

4.24

7.  $m_{\text{Pion}} = -\frac{1}{m_{\text{Pion}}}$  :  $m_{\text{Pion}} = 2$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{m_{\text{Pion}}} \rightarrow m_{\text{Pion}} = 2$$

$$y' = 2 + \frac{2ax}{x^2 - 2}$$

$$y'(4) = 2 = \frac{8a}{14}$$

$$a = 0$$

ii  $y = 2x + \ln(x^2 - 2)$

plm  $0 < x^2 - 2 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2}$   
 $x < -\sqrt{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} 2x + \ln(x^2 - 2) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}^-} 2x + \ln(x^2 - 2) = -\infty$$

mit  $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \ln(x^2 - 2)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 + \frac{\ln(x^2 - 2)}{x} = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x + \ln(x^2 - 2) - 2x = \infty$$

mit  $x \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\ln(x^2 - 2) \rightarrow \infty$

$$y' = 2 + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 4}{x^2 - 2} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

