

ab 19.120.12. Vorlesung + 1 ü Ane Schmitzer

Bsp. zu Grenzwert Funktion

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} & \text{f. } x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\} \\ -\frac{1}{x} & \text{f. } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ denn für $(x_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\infty$ gilt $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x_n}\right)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \infty$ denn für "linkssseitiges" $(x_n) = \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$
(Polstelle) gilt $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \left(-\frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{n})}\right) = n \rightarrow \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = 1$ denn für "rechtsseitiges" $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0+$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2 - 1}{x_n - 1} = \frac{0^2 - 1}{0 - 1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ existiert nicht (§ 4-3)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$ denn für $(x_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$ gilt

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2 - 1}{x_n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x_n - 1)(x_n + 1)}{x_n - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + 1) = 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ denn für $(x_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$ gilt

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2 - 1}{x_n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + 1) = \infty$$

ii Grenzwert

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[(x+1) \cos(x-1) + \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x+1} \right] \\ = (1+1) \cos(0) + \frac{\sin(0)}{1+1} = 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{0}{2} = \underline{\underline{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{x+2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2+2x+3}{x^2-1} \right]$$

Einsetzen direkt geht nicht

$$\left[\frac{1+2}{0} - \frac{1+2+3}{0} = \infty - \infty \quad \downarrow \right]$$

(Hauptnenner)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{x^2+2x+3}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2x + x + 2 - (\cancel{x^2} + 2x + 3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\cancel{x-1}}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x-1), (x^2-1) \\ \text{H.N.:} \\ (x-1), (x-1)(x+1) \\ \text{H.N.: } (x-1) \cdot (x+1) \end{array}$$

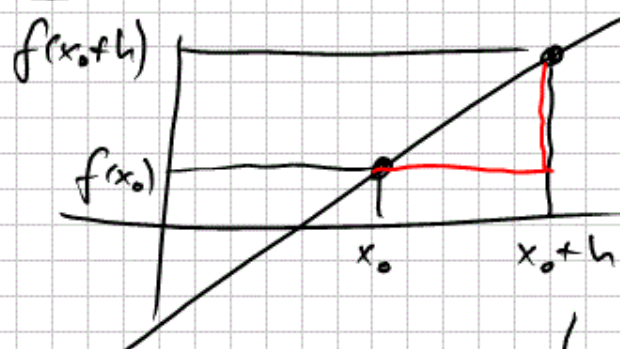
Beispiel: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$

Anleihe aus Kap 5: $\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$

(Taylorentwicklung)

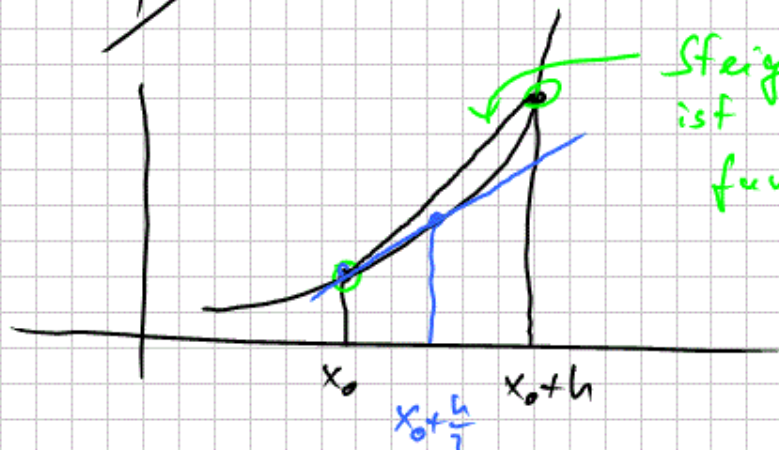
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} + \dots \right) \\ &= 1 - 0 + 0 + \dots = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

Differentialrechnung



Gerade $f(x)$

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



Steigung Sekante ist steiler als Steigung funktion

$$m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Differentialquotient

Beispiel $f(x) = x^2$
 $f'(x) = 2x$



Beweis: $f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

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

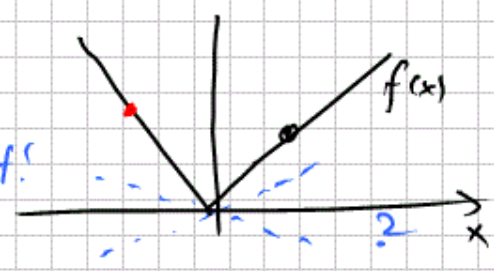
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^2 + 2x_0h + h^2 - x_0^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x_0 + h) = 2x_0 + 0 = \underline{\underline{2x_0}}$$

Beispiel 2: $f(x) = |x|$

$f'(0)$ existiert nicht!

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



Beispiel Quotientenregel

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(x+1) \cdot 2x - x^2 \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 2x - x^2}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

N.R.

$$u(x) = x^2, \quad u'(x) = 2x$$

$$v(x) = x+1, \quad v'(x) = 1$$

$$\text{(Regel } (x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \text{)} \\ n > 0$$

Tipp 2 zum A bleiben

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = ?$$

Empfehlung
NICHT über Quotienten
regel

$$f(x) = x^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -x^{-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^5} = (x+1)^{-5} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -5(x+1)^{-6} \cdot 1$$

Beispiel Kettenregel

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= (\sin x)^3 \\ &= g(f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \\ &= 3(\sin x)^2 \cdot \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

N.R.

$$g(u) = u^3 \Rightarrow g'(u) = 3u^2$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

Beispiel 2

$$h(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{x+1} \right)^2$$

N.R.

$$g(u) = u^2 \Rightarrow g'(u) = 2u$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2}$$

s.o.

$$h'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{x^2}{x+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2}\right) = 2 \frac{x^2(x^2+2x)}{(x+1)^3}$$

Übungen

a) $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2 \cdot 3x^2 - 2(x+1) \cdot x^3}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1) \cdot 3x^2 - 2x^3}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2}{(x+1)^3}$$

N.R.

$$u(x) = x^3, \quad u'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$v(x) = (x+1)^2, \quad v'(x) = 2(x+1)$$

b) $f(x) = \sin(x^3)$
 $= g(f(x))$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$g(u) = \sin(u), \quad g'(u) = \cos(u)$$

$$f(x) = x^3, \quad f'(x) = 3x^2$$

c) $f(x) = e^{\sin(x^2)}$

$$f'(x) = e^{\sin(x^2)} \cdot (\sin(x^2))'$$

$$= e^{\sin(x^2)} \cdot \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$f(x) = g(k(m(x)))$$

$$g(u) = e^u, \quad g'(u) = e^u$$

$$k(v) = \sin(v)$$

$$m(x) = x^2$$