

31)

$$A = 2 \text{ m}^2 = L \cdot b$$

$$r_o = r_u = 21 \text{ cm} = 0,21 \text{ m}$$

$$r_i = r_r = 14 \text{ cm} = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

gesucht: L, b sodass $\underbrace{L' \cdot b'}_{\text{bedruckte Fläche } A'}$ maximal wird

$$L' = (L - 2 \cdot r_i)$$

$$b' = (b - 2 \cdot r_o)$$

$$\text{aus } L \cdot b = 2 \text{ m}^2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{2 \text{ m}^2}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow b' = \left(\frac{2 \text{ m}^2}{L} - 2 r_o \right)$$

$$A' = L' \cdot b' = (L - 2 r_i) \cdot \left(\frac{2 \text{ m}^2}{L} - 2 r_o \right)$$

$$A' = 2 \text{ m}^2 - 2 \cdot L \cdot r_o - \frac{2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2}{L} + 4 \cdot r_i r_o$$

$$\frac{dA'}{dL} = 0 - 2 r_o - (2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2) \cdot \frac{-1}{L^2} + 0$$

$$\frac{dA'}{dL} = \frac{2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2}{L^2} - 2 r_o$$

Ableitung = 0 für Extrema

$$0 = \frac{2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2}{L^2} - 2 r_o \Leftrightarrow 2 r_o = \frac{2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2}{L^2} \quad | \cdot L^2$$

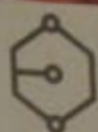
$$2 r_o L^2 = 2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2 \quad | - 2 r_i \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2, \quad | : 2 r_o$$

$$L^2 - \frac{r_i}{r_o} \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r_i}{r_o} \cdot 2 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 1,1547 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1,7321 \text{ m}$$



32)

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 6$$

1) Stetig und Differenzierbar?

Ja, auf ganz \mathbb{R}

2) Nullstellen

$$f(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 6 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-6)}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

$$f(x) = (x+2) \cdot (x-3)$$

3) Extremstellen

$$f'(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad f'(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1/2$$

$$\text{Extremstelle bei } x = 1/2. \quad f(1/2) = \text{~~1/4~~ } -6,25$$

Minimum od. Maximum?

$$f''(x) = 2, \quad f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Minimum!}$$

4) Wendepunkte

$$f''(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ nicht m\u00f6glich, keine WP}$$

5) Monotonie

auf $(-\infty, 1/2)$ streng monoton fallend

auf $(1/2, \infty)$ streng monoton wachsend

6) Kr\u00fcmmung

$$f''(x) = 2, \quad 2 > 0 \quad \text{gilt auf allen Intervallen}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ ist konvex}$$

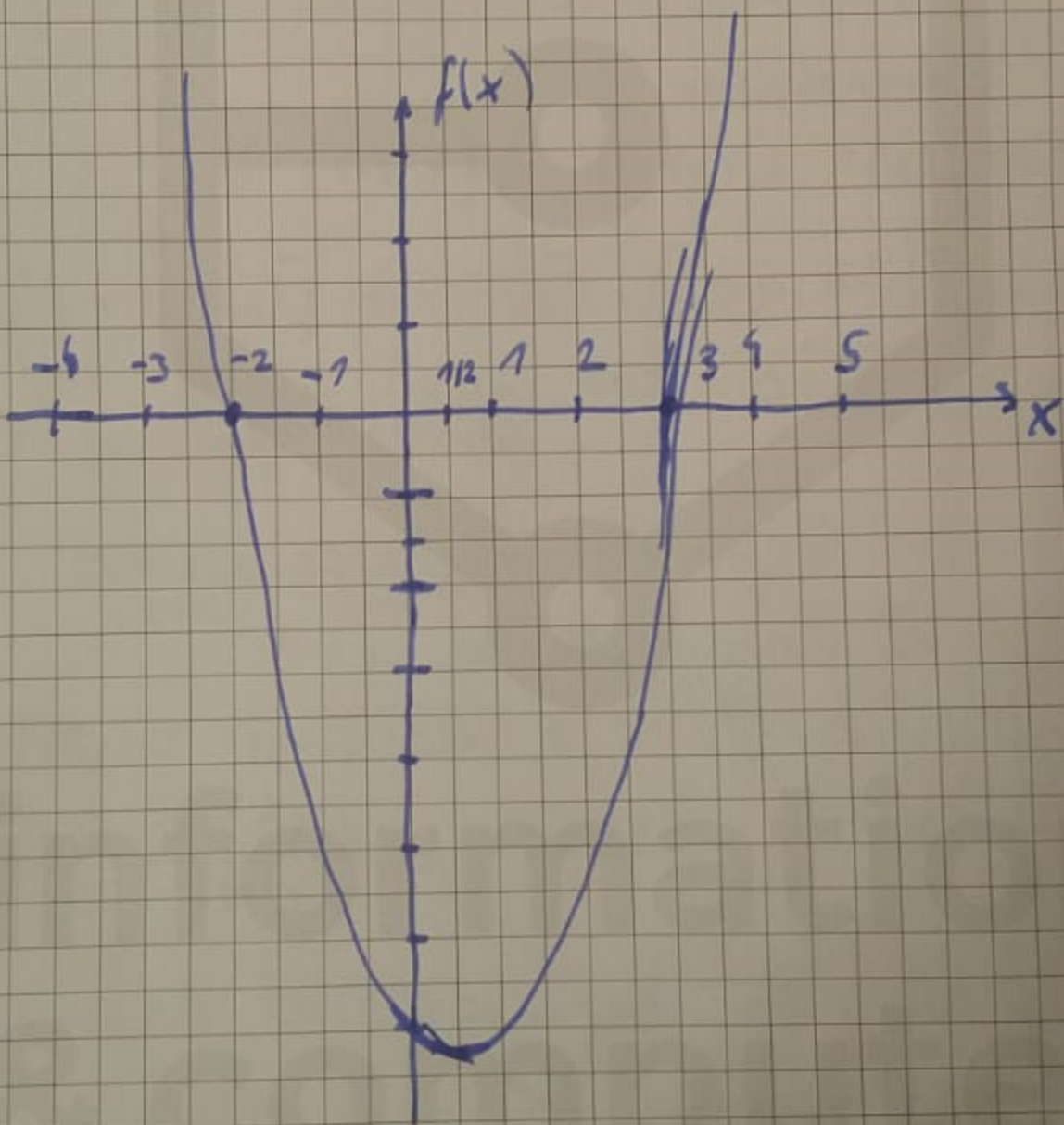


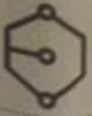
7) Grenzwverhalten

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$$

8) Skizze





33)

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

1) Definitionsbereich

$$D = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{überall stetig u. differenzierbar}$$

2) Nullstellen

$$\text{keine, da } \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1=0 \quad \downarrow$$

3) Extremstellen

$$f(x) = 1/(x^2+1) = (x^2+1)^{-1}$$

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

$$f'(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x}{(x^2+1)^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x = 0 \quad \text{gilt für } x = 0$$

\Rightarrow Extremstelle bei $x = 0$

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

$$= \frac{(-2)(x^2+1) + (4x \cdot -2x)}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{6x^2 - 2}{(x^2+1)^3}$$

$$f''(0) = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Maximum}$$

4) Wendepunkte

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Tangentensteigung

$$f'(-\sqrt{1/3}) = +0,64952$$

$$f'(\sqrt{1/3}) = -0,64952$$



5) Monotonieintervalle

von $(-\infty, 0)$ streng monoton steigend

von $(0, \infty)$ streng monoton fallend

6) Krümmung

$$f'' = \frac{6x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

1. WP bei $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

2. WP bei $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

auf $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$: $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ Konkav

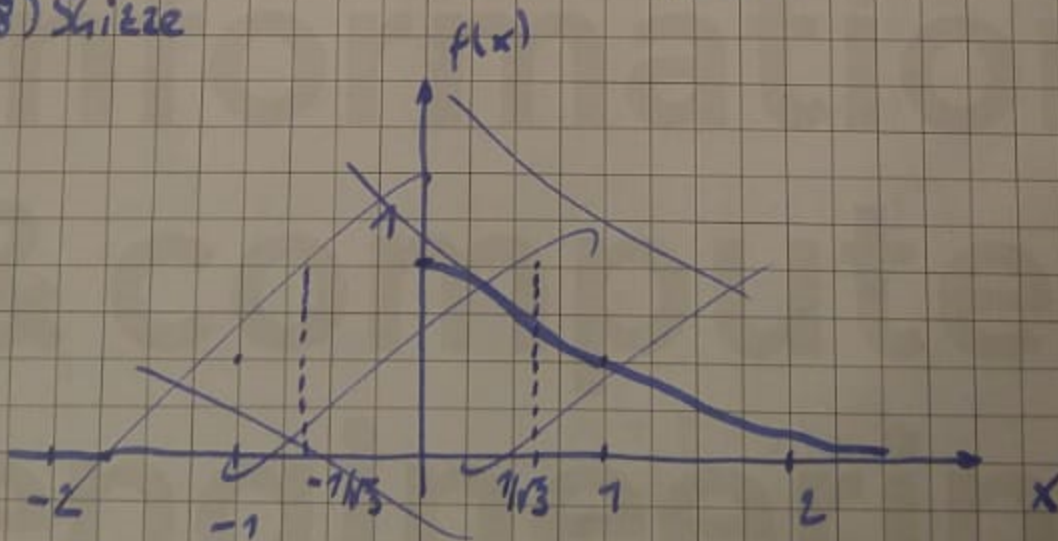
auf $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$: $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ Konkav

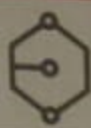
7) Grenzwertverhalten

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

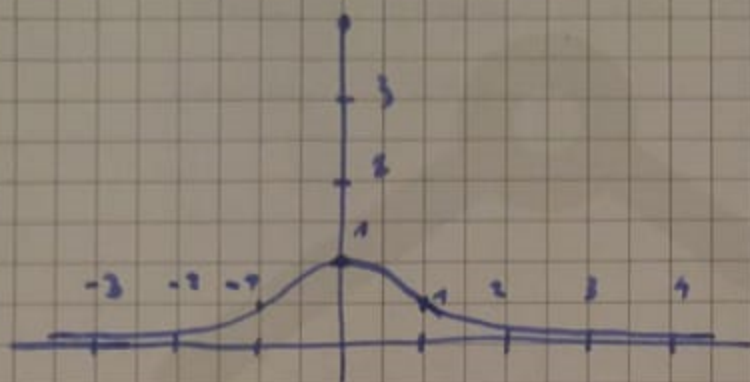
da $x^2 = (-x)^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

8) Skizze





8) Skizze



34)

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 1) \cdot e^x$$

1) Definitionsbereich

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

2) NS

$$(x^2 - 1) \cdot e^x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$$

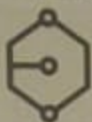
3) Extrema

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = (2x) \cdot e^x + (x^2 - 1) \cdot e^x \\ = e^x \cdot (x^2 + 2x - 1)$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \\ x_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Extrema bei $x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{2}$

$$x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^x + (2x)e^x + (2x)e^x + (x^2 - 1)e^x$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 1)$$

für x_1 : $f''(x) > 0$ lok. Minimum (sogar global)für x_2 : $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ lok. Maximum

4) Wendepunkte

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$$

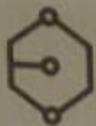
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2}$$

$$f'(x_1) = -1,1996$$

$$x_{1,2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$f'(x_2) = 0,1308$$

5) auf $(-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{2})$ steigendauf $(-1 - \sqrt{2}, -1 + \sqrt{2})$ steigendauf $(-1 - \sqrt{2}, -1 + \sqrt{2})$ fallendauf $(-1 + \sqrt{2}, \infty)$ steigend



6) Krümmung

$$f''(x) = e^x \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 1)$$

auf $(-\infty, -2 - \sqrt{3})$: $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ konvex

auf $(-2 - \sqrt{3}, -2 + \sqrt{3})$: $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ konkav

auf $(-2 + \sqrt{3}, \infty)$: $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ konvex

7) Grenzwertverhalten

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \cdot (x^2 - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{\underbrace{(x^2 - 1)^{-1}}_{1/\infty = 0}} = \frac{\infty}{0}$$

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$~~

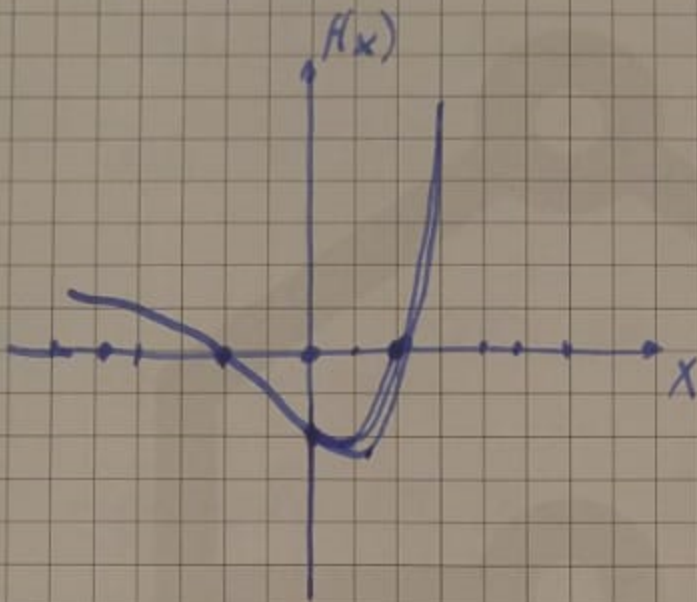
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{-e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^{-x}}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x (x^2 - 1) = \infty$$



8) Skizze



$$35) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

1) Def:

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

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

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

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{8x^2}{(x^2-1)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 2}{(x^2-1)^3}$$



2) Nullstellen

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x_{1/2} = 0$$

3) Extrema

$$\frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

$$f''(0) = \frac{2}{(-1)^3} = -2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Maximum}$$

4) WP

$$\frac{6x^2+2}{(x^2-1)^3} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow 6x^2+2 = 0$ nicht möglich auf \mathbb{R}

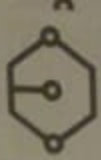
5)

auf $(-\infty, -1)$ steigend

auf $(-1, 0)$ steigend

auf $(0, 1)$ fallend

auf $(1, \infty)$ fallend



6) Krümmung

$$f''(x) \text{ auf } (-\infty, -1) > 0 \rightarrow \text{konvex}$$

$$\text{auf } (-1, 1) f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow \text{konkav}$$

$$\text{auf } (1, \infty) f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow \text{konvex}$$

7) Grenzwverhalten

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

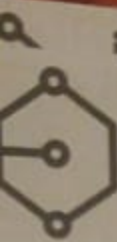
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

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

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



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8) Skizze

