

# Aufgabenblatt Ableitungen

## vermischte Aufgaben

Differenzialrechnung

Lösungen

Level 1 – Grundlagen – Blatt 4

### Lösung A1

- $f'(x) = 2 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{3x}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}}$
- $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \cdot (1-x) \cdot (2 + (1-x)^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2+(1-x)^2}}$
- $f'(x) = 2\sin(2x) \cdot 2\cos(2x) = 4\sin(2x)\cos(2x)$
- $f'(x) = -8 \cdot 3 \cdot (\sqrt{3x+1})^{-4} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+1}} = -36 \cdot (\sqrt{3x+1})^{-5}$
- $f'(x) = \frac{-2\sin(x)\cos(x)}{2\sqrt{1-\sin^2(x)}} = -\frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2(x)}}$
- $f'(x) = \cos(\sqrt{1-x}) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}\right) = -\frac{\cos(\sqrt{1-x})}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$
- $f'(x) = \sqrt{x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}$
- $f'(x) = 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{x}$
- $f'(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{6x-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- $g'(t) = 8t\sqrt{t} + \frac{4t^2-1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{20t^2-1}{2\sqrt{t}}$
- $g'(a) = \frac{1-a}{2\sqrt{a}} - \sqrt{a} = \frac{1-3a}{2\sqrt{a}}$
- $h'(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{2\sqrt{z}} + 2z\sqrt{z} = \frac{5z^2-1}{2\sqrt{z}}$

### Lösung A2

- $f'(x) = 1 - 12x$
- $f'(x) = x(5x^3 - 12x + 2)$
- $f'(t) = -12t^3 - 3t^2 + 1$
- $f'(x) = 2x - 4x^3$
- $f'(x) = -\frac{6x^2 - 8x - 10}{5}$
- $h'(r) = 4r(r^2 + 1)$

### Lösung A3

- $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2x+1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
- $f'(x) = -\frac{1-x^3}{x^2} - 3x = -\frac{2x^3+1}{x^2}$
- $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3-x}{x^2} = -\frac{3}{x^2}$
- $f'(x) = \cos(x) - x\sin(x)$
- $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(x) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot \cos(x)$
- $g'(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}\sin(x) = -\frac{2x\sin(x) - \cos(x)}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- $g'(t) = \cos^2(t) - \sin^2(t)$
- $g'(t) = 2\sin(t) \cdot \cos(t)$
- $g'(t) = -2\sin(t) \cdot \cos(t)$

### Lösung A4

- $f'(x) = m$
- $f'(x) = 2ax$
- $s'(t) = gt$
- $f'(x) = t(2x - 1)$
- $f'(t) = x^2 - x$
- $g'(z) = 0$
- $f'(x) = g(x) + x \cdot g'(x)$
- $h'(x) = 2g(x) \cdot g'(x)$
- $f'(x) = g''(x) \cdot g(x) + (g'(x))^2$