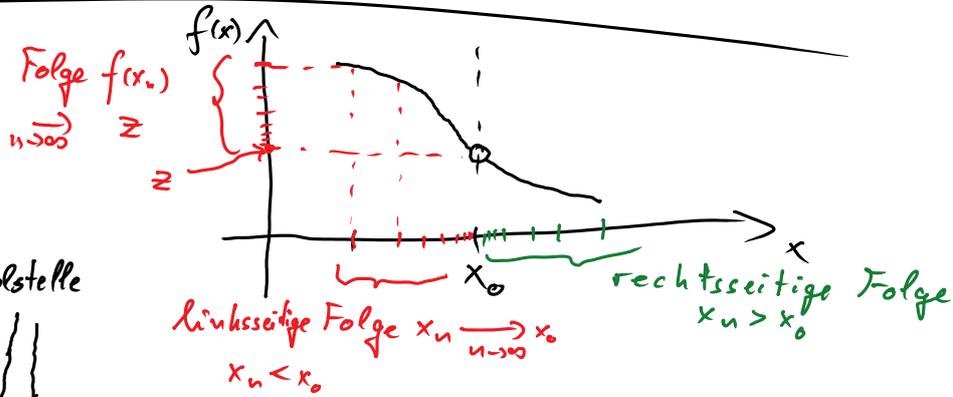


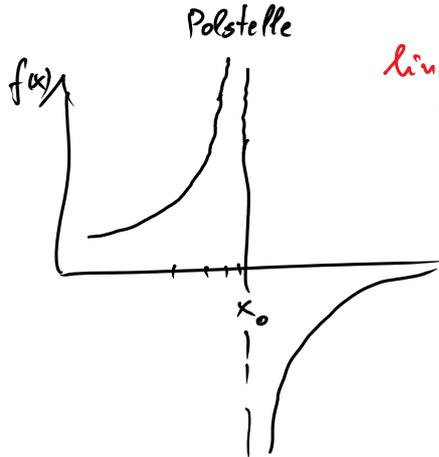
Orga Profil²-Woche 21.-25.11.22
→ keine Mathe-V, ü
Ab Wo 28.11. Frau Ane Schmitter

Wdh:

Grenzwert
von $f(x)$ bei x_0



Polstelle

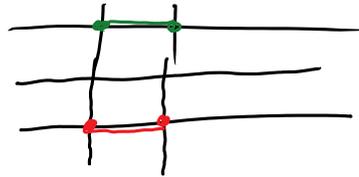


Woher der Begriff "Pol = ∞ "?

Kartographie



→
Karte



naher Nordpol $\approx cn$ real
Äquator $\approx 100 km$

Um 1 km real am Nordpol auf Karte
abzubilden, brauche ich ∞ viel Papier.

1 einsetzen

ii Grenzwerte 1

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

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

Einsetzen "1" führt auf 0 im Nenner → geht nicht

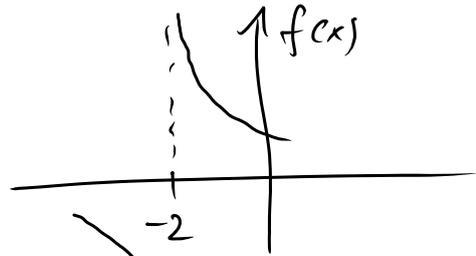
Nr. 5
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{(x+2) \cdot (x+1)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} - \frac{(x^2+2x+3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right]$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{x^2+3x+2 - x^2-2x-3}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right]$

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

Weitere Bsp

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x+2} = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^+} \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x+2} = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x+2}$ Einsetzen: $\frac{0}{0}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x+2) = \underline{\underline{0}}$

Polstelle bei $x_0 = -2$

ii
 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2-3x+5}{x-3}$
 b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2-3x+5}{x-3}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x-3}$

ii Grenzwert 2

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2-3x+5}{x-3} = \frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty$

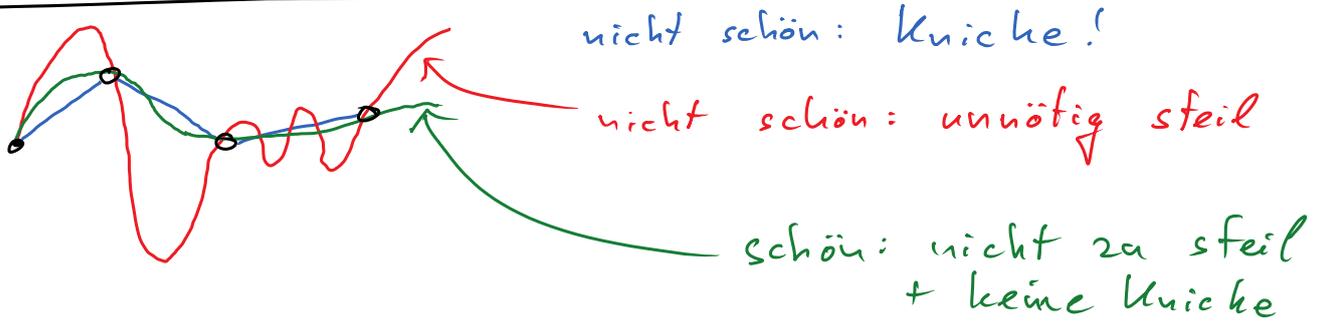
b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2-3x+5}{x-3} = \frac{5}{0^-} = -\infty$

heißt: Folge die gegen 0 strebt aber immer > 0 ist

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)^2}{\cancel{x-3}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$

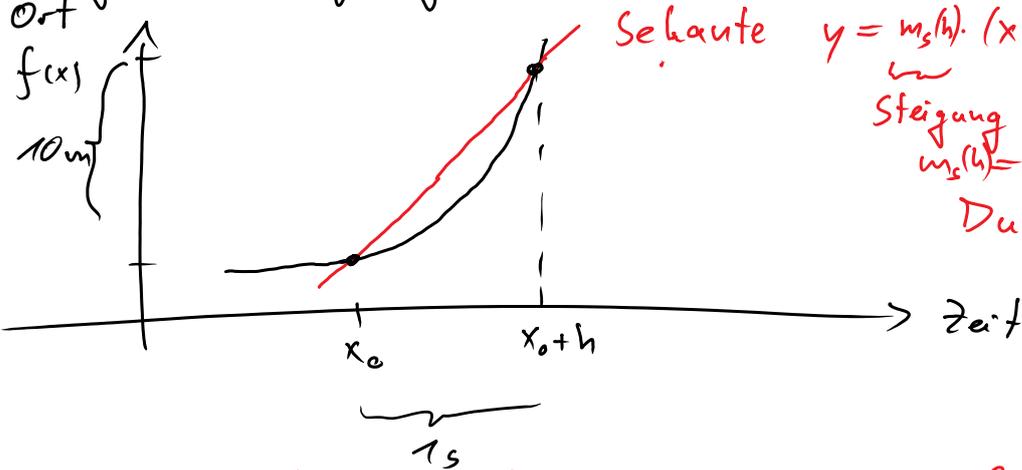
Differentialrechnung

Motivation 'Splines':



→ Splines

Ableitung = Steigung von $f(x)$ in x_0



Secante $y = m_s(h) \cdot (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$

Steigung der Secante
 $m_s(h) = 10 \frac{m}{s} =$
 Durchschnittsgeschw.

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

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

Bsp $f(x) = x^2$. Was ist $f'(x_0)$?

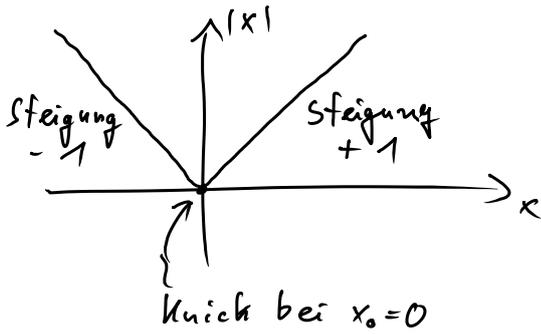
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0+h)^2 - x_0^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^2 + 2hx_0 + h^2 - x_0^2}{h}$$

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

\Rightarrow für $f(x) = x^2$ ist $f'(x) = 2x$

(o. Bew.) $f(x) = x^n$ ist $f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$

Bsp für nicht diff. bar:



$f(x) = |x|$ ist in $x_0 = 0$
nicht diff. bar

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = +1 = z^+$$

Weil $z^- \neq z^+$ ex. Grenzwert bei 0 nicht.

Bsp Quotientenregel:

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{(x+1)2x - x^2 \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad u' = 2x \\ v = x+1 \quad v' = 1 \end{array}$$

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

Bsp Kettenregel

1) $h(x) = g(f(x)) = (\sin x)^3$

$$h'(x) = 3u^2 \Big|_{u=\sin x} \cdot \cos(x)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{g'(u)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{f'(x)}$

$$= \underline{\underline{3(\sin x)^2 \cdot \cos x}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} g(u) = u^3 \quad g'(u) = 3u^2 \\ f(x) = \sin(x) \quad f'(x) = \cos(x) \end{array}$$

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{g'(u)|_{u=f(x)}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{f'(x)}$

$$\begin{array}{l} g(u) = u^2 \quad g'(u) = 2u \\ f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} \quad f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2} \end{array}$$

3) $h(x) = a^x = (e^{\ln a})^x$
- $\cdot x \ln(a)$

$$\begin{array}{l} g(u) = e^u \quad g' = e^u \\ f(x) = x \ln a \quad f' = \ln a \end{array}$$

$$3) h(x) = a^x = (e)^{x \ln(a)}$$

$$= e^{x \ln(a)}$$

$$h'(x) = e^{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a$$
$$= a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y^{(n)} = e \\ f(x) = x \ln a \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = e \\ f' = \ln a \end{array}$$

Tipps zum Ableiten

$$\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1} \rightarrow \text{Ableitung } -1 x^{-2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^6}$$

ii Differenzieren

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x^3 \quad u' = 3x^2 \\ v = (x+1)^2 \quad v' = 2(x+1) \cdot 1 \end{array}$$

hier nicht kürzen!

$$b) h(x) = \sin(x^3)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} g(u) = \sin(u) \quad g' = \cos u \\ f(x) = x^3 \quad f' = 3x^2 \end{array}$$

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

$$h'(x) = \underbrace{e^{\sin(x^2)}}_{\text{nach diff}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(x^2)}_{\text{nach diff}} \cdot 2x$$