

S. 77/6d

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^2 + 0,5$$

$$\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$$

✓ Nst

$$f'(x) = 2x^3 - 2x$$

✓ SP mit der y-Achse

Symmetrie:

punktsymmetrisch: nein, da nur gerade Exponenten

achsensymmetrisch:  $f(-x) = f(x)$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-x)^4 - (-x)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^2 + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$2x^3 - 2x = 0$$

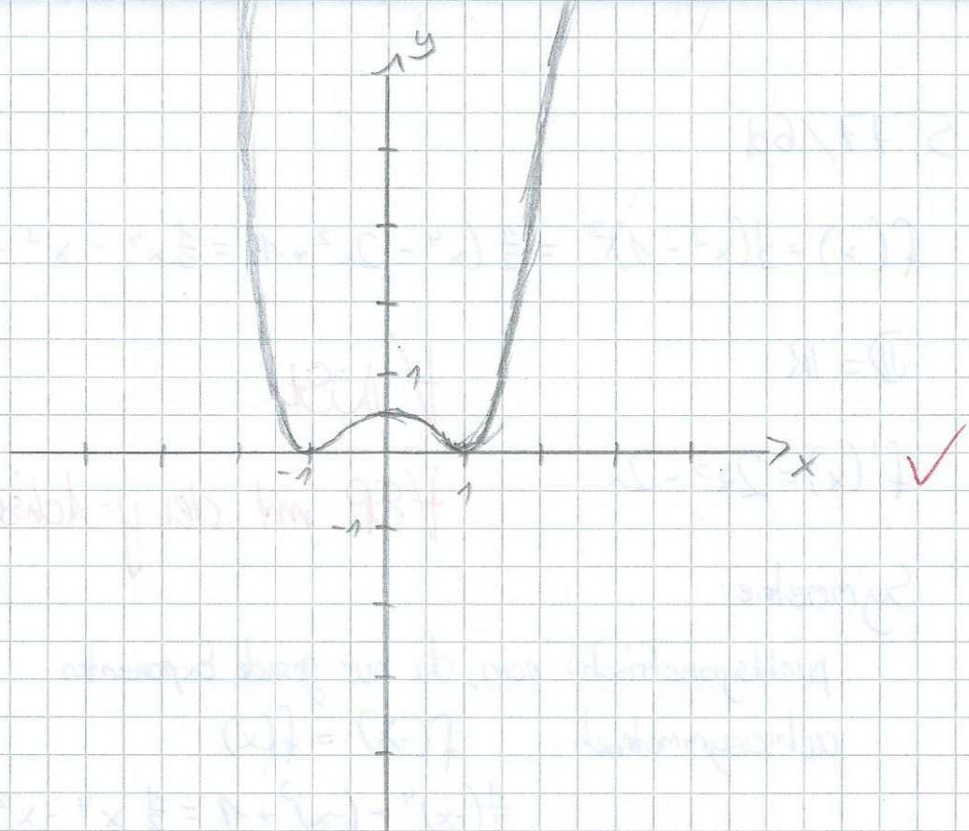
$$x(2x^2 - 2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_3 = 1$$

✓ Grenzwertverhalten  
im Unendlichen

x	$-\infty < x < -1$	$x = -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$x = 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$x = 1$	$1 < x < \infty$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	smf	Min (-1/0)	sms	Max (0/0,5)	smf	Min (1/0)	sms

→ Graph



$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2 - 1)^2 = (x-1)^2(x+1)^2$$

$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x^2 - 1) = 4x(x-1)(x+1)$   
 $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 4$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(-1) = 0$$

$x < -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$x > 1$
+	-	+	-
↖	↘	↗	↘

↖ ↘