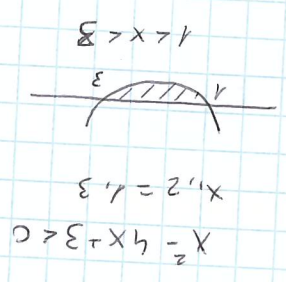
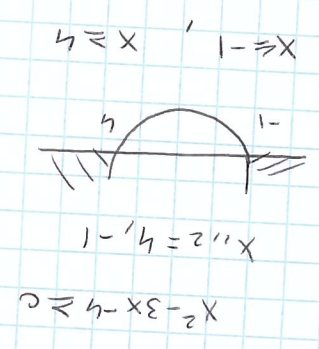


Beispiel - 1c, 2c

missp
etc



(2)

$-2x^2 + x + 1 \geq 0$ / 1

$2x^2 - x - 1 \leq 0$

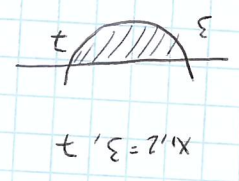
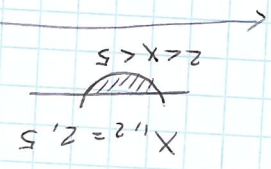
$x_{1,2} = 1, -\frac{1}{2}$



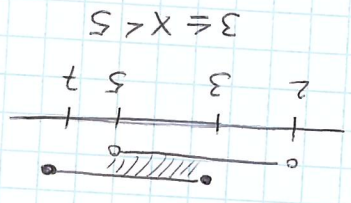
$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$

etc
missp

$x^2 - 2x + 10 < 0$ and $x^2 - 10x + 21 \leq 0$



(2 < x <= 7) ist "NICHT" möglich

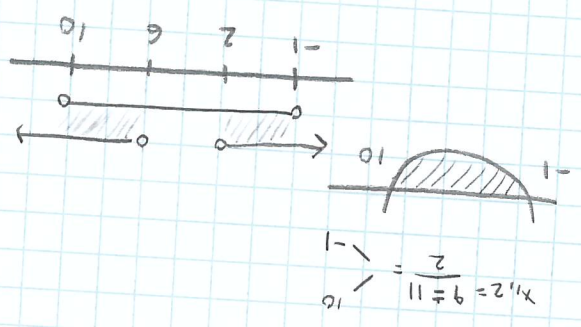


$x^2 - 9x - 10 < 0$

$x_{1,2} = 9 \pm 11 = 2$

$x^2 - 8x + 12 > 0$

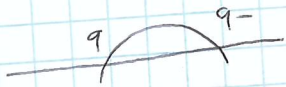
$x_{1,2} = 8 \pm 4 = 2$



$-1 < x < 2, 6 < x < 10$

(4)

$$q \geq x \vee q = -x$$



$$q = x \leftarrow \quad q = -x \rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq q - x$$

$$2q \geq x$$

$$q \geq |x|$$

2)

$$a \geq x \geq a -$$



$$a = x \leftarrow \quad a = x \rightarrow$$

$$x - a \geq 0$$

$$x \geq a$$

$$|x| \leq a$$

(a > 0) (1)

Wichtig!

6) $\sqrt{|x|+|y|} \leq |x+y|$ (Beweis: (10p))

5) $|x| \geq x^2$

4) $|x| \geq |x|$

3) $\frac{|y|}{|x|} = \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$

2) $|xy| = |x| \cdot |y|$

1) $0 \leq |x| \leq a$

Wichtig!

Wichtig!

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} = |x|$$

$$q \geq x \vee q = -x$$

$$q \geq |x|$$

$$a \geq x \geq a -$$

$$a \geq |x|$$

SSP

51c

51c

SSP

$$a \geq b \geq 0$$

$$a \geq b \geq 0$$

51c

51c

SSP

$$-2 < x, 3 < x < 10, 15 < x$$

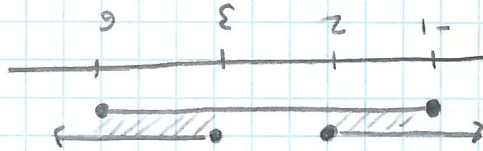


$$\begin{aligned} X_{1,2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{13 \mp 7}}{10} \\ X^2 - 13x + 30 &< 0 \\ X^2 - 13x < -30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{1,2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{13 \mp 7}}{15} \\ X^2 - 13x + 30 &> 0 \\ X^2 - 13x > 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad |x^2 - 13x| > 30$$

$$-1 < x < 2, 3 < x < 6$$



$$\begin{aligned} X_{1,2} &= \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \\ 0 &\leq x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ -6 &\leq x^2 - 5x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{1,2} &= \frac{5 \pm 7}{6} \\ x^2 - 5x - 6 &\leq 0 \\ x^2 - 5x &\leq 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad |x^2 - 5x| \leq 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} -5 < x - 3 < 7 \\ -5 < x - 3 < 7 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4} &= 2 \\ -\sqrt{4} &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 &= 4 \\ X &= \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel

$$\begin{aligned} z(a-b)^2 &= (a-b)^2 \\ 0 < a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \\ 4ab &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ \frac{4}{z} &= \frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{(a-b)^2} \\ \sqrt{\frac{4ab}{z}} &= \frac{a+b}{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$$

für $a, b \geq 0$

Arithmetik etc

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

für $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \geq 0$

Beispiel

$$|x| = |x+y+y| = |(x+y)+y| \leq |x+y| + |y|$$

$$|x-y| \leq |x+y|$$

~~$$|x-y| \leq |x|$$~~

$$|x-y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

Arithmetik

Arithmetik

Beispiel

$$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$|x-y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$|x+y|^2 \leq (|x|+|y|)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \leq x^2 + y^2 + 2|x||y|$$

$$2xy \leq 2|x||y|$$

$$xy \leq |x||y|$$

Arithmetik

$$1 \stackrel{u}{\approx} (x+r)$$

$$0 < x < r$$

מרחב

$$1 \stackrel{u}{\approx} (x+r)$$

$$0 < x$$

$$x \stackrel{u}{\approx} (x+r)x$$

הצגה גורמת

$$x + \underbrace{xu + r}_{\approx_u(x+r)} \approx_u(x+r)x + \underbrace{u(x+r)}_{\approx_u(x+r)}$$

הצגה גורמת
כאן

$$x + xu + r \approx_u(x+r)(x+r)$$

$$x(1+u) + r \approx_{1+u}(x+r)$$

$$1+u \approx_u(x+r)$$

$$u \approx_u(x+r)$$

$$(1+x) \approx_u(x+r)$$

$$0 \leq x$$

$$1+x^2+2x \approx_{1+2x}(x+r)$$

$$(1+x)^2 \approx_{1+2x}(x+r)$$

$$n=2 \text{ נראה}$$

$$n=1 \text{ נראה}$$

$$(1+x) \approx_{1+x}(x+r)$$

הצגה גורמת

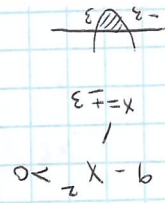
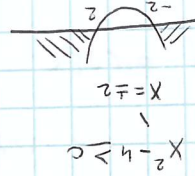
$$0 < x \text{ מרחב}$$

$$xu + r \approx_u(x+r)$$

הצגה גורמת

10) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{9 - x^2}$

$x = 1, x = -1$



b)

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1}$

c)

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}$

d)

$f(x) = \sqrt[4]{-11 + 12x - x^2}$

$x = 2$
 $x = 10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 36}$



e)

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 9}$

f)

$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

g)

$f(x) = \frac{1+x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$

h)

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

i)

$f(x) = \frac{2x-7}{x}$

j)

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

12) a)

... f(x) ...

12) b)

... f(x) ...

...
 ...
 ...

$x^2 - 10x + 9 \geq 0$

$x \geq 1$

$x \geq 1$

$x^2 = 4 \pm \sqrt{4-4}$

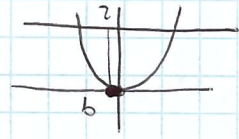
$x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0$

$x^2 = 4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}$

$x^2 - 4x - 5 \neq 0$

$x \neq 5$

$x \neq -1$



max $y \leq 9$ \Rightarrow $(2, 9)$ \Rightarrow $(-\frac{2}{4}, 5 - \frac{4}{16})$

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

min $y \geq -9$

min $(2, -9)$

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

min $(-\frac{2a}{b}, c - \frac{b^2}{4a})$

min $(-\frac{2a}{b}, c - \frac{b^2}{4a})$

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

min $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

... of the function ...

...

...

- (1) $f(x) = \sin x$ $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$
- (2) $f(x) = \cos x$ $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$
- (3) $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$

...

$f(x) = a$

... of the function ...

$f(x) \in M$

... of the function ...

...

...

הפונקציה $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ היא פונקציה זוגית כי $f(-x) = \sqrt{-x+1}$ אינו שווה ל- $f(x)$ או ל- $-f(x)$.

תשובה

הפונקציה היא זוגית

הפונקציה $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ היא פונקציה זוגית כי $f(-x) = \sqrt{-x+1}$ אינו שווה ל- $f(x)$ או ל- $-f(x)$.

תשובה

הפונקציה היא זוגית

$$-1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$x \neq -1 \rightarrow x+1 \neq 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

הפונקציה היא זוגית

תשובה

הפונקציה היא זוגית

$$\frac{1}{1} \leq \frac{3 - \cos 4x}{1} \leq \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &\leq 3 - \cos 4x \leq 4 \\ 3 - 1 &\leq \cos 4x \leq 1 + 3 \\ -1 &\leq \cos 4x \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3 - \cos 4x}{1}$$

(6)

$$6 \leq y \leq 8 \rightarrow 6 \leq f(x) \leq 8$$

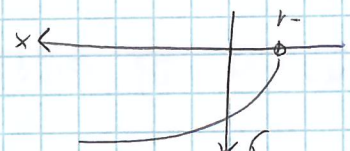
$$7 - 1 \leq 7 - \sin 5x \leq 1 + 7$$

$$f(x) = 7 + \sin 5x$$

(5)

$$y \geq 0, f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

(4)



112

$$f(-x) = \cos x = \cos(-x) = f(x)$$

8) $\cos x = f(x)$, " " " "

112

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x = \sin^2(-x) = f(-x)$$

9) $\sin^2 x = f(x)$, " " " "

112

$$f(-x) = \sin x = -\sin x = -f(x)$$

10) $\sin x = f(x)$, " " " "

112

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \sqrt{(-x)^2 - 1} = f(-x)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \sqrt{(-x)^2 - 1} = f(-x)$$

11) $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = f(x)$, " " " "

112

$$x \neq -1$$

12) $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 5} = f(x)$, " " " "

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{(-x)^2 - 4(-x) - 5} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} = -f(x)$$

13) $x^2 - 4x = f(x)$, " " " "

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

14) $x^2 + 1 = f(x)$, " " " "

~~112~~

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 7 = 3(-x)^2 + 7 = f(-x)$$

15) $3x^2 + 7 = f(x)$, " " " "

112

112

a)

$$x \cos x - x \sin x = (x) f'(x) \quad \text{für } f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$$

✓

b)

$$x \sin x + x \cos x = (x) f'(x) \quad \text{für } f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

✓

#1 הבעיה היא

1) \mathbb{Z} הוא תת-קבוצה של \mathbb{Q} (ציינו את הבעיה)

2) \mathbb{Z} הוא תת-קבוצה של \mathbb{R} (ציינו את הבעיה)

$$A = \{x \mid x > 5\} \quad (\mathbb{Z} \text{ ו } \mathbb{Q})$$

3) \mathbb{Z} הוא תת-קבוצה של \mathbb{R} (ציינו את הבעיה)

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x^2 < 3 \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 + 3x - 4 \leq 0 \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x(x^2 - 4) = 0 \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+5}\right)^{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

Beispiel 1

0,3 Punkte
 20 Punkte

0,3 Punkte für $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 0,3 Punkte für $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ mit $x_1 \neq x_2$

Beispiel 2

1) $f(x) = 5x - 6$

2 Punkte
 2 Punkte

1 Punkt für $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

1 Punkt für $x_1 = x_2$

~~$5x_1 - 6 = 5x_2 - 6$~~

$5x_1 = 5x_2$ / :5

$x_1 = x_2$

2 Punkte für 1 Punkt

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

2 Punkte
 2 Punkte

Beispiel 3

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$x_1^2 - x_1 + 2 = x_2^2 - x_2 + 2$

$x_1^2 - x_1 = x_2^2 - x_2$

$x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_1 + x_2 = 0$

$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) - (x_1 - x_2) = 0$

$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2 - 1) = 0$

$x_1 = x_2$ oder $x_1 + x_2 = 1$

$x_1 = x_2 = 0$ oder $x_1 = x_2 = 1$

1 Punkt für 1 Punkt

$x_1 = 0$
 $x_2 = 1$

2 Punkte für 1 Punkt

$f(0) = 2$
 $f(1) = 2$

2 Punkte für 1 Punkt

$f(x_1) = \frac{2x_1 - 3}{4x_1 + 7}$

3

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$\frac{2x_1 - 3}{4x_1 + 7} = \frac{2x_2 - 3}{4x_2 + 7}$

$8x_1/x_2 - 12x_2 + 14x_1 - 21 = 8x_2/x_1 - 12x_1 + 14x_2 - 21$

$-12x_2 + 14x_2 = -12x_1 + 14x_1$

$-26x_2 = -26x_1$

$x_2 = x_1$

2 Punkte für 1 Punkt

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{4x+7} + 2x$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\frac{2x_1-3}{4x_1+7} + 2x_1 = \frac{2x_2-3}{4x_2+7} + 2x_2$$

$$\frac{2x_1-3+8x_1^2+14x_1}{4x_1+7} = \frac{2x_2-3+8x_2^2+14x_2}{4x_2+7}$$

$$(4x_2+7)(16x_1-3+8x_1^2) = (4x_1+7)(8x_2^2+16x_2-3)$$

$$32x_2x_1^2 + 64x_1x_2 - 12x_2^2 + 112x_1 - 21 + 56x_1^2 =$$

$$32x_2^2x_1^2 + 64x_1x_2^2 - 12x_2 + 112x_1 - 21 + 56x_1^2 = 32x_1x_2^2 + 64x_1x_2 - 12x_1 + 56x_2^2 + 112x_2 - 21$$

$$32x_2x_1^2 - 32x_1x_2^2 - 12x_2 + 12x_1 + 112x_1 - 112x_2 + 56x_1^2 - 56x_2^2 = 0$$

$$32x_1x_2(x_1-x_2) + 56(x_1-x_2)(x_1+x_2) + 112(x_1-x_2) + 12(x_1-x_2) = 0$$

$$(x_1-x_2)(32x_1x_2 + 56(x_1+x_2) + 124) = 0$$

$$x = x_2 \text{ or } 32x_1x_2 + 56x_1 + 56x_2 + 124 = 0$$

$$8x_1(4x_2+7) = -56x_2 - 124$$

$$x \neq -\frac{7}{4} \text{ or } 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-56x_2 - 124}{8(4x_2+7)}$$

$$0 = x_2 \text{ : nicht m\u00f6glich}$$

$$-\frac{31}{8} = -\frac{14}{-124} = x_1$$

$$f(0) = -\frac{7}{8} = f\left(-\frac{56}{124}\right)$$

$$\text{f\u00fcr } f \text{ gilt } 0 \neq -\frac{7}{8}$$

A sein f ist nicht bijektiv $f: A \rightarrow B$

Beispiel

B. Umkehrabb. existiert nicht $f: A \rightarrow B$

... ..

Beispiel

Abb. f

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 5x_1 &= 2 + 5x_2 \\ 5x_1 &= 5x_2 \\ x_1 &= x_2 \end{aligned}$$

Surjektiv
 $x_1, x_2 < 10$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 &= x_2^2 \\ \sqrt{x_1^2} &= \sqrt{x_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

Injectiv
 $x_1, x_2 \geq 10$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+5x & x < 10 \\ x^2 & x \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = |1-5| = 4$$

$$f(9) = |9-5| = 4$$

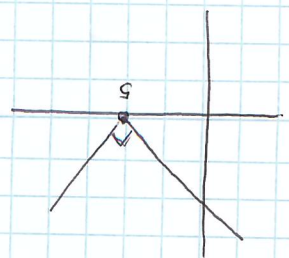
... .. $9 \neq 1$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$f(x) = |x-5|$$

$$\begin{aligned} x < 5 \\ x \geq 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-5 \\ -(x-5) \end{cases}$$



die Abbildung $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ist linear, wenn $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ und $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$ für alle $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$ und $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ gilt.

1) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = 5x - 3$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

• für $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ gilt $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$5x_1 - 3 = 5x_2 - 3$

$5x_1 = 5x_2$

$x_1 = x_2$

gilt f

gilt

$y = 5x - 3$

$\frac{y+3}{5} = x$

• $x \in \mathbb{R}$

• $x \in \mathbb{R}$ mit $y = 5x - 3$

• f

gilt f

$g(x) = \frac{x+3}{5}$

3) $f: \mathbb{R} - \{5\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

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

$x \neq 5$ gilt

$\frac{3x_1-2}{x_1-5} = \frac{3x_2-2}{x_2-5}$

$3x_1/x_2 - 2x_2 + 15x_1 + 10 = 3x_1/x_2 - 2x_1 - 15x_2 + 10$

$13x_2 = 13x_1$
 $x_1 = x_2$

gilt f

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

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

gilt

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$x_1^2 + x_1 + 1 = x_2^2 + x_2 + 1$

$x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 - x_2 = 0$

$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 - x_2) = 0$

$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2 + 1) = 0$

$x_1 = x_2$ oder $x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 0$

~~$x_1 = -x_2 - 1$~~

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

$0 \neq -1$ gilt

gilt f

$y = \frac{3x-2}{x-5}$

$y \neq 3$

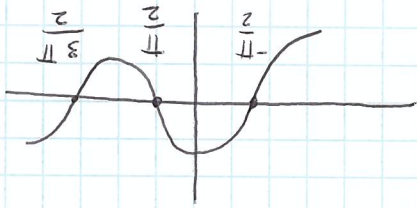
gilt

$x = \frac{5y-2}{y-3}$

gilt f

$g(x) = \frac{x-3}{5x-2}$

$x \neq 5$ gilt
 $5 = \frac{5y-2}{y-3}$
 $5y - 15 = 5y - 2$
 $-15 \neq -2$
gilt f
 $x \neq 5$ gilt

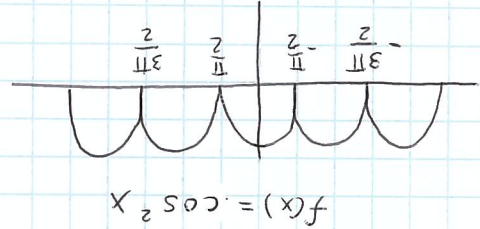


... (3) ...

$$f(x+2\pi) = \cos(x+2\pi) = \cos(x)$$

a) $f(x) = \cos(x)$

(2)

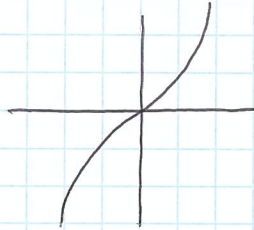
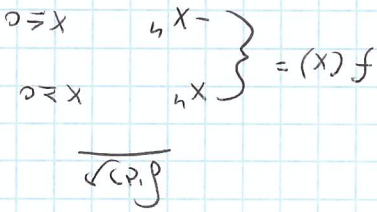


$$f(x) = \cos^2(x)$$

... (3)

$f(x_m) = f(x)$...

... (3)



$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$x_2 > x_1$$

... (3)

... (3)

$$-25x_1 > -25x_2$$

$$10x_1 - 35x_1 > 10x_2 - 35x_2$$

$$25x_1x_2 + 10x_1 + 35x_2 + 14 > 25x_2x_1 + 10x_2 + 35x_1 + 14$$

... (3)

$$\frac{5x_1+7}{5x_2+2} > \frac{5x_2+7}{5x_1+2}$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \text{ if } x_1 > x_2 \text{ if } f(x_1) > f(x_2) \text{ if } \dots$$

$$f(x) = 5x+7$$

... (3)

... (3)

... (3)

... (3)

$$f(\pi) = \pi - \pi = 0 = 0.14 \dots$$

$$f(2.2) = 2.2 - 2 = 0.2$$

$$f(x) = x - [x] \quad (3)$$

Bitte - 'k' d'je

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 9n - 3} - \sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 7n + 2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 9n - 3} - \sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 7n + 2})(\sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 9n - 3} + \sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 7n + 2})}{\sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 9n - 3} + \sqrt[3]{16n^2 - 7n + 2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16n^2 - 9n - 3 - 16n^2 + 7n - 2}{-2} = \frac{8}{-2} = -4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5n \cdot \left(\sqrt{7n^2 + 8} - \sqrt{7n^2 - 2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5n \frac{(\sqrt{7n^2 + 8} - \sqrt{7n^2 - 2})(\sqrt{7n^2 + 8} + \sqrt{7n^2 - 2})}{\sqrt{7n^2 + 8} + \sqrt{7n^2 - 2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n(7n^2 + 8 - 7n^2 + 2)}{5n(\sqrt{7n^2 + 8} + \sqrt{7n^2 - 2})} = \frac{5n(10)}{5n(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7})} = \frac{10}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{5n^2 - 4n} - \sqrt{5n^2 - 7n}}{3n + 8} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3n + 8} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{5n^2 - 4n} - \sqrt{5n^2 - 7n})(\sqrt{5n^2 - 4n} + \sqrt{5n^2 - 7n})}{\sqrt{5n^2 - 4n} + \sqrt{5n^2 - 7n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 - 4n - 5n^2 + 7n}{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n + 8}{3n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{5n^2 - 4n} - \sqrt{5n^2 - 7n}}{3n + 8} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}}{3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 \cdot 9^n + 7 \cdot 8^{n+1}}{5 \cdot 8^n - 10 \cdot 9^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 \cdot 9^n + 56 \cdot 8^n}{5 \cdot 8^n - 90 \cdot 9^n} = \frac{6}{-90} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n} \leq \frac{2}{n} = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n!} = 0$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot n}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$D = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 \sin(n)}{2n^5 + 8n - 2}$$

using

diskontinuität

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^n \cdot (n+1)!}{2^n \cdot n!} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = 2 \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^n - 1 = n \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} - 1\right) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2}{21}} = e^{2-3} = \frac{2}{21}$$

$$\left(\frac{8n^2 - 9n + 5}{8n^2 - 9n + 2} - 1\right) (7n^2 - 3) = \left(\frac{8n^2 - 9n + 5 - 8n^2 + 9n - 2}{8n^2 - 9n + 2}\right) (7n^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{8n^2 - 9n + 2} = \frac{3}{21} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$$

$$0 \leq a_n \leq \frac{n^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(1+u)^n}{n^n} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot n^n \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n}{n^n \cdot n!} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^3} = \infty$$

$$\frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^3} = \frac{(3n+3)!}{(n!)^3} \cdot \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n+3)(3n+2)(3n+1)} = \frac{(3n+3)!}{(n!)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n - 2\sqrt{n} + 5}{n - 8\sqrt{n} + 2} \right)^{\frac{5}{n}} = C$$

The expression is annotated with a circled $(\sqrt{n} + 2)$ at the bottom left, an arrow pointing to the denominator, and a bracket over the denominator labeled $\frac{5}{n}$.

Gegeben für $x \rightarrow \infty$, $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 (e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 1}{\frac{x}{2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{11x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{11x}}{1} = e^{11 \cdot 0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{10x} - 1}{10x} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{10x} - 1}{10x} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{11x} - 1}{11x} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{3x} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x/2} - 1}{x/2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 6)(x-1)}{4(x-1)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 2)(x-1)}{x^2 + 2x + 2 - x^2 - 2x - 6} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{11x} - 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{11x} - 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{0}{0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 6)(x-1)}{4(x-1)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x+1}\right)^x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x+1}\right)^x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Übung 1 - 10.12.19

Fragebogen

Bitte nicht abgeben!

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 1}{3x^2 + 5x + 2} = \frac{2}{3}$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{3x^3 + 5x + 2} = 0$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 3x - 1}{3x^2 + 5x + 2} = \infty$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{(x-3)(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-4}{x+4} = 7$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{(x-5)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+3}{x+5} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - x - 2}{(3x-1)(x+\frac{3}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x+\frac{3}{2}} = -5$

7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+5} - 3)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)} = \frac{2}{3}$

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+3} - 3}{\sqrt{x+2} - (3x-4)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{3x+3} - 3)(\sqrt{3x+3} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x+2} - (3x-4))(\sqrt{3x+3} + 3)} = \frac{18}{-25 \pm 11} = \frac{9}{7}$

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + (3x-4)}{3(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2} + (3x-4))} = \frac{11}{2}$

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+5} \right)^x = \frac{2}{3}$

11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+5}{2x-1} \right)^x = \frac{6}{5}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x) \cdot 2 \cdot \cos x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 + e^{\frac{8-x}{3}}}{7} & x > 3 \\ \frac{2}{7} & x = 3 \\ \frac{3x-2}{(x-3)^2} & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \frac{2 + e^{\frac{8-3}{3}}}{7} = \frac{2 + e^{\frac{5}{3}}}{7} = 2 + \infty = \infty = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3x-2}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{0^+}{7} = \infty$$

mir ist die
unklar

Bitte - die

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) = x^3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)} = \frac{1}{3x^2 + 3xh + h^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3x^2 + 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} = 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

in f ist f stetig. f ist stetig in a .

Stetigkeit
Stetigkeit

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

$$f(1) = 1 > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1}$$

in f ist f stetig. f ist stetig in a .

$$e^{5c} - 7c^2 + \sin c = 0$$

$$f(c) = 0 \text{ mit } 0 < c < 1$$

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} - 7 + \sin(-1) < 0$$

$$f(0) = e^0 - 7 \cdot 0^2 + \sin 0 = 1 > 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{5x} - 7x^2 + \sin x$$

$$c^3 - 3c^2 + 4c - 5 = 0$$

$$f(c) = 0 \text{ mit } 0 < c < 3$$

$$f(3) = 7 > 0$$

$$f(0) = -5 < 0$$

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

Stetigkeit

$$f(c) = 0 \text{ mit } a < c < b$$

Die $f(a) < 0$ und $f(b) > 0$ sind

Stetigkeit

Stetigkeit

$$\frac{1+x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} \cdot 1 =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{2x^2+4x^2} + 1\right)}$$

$$e^{x^2} = e^{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x^2+4x^2} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x^2+4x^2} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x^2+4x^2} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x^2+4x^2} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$y' = x^x \cdot (\ln x + 1) = (x^x)^{\ln x + 1} \cdot x^x = e^{(\ln x + 1) \ln x^x} = e^{(\ln x + 1) \cdot x \ln x} = e^{x \ln x (\ln x + 1)}$$

15.19

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a (x^n) = n \log_a x$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\ln (x^n) = n \ln x$$

$$\ln x + \ln y = \ln (x \cdot y)$$

$$\ln x - \ln y = \ln \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a (x \cdot y)$$

$$e^b = x \iff \ln x = b \quad x > 0$$

$$a^b = x \iff \log_a x = b \quad x > 0$$

15.19

$$y' = \frac{(\sqrt{x^4 + 9x^3})}{(3e^{3x} \cdot (5x^2 - 2x) + (10x - 2)e^{3x}) \sqrt{x^4 + 9x^3}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^4 + 9x^3}} \left(4x^3 + 27x^2 \right) e^{3x} (5x^2 - 2x)$$

$$y = e^{3x} \sqrt{x^4 + 9x^3}$$

$$a^b = x \iff \log_a x = b \quad x > 0$$

$$y = \frac{x^9 - 8x + 9}{(x^2 - 5x)(x^3 + 7x)} = \frac{x^9 - 8x + 9}{x^5 + 7x^3 - 5x^4 - 35x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{x^2 + 3x} \cdot (2x + 3) - \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x} \cdot (2x - 5) \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{5} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x}}{x^2 - 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x}{x^2 + 3x} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{(2x+3)(x^2-5x) - (2x-5)(x^2+3x)}{(x^2-5x)^2} \right)$$

$$y = \ln \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2 - 5x} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \left[\ln (x^2 + 3x) - \ln (x^2 - 5x) \right]$$

15.19

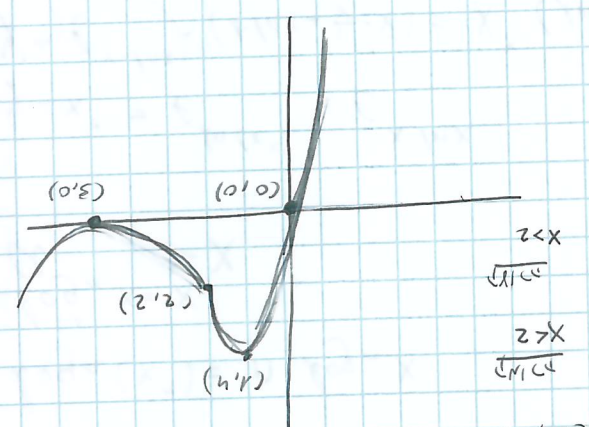
	$x < 2$	$x > 2$
y''	+	-
x	3	4

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \frac{2}{2} = 3$$

$$x_{1,2} = 6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 36} = 6$$



	$x < 2$	$x > 2$
y''	+	-
x	3	4

$$0 = 6x - 12$$

$$6x = 12$$

$$x = 2$$

Fläche berechnen

$$y' = e^{\ln(\cos x)} \cdot (\ln(\cos x))' = (\cos x)^x \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)^x$$

$$y = (\cos x)^x = e^{\ln(\cos x) \cdot x}$$

$$y' = e^{\ln(x) \cdot \cos x} \cdot (\ln(x) \cdot \cos x)' = \cos x \cdot \ln x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos x - \sin x \right) = \cos x \cdot \ln x \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \right)$$

$$y = (\ln x)^x = e^{x \cdot \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$y = (\ln x)^x = e^{x \cdot \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$y' = e^{\frac{x}{2 \ln x}}$$

$$y = (\ln x)^x = e^{x \cdot \ln(\ln x)}$$

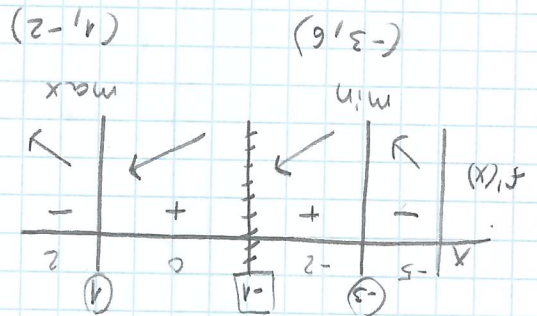
$$x = -1$$

$$0 = \frac{(x+1)^4}{(x+1)^4} = 0$$

$$0 = 2(x+1)z - (-x^2 - 2x + 3)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x+1)^4}{(-2x-2)(x+1)^2 - (-x^2 - 2x + 3)(2(x+1))}$$

$$-3 < x < -1, -1 < x < 1 \text{ "off"}$$



$$x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4+12} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} = -3, 1$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(-2x)(x+1) - (-x^2 - 3)(1)}$$

Stützpunkt

$$(0, -3)$$

$$y = -3$$

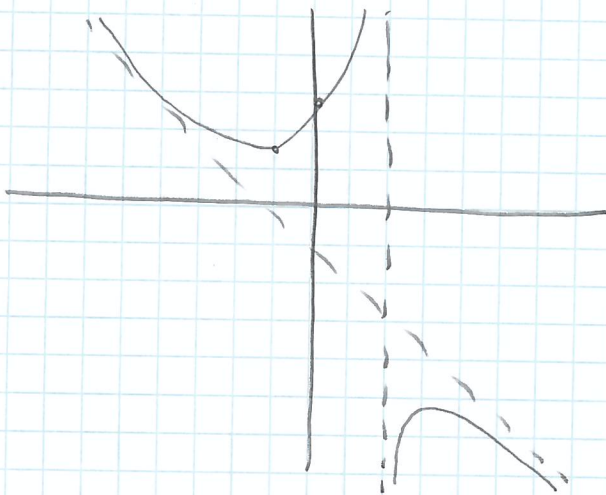
$$x^2 = -3$$

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

$$y = 0$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$y = \frac{-x^2 - 3}{x+1}$$



$$y = 1$$

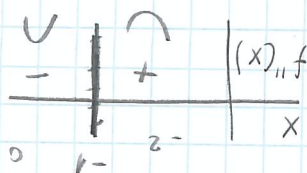
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2 - 3 + x^2 + x}{x+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 3}{x+1} \neq \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x > -1 \text{ "off"}$$

$$x < -1 \text{ "off"}$$



Stützpunkt = die vertikale

negative values

$$x=0 \quad \downarrow \quad x=1 \quad \downarrow \quad x=3.54 \quad x=-2.54$$

$$0 = x^2(x-1) \left[-x^2 + x + 9 \right]$$

$$0 = x^2(x-1) \left[2x(x+2) + x - 3 \right] (x-1)(x+2)$$

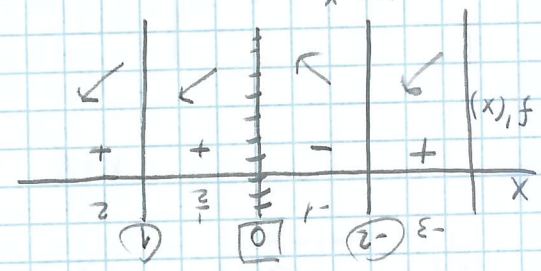
$$f''(x) = \frac{2(x-1)(x+2) + 1(x-1)^2}{x^3} \left[2x(x+2) + x - 3 \right] x^3 - 3x^2(x-1)^2(x+2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^3(x+2)}$$

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

$$(-2.1 - 6.15)$$

max



$$0 = x(x-1)^2(x+2)$$

$$x=0 \quad \downarrow \quad x=1 \quad \downarrow \quad x=2$$

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

$$0 = x(x-1)^2 \left[3x - 2(x-1) \right]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{3x - 2x + 1} = \frac{x^2}{(2x)(x-1)^3}$$

$$(0, -1)$$

$$y = -1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$0 = (x-1)^3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$(0, 1)$$

$$x \neq 0$$

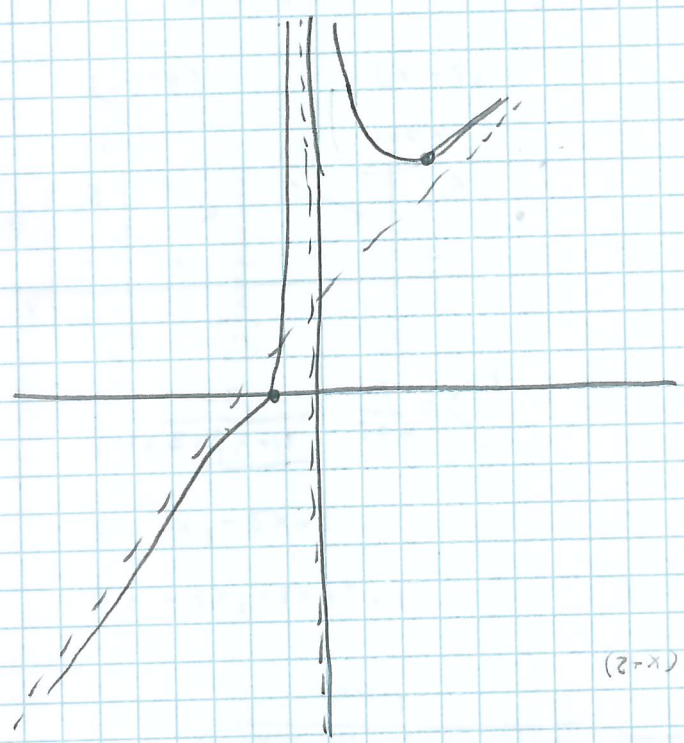
$$y = \frac{(x-1)^3}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^2} = \frac{0}{\neq 0}$$

$$\frac{0}{\neq 0} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = x - 3$$



$$(1, 0)$$

$$(3.54, 1.3) \quad (-2.54, -6.87)$$

