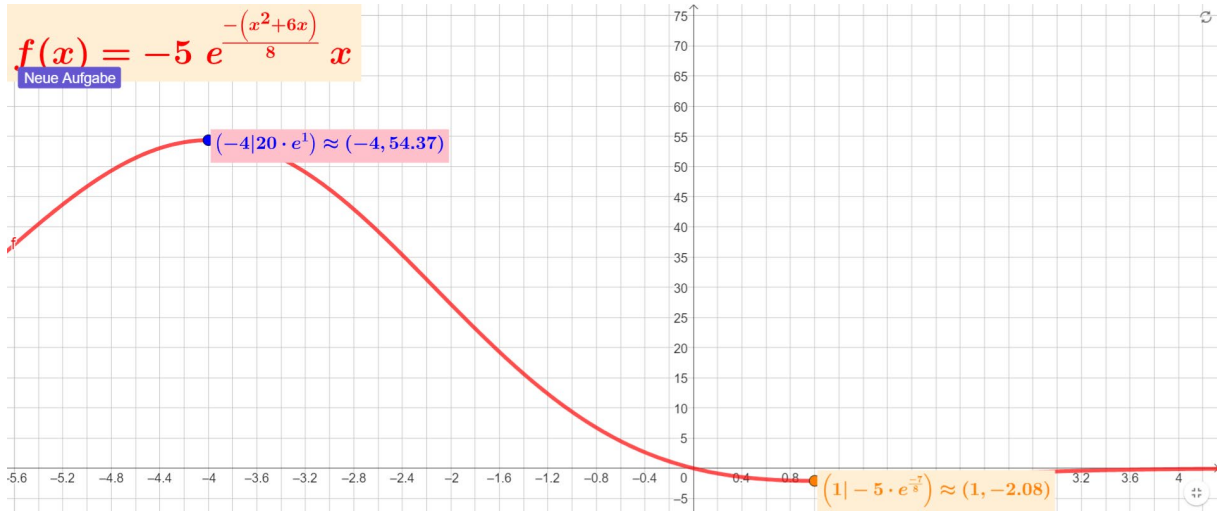


$$f(x) = -5 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+6x}{8}} \cdot x$$



Umstellen, sodass die Produktregel anwendbar ist und Umschreiben des Exponenten:

$$f(x) = -5x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$$

Produktregel: $f = u \cdot v$ $f' = u'v + uv'$					
$u = -5x$	$u' = -5$				
$v = e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x} = a(b)$	Kettenregel: $v = a(b)$ $v' = b' \cdot a'(b)$				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>a = e^x</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>a' = e^x</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>b = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>b' = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}</math></td> </tr> </table>	$a = e^x$	$a' = e^x$	$b = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x$	$b' = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$
$a = e^x$	$a' = e^x$				
$b = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x$	$b' = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}$				
	$u' = b' \cdot a'(b)$ $v' = \left(-\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$				
$f' = u'v + uv'$ $f' = -5 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x} + (-5x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$ $= \left(-5 + (-5x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4}\right)\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$ $f' = \left(-5 + \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$					

notwendige Bedingung für lokale Extrema

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\left(-5 + \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x} = 0 \mid e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x - 5 = 0 \mid \div \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} p = 3 \\ q = (-4) \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3\right)^2 - (-4)}$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{4}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Wenn die Funktion  $f$  Extremstellen besitzt, dann an den Stellen  $x_1$  und  $x_2$

Weitere Untersuchung mit dem VZWK

$$f'(x) = \left(-5 + \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{15}{4}x\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x}$$

$x$	-10	$x_1 = -4$	0	$x_2 = 1$	10
$f'(x)$	$\frac{165}{2} \cdot e^{-5}$	0	-5		$\frac{315}{2} e^{-20}$
	↗		↘		↗
$f(x)$		$20e$		$-5e^{-\frac{7}{8}}$	
		$HP(-4 20e)$		$TP(1  -5e^{-\frac{7}{8}})$	