8 5 KONVEKSNOST 1 KONKAVNOST

DEF f: (a,b) \(\in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \tag{deferency adolline}

Konvetsna neu (a,6) ako je u svakoj todi grafa funkcji pripadajuća tangenta ispod grafa $L_{\gamma} \neq (x) \geq \neq (x_0) + \neq (x_0)(x-x_0)$

* Also su svaku tocku na greifu vrojedi de pripadua taugute dodinije graf samo u divalistu.

f(x) je stogo konvelsna/ boulearna

· opcinita detinicija konulmosti: Atlony, x, ye lass キ(2×+(1-2)y) = 24(x)+(1-2)+(y) po onim deprinijama Rja y= |x| je konvekma iako

· opcinita definicija konkavnosti: $4(2) \times 4(1-2)y) \ge 24(x) - (1-2) + (y)$ mije deferencjatilhe TM/ f: T = <a,b> -> Pr je dvaput dvěrenujalníha

KONVEKSNOST:

1 > f je konvelsna also i samo also je f'(x) ZO, txEI

11. I Atoje f"(x) >0 tx EI, ouda jet atvogo komerchsan

11 1 gaf à koukavna \iff $f''(x) \leq 0$, $\forall x \in I$

DOKAZ: 11. b 11. pomoci Tayloroue formule

20 svali x, xo EI postoj ce (xo,x) (: li (x,xo);

 $f(x) = f(x) + f'(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(c)(x-x_0)^2$

jer also je f "(c) =0 ouda je st i time dobjemo izvaz $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)$

f(x) je konkarna ako je -f(x) konvelona $(-x^2)$

* ! ALI dotal ne orijecti općenito

Saxeto od predi pit homvelsna Lomb f. I Je konveksne na intervalue I also 1) +x, x, EI, + 26 [0,1] f (2x1+11-2x2) = 2-1(x1) + 11-2) f(x) (4) strojo tonvetsna La Jensenova nijednakost 2) dodatno de je f diferencjal Ma I, ouda je konicema als f(xx) -f(x1) z f'(x1)(x2-x1) J+ (x2, X1) = f(x2)-f(x1) ovo nije $-f'(x)(x_2x_1)$ skika f'(xi)=f(xc)-f(x) f strogo low. => > (x2, ×1) >0 * Breg manore diferencije na 4. godini Konkarnost + je konkarna alo je - 1 konvelsna

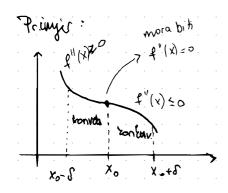
TOOLA INFLEKSIJE

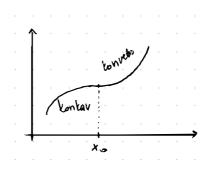
koukarna na (xo, xo18>, ili dratno.

DEF f. I R.

Kazemo do je xot I toda inflebije funkcije f (odusmo [4)
oko J S > 0 td je f strogo konvekma na (xo-d, xo) i strogo

miguya izgled hje iz kometrnoj u kontarno 14 olrund





TM FII - R dvaput diferencijalilna na I

predsnak u xo EI, ouda je vo toda infleksji.

Alog Xo tocka infleksy: anda je f"(xo) = 0. to je neržan, ali
ne i dondjan avjet => drat ne vojedi

Primjer: f(x) = x'; f"(x)=12x² -> f"(0)=0, ali xo=0 mje tocha
infleksije -> parrahola U

infleksije - parahole U

III. f. I - H dvaput duferencijalnima. Hro f"(x) mijerija

Ly DOVOLJAN TIP UNETA

Pr.)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\int f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\int f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\int f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - x \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x} dx = \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x} = \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x} = \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x}$$

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$$\int \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x} dx = \frac{\ln^{2} x}{\ln^{4} x} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{\ln^{4} x}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^{3} x}{\ln^{4} x} dx = \frac{2 - \ln x}{\ln^{3} x}$$

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Kanaidati ze tocke infl
•
$$f''(x) = 0 \iff 2-lux = 0 \iff x_0=e^2$$

• $f''(x)$ nyé definirana u tockama $x_1=0$, $x_2=0$

f''(x) nyé definirouse u tockama $x_1=0$, $x_2=1 \in \mathcal{D}(4)$ => misu tocke in fletisfe $0 1 e^2 + \infty$

Primyer)
$$f(x) = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

I dio)

1) Dareauti $D(f)$

D(f) = R \ \{2\} \] site mexicono reci o firi f gledajuć sano pranto podoražaju?

2) ascimptok

- rubori domene su unjek kondidati ža vertikalne osimptok

edoma

lim $\times e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

+ Orstonačno puto boložo

koračno $g + \infty$
 $x + 2^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $x + \infty$

Kose asimptoke (nemano dnje VA)

 $y = k \times + C$, $f(x) \approx y$ ža $x \to \pm \infty$
 $x + 2^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $y = k \times + C$, $f(x) \approx y$ ža $x \to \pm \infty$

približava $-\infty$
 $y = k \times + C$, $f(x) \approx y$ ža $x \to \pm \infty$
 $x + 2^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$
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 $f(x) \approx y$
 $f(x)$

$$k_{1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}$$

$$k_{1} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}$$

$$k_{2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}$$

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$$k_{1} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{+(x)}{x} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} C = 1$$

$$k_{1} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} (f(x)) = \lim_{X \to +\infty} (x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x) = \lim_{X \to +\infty} x(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1)$$

$$k_{1} = [+\infty, 0]$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = [-\infty] = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x} - (-\infty, 1)^{2}) = 1$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x-2)^2} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

=> y=x+1

I dio

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{(x-2)^2}\right)$$
 $= e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left(1 - \frac{x}{(x-2)^2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x-2)^2}$

Shac take: $f'(x) = 0 \iff x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \iff x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4$
 $f'(x) + 0 - x - 0 + x + x_2 = 4$
 $f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{5x - 8}{(x-2)^4} + e^{\frac{3}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x-2)^4} + e^{\frac{3}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x-2)^4}$
 $f''(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{5x - 8}{(x-2)^4} + e^{\frac{3}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x-2)^4} + e^{\frac{3}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x-2)^4} = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{x^2 - 5$

$$I \cdot \mathcal{D}(f) = \langle 0, 100 \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$70^{\dagger}$$
 $-\frac{1}{2}$ \times

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{T(x)}{x}$$

$$\frac{T(\lambda)}{X} = \lim_{x \to t_0} x \to t_0$$

$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

-> nema konih ni horizontalnih animptota

 $l = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x} - \ln x = [+\infty + \infty] = +\infty$ (obje fyc bestonaëns rastu)

$$n = \frac{\ell u \times r}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \sqrt{x} \ln x = \left[0.(-\infty)\right] = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[\frac{-\infty}{100}\right]$$
* remains

$$L'H = \begin{bmatrix} -00 \\ +00 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\infty \\ +\infty \end{bmatrix}$$