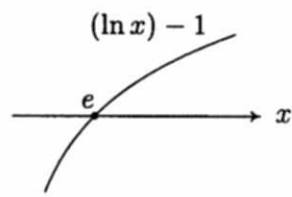
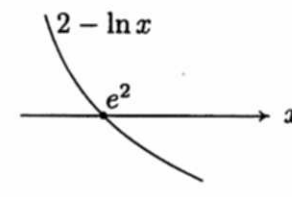


Nr		BE																									
2.1	<p><math>f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}</math>, <math>D_f: x &gt; 0 \wedge \ln x \neq 0 \iff x &gt; 0 \wedge x \neq 1</math>, <math>D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}</math>  keine Nullstellen, da <math>0 \notin D_f</math></p> <p><math>\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x &gt; 0}} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{+0}{-\infty} = -0</math>, <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = (l'H.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty</math></p> <p><math>\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x \geq 1}} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{\pm 0} = \pm \infty \implies x = 1</math> vert. Asymptote von <math>G_f</math></p>																										
2.2	<p><math>f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{(\ln x) - 1}{(\ln x)^2}</math></p> <p><math>f''(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - (\ln(x) - 1) \cdot 2(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^4} = \frac{(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - (\ln(x) - 1) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^3} =</math>  <math>= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (\ln x - 2 \ln x + 2)}{(\ln x)^3} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x \cdot (\ln x)^3}</math></p>																										
2.3	<p><b>Monotonie:</b> <math>f'(x) = 0: (\ln x) - 1 = 0 \iff \ln x = 1 \iff x = e</math>, <math>f(e) = \frac{e}{\ln e} = e</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="154 862 739 1059"> <tr> <td><math>D_f:</math></td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>e</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>(\ln x) - 1:</math></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>(\ln x)^2:</math></td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>f'(x):</math></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">TIP</p>  <p><math>f</math> str. mon. abnehmend in <math>]0; 1[</math> sowie in <math>]1; e]</math>, str. mon. zunehmend in <math>[e; \infty[ \implies T(e e)</math> TIP</p>	$D_f:$	0	1	e		$(\ln x) - 1:$	-	-	+		$(\ln x)^2:$	+	+	+		$f'(x):$	-	-	+							
$D_f:$	0	1	e																								
$(\ln x) - 1:$	-	-	+																								
$(\ln x)^2:$	+	+	+																								
$f'(x):$	-	-	+																								
2.4	<p><b>Krümmung:</b> <math>f''(x) = 0: \ln x = 2 \iff x = e^2</math>, <math>f(e^2) = \frac{e^2}{\ln(e^2)} = \frac{e^2}{2 \ln(e)} = \frac{e^2}{2}</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="154 1212 739 1452"> <tr> <td><math>D_f:</math></td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td><math>e^2</math></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>2 - \ln x:</math></td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x:</math></td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>(\ln x)^3:</math></td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>f''(x):</math></td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">WP</p>  <p><math>G_f</math> rechtsgekr. in <math>]0; 1[</math> sowie in <math>[e^2; \infty[</math> und linksgekr. in <math>]1; e^2]</math> <math>\implies W(e^2   \frac{1}{2}e^2)</math> Wendepunkt</p>	$D_f:$	0	1	$e^2$		$2 - \ln x:$	+	+	-		$x:$	+	+	+		$(\ln x)^3:$	-	+	+		$f''(x):$	-	+	-		
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2.5	