

Nr. 3.) a)  $f(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(x) + 1$  ;  $x \in [0; 2\pi]$

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \cos(x)$  ;  $f''(x) = -2 \sin(x)$  ;  $f'''(x) = -2 \cos(x)$

Extrema notw. Bed.  $f'(x) = 0 = 2 \cos(x) \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

hinr. Bed.  $f''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2 \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow H(\frac{\pi}{2} | 2 \cdot 1 + 1) = (\frac{\pi}{2} | 3)$

$f''(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = -2 \cdot \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow T(\frac{3\pi}{2} | 2 \cdot (-1) + 1) = (\frac{3\pi}{2} | -1)$

Wendepunkte notw. Bed.  $f''(x) = 0 = -2 \cdot \sin(x)$

$\Rightarrow (x_3 = 0) \vee x_4 = \pi \vee (x_5 = 2\pi)$

hinr. Bed.  $f'''(0) = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow W_1(0 | 1)$  → Rand keine Änderung der Krümmung

$f'''(\pi) = -2 \cdot (-1) = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow W_2(\pi | 1)$

$f'''(2\pi) = -2 \cdot 1 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow W_3(2\pi | 1)$

b)  $f(x) = -\cos(2x) - 1$  ;  $x \in [0; \pi]$

$f'(x) = \sin(2x) \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot \sin(2x)$

$f''(x) = 2 \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot \cos(2x)$

$f'''(x) = 4 \cdot (-\sin(2x)) \cdot 2 = -8 \cdot \sin(2x)$

Extrema: notw. Bed.  $f'(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(2x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 0 \vee 2x = \pi \vee 2x = 2\pi$

$x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_3 = \pi$

hinr. Bed.  $f''(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 \cdot (-1) = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow$

$H(\frac{\pi}{2} | -\cos(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) - 1) = (\frac{\pi}{2} | 1 - 1) = (\frac{\pi}{2} | 0)$

$T_1(0 | -2)$   $\vee T_2(\pi | -2)$  liegen am Rand des Intervalls  $\Rightarrow$  Randextrema

Wendestellen:  $f''(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = 4 \cos(2x)$

$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee 2x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$x_4 = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x_5 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -8 \cdot 1 \neq 0$  ;  $f'''(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = -8 \cdot (-1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  Wendestellen  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  ;  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

Nr. 4) a)  $f(x) = x$ ,  $f(x) = 2^x$

b)  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

c)  $f(x) = x^2$

d)  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$