

Approximale Grenzwerte:

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = +\infty$  ( " $\frac{1}{0^+}$ " )
- 2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \operatorname{arctg} (y) = \operatorname{arctg} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  )
- 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x^3 - x}{x^2 - x^3} = \text{Wdh} -4 \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \sim \frac{4x^3}{-x^3} \right)$
- 4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^{\pm}} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ 
  - $= \lim_{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} e^y = \begin{cases} +\infty \\ 0 \end{cases}$  (  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^{\pm}} \frac{1}{x-1} = \pm\infty$  ) ( " $\frac{1}{0^{\pm}}$ " )
- 5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \ln(x+3) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = -\infty$
- 6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x^3 - x^2}{x^2 + 1} = \pm\infty$  ( " $\frac{\infty}{\infty} \sim \frac{x^3}{x^2}$ " )
- 7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 0$  ( " $\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{+\infty}$ " )
- 8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = -1$

Werte ableiten, alle reellen Grenzwerte nachfolgender Funktionen! a) Ableitungen

- 1)  $(e^{2x^2})' = e^{2x^2} \cdot 4x = 4xe^{2x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- 2)  $\left[ \ln \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) \right]' = \frac{1}{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \cdot \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)' = \frac{1}{x^2-1}, x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
- 3)  $(x^{\frac{1}{x}})' = (e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x})' = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} \right), x \in (0, +\infty)$
- 4)  $(x \cdot \sin^2 x)' = \sin^2 x + x \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = \sin^2 x + x \cdot \sin 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}$
- 5)  $(\cos \sqrt{x-1})' = -\sin \sqrt{x-1} \cdot \left( \sqrt{x-1} \right)' = -\frac{\sin \sqrt{x-1}}{2\sqrt{x-1}}, x \in (1, +\infty)$

gib also 5) approximative Grenzwerte an.

$$\left( \cos \sqrt{x-1} \right)'_{x=1+} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \left( \cos \sqrt{x-1} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \left( -\frac{\sin \sqrt{x-1}}{2\sqrt{x-1}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(  $\cos \sqrt{x-1}$  ist eine  $\cos$ -Funktion, also Ableitung  $\sin$  )