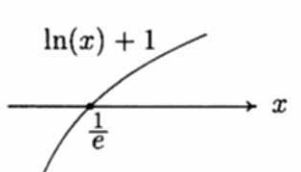


Nr		BE
6.1	$f(x) = x \cdot \ln x, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^+$ <p>NSt.: <math>x_1 = 0 \notin D_f, x_2 = 1</math> d.h. eine Nullstelle <math>x = 1</math></p> $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x \cdot \ln x = \text{„} +0 \cdot -\infty \text{“} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = (l'H.) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} -x = -0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln x = \text{„} +\infty \cdot +\infty \text{“} = +\infty$	
6.2	$f'(x) = \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1$ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$	
6.3	<p><b>Monotonie:</b> <math>f'(x) = 0: \ln(x) = -1 \iff x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}</math></p> $f(e^{-1}) = e^{-1} \cdot \ln(e^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{e}$  <p><math>f'(x) = \ln(x) + 1 \leq 0 \iff x \leq \frac{1}{e}, x \in D_f</math></p> <p><math>\implies f</math> streng monoton abnehmend in <math>]0; \frac{1}{e}]</math> und streng monoton zunehmend in <math>[\frac{1}{e}; \infty[</math></p> <p><math>\implies T(\frac{1}{e}   -\frac{1}{e})</math> Tiefpunkt von <math>G_f</math></p>	
6.4	<p><b>Krümmung:</b> <math>f''(x) &gt; 0</math> in <math>D_f</math></p> <p><math>\implies G_f</math> rechtsgekrümmt in <math>D_f \implies</math> kein Wendepunkt vorhanden</p>	
6.5	