

Übungen zur **Mathematik I**  
für die Studiengänge **Chemie, Life Science** und **Nanoscience**  
Freiwillige Zusatzaufgaben zu **Differenzierbarkeit von Funktionen**  
**Lösungen**

(1)

$$f(x) = \exp(-3x) \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = (-3)^n \exp(-3x) \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = (-3)^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+3x)^2} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-3)^n (n+1)!}{(1+3x)^{n+2}} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = (-3)^n (n+1)!$$

(2)

$$L'(t) = \frac{ac \exp(b-ct)}{[1 + \exp(b-ct)]^2}$$

$$L''(t) = \frac{ac^2 \exp(b-ct) [\exp(b-ct) - 1]}{[1 + \exp(b-ct)]^3}$$

(3)

$$\nabla h(u, v) = (2u \cos(u^2 + v^2), 2v \cos(u^2 + v^2)), \quad \nabla h(0, 0) = (0, 0)$$

$$\text{Hess } h(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos(u^2 + v^2) - 4u^2 \sin(u^2 + v^2) & -4uv \sin(u^2 + v^2) \\ -4uv \sin(u^2 + v^2) & 2 \cos(u^2 + v^2) - 4v^2 \sin(u^2 + v^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hess } h(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) Beachte:  $8 - x^2 - 2x - y^2 = 9 - (x+1)^2 - y^2$  und

$$\ln \left( \frac{x+2y^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2-2x-y^2}} \right) = \ln(x+2y^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(8-x^2-2x-y^2)$$

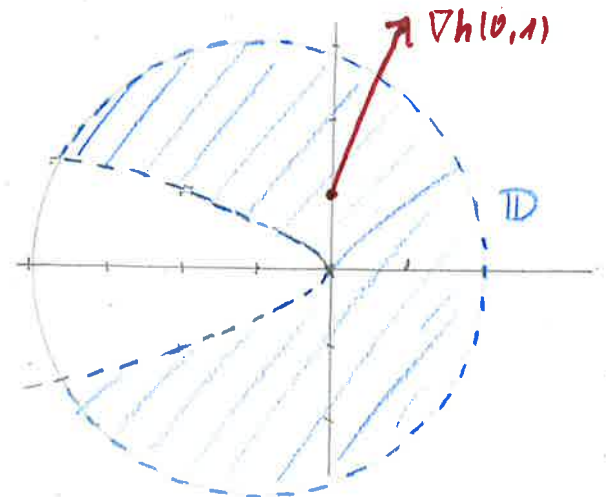
a)  $\mathbb{D} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > -2y^2 \text{ und } (x+1)^2 + y^2 < 9\}$ 

b)

$$h_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{x+2y^2} + \frac{x+1}{8-x^2-2x-y^2}$$

$$h_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{x+2y^2} + \frac{y}{8-x^2-2x-y^2}$$

$$\nabla h(0, 1) = \left( \frac{9}{14}, \frac{15}{7} \right)$$



(5)a)

$$\mathbb{D} = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{(x+1)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{2^2} \leq 1 \right\}$$

(Ellipse mit Mittelpunkt  $(-1, 1)$  und Halbachsen  $a = 3$  und  $b = 2$ )

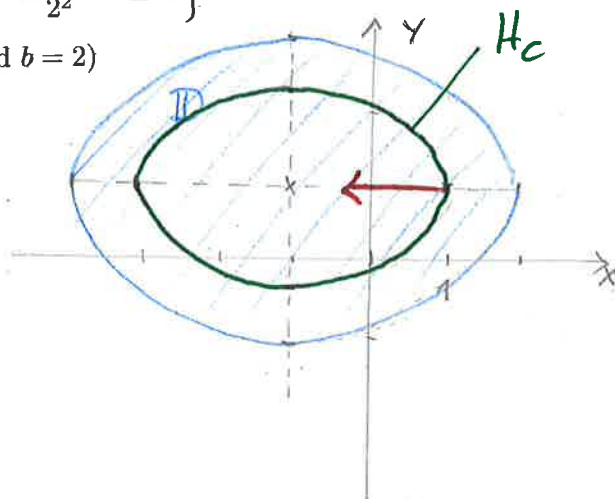
$$\mathbb{W} = [0, 6].$$

b)

$$h_x(x, y) = \frac{-4(x+1)}{\sqrt{36 - 9(y-1)^2 - 4(x+1)^2}}$$

$$h_y(x, y) = \frac{-9(y-1)}{\sqrt{36 - 9(y-1)^2 - 4(x+1)^2}}$$

$$h_{xy}(x, y) = -\frac{36(x+1)(y-1)}{\left(\sqrt{36 - 9(y-1)^2 - 4(x+1)^2}\right)^3}$$



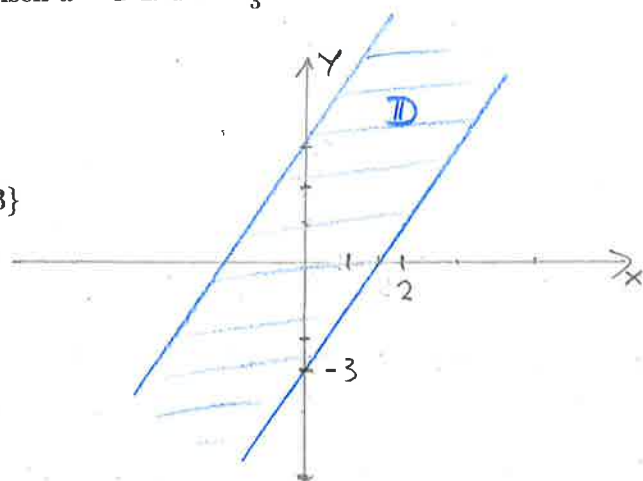
c) i)  $H_c$  ist Ellipse mit Mittelpunkt  $(-1, 1)$  und Halbachsen  $a = 2$  und  $b = \frac{4}{3}$

ii)  $\nabla h(1, 1) = \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}, 0\right)$

d)  $\vec{a} = (-1, 1)$ , da  $\nabla h(-1, 1) = (0, 0)$ .

(6)a)  $\mathbb{D} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in \mathbb{R}, 2x - 3 \leq y \leq 2x + 3\}$

$$\mathbb{W} = [0, 3]$$



b)  $h$  ist nicht injektiv, da z.B.  $h(0, 0) = 3$  und  $h(1, 2) = \sqrt{9 - (2 - 2)^2} = 3$ .

c)  $\frac{\partial h(\vec{a})}{\partial \vec{b}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{40}}$

d)  $\vec{d} = \nabla h(\vec{a}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}(-2, 1)$ ,  $\frac{\partial h(\vec{a})}{\partial \vec{d}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{8}}$