

**Aufgabe 3.1**

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} - 1}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} - 1)(\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} + 1)}{h(\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} + 1)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sin^2 h) - 1}{h(\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} + 1)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 h}{h(\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} + 1)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin h}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 h} + 1} \\
&= 1 \cdot \frac{0}{2} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

□

**Aufgabe 3.2**

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos h - \sin x \cdot \sin h - \cos x}{h} \quad (\text{FBT S. 99}) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x(\cos h - 1)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin h}{h} \quad (\text{FBT S. 61}) \\
&= \cos x \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \sin x \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \quad (\text{FBT S. 61}) \\
&= \cos x \cdot 0 - \sin x \cdot 1 = -\sin x \quad (\text{FTB S. 62})
\end{aligned}$$

□

**Aufgabe 3.3**

$$f'(x) = 1/x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(5) = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Aufgabe 3.4**

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(-2) = 5 \cdot (-2)^4 = 5 \cdot 16 = 80$$

**Aufgabe 3.5**

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(\pi/2) = -\sin(\pi/2) = -1$$

### Aufgabe 3.6

$$f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(0) = e^0 = 1 = m_t$$

$$t: y = mx + q$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 0 + q$$

$$q = 1$$

$$t: y = x + 1$$

### Aufgabe 3.7

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(2/3) = 3 \cdot (2/3)^2 = 3 \cdot 4/9 = 4/3 = m_t$$

$$m_n = -1/m_t = -3/4$$

$$n: y = mx + q$$

$$\frac{8}{27} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + q$$

$$\frac{8}{27} = -\frac{1}{2} + q$$

$$q = \frac{43}{54}$$

$$n: y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{43}{54}$$

### Aufgabe 3.8

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow m = f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = m \cdot x + q$$

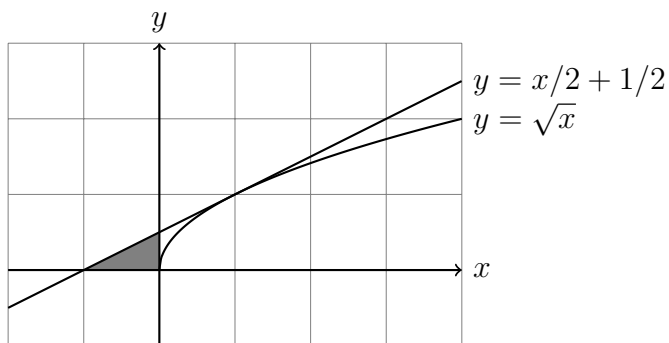
$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + q \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t: y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2}$$

Ordinatenabschnitt von  $t$ :  $q = \frac{1}{2}$

Nullstelle von  $t$ :  $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$

Flächeninhalt:  $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |-1| \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



### Aufgabe 3.9

$$f'(x) = -1/x^2 = -1.44$$

$$x^2 = 1/1.44$$

$$x = \pm 1/1.2 = \pm 1/(6/5) = \pm 5/6$$

### Aufgabe 3.10

(a)  $f(x) = x^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3$

$$f'(-3) = 4 \cdot (-3)^3 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{monoton fallend}$$

(b)  $f(x) = x^7 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 7x^6$

$$f'(-100) = 7 \cdot (-100)^6 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{monoton wachsend}$$

(c)  $f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1/x$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0.7) = 1/0.7 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{monoton wachsend}$$

(d)  $f(x) = 1/x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -1/x^2$

$$\Rightarrow f'(4) = -1/16 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{monoton fallend}$$

(e)  $f(x) = 1/x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -1/x^2$

$$f'(-4) = -1/(-4)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{monoton fallend}$$

### Aufgabe 3.11

(a)  $f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f''(x) = e^x$

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

(c)  $f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1/x \Rightarrow f''(x) = -1/x^2$

(e)  $f(x) = x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0$

### Aufgabe 3.12

Die Steigungen von Tangente und Gerade müssen an der gesuchten Stelle übereinstimmen.

$$f'(x) = 3$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$x = 3/2$$

### Aufgabe 3.13

$$(a) f(x) = x^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(4 \cdot 0.5^3) = 26.57^\circ$$

$$(b) f(x) = 1/x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -1/x^2$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(-1/(-1)^2) = -45^\circ$$

$$(c) f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(e^{-2}) = 7.71^\circ$$

$$(d) f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1/x$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(1/\sqrt{3}) = 30^\circ$$

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

$$\varphi = \arctan(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = -26.57^\circ$$