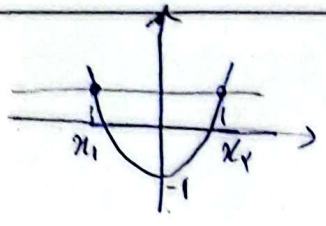


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(x) + \alpha e^x + b}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x) + \alpha e^x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

Hop

$\alpha = -1$ $\alpha + b = -1$



$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$2x_1 \times 2x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y_1 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y_2 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$a \lim = \frac{1}{p} = r \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow y + r = r(x + \frac{1}{r}) \Rightarrow y = rx - q$$

$$\frac{a}{rx-1} = rx - q \Rightarrow 1 - rx^2 - yx + q - a = 0 \Rightarrow rx^2 - yx + \frac{q-a}{r} = 0$$

$$\Delta = y^2 - 4r \left(\frac{q-a}{r} \right) = y^2 - 4(q-a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{y^2}{4} + q$$

$$f(x) = \frac{y}{rx-1} \quad f(x) = \frac{y}{q}$$

$$y' = \frac{ax+1 - a(x+a)}{(ax+1)^2} = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} \rightarrow f'(1) = r = \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} \Rightarrow pa^2 + fa + 1 - 1 + a^2 = 0$$

$$pa^2 + fa + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{p}}{-\frac{1}{p}x + 1} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{\frac{p}{p} - 1}{-\frac{1}{p} + 1} = 1 = r + b \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$a - b = -\frac{1}{p} + 1 = \frac{p}{p}$$

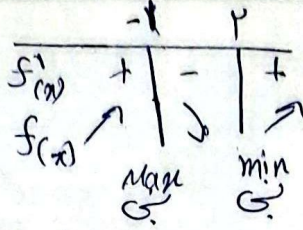
$$\frac{x}{y} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{y} \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} (\sin x - \cos x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{y} \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{4}} f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{y}$$

$$a \Rightarrow y - \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{y} (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{y} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{y} \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{14} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{14}$$

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



$$\begin{array}{l} | -1 \\ | 2 \\ | -12 \end{array} \quad m = \frac{1 - (-12)}{-1 - 2} = -9$$

$$4x^2 - 4x - 12 + 9 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 3$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ 2 Lösungen
 in AB (Grenzen)

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1-2}{2 \cdot 4} < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{-1+2}$$

$$g' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -1 + a - b - 1 = -2$$

$$a - b = -2$$

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

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + b$$

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

$$(0, 2) \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$(2, 0) \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}ax^3 + \frac{2}{9}ax^2 + 2$$

$$(2, 0) \Rightarrow f'(x)$$

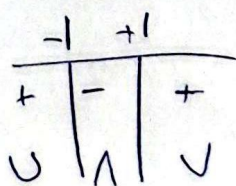
$$\frac{2}{3}ax^2 = -2 \quad a = 3$$

$$x(3x + 2a)$$

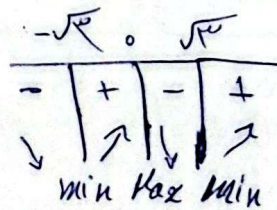
$$x < 0 \quad x > -\frac{2a}{3}$$

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

$$f'' = 6x - 12$$



$$\begin{array}{l} | -1 \\ | 0 \\ | +1 \end{array}$$



2 Lösungen
 im OB

$$\begin{array}{l} | -\sqrt{3} \\ | -\sqrt{3} \\ | \sqrt{3} \\ | -\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

1.