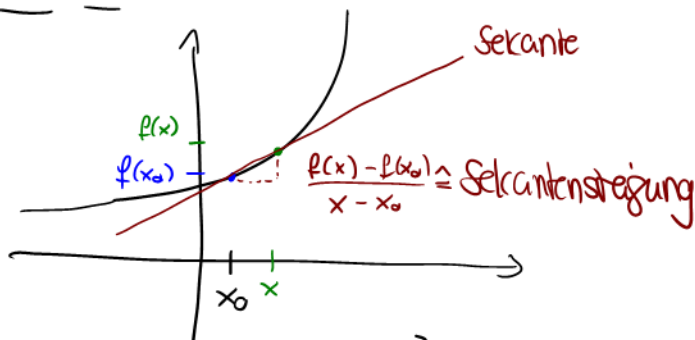


Bsp  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Dann gilt  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2 \neq 1 = f(0)$   
 $\Rightarrow f$  ist in  $x_0 = 0$  nicht stetig.



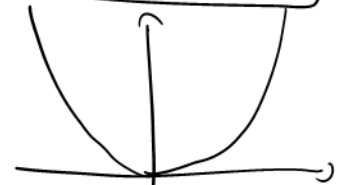
zu 7.2



Damit:  $f'(x_0) \hat{=}$  Steigung der Tangente an  $f$  in  $x_0$

Bsp:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto x^2$ . Dann ist

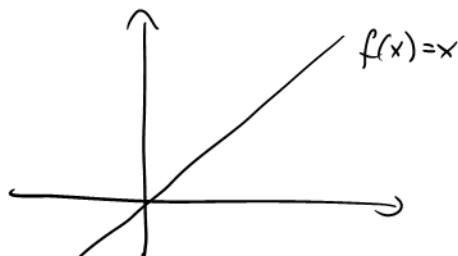
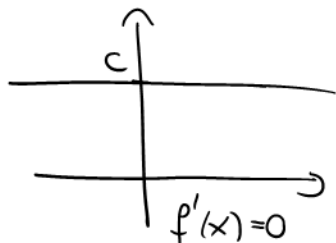
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0+h)^2 - x_0^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^2 + 2x_0h + h^2 - x_0^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x_0h + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x_0 + h}{1} = 2x_0 = f'(x_0)$$



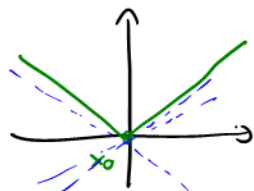
zu 7.3

$$f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)}_{\text{Steigung}} \cdot x - \underbrace{f'(x_0)x_0 + f(x_0)}_{x\text{-Achsen-Abschnitt}}$$

zu 7.4



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



Seitensteigung für  $x < 0$ :  $-1$   
 " für  $x > 0$ :  $+1$  ⚡

- Die Fkt  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  mit  $f(x) = |x|^2$  ist differenzierbar, da  
 $f(x) = |x|^2 = x^2$

zu Satz 7.6

$$1) (4x^2)' = 4 \cdot (x^2)' = 4 \cdot 2x = 8x$$

$$2) (x+x^3)' = (x)' + (x^3)' = 1 + 3x^2$$

$$3) (\sin x \cdot \cos x)' = (\sin x)' \cos x + \sin x \cdot (\cos x)' = \cos x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot (-\sin x) \\ = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

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

zu Satz 7.7

$$\text{Bsp } (\sin(x^2))' = ?$$

hier:  $g(x) = x^2$ ,  $f(y) = \sin y$  mit  $g'(x) = 2x$ ,  $f'(y) = \cos y$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin(x^2))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

Bsp  $(\sin^2(x))' = ?$

Hier:  $g(x) = \sin x$ ,  $f(y) = y^2$  mit  $g'(x) = \cos x$ ,  $f'(y) = 2y$   
 $\Rightarrow (\sin^2(x))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = 2 \cdot (\sin x) \cdot \cos x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$

Ableitung von  $\frac{1}{f}$ :

Es gilt:  $\frac{1}{f(x)} = g(f(x))$  mit  $g(y) = \frac{1}{y}$  mit  $g'(y) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

Kettenregel  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)' = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(f(x))^2} \cdot f'(x) = -\frac{f'(x)}{(f(x))^2}$