

## Lösungen Differenzialrechnung V

### Ausführliche Lösungen:

A1	Ausführliche Lösungen	
	a)	$f(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$
	b)	$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2x^2 + 2x$
	c)	$f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x$
	d)	$f(x) = 6x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{8}{3}x^3 + 12x$
	e)	$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2$
	f)	$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^2 - 2$
	g)	$f(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{9}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}$
	h)	$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 1$
	i)	$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 - x - 5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 1$
	j)	$f(x) = \frac{1}{48}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^3 - x$
A2	Ausführliche Lösung	
	a)	$f(x) = 4x^3$ Konstantenregel: (Kr) $f'(x) = 4 \cdot (x^3)' = 4 \cdot 3x^2 = \underline{\underline{12x^2}}$
A2	b)	$f(x) = 3 \cdot e^x$ (Kr) $f'(x) = 3 \cdot (e^x)' = \underline{\underline{3e^x}}$
A2	c)	$f(x) = 3 \cdot \ln(x)$ (Kr) $f'(x) = 3 \cdot [\ln(x)]' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{x}}}$
A2	d)	$f(x) = x^2 + x$ Summenregel: (Sr) $f'(x) = \underline{\underline{2x + 1}}$
A2	e)	$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2$ (Sr/Kr) $f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3x^2 - 3 \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{6x^2 - 6x}}$
A2	f)	$f(x) = 4x^5 - 2 \cdot \ln(x) + 3 \cdot e^x$ (Sr/Kr) $f'(x) = 4 \cdot 5x^4 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3 \cdot e^x = \underline{\underline{20x^4 - \frac{2}{x} + 3e^x}}$

A2	g)	$f(x) = x \cdot e^x$ Produktregel (Pr): $u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$ mit $u = x$ ; $u' = 1$ ; $v = e^x$ ; $v' = e^x$ $f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x = \underline{\underline{(x+1)e^x}}$
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A2	h)	$f(x) = x^2 \cdot \ln(x)$ (Pr): $u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$ mit $u = x^2$ ; $u' = 2x$ ; $v = \ln(x)$ ; $v' = \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \ln(x) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2x \cdot \ln(x) + x = \underline{\underline{(2 \ln x + 1)x}}$
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A2	i)	$f(x) = x^3 \cdot (x^2 - 1)$ (Pr/Sr): $u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$ mit $u = x^3$ ; $u' = 3x^2$ ; $v = x^2 - 1$ ; $v' = 2x$ $f'(x) = 3x^2 \cdot (x^2 - 1) + x^3 \cdot 2x = 3x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x^4 = \underline{\underline{5x^4 - 3x^2}}$
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A3	Ausführliche Lösung	
	a)	$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$ Quotientenregel (Qr): $\frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$ mit $u = x+1$ ; $u' = 1$ ; $v = x$ ; $v' = 1$ ; $v^2 = x^2$ $f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot x - (x+1) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{x - x - 1}{x^2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$

A3	b)	$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$ (Qr/Sr): $\frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$ mit $u = x$ ; $u' = 1$ ; $v = x+1$ ; $v' = 1$ ; $v^2 = (x+1)^2$ $f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (x+1) - x \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-1}{(x+1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}}$
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A3	c)	$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)e^x}{x}$ (Qr/Pr/Sr): $\frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$ mit $u = (x+1)e^x$ ; $u' = e^x + (x+1)e^x$ ; $v = x$ ; $v' = 1$ ; $v^2 = x^2$ $f'(x) = \frac{[e^x + (x+1)e^x] \cdot x - (x+1)e^x \cdot 1}{x^2}$ $= \frac{xe^x + x^2e^x + xe^x - xe^x - e^x}{x^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{(x^2 + x - 1)e^x}{x^2}}}$
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A3	d)	$f(x) = (x+1)^2$ Kettenregel: $f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = x+1 \Rightarrow z' = 1$ $f(z) = z^2 \Rightarrow f'(z) = 2z$ $f'(x) = 2(x+1) \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{2(x+1)}}$
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A3	e)	$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 \quad \text{Kettenregel: } f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow z' = 2x \quad f(z) = z^2 \Rightarrow f'(z) = 2z$ $f'(x) = 2(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x = 4x(x^2 + 1) = \underline{\underline{4x^3 + 4x}}$
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A3	f)	$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \quad \text{Kettenregel: } f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = \frac{1}{2}x \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(z) = e^z \Rightarrow f'(z) = e^z \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}x}}}$
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A3	g)	$f(x) = 2ax^3 - 4bx \quad (\text{Sr/Kr}) \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 \cdot 3ax^2 - 4b = \underline{\underline{6ax^2 - 4b}}$
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A3	h)	$f(x) = e^{ax} \quad \text{Kettenregel: } f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = ax \Rightarrow z' = a \quad f(z) = e^z \Rightarrow f'(z) = e^z \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{ax} \cdot a = \underline{\underline{ae^{ax}}}$
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A3	i)	$f(x) = e^{-(x-2)} \quad \text{Kettenregel: } f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = -(x-2) = -x+2 \Rightarrow z' = -1 \quad f(z) = e^z \Rightarrow f'(z) = e^z$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{-(x-2)} \cdot (-1) = \underline{\underline{-e^{-(x-2)}}}$
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A4	Ausführliche Lösung	
	a)	$f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 7 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{9x^2 - 4x + 1}}$

A4	b)	$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \sqrt{x} = x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^x = \underbrace{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}_u \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_v \Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv'$ <p>mit <math>u = x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}</math> und <math>v = e^x \Rightarrow v' = e^x</math> wird</p> $f'(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot e^x + x^{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot e^x = \underline{\underline{\left(\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) e^x}}$
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A4	c)	$f(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x^3}}{x^3} = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3} = \frac{x^{2+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3} = \frac{x^{\frac{8}{2}}}{x^3} = \frac{x^4}{x^3} = x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{1}}$
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A4	d)	$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ <p>mit <math>u = 2x-1 \Rightarrow u' = 2</math> und <math>v = x+2 \Rightarrow v' = 1</math> und <math>v^2 = (x+2)^2</math> wird</p> $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (x+2) - (2x-1) \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2x+4-2x+1}{(x+2)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{(x+2)^2}}}$
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A4	e)	$f(x) = (a^2 + x)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(a^2 + x) \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{2(a^2 + x)}}$
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A4	f)	$f(x) = (2x^3 - 3)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(2x^3 - 3) \cdot 6x^2 = 12x^2(2x^3 - 3) = \underline{\underline{24x^5 - 36x^2}}$
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A5	Ausführliche Lösung	
	a)	$f(x) = \underbrace{(x + e^x)}_u \cdot \underbrace{\ln(x)}_v \Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv'$ <p>mit <math>u = x + e^x \Rightarrow u' = 1 + e^x</math> und <math>v = \ln(x) \Rightarrow v' = \frac{1}{x}</math> wird</p> $f'(x) = (1 + e^x) \cdot \ln(x) + (x + e^x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + \ln x \cdot e^x + 1 + \frac{e^x}{x}$

A5	b)	$f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 1)$ Kettenregel: $f'(x) = f'(z) \cdot z'$ $z = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow z' = 2x$ $f(z) = \ln(z) \Rightarrow f'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}}}$
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A5	c)	$f(x) = (x+1) \cdot e^{(x+1)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv'$ mit $u = (x+1) \Rightarrow u' = 1$ und $v = e^{(x+1)} \Rightarrow v' = e^{(x+1)}$ $f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{(x+1)} + (x+1)e^{(x+1)} = [1 + (x+1)]e^{(x+1)} = \underline{\underline{(x+2)e^{(x+1)}}}$
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A5	d)	$f(x) = a \cdot \ln(x) - b \cdot e^x - 3 \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{\frac{a}{x} - be^x - 6x}}$
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A5	e)	$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ <p>mit <math>u = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow u' = 2(x+1)</math> und <math>v = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow v' = 2(x-1)</math>  und <math>v^2 = (x-1)^4</math> wird</p> $f'(x) = \frac{2(x+1) \cdot (x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 \cdot 2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4}$ $= \frac{(x-1)[2(x+1)(x-1) - 2(x+1)^2]}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{2(x+1)(x-1) - 2(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^3}$ $= \frac{2(x^2 - 1) - 2(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{2x^2 - 2 - 2x^2 - 4x - 2}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{-4x - 4}{(x-1)^3} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{4(x+1)}{(x-1)^3}}}$
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A5	f)	$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3+x}{3-x}} = \left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)'$ <p>Kettenregel</p> <p>Zwischenrechnung:</p> $\left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad u = 3+x \Rightarrow u' = 1; v = 3-x \Rightarrow v' = -1; v^2 = (3-x)^2$ $\left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot (3-x) - (3+x) \cdot (-1)}{(3-x)^2} = \frac{3-x+3+x}{(3-x)^2} = \frac{6}{(3-x)^2}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3-x}{3+x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{6}{(3-x)^2} = \frac{3(3-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (3-x)^2} = \frac{3(3-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= \frac{3}{(3-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} (3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{(3-x)(3-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= \frac{3}{(3-x)[(3-x)(3+x)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3}{(3-x)(9-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
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A6	Ausführliche Lösung	
	a)	$f(x) = 3x + 4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3 \quad f''(x) = 0 \quad f'''(x) = 0$

A6	b)	$f(x) = 2x - 4 + x^3 - 5x + 4x^3 = 5x^3 - 3x - 4$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 15x^2 - 3 \quad f''(x) = 30x \quad f'''(x) = 30$
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A6	c)	$f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 9x^2 + 4x + 1 \quad f''(x) = 18x + 4 \quad f'''(x) = 18$
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A6	d)	$f(x) = (2x+1)^3$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(2x+1)^2 \cdot 2 = 6(4x^2 + 4x + 1) = 24x^2 + 24x + 6$ $f''(x) = 48x + 24 \quad f'''(x) = 48$
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A6	e)	$f(x) = x - x^4 + 3 + x = -x^4 + 2x + 3$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = -4x^3 + 2 \quad f''(x) = -12x^2 \quad f'''(x) = -24x$
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A6	f)	$f(x) = 1 - 2x - 3x - 4x + x^4 = x^4 - 9x + 1$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3 - 9 \quad f''(x) = 12x^2 \quad f'''(x) = 24x$
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A6	g)	$f(x) = \underbrace{a+b+c^2}_{\text{Konstante}} - x - ax - bx - cx^3 - c^3x$ $f'(x) = -1 - a - b - 3cx^2 - c^3 = -3cx^2 - \underbrace{a-b-c^3-1}_{\text{Konstante}}$ $f''(x) = -6cx \quad f'''(x) = -6c$
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A6	h)	$f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 2$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 12x^2 - 4x + 5 \quad f''(x) = 24x - 4 \quad f'''(x) = 24$
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