

Kurst bung 1.5A 13. Kl. 2013/14 Analysis

$$1.1) f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{x(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+3)}; \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 2\}$$

Nullstellen: $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 2 \notin D_f$ ✓ Defl. $x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = -3$ ✓

Polstelle einfach, mit VZU bei $x = -3$, (hebbar) Definitionsl cke bei $x = 2$ (6.1)

$$1.2) f(x) = \frac{x(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{x(x+2)}{x+3} = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x+3} = \tilde{f}(x);$$

Senkrechte Asymptote $x = -3$ ✓ NR: $(x^2 + 2x) : (x+3) = x - 1 + \frac{3}{x+3}$ ✓

Schr ge As. $y = x - 1$ ✓

$$\frac{-x}{-(-x-3)} = \frac{-x}{x+3} \quad (5)$$

$$1.3) x \xrightarrow{<} -3 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad x \xrightarrow{>} 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(2) = \frac{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2}{2+3} = 1.6 \quad (3)$$

$$1.4) \tilde{f}(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x+3}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{(x+3)(2x+2) - (x^2 + 2x) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 6x + 6 - x^2 - 2x}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 6}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 6x + 6}{(x+3)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 36 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 12$$

$$x_{4/5} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}; \quad x_4 = -3 + \sqrt{3} \approx -1.27, \quad x_5 = -3 - \sqrt{3} \approx -4.73$$

$$f(-1.27) = -0.54, \quad f(-4.73) = -7.46$$

* $x_T(-1.27/-0.54)$, da Nullstellen bei -2 und 0 . ✓

$x_H(-4.73/-7.46)$ da $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ f r $x \xrightarrow{<} -3$ und kein Sp. mit Asymptote ✓

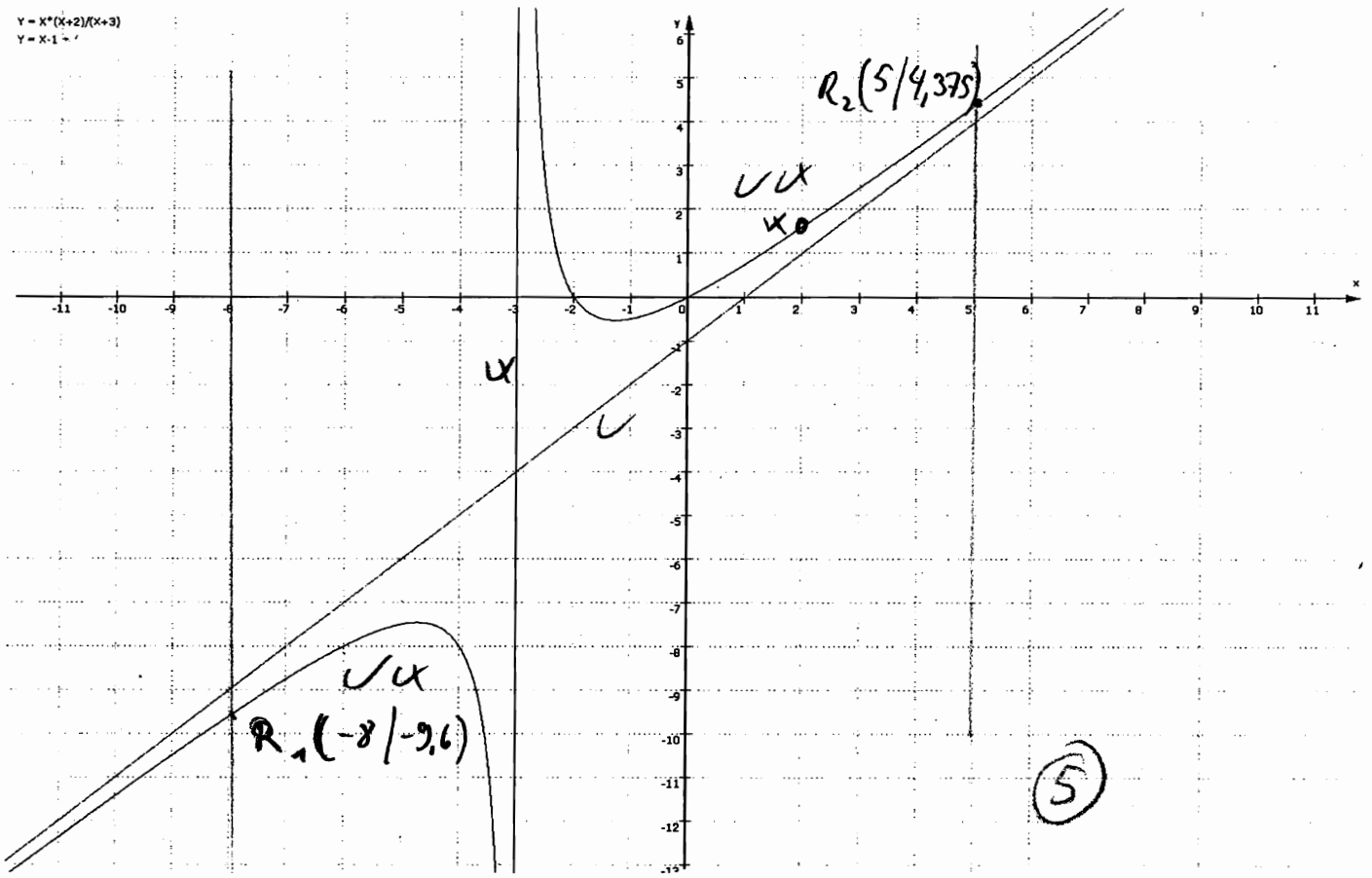
* oder Monotonietabelle:

x	$<$	-4.73	$< x <$	-3	$< x <$	-1.27	$< x$	✓
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	nd.	-	0	+	✓
G_f	$\nearrow$	H	$\searrow$	Pol	$\searrow$	T	$\nearrow$	(8)

$$y = x^2(x+2)/(x+3)$$

$$y = x - 1 + \frac{5}{x+3}$$

1.5)



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$$2) g(x) = \frac{x+4}{(x+1)^2}$$

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