PZUFUNGSAUSARBEITUNG

8. IERITIAN, 2014-05-11

[1] (0) So $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$ cinc reelle F(kl) out linem Interval. Se I he'M shribbes lokales Naximum [Pinimum], folls $F(s) : \{x \in U_{\mathcal{E}}(s) \cap I : f(x) < f(s) \} [f(x) > f(s)].$

Eine Fut 4: [0,6] -> IR heint Treppenfle, follow)

Gine endliche Zerlegey Z = {10, 11, ..., 1-3 von [0,6]

gibt [d.h. t; e [0,6] sodors 0=10c/10c...c/n=6]

und Konstonten g. em, 1= j= 6 soolors

4(1;)= g. fxe(1j-1, 1;) (1=j=6)

Eine Fld f. I-IR (I an Intervall) heilt Che Funlibon, folls sie k-mol stehy diffhor ist [d.h. k-mol oliffher & f(L) slehy J.

M(b) MUS: Sc. f. [oib] → R stehig & diffhor out (oib). Down of Sc (oib) mit

f(b)-f(o)=f(s)(b-a)

M(c) HSDI: Sei I ein Inkvoll, f:I-) R slehig und seien o, be I. Donn pill

(i) Die Funkhion F; I-> M, F(x) = Sof(1) dt isd skhip diffbor und expilt F = f.

(ii) Sa Fane betebije Stommflit von f. donn Sict Sf(4) df = F(6) - F(0)

Revis. (i) f stehs \Rightarrow f R-indhor and F ist definited. We ten pith $(0 \neq h, x + h \in I)$ x + h $F(x + h) - F(x) = 1 \left(\int_{a}^{x + h} f(t) dt - \int_{b}^{x + h} f(t) dt \right) = \int_{b}^{x + h} f(t) dt$

MUS Int.

-)] {h ∈ [x,x+h] (b+ (x+h,x]) mit $\int_{V}^{V+h} f(t)dt = f(\xi_{\lambda}) \cdot h$

Folls $h \rightarrow 0$, down point out of for peper X, down $|X - \xi_h| \leq |X - (x + h)| = |h|$ and somit

 $\frac{F(x+h)-F(x)}{h}=f(\xi_h)\to f(x) \implies F=f \text{ and }$ $f(x) = f(x) = f(x) \text{ olomin } f \in \mathcal{C}^1$

Die Stetigkeit wurde 2 md vunen det: 1, um übe houpt du schen, doss f R-intho- und somit

Fdeprich ist und

2) um ja schen, doss f(gh) > f(x) (gh -) x).

(ii) Sa G(x) = faf(t)dt vie in (i). => a 18t Stommfunkhien von f

Sondern, doss sopor 1(h) ->0 (h->0).

2 (b) Fin die penoue Formulierez siche 1(b). Die onschoulische Bedeutenprit, dors fan to chipen Voroussetungen eine Stelle & besiht on der die

Togate porollel sur Schoole durch o, b ist.

A J

Dos ist enschoulich erident.

Bepinnt & slette ob olic Selconte,

down mus sic inpenduoun

floche werden und nimmt

dod wischer die Stripung der Schwale

anj. Anolog competent

Anvendages: • $|f(x)| \le C = |f(b) - f(o)| \le C(b-o)$ (Wochstumssebronken)

· (Monotonie & Ablistery): fix 30 tx (=) fmon workerd.

 $|3\rangle (0) \qquad \chi^{\times} = e^{\times \log x}$ $(\chi^{\times})^{\dagger} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)$ $(\chi^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^{\parallel} = \chi^{\times} (\log x + 1)^{2} + 1/\chi$ $(\lambda^{\times})^$

[3] (b)
$$f(x) = x^3$$
 ist (strikt) konkar out (-2.0]

(strikt) konvex out [0,0]

dohe out R wede Konkar

nod konvex

$$(c) \circ f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad dolpho - out (0, 1);$$

$$f(\xi+h) - f(\xi) = \sqrt{\xi+h} - \sqrt{\xi} = \frac{\xi+h-\xi}{h} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi+h}+\sqrt{\xi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi+h}+\sqrt{\xi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi+h}+\sqrt{\xi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\chi} = 1/2 \sqrt{\chi} + \chi > 0$$

• (x n.iht d. ffhor in 0:
$$\frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \frac{fh-0}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \longrightarrow \infty (h\rightarrow 0)$$

· Vx nicht lip out [0,1]:

on
$$f(x)$$
 (ip =) $f(x) = f(x) = f(x)$

14/(0) f diffhoring=) folkrying: Sux nohes, \$7538 donn pill: $f(x_1 - f(\xi)) = \frac{f(x_1 - f(\xi))}{x - \xi} (x - \xi) \longrightarrow f(\xi) . 0 = 0$ => fax) -> f(s) (x->s) => f stating its (b) f(x)= [x out {x/x20} ist skip (ob) Potentflit x1/2) ober nicht dilfhor in X=0 siche (3)() Anschoolich hoben slehje ober nicht olifthore

[XI

Flihonen Knicke (Wie etse IXI be 0 | XI

oder aumandlichen Anslief" (Wie oben XX) (Strengenommen ist die Souhe ober komplitiete +2 ist die Veient-3flh feri= 2, 2 sin(2'x) sletig out Robe niepent diffher.) (c) -BdA se sin lok. Roximum. D4 => 7 870: f(3) = f(x) +x & U_{E}(3) $\lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = f(y) = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$ $= \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \lim_{x \to y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$

Folls & Ronsphlit, ist die flusse fols 2; for= x out [0,1] hot in x=1 ein Nox, obe f(1)=1=0. Technisch bricht des Appement im Beut: furouwe, weil no- entrele XAS oder X S miplih. it. $\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial s}$ oncos (x2+4x) 11-x(4+x)2 (5) (0) Folsel; fe el bedeutet, dois fe el obre
dessega mos f'nicht obtfloor sein & Lohn f" micht existive Ein explique legentup ist $f(x) = X_{+}^{2} = \int_{X^{2}}^{0} x \le 0$ =) $f(x) = \int_{2x}^{0} 0 x \le 0$ $f(x) = \int_{2x}^{0} 2x \times 20 \in C^{0}$ obv fuex = \langle 0 \ x < 0 \ in x = 0, posse linke - u.

rechtsschije Ableity

nilt fusome =) froj f

(b) Ziloby: C1= oliffb= sleby => 2-inther.