

Ableitungsregeln

Ableitung einer Konstanten:

$$f(x) = d \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 5 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 18476 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

Ableitung von x:

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$

Potenzregel:

$$f(x) = x^n \rightarrow f'(x) = n * x^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = x^5 \rightarrow f(x) = 1 * 5 x^{5-1} \rightarrow f(x) = 5 x^4$$

$$f(x) = 3 x^7 \rightarrow f(x) = 3 * 7 x^{7-1} \rightarrow f(x) = 21 x^6$$

Summenregel (Differenzregel):

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2 x^{11} \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 * 4 x^{4-1} + 2 * 11 x^{11-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = 4 x^3 + 22 x^{10}$$

Faktorregel:

$$f(x) = c * x^n \rightarrow f'(x) = c * n * x^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^3 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3 * 3x^{3-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = 9x^2$$

$$f(x) = 5x^3 - 3x^2 + 15x \rightarrow f'(x) = 5 * 3x^{3-1} - 2 * 3x^{2-1} + 15 \rightarrow f'(x) = 15x^2 - 6x + 15$$

Produktregel:

$$f(x) = g(x) * h(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) * h(x) + g(x) * h'(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 * 2x^5$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \rightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$h(x) = 2x^5 \rightarrow h'(x) = 10x^4$$

$$f'(x) = (3x^2 * 2x^5) + (x^3 * 10x^4) \rightarrow f'(x) = 16x^7$$

Quotientenregel:

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)*h(x) - g(x)*h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2x^5}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \rightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$h(x) = 2x^5 \rightarrow h'(x) = 10x^4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 * 2x^5 - x^3 * 10x^4}{[2x^5]^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^3}$$

Kettenregel:

$$f(x) = a(i(x)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = a'(i(x)) * i'(x)$$

$$f(x) = (x^4 + 5)^2$$

$$a(x) = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a'(x) = 2x$$

$$i(x) = x^4 + 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x^4 + 5) * 4x^3$$

e^x ableiten:

$$f(x) = e^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^{3x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = 3e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Als Tipp: } f(x) = \frac{5x}{e^x} = 5x * e^{-x}$$