

HORNER-IDENTITÄTEN & $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$1) x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

$$2) a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b) \quad \text{☺ aber jetzt...}$$

$$3) a^3 - b^3 = (a^2 + ab + b^2)(a-b)$$

BEWEIS:
$$\begin{array}{r} a(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 \\ b(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^2b + ab^2 + b^3 \quad - \\ \hline a^3 \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad - b^3 \end{array}$$

$$4) a^4 - b^4 = (a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3)(a-b)$$

$$5) a^5 - b^5 = (a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4)(a-b)$$

⋮
5 Terme!

$$100) a^{100} - b^{100} = (a^{99} + a^{98}b + a^{97}b^2 + \dots + ab^{98} + b^{99})(a-b)$$

100 Terme

Daher

$$3) y = x^3 \quad \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\right) = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a - b} = a^2 + ab + b^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=a} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} (a^2 + ab + b^2) = 3a^2$$

$$4) y = x^4 \quad \text{ähnlich} \quad \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \lim_{b \rightarrow x} \frac{b^4 - x^4}{b - x} =$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow x} (x^3 + x^2b + xb^2 + b^3) = 4x^3$$

$$5) \boxed{y = x^n \implies \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \dots = n \cdot x^{n-1}}$$

a
first
golden
rule
of
differentiation