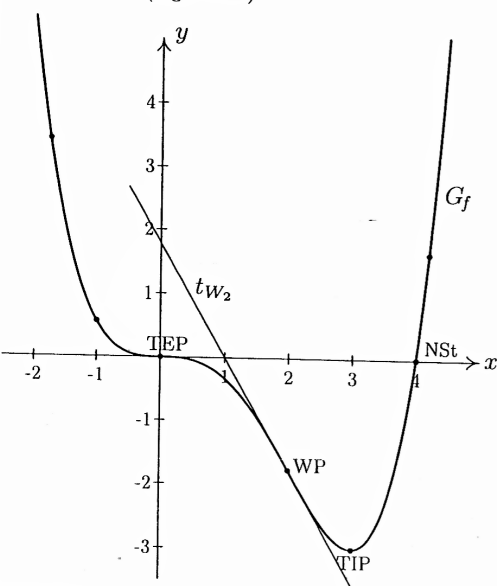


Nr		BE																				
1.1	$f(x) = \frac{1}{8}(x-4)^2(x+k)$ NSt.: $x_{1,2} = 4$ , $x_3 = -k$ $k = -4$ : $x = 4$ dreifache Nullstelle $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\}$ : $x = 4$ doppelte NSt., $x = k$ einfache NSt.																					
1.2	$f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2)(k - x)$ $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ : $x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$ , $x_1 = -1$ , $x_2 = 2$ NSt.: $k = -1$ : $x_1 = -1$ doppelte NSt., $x_2 = 2$ einfache NSt. $k = 2$ : $x_1 = -1$ einfache NSt., $x_2 = 2$ doppelte NSt. $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 2\}$ : $x_1 = -1$ , $x_2 = 2$ , $x_3 = k$ einfache Nullstellen von $f$																					
2.1	$f(x) = \frac{1}{9}(x^4 - 4x^3) = \frac{1}{9}x^3(x-4)$ NSt.: $x_1 = 0$ (dreifach, also TEP), $x_2 = 4$ (einfach)																					
2.2	<b>Monotonie, Extr.:</b> $f'(x) = \frac{1}{9}(4x^3 - 12x^2) = \frac{4}{9}x^2(x-3)$ $f'(x) = 0$ : $x_1 = 0$ , $f(0) = 0$ , $x_2 = 3$ , $f(3) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 27(-1) = -3$  <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><math>D_f</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">→ x</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x^2</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x-3</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>f'(x)</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> </table> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"> <math>\Rightarrow f</math> streng monoton abnehmend in <math>]-\infty; 3]</math>  <math>f</math> streng monoton zunehmend in <math>[3; \infty[</math>  <math>\Rightarrow T(3 -3)</math> Tiefpunkt von <math>G_f</math> </div>	$D_f$ :	0	3		→ x	$x^2$ :	+	+		+	$x-3$ :	-	-		+	$f'(x)$ :	-	-		+	
$D_f$ :	0	3		→ x																		
$x^2$ :	+	+		+																		
$x-3$ :	-	-		+																		
$f'(x)$ :	-	-		+																		
2.3	<b>Krümmung, WP.:</b> $f''(x) = \frac{1}{9}(12x^2 - 24x) = \frac{4}{3}x(x-2)$ $f''(x) = 0$ : $x_1 = 0$ , $x_2 = 2$ , $f(2) = -\frac{16}{9}$  <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><math>D_f</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">→ x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x-2</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>f''(x)</math>:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+</td> </tr> </table> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"> <math>\Rightarrow G_f</math> linksgekrümmt in <math>]-\infty; 0]</math> sowie in <math>[2; \infty[</math>  <math>G_f</math> rechtsgekrümmt in <math>[0; 2]</math>  <math>\Rightarrow W_1(0 0)</math>, <math>W_2(2 -\frac{16}{9})</math> Wendepunkte von <math>G_f</math>                       Wendetangente in <math>W_1(0 0)</math>: <math>y = 0</math>                      Wendetangente in <math>W_2(2 -\frac{16}{9})</math>: <math>f'(2) = -\frac{16}{9}</math>  <math>t_{W_2}</math>: <math>y = -\frac{16}{9}x + b</math>  <math>W_2 \in t_{W_2}</math>: <math>-\frac{16}{9} = -\frac{16}{9} \cdot 2 + b \iff b = \frac{16}{9}</math>  <math>t_{W_2}</math>: <math>y = -\frac{16}{9}x + \frac{16}{9}</math> </div>	$D_f$ :	0	2		→ x	x:	-	+		+	$x-2$ :	-	-		+	$f''(x)$ :	+	-		+	
$D_f$ :	0	2		→ x																		
x:	-	+		+																		
$x-2$ :	-	-		+																		
$f''(x)$ :	+	-		+																		
2.4																						

Nr		BE
3.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 3, \quad f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x - 1, \quad g_t: y = 4,5x + t, \quad g_t(1) = 4,5 + t$ <p>Berührung, falls <math>f(1) = g_t(1)</math> und <math>f'(1) = g'_t(1)</math>:</p> $f'(1) = 1,5 + 4 - 1 = 4,5 = g'_t(1); \quad f(1) = 0,5 + 2 - 1 - 3 = -1,5 = 4,5 + t \iff t = -6$ $\implies g_{-6}: y = 4,5x - 6 \text{ berührt } G_f \text{ in } P(1 -1,5)$ <p>Weitere gemeinsame Punkte: <math>\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 3 = 4,5x - 6 \mid \cdot 2 \iff x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x + 6 = 0</math>  <math>x_1 = 1</math> (ist sogar doppelte Berührstelle)</p> $(x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x + 6) : (x - 1) = x^2 + 5x - 6$ $\begin{array}{r} -(x^3 - x^2) \\ \hline 5x^2 - 11x \\ -(5x^2 - 5x) \\ \hline -6x + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $x_{2,3} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 24}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{2}$ $x_2 = 1, \quad x_3 = -6$ <p>gemeinsamer Punkt: <math>S(-6 -33)</math></p>	
4.	$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, \quad f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, \quad f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$ <p><math>(0 0) \in G_f: f(0) = d = 0 \quad (I) \quad (III) \quad b = -18a</math></p> <p><math>W \in G_f: 216a + 36b + 6c = -2 \quad (II) \quad \text{in } (IV) \quad 108a - 216a + c = 1 \iff c = 108a + 1</math></p> <p><math>f''(6) = 0: 36a + 2b = 0 \quad (III) \quad \text{in } (II) \quad 216a - 648a + 648a + 6 = -2 \iff</math></p> <p><math>f'(6) = 1: 108a + 12b + c = 1 \quad (IV) \quad a = -\frac{8}{216} = -\frac{1}{27}, \quad b = \frac{18}{27} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad c = -\frac{108}{27} + 1 = -3</math></p> $\implies f(x) = -\frac{1}{27}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 3x$	
5.	$f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e, \quad f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d, \quad f''(x) = 12ax^2 + 6bx + 2c$ <p><math>f(0) = 0: e = 0; \quad f'(0) = 2: d = 2; \quad f''(0) = 0: c = 0</math></p> $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + 2x; \quad f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2$ <p><math>f(4) = 0: 256a + 64b + 8 = 0 \quad (I)</math></p> <p><math>f'(4) = 0: 256a + 48b + 2 = 0 \quad (II)</math></p> <p><math>(I) - (II) \quad 16b + 6 = 0 \iff b = -\frac{6}{16} = -\frac{3}{8} \quad \text{in } (II): 256a - 18 + 2 = 0 \iff a = \frac{16}{256} = \frac{1}{16}</math></p> $\implies f(x) = \frac{1}{16}x^4 - \frac{3}{8}x^3 + 2x$	
6.	$f(x) = x^3(ax + b), \quad a \neq 0 \quad [x = 0 \text{ ist dreifache NSt. wegen TEP}]$ $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3, \quad f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2$ <p><math>f'(3) = 0: 108a + 27b = 0 \iff b = -4a</math></p> <p>NSt.: <math>x_1 = 0</math> (dreifach), <math>x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{-4a}{a} = 4</math> (einfach)</p> <p><math>f'(4) = -4: 256a + 48b = 256a - 192a = 64a = -4, \quad a = -\frac{1}{16}, \quad b = \frac{1}{4}</math></p> $\implies f(x) = -\frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{4}x^3$	

Nr		BE
7.	$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ $f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$ $f''(1) = 0: \quad 6a + 2b = 0 \quad (I)$ $f'(1) = 1: \quad 3a + 2b + c = 1 \quad (II)$ $f(1) = 4: \quad a + b + c + d = 4 \quad (III)$ $f(0) = 2: \quad d = 2 \quad (IV)$ $(I) \quad b = -3a, \quad \text{in } (II) \quad 3a - 6a + c = 1 \iff c = 1 + 3a, \quad \text{in } (III) \quad a - 3a + 1 + 3a + 2 = 4$ $a = 1, \quad b = -3, \quad c = 4$ $\implies f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 2$	$t_W: y = x + 3, \quad W(1 4) \text{ WP}$
8.	$f(x) = ax^3 + bx, \quad a \neq 0$ $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + b$ $f''(x) = 6ax$ $P \in G_f: \quad a + b = -2 \iff b = -2 - a$ $\text{Steigung in } Q: \quad f'(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{10}) = 3a \cdot \frac{10}{9} + b = \frac{10}{3}a - 2 - a = \frac{7}{3}a - 2$ $\text{Steigung der Wendetangente senkrecht dazu:}$ $f'(0) = -\frac{1}{\frac{7}{3}a - 2} \quad (\text{gilt nur für } a \neq \frac{6}{7})$ $\parallel$ $b = -\frac{1}{\frac{7}{3}a - 2} \iff -2 - a = -\frac{1}{\frac{7}{3}a - 2} \quad   \cdot (-1) \cdot (\frac{7}{3}a - 2) \iff$ $(\frac{7}{3}a - 2)(2 + a) = 1 \iff \frac{7}{3}a^2 + \frac{8}{3}a - 5 = 0 \quad   \cdot 3 \iff 7a^2 + 8a - 15 = 0:$ $a_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 420}}{14} = \frac{-8 \pm 22}{14}$ $a_1 = 1, \quad b_1 = -3: \quad f_1(x) = x^3 - 3x$ $a_2 = -\frac{30}{14} = -\frac{15}{7}, \quad b_2 = \frac{1}{7}: \quad f_2(x) = -\frac{15}{7}x^3 + \frac{1}{7}x$	