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Mathe 1

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19.12.2023

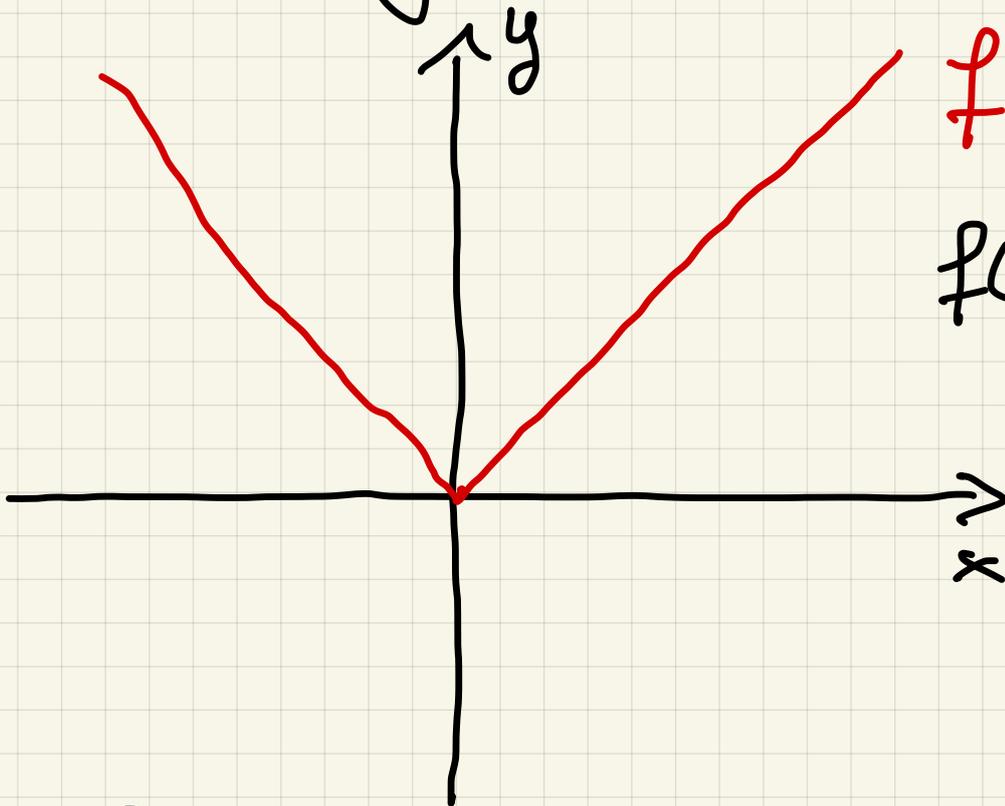
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$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f(x) = |x|$ stetig

Kritischer Punkt $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = -1$$

Aufgabe 4.2 b

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$$

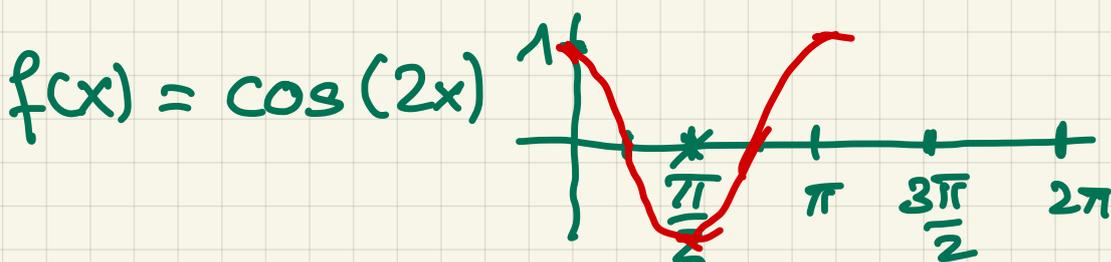
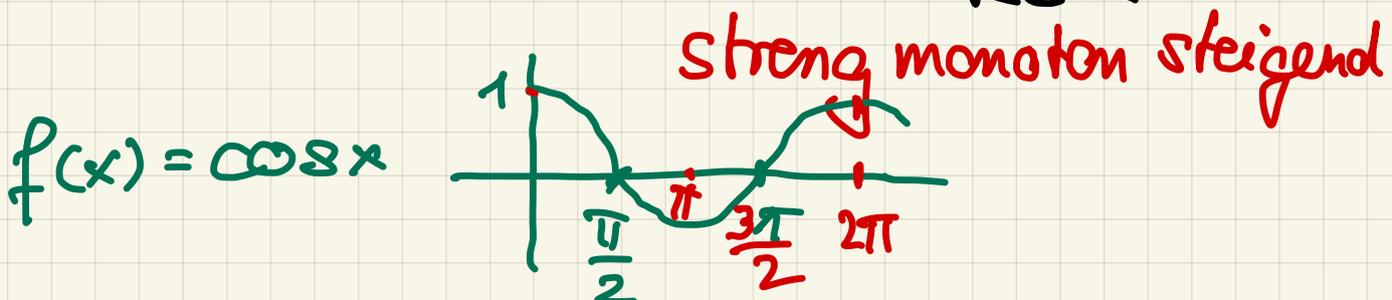
Additionstheorem

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cos(2x)$$

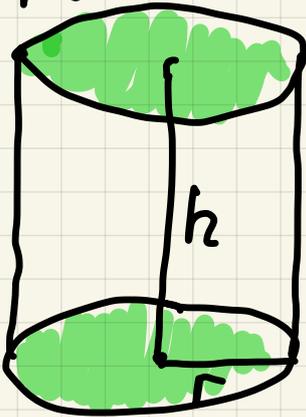
$$= \cos(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{für } -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi < x \\ \leq 0 & \text{fallend } < \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{cases}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$



Aufgabe 4.6 Extremwertaufgabe



$$V = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$$

Nebenbedingung

$$O(r, h) = 2\pi \cdot r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot h$$

Zielfunktion Boden + Deckel Mantel

Aus $V = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot r^2} *$

mit *

$$O(r) = 2\pi \cdot r^2 + 2\pi \cdot r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi \cdot r^2}$$

Minimum für $O(r)$

$$O'(r) = 4\pi \cdot r - 2V \cdot r^{-2}$$

$$O'(r) = 0$$

$$4\pi \cdot r - 2V \cdot r^{-2} = 0$$

$$O''(r) = 4\pi + 4V \cdot r^{-3}$$

$$> 0 \Rightarrow \text{MIN}$$

$$\frac{V}{\pi \cdot r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2V}{r}$$

NR

$$\frac{2V}{r} = 2V \cdot r^{-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{2V}{r}\right)' = (2V \cdot r^{-1})'$$

$$= -1 \cdot 2V r^{-2}$$

Nebenbemerkung

$$f(x) = 5x^3 + 3abx^2 + \sin(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^{3-1} + 2 \cdot 3abx^{2-1} + \cos(x) \\ &= 15x^2 + 6abx + \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{2V}{r}\right)'$$

$$u = 2V$$

$$v = r$$

$$u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'$$

$$u' = 0$$

$$v' = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 0 \cdot r - 2V \cdot 1 \\ \hline \text{Null} \quad r^2 \quad v^2 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 2V}{r^2} = -\frac{2V}{r^2} = -2V \cdot r^{-2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}} \quad *$$

$$\frac{h}{r} = \frac{\frac{V}{\pi \cdot r^2}}{r} = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot r^3}$$

$$* = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot \frac{V}{2\pi}} = \frac{V}{\frac{V}{2}} = 2$$

stetig : " ohne Unterbrechung
zu zeichnen "

differenzierbar : " ohne Ecken
und Kanten
zu zeichnen "