Analysis I für IBI. Blatt 6, Losungsvorschlag,

Aufgabe 1

$$f_{1}(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0 \text{ ist } f_{1} \text{ stetig als Polynom. Wegen} \\ \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f_{1}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x = 0 \neq -1 = f_{1}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f_{1}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f_{2}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f_{3}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f_{4}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f_{$$

$$f_{2}(x) = \{x \cos(\frac{1}{x}), x \neq 0\}$$
 Für $x \neq 0$ ist f_{2} stetig als Komposition / Produkt stetiger Funktion Wir zeigen: $\lim_{x \to 0} f_{2}(x) = 0 = f_{2}(0)$, analog zur $f_{2}(x) = 0$ Vorlesung.

=)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f_2(x) = 0 = f_1(0) = 0$$
 for stering and R

$$f_3(x) = L \times J + (x - L \times J)^2$$

Da z beliebig =>
$$f_3(x) = 2 + (x-2)^2$$
, was als Polynom stetig ist.

Z.E. Z. stetig auf $U(z,z+1) = R \setminus Z$. Zeigen nach, dass f_3 in jælem Z .

$$\lim_{x \to z^{+}} f_{3}(x) = \lim_{x \to z^{+}} (z + (x - z)^{2}) = z$$

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$$\lim_{x \to z^{-}} f_{3}(x) = \lim_{x \to z^{-}} (z - 1 + (x - (z - 1))^{2}) = z$$

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b)
$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, x \leq 0 \\ e^{bx}, x > 0 \end{cases}$

f ist
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$
 stetig als Polynom/Exponential function. Damit f in \mathbb{T} stetig ist, muss $f(0) = b = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} e^{bx} = 1$ getten $-x = 1$

$$(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{1}^{1}(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-1} ; \quad \int_{2}^{1}(x) = \frac{x^{2}+x-2}{x-1} ; \quad \int_{3}^{2}(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x^{2}+x-2)}{x-1} ; \quad \int_{4}^{1}(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)^{3}}$$

Bemerke:
$$(\chi^2 + \chi - l) = (\chi + l)(\chi - l)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f_1(x) = \infty, \lim_{x\to 1^-} f_1(x) = -\infty \quad (Pol \ mid \ VZ-Wednsel)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f_{2}(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)} = 3, \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f_{2}(x) = 3 \Rightarrow \hat{f}_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{2}(x), & x \neq 1 \\ 3, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$
 Steting

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f_3(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)} = 0, \lim_{x\to 1^-} f_3(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \widehat{f}_3(x) = \begin{cases} f_3(x), & x\neq 1 \\ 0, & x=1 \end{cases}$$
 stering

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f_u(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)^3} = \infty = \lim_{x\to 1^-} f_u(x) \quad (\text{Pol ohne V2 Wechsel})$$

Aufgabe 3

- a, $f:[a_1b] \to [a_1b]$ stetig. $g: Jx^*: f(x^*) = x^*$ 1st f(a) = a order $f(b) = b \Rightarrow$ festig. Sei also $f(a) \neq a$ and f(b) < b. Between $g:[a_1b] \to \mathbb{R}$ whose $g(x) = f(x) - x \Rightarrow g(a) = f(a) - a \neq 0$ and g(b) = f(b) - b < 0Da $g:[a_1b] \to [a_1b] = g(x^*) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x^*) - x^* = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x^*) = x^*$
- b) tan(x) = 1 sin(x) = 0
 - (i) f(x) ist steting and $E0, \frac{\pi}{4}$] and f(0) = -1 < 0 and $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{12}{2} > 0$ = 0 Dieses list dann die Gleichung.
 - (ii) Stort: $a_0 = 0$, $b_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ Iteration 1: $\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$ and $f(\frac{\pi}{8}) \approx -0.2 < 0$ =) $a_1 = \frac{\pi}{8}$, $b_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ Iteration 2: $\frac{a_1+b_2}{2} = \frac{3}{16}\pi$ and $f(\frac{3}{6}\pi) \approx 0.22 > 0$ =) $a_2 = \frac{\pi}{8}$, $b_2 = \frac{3}{16}\pi$ Iteration 3: $\frac{a_1+b_2}{2} = \frac{5}{32}\pi$ and $f(\frac{9}{32}\pi) \approx 5.9 \cdot 10^{-3} > 0$ =) $a_3 = \frac{\pi}{8}$, $a_3 = \frac{5}{32}\pi$ =) dasung liegt im Intervall $[\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{9}{32}\pi]$
 - (iii) lange des Intervalls nach n Iterationen: $\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \frac{T}{4}$ Lose $\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \frac{T}{4} \leq \frac{1}{1000} \iff n \geq \frac{\ln\left(\frac{4}{1000}r\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)} \approx 9.6$ = n = 10 Iterationen.

Aufgabe 4

a, & max (4) eindenting, falls existent.

Beweis Sei A s.d. $\max(A)$ existing and sei $a_i = \max(A)$; $o_i = \max(A)$, $a_i \neq a_2$ Insbesondere sind $a_i, a_i \in A$

 $a_1 = \max(A)$ $a_2 \in a_1$ and $a_2 = \max(A)$ Tricket. $a_1 = a_2 \notin A$

by minimax, inf. sup.

(ii)
$$A = \left(\frac{1}{x} \mid x \in [0.5, 1]\right) \Rightarrow \inf(A) = \min(A) = \frac{1}{1} = 1; \sup(A) = \max(A) = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2$$

(111)
$$A = \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n$$

Aufgabe 5

a) f stetig, Intervall nicht beschränkt

$$f: (1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{X}$$
 (weder Min, noch Max)
oder $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = X$ (Min, aber kein Max)

b) f stetig, Intervall nicht abgeschlossen $f: (0,1) \rightarrow R$, f(x) - x (weder Min noch Mox)

C)
$$f$$
 unstating, intervall beschränkt uncl abgeschlossen
$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
(Min, abec kein Max)

(es funktionieren raturlich auch andere Berspiele)