

Nr. 7.) a) Falsch: Gegenbeispiel $f(x) = x^5$

b) Richtig: $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$; $a \neq 0$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$f''(x) = 6ax + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{2b}{a}$$

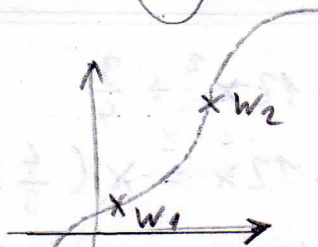
$$f'''(x) = 6a \Rightarrow f'''(-\frac{2b}{a}) = \underline{\underline{6a \neq 0}}$$

} \Rightarrow Wendestelle

c) Richtig:



d) Falsch:



Nr. 8.) $f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2$; $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x$

$$f''(x) = x - \frac{3}{2}; \quad f'''(x) = 1$$

Wendestelle notw. Bed. $f''(x) = 0 = x - \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x_w = \frac{3}{2}$

$$f'''(\frac{3}{2}) = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{W(\frac{3}{2} | f(\frac{3}{2}))}} = (\frac{3}{2} | \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{27}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{4} + 2) = (\frac{3}{2} | \frac{7}{8})$$

$W(u | f(u))$

$$t(x) = f'(u) \cdot (x - u) + f(u)$$

$$t(x) = (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}) \cdot (x - \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{7}{8}$$

$$t(x) = -\frac{9}{8}(x - \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{7}{8} = -\frac{9}{8}x + \frac{27}{16} + \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\underline{\underline{t(x) = -\frac{9}{8}x + \frac{41}{16}}} \quad \text{Tangentengleichung}$$