

Musterlösung der Abschlussprüfung 2004 All (Technik)

1.1 $f(x) = 2 \cdot (\ln x)^2 - \ln(x^2) = 2 \cdot (\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x = 2 \ln x (\ln x - 1)$

$f(x) = 2 \ln x (\ln x - 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ \ln x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = e \end{cases}$

1.2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{2 \ln x}_{-\infty} \underbrace{(\ln x - 1)}_{-\infty} \rightarrow \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{2 \ln x}_{\rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{(\ln x - 1)}_{\rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \infty$

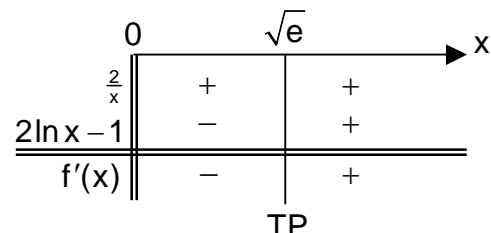
1.3 $f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} (\ln x - 1) + 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x} (2 \ln x - 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2 \ln x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{e}$

G_f ist smf für $x \in]0; \sqrt{e}[$

G_f ist sms für $x \in]\sqrt{e}; \infty[$

$f(\sqrt{e}) = 2 \ln \sqrt{e} (\ln \sqrt{e} - 1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln e (\frac{1}{2} \ln e - 1) = 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{TP}(\sqrt{e} | -\frac{1}{2})$

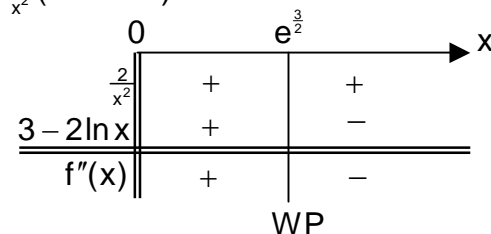


1.4 $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} (2 \ln x - 1) + \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x^2} (-2 \ln x + 1 + 2) = \frac{2}{x^2} (3 - 2 \ln x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3 - 2 \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 1,5 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$

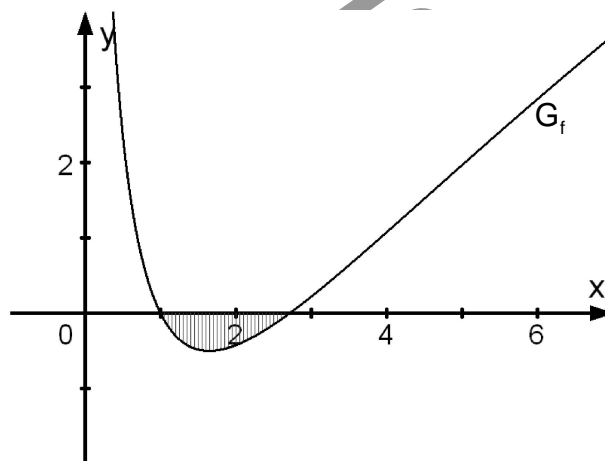
$f(e^{\frac{3}{2}}) = 2 \ln e^{\frac{3}{2}} (\ln e^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \ln e (\frac{3}{2} \ln e - 1) =$

$= 3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2} - 1) = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{WP}(e^{\frac{3}{2}} | 1,5)$



1.5

x	0,5	1	1,5	$\sqrt{e} \approx 1,65$	2	e	3	4	$e^{\frac{3}{2}} \approx 4,485$	4,5	5	6
f(x)	2,35	0	-0,48	-0,5	-0,43	0	0,22	1,07	1,5	1,52	1,96	2,84



1.6.1 $F'(x) = 2 \cdot (\ln x)^2 + 2x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + a \ln x + ax \cdot \frac{1}{x} + b = 2 \cdot (\ln x)^2 + 4 \ln x + a \ln x + a + b$

$F'(x) = 2(\ln x)^2 + \underbrace{(4+a)}_{=-2} \ln x + \underbrace{a+b}_{=0} = f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4+a = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{a = -6}} \\ a+b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -a \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = 6}} \end{cases}$

1.6.2 Für das Krümmungsverhalten ist $F''(x) = f'(x)$ zuständig. Aus 1.3 folgt somit:

G_F ist rechtsgekrümmt für $x \in]0; \sqrt{e}]$ G_F ist linksgekrümmt für $x \in [\sqrt{e}; \infty[$

1.6.3 $A = \int_1^e (0 - f(x)) dx = -[F(x)]_1^e = F(1) - F(e) =$

$$= 2 \cdot (\ln 1)^2 - 6 \ln 1 + 6 - (2e(\ln e)^2 - 6e \ln e + 6e) = 6 - 2e$$

2.1 $g_a(x) = -ax + \frac{2a-1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2a-1}{x} = ax \Rightarrow 2a-1 = ax^2 \stackrel{a \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} x^2 = \frac{2a-1}{a}$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}$$

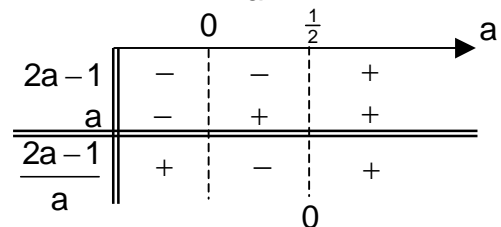
1. Fall: $a < 0$ zwei NSTen $x_{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}$

2. Fall: $a = 0$ nicht erlaubt

3. Fall: $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$ keine Nullstellen

4. Fall: $a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 0 \notin \text{ID}_{g_a}$ keine Nullstellen

5. Fall: $a > \frac{1}{2}$ zwei Nullstellen $x_{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}$



2.2 $g'_a(x) = -a - \frac{2a-1}{x^2}$

$$g'_a\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}\right) = -a - \frac{2a-1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}\right)^2} = -a - \frac{2a-1}{\frac{2a-1}{a}} = -a - a = -2a$$

da $y = \underbrace{-2}_{=m_a} x + 2$ folgt: $g'_a\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a-1}{a}}\right) = -2a = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{a=1}$

3.1 $V = r^2 \pi h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V}{r^2 \pi}$ $O = r^2 \pi + 2r \pi h = r^2 \pi + 2r \pi \frac{V}{r^2 \pi} = r^2 \pi + \frac{2V}{r}$

$$O(r) = r^2 \pi + \frac{2V}{r} \quad \text{mit } r > 0$$

3.2 $O'(r) = 2r\pi - \frac{2V}{r^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2r\pi = \frac{2V}{r^2} \Rightarrow 2r^3 \pi = 2V \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{V}{\pi} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}}$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} O(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left(r^2 \pi + \frac{2V}{r} \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} O(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(r^2 \pi + \frac{2V}{r} \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$O_{\min} = O\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}}\right)$$

$O\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}}\right)$ ist eine positive reelle Zahl

$O(r)$ ist stetig und diffbar in ganz ID

3.3 $V = 100l = 100 \text{dm}^3 = 10^8 \text{mm}^3$

$$r_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10^8 \text{mm}^3}{\pi}} \approx \underline{\underline{317 \text{mm}}}$$

$$h = \frac{V}{r^2 \pi} = \frac{V}{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}}\right)^2 \pi} = \frac{V}{\frac{V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\pi^{\frac{2}{3}}} \pi} = \frac{V}{\frac{V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\pi^{\frac{1}{3}}}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{\pi}} = r_0 \approx \underline{\underline{317 \text{mm}}}$$