$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(\ln(x+1)), & x \ge 0 \\ x^2 + x, & x \in (-1,0) \\ 1, & x \in [-2,-1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ -2, & x \in [-2,-1] \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ x + \arctan(x+2), & x \in (-\infty,-2) \end{cases}$$

Undersök derverbarhet av f. (Dvs. bestäm alla punkter x där f är deriverbar, bestäm derivatan av f i dessa punkter, och förklara varför f inte är deriverbar i andra punkter.)

V: vst st for derivative: interestion
$$[0, \infty)$$
, $(-1, 0)$, $(-\infty, -2)$ p_3 on. I be the summarishing on decreation. Multipopers.

V: V: so the first count. (och strand of derivation is problem 0 och att f of the fourth derivation of $(2, -1)$.

V: bestern stript derivation or elementorclubtions.

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1.

Beris f & kont. in Egon yunkt $d=-f \times = \{-2, \times \notin \mathbb{Q} : \}$ Definition kontinuitet: $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a).$ Detinition gransvarde, x = a f(w) = A. VE70: ∃870: O(x-a/<S => (f(x)-A) < E. V: 5ka .: sa negationen ar kontinuitet, dus:] £70: \$870: - (|x-a | < 8 => |f(x)-f(a) < E). V: borrow med att Visa att f ej ar kontinuerlig kning irrationella punkter: Tog E=1. Vi sk_ i's abb for all & sd existing det x E Q don a-8 < x < a +8, don a av ett irrationellt tal. Notera att varje irationellt tal t lan representars Som $t = \begin{bmatrix} t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & k \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $(2 k) + \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 93\}$ Noting abt $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_i}{10^i} = n \Rightarrow \infty \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_i}{10^i} (\text{per def.}) v: | ket 5 x t y d er ntt | det <math>t = 1 \text{ finns}$ N > 0 so $t = 1 \text{ for allow } 1 \text{ f$ Vi later Z i = a - Las. Da linns det x dan X = Las + Dis down N20 ar us, of tal 50 stot 10 to ex. Live 0 store 1 a - x | < S. Owrmed 61: 1 f(x) - f(a) = 3 7.1, downed in it f & bout. kving irrationella punkter. Vi visor att f ji är kont kving vationellar prolition. Tag E=1. Lat a vora vationett. Vi vill finna ett ilvationett X sodowt att a-8 < x < a + 8. Om 8 ar rationellt, in /;

x = a ± 28. Annus ratio x = a ± 8 Eftersom summan at the line of the last the soullet to the first and the last the soullet to the first and the last to the last the last to the O wo med av |f(x)-f(a)|=37/22. Downed or $f \in kont.$ no go when f

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

- (a) Bestäm definitionsmängd till f och beräkna eventuella asymptoter.
- (b) Bestäm stationära punkter (dvs. kritiska punkter) och bestäm intervaller där f är avtagande eller växande.

a)
$$D_{f} = 1R \setminus \{-3, 3\}$$
 $f(x) = \frac{x^{2}+9}{(x+3)(x-3)}$, vertileable asymptotic (v.or.) vid ± 3 is extrapled by the forestables $(x+2;3^{2}) + (x) = \pm \infty$.

Horisontable asymptotic;

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

b) $f(x) = (x^{2}+9) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2}-9}$
 $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2}-9} + (x^{2}+9) \cdot \frac{1}{(x^{2}-9)^{2}} \cdot 2x$
 $= \frac{2x}{x^{2}-9} - \frac{(x^{2}+9)2x}{(x^{2}-9)^{2}}$
 $= \frac{2x}{(x^{2}-9)} - \frac{(x^{2}-9)^{2}}{(x^{2}-9)^{2}}$
 $= \frac{2x}{(x^{2}-9)^{2}} - \frac{(x^{2}-9)^{2}}{(x^{2}-9)^{2}}$

$$= 2 \times .(-18)$$

$$= (x^2 - 9)^2$$

$$= (x^2 - 9)^2$$



