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## Funcții dirivalile

CPI

So x studiere durivaluilitation general 
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 

from  $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ 

from  $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ 
 $f(x) = \int (x_0) = d$ 

If  $d \neq 0 \Rightarrow \int f(x_0) = d$ 

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If

$$= \begin{cases} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2} / x \neq 0 \\ 0 \cdot x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} mu = \cos u \cdot \sin x = 0$$

Jeout pe IR\*

$$l_5(0) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} \int_{(x)} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} -x = 0$$

$$l_4(0) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} \int_{(x)} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} x^2 e^{-x} = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} (a) = \lim_{x \to 0} \int_{(x)} (x) = \lim_{x \to 0} x^2 e^{-x} = 0 \\ (a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{(x)}^{(x)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}}{\int_{(x)}^{(x)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}} = \int_{(0)}^{(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{(x)}^{(x)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}}{\int_{(x)}^{(0)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}} = \int_{(0)}^{(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{(x)}^{(x)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}}{\int_{(x)}^{(0)} - \int_{(0)}^{(0)}} = \int_{(0)}^{(0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \begin{cases} (-x)^{2}, & x < 0 \\ (x^{2}e^{-x})^{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 2xe^{-x} + x^{2}e^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 = 0 ; x < 0 \\ x(2e^{-x} - xe^{-x}; x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x \in \emptyset \\ xe^{-x}(2e^{-x}), x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ pet. do extens local } pet. \text{ which } (2e^{-x}), x > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

$$\int_{0}^{3}(-1) = 4 < 0 , \quad \int_{0}^{3}(-3) = -3e^{-3} < 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{3}(1) = 2e^{-4} - e^{-1} = e^{-1} > 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{3}(2) = 4 \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^{2}}$$
pet du coord  $f_{0}(0,0)$  e pet du mim local
pet. du coord  $f_{0}(0,0)$  e pet du mix local

3 Sa se dum. imegalitatea sim 
$$x \le x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \quad \forall x \in [0,\pi]$$

Im  $x = 0 \implies$  sim  $0 \le 0$  adevaral

Fix 
$$f: \{0, \pi\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f(x) = \sin x$ . Downware for de "gr polim. +, "ori, adical de 6 ori. =)  $f'(x) = \cos x =$   $f''(x) = -\sin x =$   $f''(x) = -\cos x =$   $f''(x) = \sin x =$   $f''(x) = \cos x =$   $f''(x) = -\sin x$ 

$$\forall x \in \{0, \pi\}, x \neq 0 \exists c \in (0, x) \in \mathbb{T}_5(x) + R_5(x)$$

$$T_5(x) = 1(0) + 8(x)$$

$$T_{5}(x) = \int_{10}^{10} (x-0)^{1} + \int_{10}^{10} (x-0)^{2} + \int_{10}^{10} (x-0)$$

$$T_5(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$$

$$R_{5}(x) = \frac{16(c)}{6!} \cdot (x-0)^{6} = \frac{-\sin e}{6!} \cdot x^{6}$$

$$\int (x) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{\sin e}{6!} \cdot x^{6} = \sin x$$

$$done \sin x \le x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!}$$

$$=) \quad X - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{\sin c}{6!} \times ^6 \leq X - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} = 0$$

Repoluose: constanin Joh. dum. 
$$g \approx h : IR \rightarrow IR$$
  $a : 1. lim young_{u} = \lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x)$ 

$$g(x) = e^{x} f(x) \rightarrow g'(x) = e^{x} f'(x) + e^{x} f(x) = e^{x} (f(x) + f'(x))$$

$$h(x) = e^{x} \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^{x}$$

$$g(x) = e^{x} f(x) \rightarrow g'(x) = e^{x} f'(x) + e^{x} f(x) = e^{x} (f(x) + f'(x))$$

$$h(x) = e^{x} \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^{x}$$

$$l = \lim_{x \to +\infty} |f(x) + f'(x)| = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g'(x)}{h'(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{x} (f(x) + f'(x))}{e^{x}}$$

$$g(x) = e^{x} f(x) \Rightarrow e^{x} = e^{x}$$

$$l = \lim_{x \to +\infty} |f(x) + f'(x)| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x} (f(x) + f'(x))}{e^{x}}$$

$$g(x) = e^{x} f(x) \Rightarrow e^{x} = e^{x} (f(x) + f'(x))$$

$$e^{x} f'(x) \Rightarrow e^{x} f(x) \Rightarrow e^{x$$

$$\frac{h'(x)}{h'(x)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g'(x)}{h'(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{h'(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0$$