

$$d) \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \quad \text{in } [0; \pi] \quad \text{Substitution: } u := \cos x$$

(1)  $2x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$

(2)  $e^{-x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow -x = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x = -\ln 2$

$\Rightarrow L = \{-1, \ln 2\}$

$m_1, m_2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$

Rücksubstitution:  $\cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$m_1, m_2 = 1, m_2 = -2 \quad \boxed{\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0}$

$\sin^2 x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{in } [0; \pi] \quad \text{Substitution: } u := \sin x$

$\sin x = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\sin x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$L = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$

$\sin x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{binomische Formel}$

$\sin x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{in } [0; \pi]$

$a) x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 \quad \text{Substitution: } u := x^2$

$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0 \quad \text{Bin. Formel}$

$(u-1)(u-3) = 0 \quad \text{Rücksubstitution: } x^2 = 1 \quad x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$

$L = \{-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1, \sqrt{3}\}$

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

$2u^2 + u = g \quad \text{Substitution: } u := x^2$

$2u^2 + u = 6 \quad \text{Bin. Formel}$

$(2u+3)(u+2) = 0 \quad \text{Rücksubstitution: } x^2 = -2, -1, 3$

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

$L = \{-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1, \sqrt{3}\}$

$a) x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 \quad \text{Substitution: } u = x^2$

$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0 \quad \text{Bin. Formel}$

$(u-1)(u-3) = 0 \quad \text{Rücksubstitution: } x^2 = 1 \quad x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$

$L = \{-\sqrt{3}, -1, 1, \sqrt{3}\}$

**II. Glieichungen (Exponentiel und trigonometrische)**

**a)  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{5x}$**

$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{5x} + x^2 \cdot 5e^{5x} = 2x \ln(e^{5x}) + x^2 = x^2 \left( \frac{2}{e^5} \ln(e^{5x}) + 1 \right)$

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

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

**c)  $f(x) = \frac{8}{(2-x)^3}$**

$f'(x) = \frac{8 \cdot (-3)}{(2-x)^4} = \frac{-24}{(2-x)^4}$

**d)  $f(x) = 2x \cdot e^{5x}$**

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{5x} + x^2 \cdot 5e^{5x} = 2x \ln(e^{5x}) + x^2 = x^2 \left( \frac{2}{e^5} \ln(e^{5x}) + 1 \right)$

**e)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^3 - 0,5x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^2$**

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

**f)  $f(x) = \sin(x) + 1$**

$f'(x) = \cos(x)$

**g)  $f(x) = 4e^x(x+0,5) + 4e^x \cdot 1 = 4e^x(x+1,5)$**

$f'(x) = 4e^x(x+0,5) + 4e^x \cdot 1 = 4e^x(x+1,5)$

**h)  $f(x) = 4 \sin(x)$**

$f'(x) = 4 \cos(x)$

**i)  $f(x) = 4 \sin(x+0,5)$**

$f'(x) = 4 \cos(x+0,5) \cdot \cos(0,5)$

**j)  $f(x) = 4 \sin(x)$**

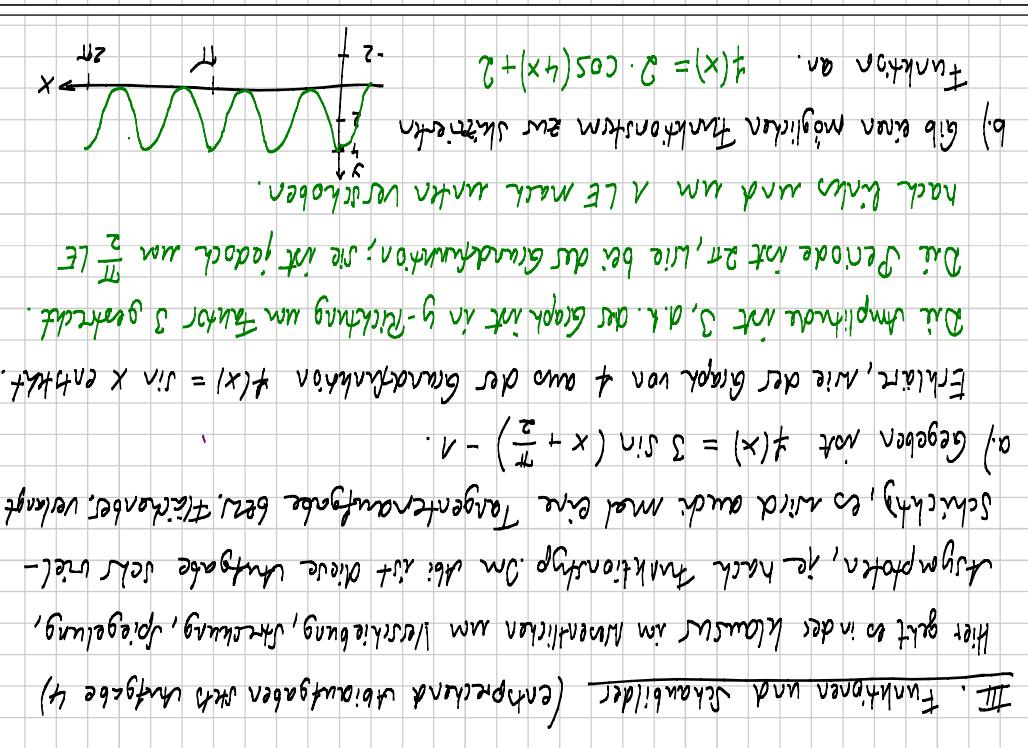
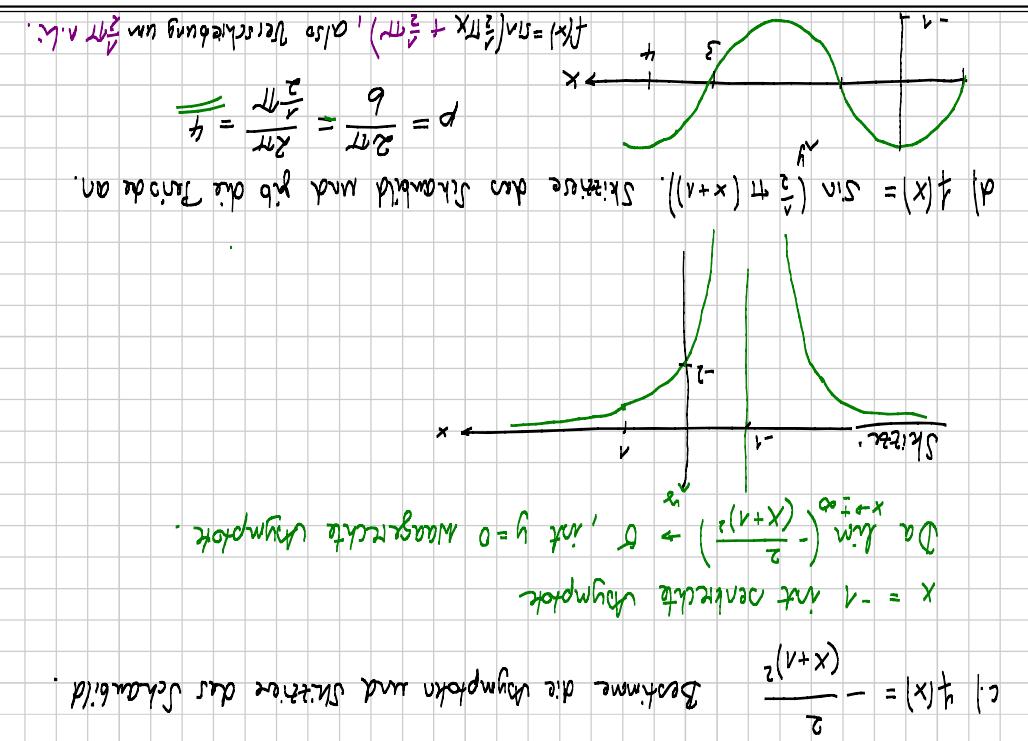
$f'(x) = 4 \cos(x)$

**k)  $f(x) = 2x \cdot e^{5x}$**

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{5x} + x^2 \cdot 5e^{5x} = 2x \ln(e^{5x}) + x^2 = x^2 \left( \frac{2}{e^5} \ln(e^{5x}) + 1 \right)$

Beachte die Ableitung des Logarithmus Funktionen:

PFlichtteil: I. Ableitung



$L_1 = \{ \ln 2 \}$

Rücklauft:  $e^x = 2 \rightarrow x = \ln 2$

$e^{2x} = e^x + 2$  Substitution:  $w := e^x$

$w^2 = -1$   $w = i$   $i$  ist虚数单位.

$w = \sqrt{-1} \pm \sqrt{1+8}$   $[BEM: e^{2x} : e^x : e^x = e^{2x-2x} = e^0 = 1]$

$w^2 - w - 2 = 0$   $\frac{e^{2x}}{e^x} = \frac{e^x + i\sqrt{15}}{e^x - i\sqrt{15}}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16+16}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$   $x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

$x^2 - 3 - 4x = 0$  Mordane:  $x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$

Lösung  $x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}$   $x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

Mit Nullen ( $\neq 0$ )  $(x_1 - 3)(x_2 - 3)$  durchsetzen; ergibt ergebnis:

!  $\frac{x-3}{x} = 0$  !  $\{ x = 3 \}$  Bruchrechnung und an Nullstellen