



STUDY COURSE BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.A.)

MATHEMATICS (ENGLISH & GERMAN)

REPETITORIUM

2016/2017
Prof. Dr. Philipp E. Zaeh

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LITERATURE (GERMAN)



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LITERATURE (ENGLISH)



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Dowling, E. T., Schaum's Outline of Mathematical Methods for Business and Economics, Boston 2009 (McGrawHill).

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REPETITORIUM - TOPICS



- 1. Introductory Topics**
 - 1.1. Numbers
 - 1.2. Algebra
 - 1.3. Sequences, Series, Limits
 - 1.4. Polynomials
- 2. Linear Algebra**
 - 2.1. System of Linear Equations
 - 2.2. System of Linear Inequalities
- 3. Differential Calculus**
 - 3.1. Basics
 - 3.2. Derivative Rules
 - 3.3. Applications & Exercises - Curve Sketching
- 4. Integral Calculus**
 - 4.1. Basics
 - 4.2. Rules for Integration
 - 4.3. Applications & Exercises

1. Introductory Topics

1.1. NUMBERS

- $2x \in \mathbb{N}$ $x \in \mathbb{N}$ natural numbers (i.e. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$)
- $2x \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ integers (i.e. $\{\dots, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$)
- $2x \in \mathbb{Q}$ $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ rational numbers (Z and fractions)
- $x = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$
- $x^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ real numbers (Q and irrational numbers, roots, \dots)
- $x = \sqrt{2}$
- $x^2 \in \mathbb{C}$ $x \in \mathbb{C}$ complex numbers (IR and imaginary numbers)
- $x = \sqrt{-2} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{2}i$ where $i = \sqrt{-1}$

1.2. ALGEBRA



1.2.3 POWERS

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1.2. ALGEBRA



1.2.5 Logarithms

Potential function $a \cdot b^n$,if looking for a e.g $8 \cdot 2^3$

Square root function $b \cdot \sqrt[n]{a}$,if looking for b e.g $2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{8}$

Logarithm $n \cdot \log_b a$,if looking for exponent n
nequal logarithm of a to the basis b

Question $2^x = 8$ do you have to raise 2 in order to get 8 as the result?
'e $2^x = 8$ Hy $2^x = 8$ Ia $x = 3$ He $2^3 = 8$ Ra $2^3 = 8$ Ie $2^3 = 8$
Ra $2^3 = 8$ Ie $2^3 = 8$ He $2^3 = 8$

1.2. ALGEBRA



1.2.5 Logarithms

Examples:

$\sqrt{\quad}$

$\sqrt[n]{\quad}$

1.2. ALGEBRA



1.2.5 Logarithms

More Examples: ~~450.22(r)30 3549 3730 579 730 579 h W44.121097716461(s)-817547(c~~

10^{-2}	0.01	$10^{\sqrt[2]{0.01}}$	$2 \log_{10} 0.01$
10^3	1000	$10^{\sqrt[3]{1000}}$	$3 \log_{10} 1000$
4^{-1}	0.25	$4^{\sqrt[4]{0.25}}$	$1 \log_4 0.25$

1.2. ALGEBRA

1.2.5 Logarithms

Further Proofs:

$$\frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = \frac{\log_a a^{\log_b c}}{\log_a a^{\log_b b}}$$

Recall $\log_a a^x = x$

Also take log on both sides of $a^{\log_b b} = b$ with base a :

$$\log_a a^{\log_b b} = \log_a b$$
$$\log_b b = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a a} \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2), we get

$$\log_a \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a b}$$

1.2. ALGEBRA

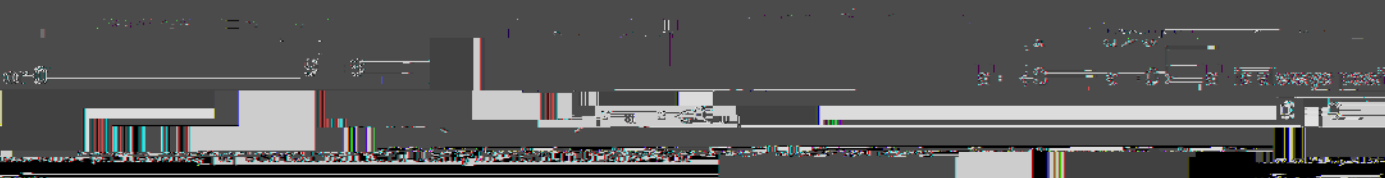


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1.2. ALGEBRA



n: (natural) $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n$
 Example: $4! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$
 $1! = 1$
 Definition: $0! = 1$



1.2. ALGEBRA

1.2.6 Factorial, Absolute Value, Sums

Sigma sign:

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \dots\dots\dots \\ \\ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \\ 2^0 \ 2^1 \ 2^2 \ 2^3 \ 2^4 \ 2^5 \ 2^6 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \\ 1^2 \ 2^2 \ 3^2 \ 4^2 \\ 1^2 \ 2^2 \ 3^2 \ 4^2 \ 5^2 \end{array}$$

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

General Notation of a Sequence (Folge):

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{...} \\ & \text{...} \\ & \text{...} \end{aligned}$$

... ..

... ..

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Arithmetic Sequences

Definition: A sequence is called arithmetic if the following is valid:

with
if for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $a_{n+1} - a_n = d$

Composition law for arithmetic sequences:

Example:

Consider the sequence

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Geometric Sequences

Definition: A sequence is called geometric, if the following is valid:

$\frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} = q$ with

if for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $a_{n+1} = q \cdot a_n$

Composition law for geometric sequences:

$$a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$$

Example: Consider the sequence

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Series (Reihen)

During the composition of an (infinite) series all elements of a sequence are summed up:

$$1$$

The sum up to the n-th element is called n-th partial sum:

$$1$$

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Partial sums of the arithmetic series ($a := a_1$):

Arithmetic series with $d = 1$, $a = 1$:

$$S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$$

General:

$$S_n = a + (a+d) + (a+2d) + \dots + (a+(n-1)d)$$

$$S_n = a_n + (n-1)d + a_{n-1} + (n-2)d + \dots + a_2 + d + a_1$$

$$2S_n = n(a_1 + a_n) \quad S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2} \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) = na + \frac{(n-1)nd}{2}$$

Small Exercise: Substitute $a=1$, $d=1$ in the General formula of S_n and simplify. What do you obtain?

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS



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1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Example: Geometric Series

Suppose that you invest in a real estate and purchase a land near Hamburg. A renewable energy business firm takes it on rent. According to terms, the lease can be done for every six months, the amount of rent is subject to 10% increase in each subsequent lease. The first amount of rent is € 6000. Calculate the total amount of rental payments that would be received for the period of 5 years.

The resulting geometric sequence 6000

$$a_1 = 6000, a_2 = 6600, q = 6600/6000 = 1.1, n=10$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{6000(1.1^{10} - 1)}{1.1 - 1} = 95624.54$$

Small Exercise: What is the value of rental payments received at the end of 3 years?

1.3. SEQUENCES, SERIES AND LIMITS

Exercise:

Suppose that a production plant produces 100 chocolate bars in the first day. The production capacity can be increased by 5% every day. Calculate the total output of the production plant for two weeks.

(hint: you have to use S_n formula where $a=100$, $q=1.05$ and $n=14$)

Now also calculate the number of chocolate bars produced on the 10th day.

A super market places an order of 800 bars at the start of the first day of production. How many days will it take to fulfill the order?

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

Definition: A function with the form

$$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_nx^n = \sum_{i=0}^n a_ix^i$$

is called an n -th degree polynomial function.

The real numbers a_i are called **coefficients**.

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

1.4.1. 1st and 2nd degree Polynomials

Which different mathematical ways can be used to describe geometric objects?

1st degree polynomials describe (straight lines):

Two-point-form (from the slope $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$)

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad (\tan \alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) + y_1 \quad \text{respectively}$$

General form $y = a_0 + a_1x$ with a_0 : y intercept
 a_1 : slope

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

The equation of a parabola (n=2)

Example:

From vertex form to standard form:

consider $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$

with vertex form parameters:

$x_s = 3, a_s = 1, y_s = 0$

expand, we get

$y = x^2 - 6x + 9$

$y = x^2 - 6x + 9$

standard form parameters:

$a_2 = 1, a_1 = -6, a_0 = 9$

Example:

From standard form to vertex form:

$y = x^2 - 6x + 9$

standard form parameters

$a_2 = 1, a_1 = -6, a_0 = 9$

$y = x^2 - 2(3)(x) + 9$

$y = x^2 - 2(3)(x) + 3^2$

$y = (x - 3)^2$

with vertex form parameters

$x_s = 3, a_s = 1, y_s = 0$

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

The equation of a parabola (n=2) General form:

Examples:

$$y = x^2$$

1.4. POLYNOMIALS



Zeros of a quadratic function, i.e. intersection wi

$\exists P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] \text{ such that } P(x) = 0$

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

1.4.3 Determination of the zeros of a polynomial

Decomposition into linear factors

Theorem: If x_0 is the (e.g. guessed) zero of a n -th degree polynomial $P(x)$, the linear factor $(x - x_0)$ can be separated from the polynomial:

$P(x) = u(x)(x - x_0)$. In this case $u(x)$ is a polynomial with the degree $(n - 1)$.

The coefficients of the remaining polynomial $u(x)$ can be determined through either

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

Polynomial long division

If, in a rational function, the degree of the numerator is higher or equal to the degree of the denominator, a $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ can be conducted.

Through polynomial long division the zeros of a polynomial can be determined, if one zero is already known. In this case the original polynomial is divided by the respective linear factor.

Example: $x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ has a zero at $x = 2$.

Further zeros can then be determined through polynomial long division.

In addition to this slant asymptotes can be determined, if the degree of the numerator is exactly one higher than the degree of the denominator (also see chapter 2, differential and integral calculus).

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

Polynomial long division

Example:

$$(x^3 \div 3x^2 + 4) : (x \div 2) = (x^2 - x \div 2)(x \div 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
x^2 \quad x \quad 2 \\
x \quad 2 \overline{) x^3 \quad 3x^2 \quad 4} \\
\underline{x^3 \quad 2x^2} \\
x^2 \quad 4 \\
\underline{x^2 \quad 2x} \\
2x \quad 4 \\
\underline{2x \quad 4} \\
0
\end{array}$$

Therefore, $x-2$ is the factor of $(x^3 \div 3x^2 + 4)$

1.4. POLYNOMIALS

Polynomial long division

Example:

$$(x^4 + x^2 \div 2) : (x + 1) = (x^3 \div x^2 + 2x \div 2)(x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
x^3 \quad x^2 \quad 2x \quad 2 \\
x \quad 1 \overline{) x^4 \quad x^2 \quad 2} \\
\underline{x^4 \quad x^3} \\
x^3 \quad x^2 \quad 2 \\
\underline{x^3 \quad x^2} \\
2x^2 \quad 2 \\
\underline{2x^2 \quad 2x} \\
2x \quad 2 \\
\underline{2x \quad 2} \\
0
\end{array}$$

Small Exercise:

$$(x^2 - 9x \div 10) / (x+1)$$

We know

$$(x^2 - 9x \div 10) = (x+1)(x-10)$$

Verify it with long division.

1.4. POLYNOMIALS



Properties of polynomials

An n-th degree polynomial has a maximum of n real zeros.

The **addition, subtraction, multiplication and linking** of polynomial functions (polynomials) always results in **polynomials** again.

The **division**, on the other hand, results in **rational functions**.

∫ P(x) dx = P(x) + C



∫ P(x) dx = P(x) + C

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2.1. SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

System of Linear Equations:

A finite set of linear equations is called a **system of linear equations or a linear system**.
For example,

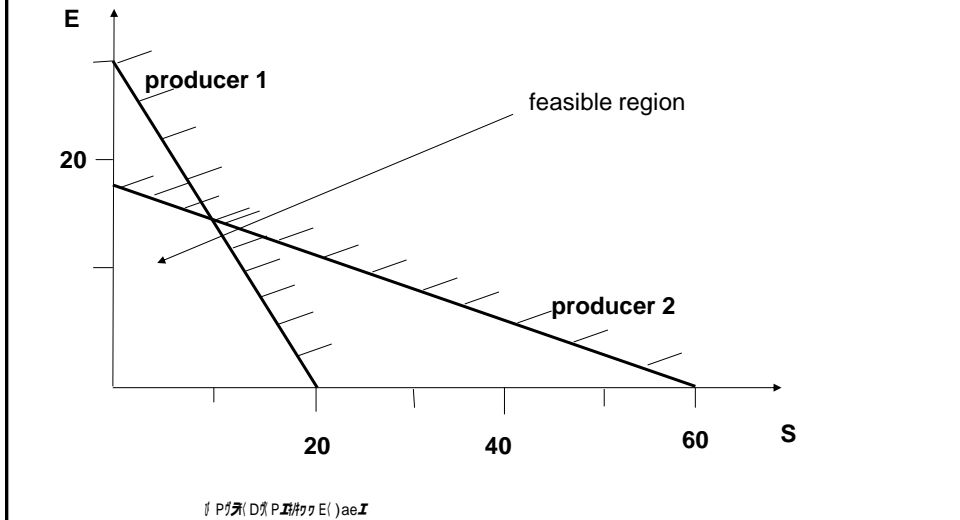
System of two equations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + y = 3 \\ 5x + y = 4 \end{array}$$

System of three equations:

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y + z = 5 \\ 2x + y + z = 3 \\ -x + y + z = 9 \end{array}$$

2.2. SYSTEM OF LINEAR INEQUALITIES



Three cases have to be distinguished:

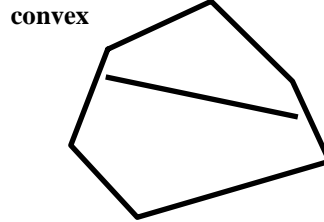
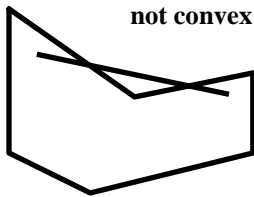
Normal case:

The space of admissible solutions Z is bounded and not empty.

Then it is a

2.2. SYSTEM OF LINEAR INEQUALITIES

Convexity of the admissible range:

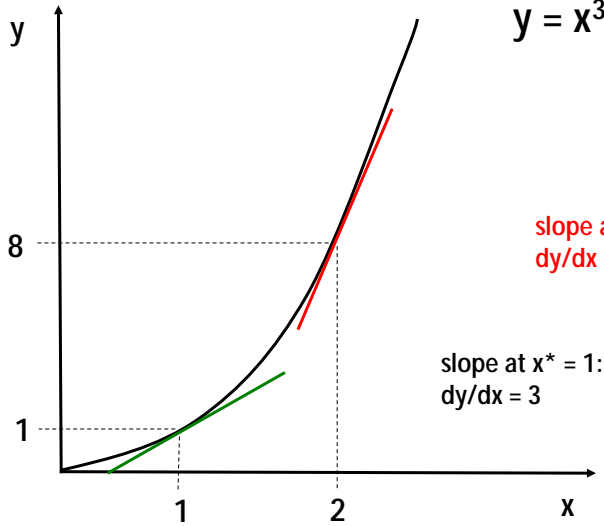


Convexity means that every connecting line between two point of the admissible range completely lies inside the range.

3. Differential Calculus

3.1. BASICS

Examples: Different tangents to a curve



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a) Power Function

$$y = x^n$$

$$y = nx^{n-1}$$

Examples:

$$y = x^9$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = x(x^{-1})$$

$$y = 1(x^0)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}(x^{-1})$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)}$$

† P† (D† P† E†) ae I

3.1. BASICS

b) Exponential Function $y = e^x$ $y = e^x$

$$y = a^x \quad (e^{\ln a})^x = e^{x \ln a} \quad y = e^{x \ln a} \quad \ln a = a^x \ln a$$

()

c) Logarithmic Function $y = \ln x$ $y = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x > 0$

$$y = \log_a x \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$a^y = x \quad y \ln a = \ln x \quad y' \ln a = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

d) Trigonometric Function $y = \sin x$ $y = \cos x$

$$y = \cos x \quad y = -\sin x$$

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3.2. DERIVATIVE RULES

c) Product Rule:

$$y = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$y' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$y = f \cdot g \cdot h \quad y' = f' \cdot g \cdot h + f \cdot g' \cdot h + f \cdot g \cdot h'$$

Example:

$$y = (\ln x) \cdot 4x^2 \quad y' = 4 \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 + (\ln x) \cdot 2x \right) = 4x(1 + 2 \ln x)$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^x \cdot x^5 \quad y' = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot e^x \cdot x^5 + \sqrt{x} \cdot e^x \cdot x^5 + \sqrt{x} \cdot e^x \cdot 5x^4 \right) = e^x \cdot x^4 \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{x}} + x\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{x} \right)$$

3.2. DERIVATIVE RULES

d) Quotient Rule:

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad y' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

Example:

$$y = \frac{x^3}{4 - x^2} \quad y' = \frac{3x^2 \cdot (4 - x^2) - x^3 \cdot (-2x)}{(4 - x^2)^2} = \frac{12x^2 - x^4 + 2x^4}{(4 - x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2(12 - x^2)}{(4 - x^2)^2}$$

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a) Domain

1 P/2/1 (D/1 P/2/1 E/) ae I

3.3. APPLICATIONS & EXERCISES に CURVE SKETCHING



Necessary and sufficient conditions for local extrema

Neleガガaの lラミdキキラミ fラガ a /ラla/ マa キマウマ ラガ マキマウマキ fガa (0) = 0

I.e., if there is a maximum or a minimum at x_0 then $f'(x_0) = 0$

“uffkIkeミデ lラミdキキラミ fラガ a /ラla/ マa キマウマキ fガa (0) = 0 aミd fガa (0) < 0

I/e (0) fガa (0) = 0 aミd fガa (0) < 0 0テIeガe キガ a /ラla/ マa キマウマ a^r 0

“uffkIkeミデ lラミdキキラミ fラガ a /ラla/ マキマウマキ fガa (0) = 0 aミd fガa (0) > 0

I/e (0) fガa (0) = 0 aミd fガa (0) > 0 0テIeガe キガ a /ラla/ マキマウマ a^r 0

3.3. APPLICATIONS & EXERCISES [] CURVE SKETCHING



Continuation of the Example

5. Tangent at IP:

Slope at IP:

$$f'(4) = 128$$

$$t(x) = mx + b$$

$$176 = 128 \cdot 4 + b$$

$$688 = b$$

$$t_1(x) = 128x + 688$$

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6. Parallel line to the inflection tangent:

b

$$256 = b$$

$$t(x) = 128x + 256$$

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4. Integral Calculus

¶ P f (D) P f (E) ae I

If $f(x)$ is integrated, you obtain the primitive function

If $F(x)$ is differentiated, you obtain

Integration is the reversal of differentiation.

2. Theorem of differential and integral calculus

If

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

¶ P f (D) P f (E) ae I

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$$y = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

4.3. APPLICATIONS & EXERCISES



Example 1:

$$\int_1^2 (9x^2 - 4x + 2a^2 - x + 72x^2) dx$$

Example 2:

$$\int_a^2 (3x^2 - x^2 + a^2 - 4x) dx$$

Example 3:

$$\int_1^2 \left(3 - 6x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - e^x \right) dx$$

Partial integration and integration by substitution are not covered here.



Mathematics REPETITORIUM Academic Year 2016/2017

Elementary Calculations

$$a+(b-c) = a+b-c$$

$$a-(b-c) = a-b+c$$

$$a*(b+c)=ab + ac$$

$$(b+c)/a = b/a + c/a$$

$$a/(b+c) \text{ not equal to } a/b + a/c !!!$$

$$(a+b)(c-d) = ac-ad+bc-bd \Rightarrow (a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^n * b^n = (a*b)^n$$

$$a^n / b^n = (a/b)^n$$



7. $x^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x - 40 = 0$

8. $4x^2 - 20x + 25 = 0$

9. -



5. $\sqrt{\quad}$ ✓



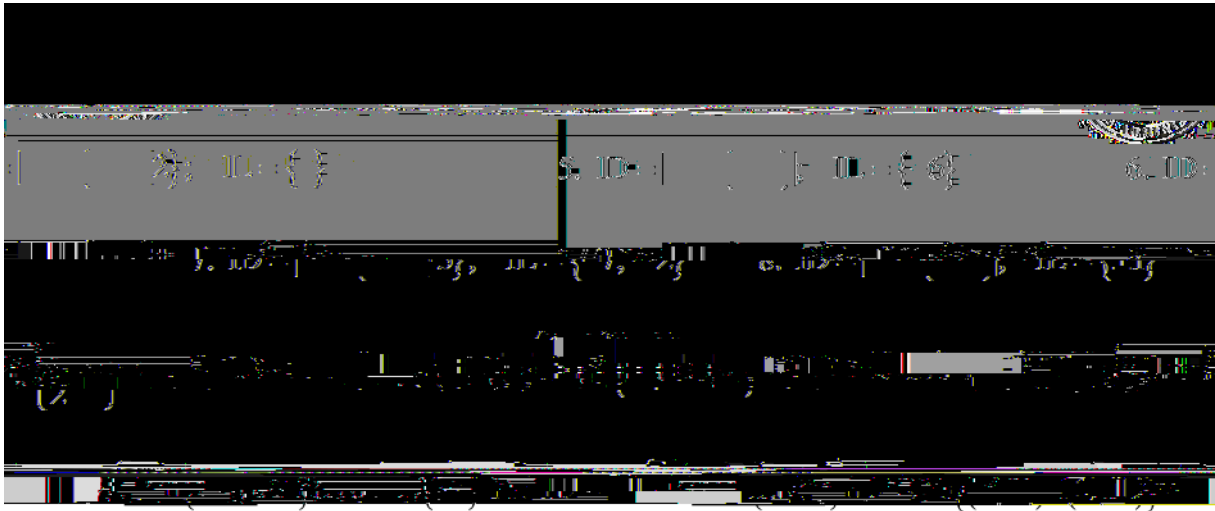
Arithmetic and geometric sequences and series

1. The sum of the first seven numbers of an arithmetic sequence is 42 and the sum of the first and the fourth term is -12. Determine a_1 and d .
2. In an arithmetic series the sum of the 7th and 10th element is 83. The sum of the first four elements is 46. Determine
2. The sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic series is 2.98462. Determine n .



Curve Sketching

The diagram illustrates a network structure with two main parts. The upper part features two nodes: $8. II. \{2;1\}$ on the left and $7. II. \{+2\sqrt{3}\}$ on the right. The lower part shows a more extensive network of nodes and connections, with some nodes highlighted in red and others in blue. The diagram is surrounded by a black border.



t Equations Roc

$$3. \text{ III: } \begin{cases} x < 10 \\ x > \frac{13}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{II. (2)}$$

$$2) \text{ II. (2) } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 10 \\ x > 6.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{III. (3)}$$

11. III: $\{1, 29\}$ 10. III: $\{4, 2, 5\}$

$$\begin{cases} x < 10 \\ x > 6.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{III. (3)}$$

systems of equations Linear



Arithmetic and geometric sequences and series

1. $a_1 = -18; d = 8$

2. $a_1 = 4; d = 5$

3. $q = 2; a_{12} = 32768$

4. $q = \frac{3}{4}; S_{10} = 18,874$

5. $d = -1,5; a_1 = 3; S_{10} = -37,5$

6. $n = 630$

7. $n = 61$

8. $d = 30; n = 20$

9. $S_{10} = 642,02 \text{ m}; n = 16, 16 \text{ Tage}$

10. a) $a_9 = 107,84 \text{ m};$
 b) $S_{300} = 13.083,46 \text{ m}.$
 c) $n = 454 \text{ Tage}$

Curve Sketching

Please sketch the graph of the following functions:

1.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 - 4}$$

2.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

3.

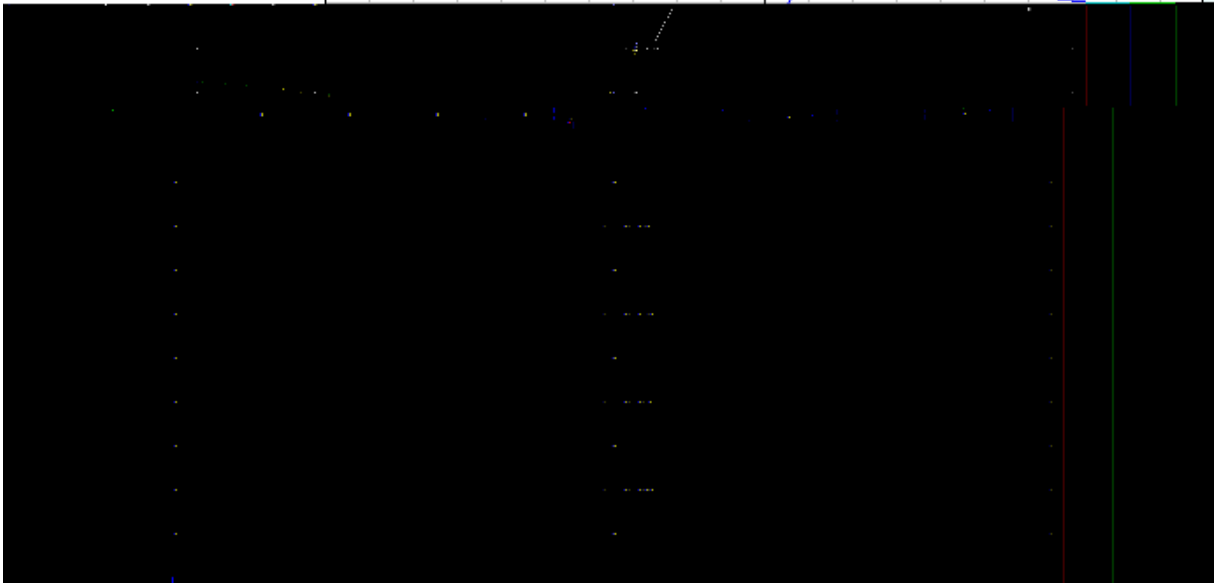
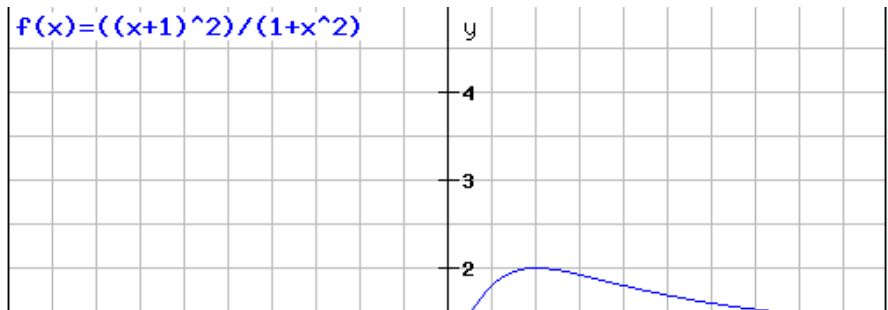
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

4.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

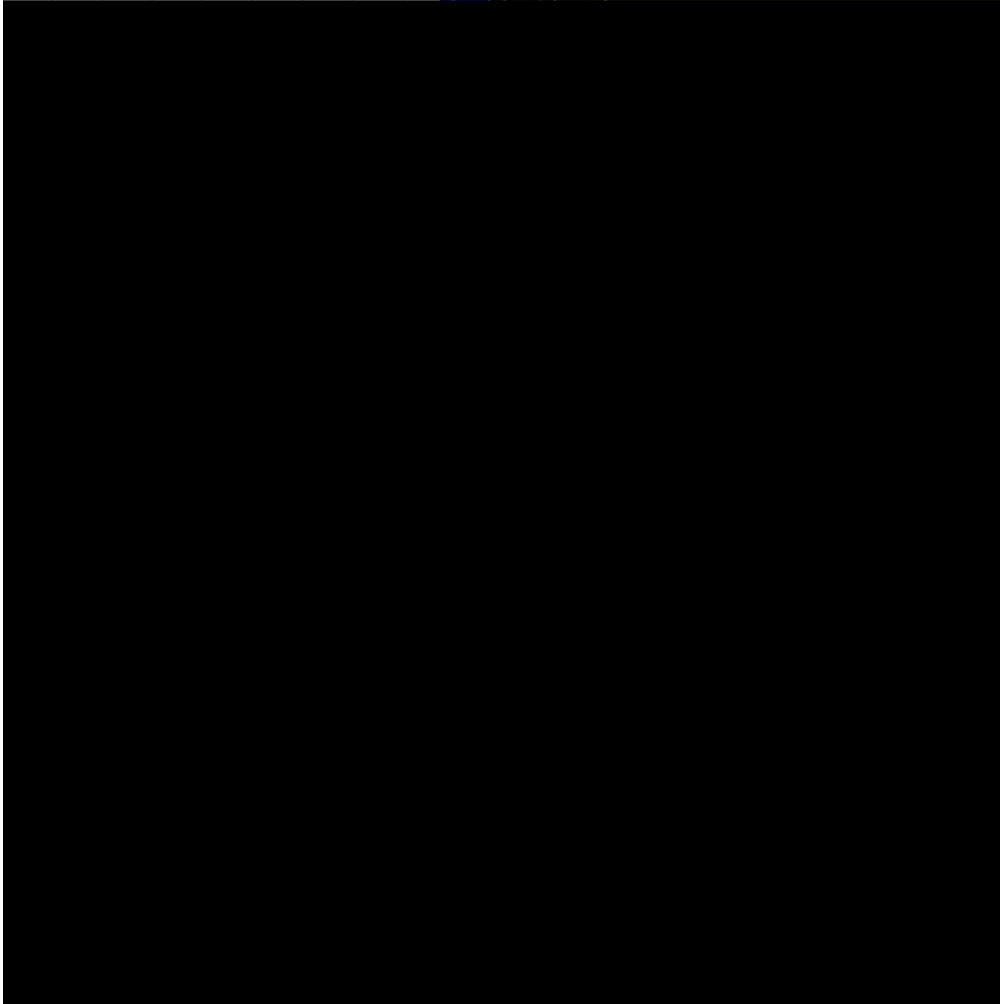


1.

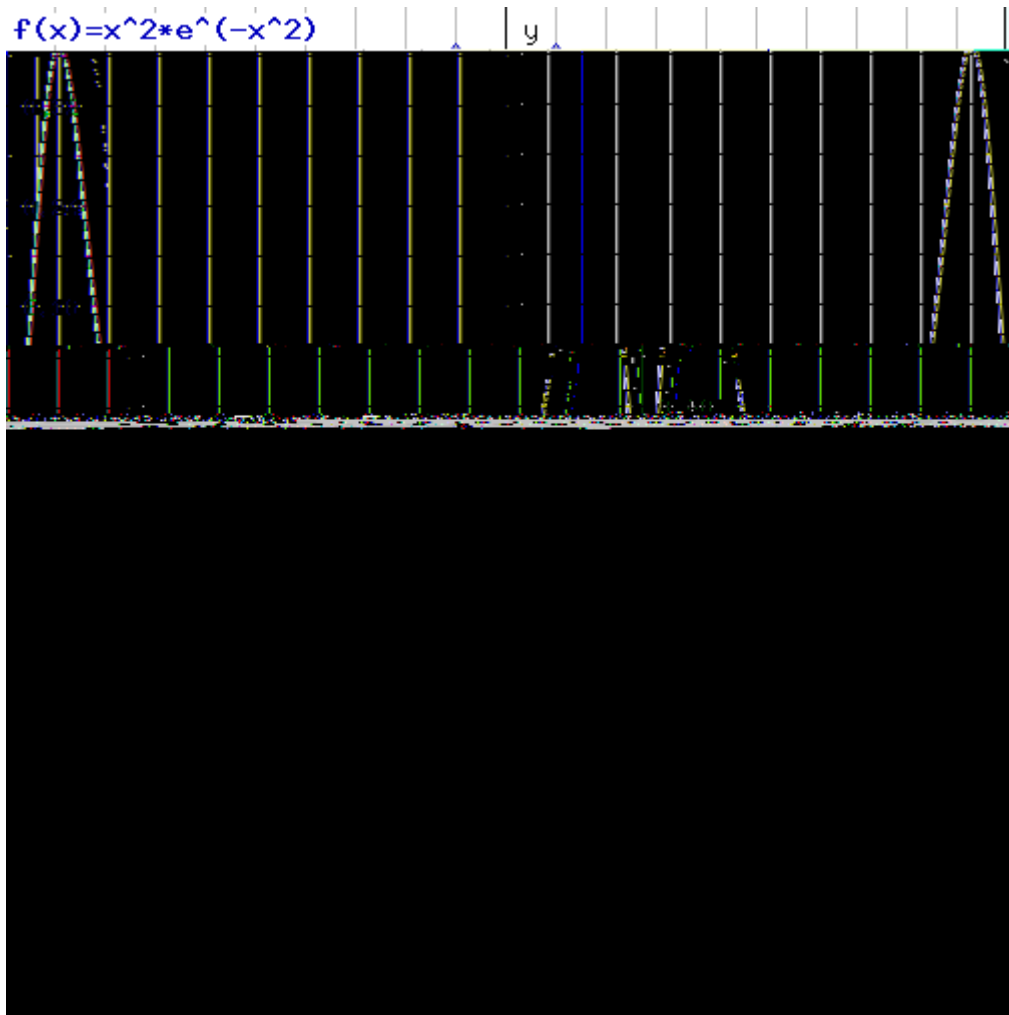




2.



4.



HSBA

VORKURS - M A T H E M A T I K

1 Potenzrechnung
2 Distributivgesetz

3 Faktorisieren

5 Bruchrechnung
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18 Folgen und Reihen
19 Grenzwerte von Folgen
20 Differentialrechnung
21 Ableitungsregeln
22 Integralrechnung I

Literaturhinweise:

Bronstein, I.N.; Semendjajew, K.A.
Taschenbuch der Mathematik

_____ (O.G. ... V. Zickler und D. Zickler)

FORMELN

$$\begin{aligned} a(b+c) &= ab+ac \\ a(b-c) &= ab-ac \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)(c+d) = ac+ad+bc+bd$$

BRUNNEN

BRUNNEN

$$ab + ac = a(b + c)$$

BEISPIELE

$$\begin{aligned} 24x^3y^7z^{10} + 72x^{11}y^5z^3 &= 24x^3y^5z^3(y^2z^7 + 3x^8) \\ &= 12x^2y^2z^2(2xy^5z^8 + 6x^9y^3z) \\ &= 6x^5y^7z^n(4x^{-2}z^{10-n} + 12x^6y^{-2}z^{3-n}) \end{aligned}$$

BINOME

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 2ab + b^2 &= (a + b)^2 & a^2 - b^2 &= (a + b)(a - b) \\ a^2 - 2ab + b^2 &= (a - b)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (x+9)(x-3) = x^2 + 6x - 27 \\
 (x^2 + 6x - 27) : (x+9) = x - 3 \\
 \underline{-(x^2 + 9x)} \\
 -3x \\
 \underline{-(-3x - 27)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

BEISPIEL MIT REST

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (x^2 + 6x + 100) : (x+9) = x - 3 + \frac{127}{x+9} \\
 \underline{-(x^2 + 9x)} \\
 -3x \\
 \underline{-(-3x - 27)} \\
 127
 \end{array}$$

BEISPIELE

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (x^5 - x^4 - 16x + 16) : (x^2 + x - 2) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 \\
 \underline{-(x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{-(-2x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2)}$$

FORMEL

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{a} = \frac{x+y}{a}$$

BEISPIELE

$$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{4}{a} + \frac{5}{3+a}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{4}{a} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{z}{v} + \frac{4a}{v} = \frac{12+z+4a}{v}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + \frac{7}{5} + \frac{11}{15}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{5} + \frac{3}{15} = \frac{x+y+3}{15}$$

BEISPIELE

$$\frac{4}{3} + \frac{7}{5} = \frac{4 \cdot 5 + 7 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 5} = \frac{41}{15}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{b}{7} = \frac{7x+3b}{21}$$

$$\frac{4a+b}{2} + \frac{6}{x} = \frac{(4a+b)x+6 \cdot 2}{2x}$$

$$\frac{3}{a-b} + \frac{4}{a+b} = \frac{3(a+b)+4(a-b)}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \frac{7a-b}{a^2-b^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x} + \frac{2}{x^2-1} + \frac{3}{x^2+2x+1} + \frac{4}{x^3-x^2} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+1)} + \frac{4}{x^2(x-1)} =$$

$$\text{HN: } \begin{array}{ccc} x & (x+1) & \\ & (x+1) & (x-1) \\ & (x+1)(x+1) & \end{array}$$

$$\text{HN} = \frac{xx}{x^2} \frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)(x+1)} \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} + \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+1)} + \frac{4}{x^2(x-1)} = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x^2 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x^2 + 8x + 4}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{6x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x + 4}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)^2}$$

$$b^n = a \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{a} = b$$

$$x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{9} = \pm 3$$

$$x^5 = 32 \rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[5]{32} = +2$$

$$x^3 = -125 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{-125} = -5$$

$$x^4 = 256 \rightarrow \sqrt[4]{256} = \pm 4$$

$$\sqrt{-100} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt{x} := \sqrt[2]{x}$$

Allgemeine Form: $x a + b = 0$ mit $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ und $a \neq 0$

BEISPIELE

$$\begin{aligned}
 11(4x + 3) + 9 &= 3(1 - 6x) + 70 \\
 44x + 33 + 9 &= 3 - 18x + 70 \\
 44x + 42 &= -18x + 73 \\
 62x &= 31 \\
 x &= 0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$12 = 5 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 27$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -28x &= 28 \\
 x &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

KONSTANTE a IN DER AUFGABE

$$\begin{aligned}
 -3x + 6a &= -5x - 12a + 4 \\
 2x &= -18a + 4 \\
 x &= -9a + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Die Konstante a ist im Zähler: $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x(a + 4) - 5 &= 6(1 + 3x) + 7 \\
 3ax + 12x - 5 &= 6 + 18x + 7 \\
 3ax - 6x &= 18 \\
 3x(a - 2) &= 18 \\
 x(a - 2) &= 6 \\
 x &= \frac{6}{a-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Die Konstante ist in der Lösung im Nenner: $a \neq 2$

Allgemeine Form : $a x^2 + b x + c = 0$ mit $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ und $a \neq 0$

$$p - q - \text{Formel: } x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

LÖSUNGSMÖGLICHKEITEN:

1. Quadratische Ergänzung

$$x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 11x + 24 &= 0 \\ x^2 + 11x &= -24 \end{aligned}$$

ALLGEMEINE FORM: $ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0$ mit $a, b, c, d, e \in \mathbb{R}$ und $a \neq 0$

FALL 1: $c, d, e = 0$

$$5x^4 + 15x^3 = 0$$

$$5x^3(x+5) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2,3} = 0 \quad x_4 = -5$$

FALL 2: $b, d, e = 0$

$$3x^4 - 12x^2 = 0$$

$$3x^2(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 0 \quad x_{3,4} = \pm 2$$

FALL 3: $d, e = 0$

$$x^4 - 13x^3 - 48x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 13x - 48) = 0$$

$$x^2(x-16)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 0 \quad x_3 = 16 \quad x_4 = -3$$

FALL 4: $e = 0$

$$x^4 - 4x^3 - 44x^2 + 96x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 4x^2 - 44x + 96) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

Lösung durch Probieren: $x_2 = 2$

Die allgemeine Funktionsgleichung lautet:

$$f(x) = mx + b$$

mit b, m aus der Menge der reellen Zahlen und m ungleich Null.

Der Graph einer Funktion ersten Grades ist eine Gerade.

Der Anstieg der Funktion $f(x) = mx + b$ ist definiert als

$m = \tan \alpha$ wobei der Tangens eines Winkels das Verhältnis von Gegenkathete zur Ankathete ist.

Falls m den Wert Null hat, verläuft der Graph der Funktion parallel zur Abszisse und schneidet die Ordinate in b .

Senkrechte Geraden im Koordinatensystem sind keine Funktionen und statt der Bezeichnung $f(x)$ verwendet man die Form $x = a$, wobei die Senkrechte die Abszisse in a schneidet.

Bestimmung der Schnittpunkte mit den Koordinatenachsen:

Setze

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$mx + b = 0$$

x_0 heißt Nullstelle

$$x_0 = -b/m$$

Funktionen 2. Grades

Die allgemeine Funktionsgleichung lautet

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

und die Normalform einer Funktion 2. Grades lautet

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

mit a, b, c aus der Menge der reellen Zahlen und a ungleich Null.

1. Bestimmung der Nullstellen von Funktionen 2. Grades

Für Funktionen 2. Grades

- mit einem Term der Form
lauten die Nullstellen

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

$$x_{01,02} = \pm\sqrt{-c}$$

- mit einem Term der Form
lauten die Nullstellen

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx$$

$$x_{01} = 0, x_{02} = -b$$

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Funktionen 3. Grades

Die allgemeine Form der Funktionsgleichung lautet:

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

mit a,b,c,d aus der Menge der reellen Zahlen und a ungleich Null.

1. Bestimmung der Nullstellen von Funktionen 3. Grades

F. 3. G. haben entweder genau eine reelle und zwei komplexe *oder* genau drei reelle Nullstellen. F. 3. G. schneiden die Abszisse mindestens einmal.

Funktionen 3. Grades der Form

- $f(x) = ax^3$ haben eine dreifache Nullstelle (Sattelpunkt) bei $x = 0$.

- $f(x) = x^3 + cx = x(x^2 + c)$ haben eine NS bei $x = 0$ und zwei NS bei $x = \pm\sqrt{-c}$.
- $f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 = x^2(x + b)$ haben zwei NS bei $x = 0$ und eine NS bei $x = -b$.
- $f(x) = (x + k)^3$ haben eine dreifache NS (Sattelpunkt) bei $x = -k$.
- $f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + cx = x(x^2 + bx + c)$ haben eine NS bei $x = 0$ und die beiden anderen NS lassen sich durch Lösung der verbleibenden quadratischen Gleichung $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ ermitteln.

Funktionen 4. Grades

Die allgemeine Form der Funktionsgleichung lautet:

$$f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$$

mit a, b, c, d, e , aus der Menge der reellen Zahlen und a ungleich Null.

Falls der Koeffizient a positiv (negativ) ist, verläuft der Graph der Funktion von oben links

1. Bestimmung der Nullstellen einer Funktion 4. Grades

Funktionsgleichungen der Form

- $f(x) = ax^4$ haben eine vierfache NS bei $x = 0$.
- $f(x) = x^4 + e$ haben zwei reelle NS bei $x = \pm\sqrt[4]{-e}$ und zwei komplexe NS.
- $f(x) = x^4 + dx^3 = x^3(x + d)$ haben eine dreifache NS bei $x=0$ und eine einfache

bei $x = -d$.

- $f(x) = x^4 + cx^2 = x^2(x^2 + c)$ haben eine doppelte NS bei $x = 0$ und zwei NS bei $x = \pm\sqrt{-c}$.

Funktionen höheren Grades

$x^2 - 1$

$x^2 - 2$

$x^2 - 3$

Folgen und Reihen

Definition einer unendlichen Folge:

$$\langle a_n \rangle_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots \rangle \text{ mit } a_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

Definition einer Reihe:

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$$

Hinweis:

Eine Folge wird zu einer Reihe, wenn man die

Grenzwerte von Folgen**Definition:**

Eine Zahl g mit g aus der Menge der reellen Zahlen heißt GRENZWERT einer Folge, wenn sich die Glieder der Zahlenfolge mit wachsendem n (d.h. mit wachsender Platzziffer) der Zahl g beliebig annähern.

Differentialrechnung

Beispiel:

Allgemeine Berechnung:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 = x^3(x - 4)$$

$$x_{01,02,03} = 0 \quad x_{04} = 4$$

$$\text{NS: } f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x - 3)$$

$$x_{11,12} = 0 \quad x_{13} = 3$$

$$\text{EX: } f'(x) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x = 12x(x - 2)$$

$$x_{21} = 0 \quad x_{22} = 2$$

$$\text{WP: } f''(x) = 0$$

Max oder Min ?

$$f''(x_{11}) = f''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{weder / noch}$$

$$f''(x_{13}) = f''(3) = 36 \Rightarrow \text{Min}(3 / -27)$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Min}$$

$$f''(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Max}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{weder / noch}$$

Wendepunkte im Wendepunkt:

$$f''(x_{21}) = f''(0) = -24 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{l/r - Übergang}$$

$$f''(x_{22}) = f''(2) = +24 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{r/l - Übergang}$$

$$f''(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{l/r}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{r/l}$$

Wendepunkt: WP (2 / -16)

Sattelpunkt: SP (0 / 0)

Hinweis: Notwendige und hinreichende Bedingung für einen Sattelpunkt:

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad f''(x) = 0 \quad f'''(x) \neq 0$$

Tangente im Wendepunkt: WP (2 / -16) und den Anstieg $m = f'(x) = -16$ in die allgemeine Geradengleichung $g(x) = m x + b$ einsetzen.

$$\text{Ansatz: } -16 = (-16) \cdot 2 + b \quad b = 16 \quad t_{\text{WP}}(x) = -16x + 16$$

Ableitungsregeln

Bilden Sie die erste Ableitung und fassen Sie - soweit wie möglich - zusammen:

1) $f(x) = (6x^4 + 3x^2 + px^2 + 1)^{2n-1}$ 2) $f(x) = \frac{3}{7ax + by - (xy)^n}$

3) $f(x) = \left(\frac{2x+1}{bx^2+cx} \right)^{n+1}$ 4) $f(x) = \frac{ax^4+b}{x^3}$

5) $f(x) = \frac{(x-a)^3}{x^3}$ 6) $f(x) = x^3 \cdot (bx^3 + cx + d)^{3n}$

7) $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - x$ 8) $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$

Lösungen:

1) $f'(x) = \frac{(2n-1)(6x^4 + 3x^2 + px^2 + 1)^{2n-2} \cdot (24x^3 + 6x + 2px)}{(6x^4 + 3x^2 + px^2 + 1)^{2n-1}}$

2) $f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot [7ax + by - (xy)^n] - 3[7a - n(xy)^{n-1} \cdot y]}{[7ax + by - (xy)^n]^2} = \frac{-21a + 3ny(xy)^{n-1}}{[7ax + by - (xy)^n]^2}$

3) $f'(x) = (n+1) \left(\frac{2x+1}{bx^2+cx} \right)^n \cdot \frac{2(bx^2+cx) - (2x+1)(2bx+c)}{(bx^2+cx)^2} =$

$$(n+1) \left(\frac{2x+1}{bx^2+cx} \right)^n \cdot \frac{-2bx^2 - 2bx - c}{(bx^2+cx)^2} = \frac{(n+1)(2x+1)^n (-2bx^2 - 2bx - c)}{(bx^2+cx)^{n+2}}$$

4) $f'(x) = \frac{4ax^3 \cdot x^3 - (ax^4 + b) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{4ax^4 - 3ax^4 - 3b}{x^4} = \frac{ax^4 - 3b}{x^4}$

5) $f'(x) = \frac{3(x-a)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^3 - (x-a)^3 \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{3(x-a)^2 \cdot x - (x-a)^3 \cdot 3}{x^4} =$

$$\frac{3(x-a)^2(x - (x-a))}{x^4} = \frac{3a(x-a)^2}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{3(x-a)^2(x - (x-a))}{x^4} = \frac{3a(x-a)^2}{x^4}$$

Integralrechnung I

1. Allgemeines Integral

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) \quad \text{mit} \quad F'(x) = f(x) \quad \text{Bez. Unbestimmtes Integral}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \quad \text{Bez. Bestimmtes Integral}$$

2. Grundintegral für ganze rationale Funktionen

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \quad n \neq -1$$

2.2. Ausgewählte Sätze zur Integralrechnung

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx \quad \text{mit } k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx \quad \text{mit } a \leq b \leq c$$

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^a = F(a) - F(a) = 0$$

2.3. Partielle Integration nach den Variablen x und y

$$\int (3ax^6 + 7x^5 + 4x^3 - 1) dx = \frac{3}{7} ax^7 + \frac{7}{6} x^6 + x^4 - x + C$$

$$\int (a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0) dx = \frac{1}{4} a_4 x^5 + \frac{1}{5} a_5 x^6 + \frac{1}{3} a_2 x^3 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 x^2 + a_0 x + C$$

Integralrechnung II

3. Grundintegral für gebrochene rationale Funktionen

3.1.
$$\int \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \int x^{-n} dx = \frac{-1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + C$$

3.2. Beispiele zur Flächenberechnung

$$\int_1^{10} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^{10} = -\frac{1}{200} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{99}{100}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2R^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

1

x

$$\int_1^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 1 - \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\int_1^{10} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_1^{10} = \ln 10 - \ln 1 = \ln 10 - 0 = \ln 10$$

5

Das Integral von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int_0^2 e^x dx = [e^x]_0^2 = e^2 - e^0 = e^2 - 1$$

6. Beispielaufgabe zu 3. bis 5.

$$\int_a^b \left(3x^4 + 7ax^2 + \frac{3}{x^7} + \frac{a}{4x^3} - \frac{2}{x} + e^x - a \right) dx = \left[\frac{3}{5}x^5 + \frac{7}{3}ax^3 - \frac{3}{6x^6} - \frac{a}{8x^2} - 2 \ln x + e^x - ax \right]_a^b$$

 $f(x) = 7$

1.1 Logarithmengesetze

- (1) $\log ab = \log a + \log b$
- (2) $\log ab^{-1} = \log a - \log b$
- (3) $\log a^r = r \cdot \log a$

1.2 Die allgemeine und natürliche Logarithmusfunktion

$$f(x) = \log_2(x) \quad g(x) = \log_3(x) \quad h(x) = \lg(x) \quad i(x) = \ln x$$

Kurvendiskussionen von Exponentialfunktionen

Aufgabe 1

Gegeben ist die Exponentialfunktion $f(x) = (2x-1)e^x$

- Diskutieren Sie die Funktion und protokollieren Sie dabei detailliert die Arbeitsschritte.
- Bestimmen Sie die Wendetangente und ihren Schnittpunkt mit der x-Achse.

a) Die Wendetangente der Graph der Funktion und die x-Achse schließen eine Fläche ein. Wie

groß ist diese Fläche?

b) Ist die Fläche die von der Tangente, der x-Achse und dem Graphen der Funktion

Trigonometrische Funktionen

Die trigonometrischen Funktionen lauten:

1. $f(x) = \sin x$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Nullstellen bei } x = n\pi$$

$$\text{Extremwerte bei } x = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$$

Wendepunkte

an den Nullstellen

Periode: 2π

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Nullstellen bei } x = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$$

$$\text{Extremwerte bei } x = n\pi$$

Wendepunkte an den Nullstellen

Periode: 2π

Différentiation und zur Integration von ganzen und gebrochenenrationalen Funktionen:1. Differentiation
von ganzen rationalen Funktionen

1.1. Summenformel $f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$

1.2. Produktregel $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$
 $f'(x) = [u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + v'(x)u(x)$

1.3. Kettenregel $f(x) = f(g(x))$
 $f'(x) = [f(g(x))]' = f'(u) g'(x)$

von gebrochenen rationalen Funktionen

1.4. Quotientenregel $f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$

$$f'(x) = \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v(x)^2}$$

1.5. Logarithmusfunktion