1. 
$$x_1 = x > 5$$
,  $x_{n+1} = \frac{25 + x_n^2}{10}$ 

a) Townspero Xn>5 za chow noW nomenamornan unggrupper.

Some N=1:  $X_N=X>5$  its youly sognitue / ungputulous (sopare:  $X_N>5 \Rightarrow X_N^2>25 \Rightarrow 25+X_N^2>50 \Rightarrow \frac{25+X_N^2}{10}>5$ 

=> Xn+1>5 W

Ucu uny ens nonstrousair sura:

$$X_{N+N} - X_N = \frac{10}{25 + X_N^2} - X_N = \frac{25 + X_N^2 - 10X_N}{10} = \frac{(X_N - 5)^2}{10} > 0$$
 fine N

=> olas sus le capato pacanta, la ora le orpanimen agosto unate nombran murec, y cyapourun tre incomuna na +00.

Them to work go pe by Xn=CER.

$$X^{N+N} = \frac{Y0}{52+x^{N}} / 6m$$

Tours ge after more more  $X_n$  empero heter of 5 u trus currents partie, me northe 5 uning l=0 un  $X_n=5$ . Source having graphs oringing.

of yorkhono gla "upobrenomnya" susa: (-1)" y sin 2ns.

$$\sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{2}, & n=3k+1 \\ -\frac{5}{2}, & n=3k+2 \end{cases}$$
  $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$  , as now ge  $H3\pi(2,3)=6$ ,

vocumentero voguede (ack), (ack+1), (ack+2), (ack+2). (a6k+4) u (a6k+5), tge be an = xn (-1) (2n+4) 3n + sin 2n5 Tyunamuro Jan go Ja  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{3N} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n+3}\right)^{3N} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n+3}\right)^{\frac{3N}{2n+3}} =$ =  $\lim_{n \to \infty} e^{\frac{3n}{2m+3}} = e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n}{2m+3}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \inf_{n \to \infty} e^{\frac{2n+4}{2m+3}}$ rumbeprique na e à mossimon or mois ge mje n=6/c, n=6/c+1 mis (-1) = 1, SIN 3=0 => an = Xn. (2n+4)3n bun an = bun xn · bun (2n+4)3n = +0 · 63 = +0 N=6(c+1):  $(-1)^{n}=-1$ ,  $\sin \frac{2n\pi}{3}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \alpha_{n}=X_{n}^{-1}\cdot\left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{5n}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=$  $=\frac{1}{x_n}\cdot\left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{sn}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  $\lim_{N\to0} a_N = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+3}\right)^N + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \cdot e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ N=6k+2:  $(-1)^{N}=1$ ,  $\sin \frac{2n\pi}{3}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow a_{N}=x_{N}\cdot \left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{N}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ by an = by Xy. by  $\left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{3n} - \frac{13}{3} = +0.0$ N=6k+3:  $(-1)^{N}=-1$ ,  $Sin\frac{2n\pi}{3}=0 \Rightarrow a_{N}=\frac{1}{x_{N}}\cdot\left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3}\right)^{3N}$ Nos an= nos Xu . nos (50+4) 2n = +0 . 6 = 0

$$N = \frac{6k+4}{3} : [-1]^{n} = 1, \quad Srd_{3}^{2n} = \frac{12}{2} \Rightarrow 3_{n} = Y_{n} \cdot (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} + \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} X_{n} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+2})^{2n} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{13}{2} = +e^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

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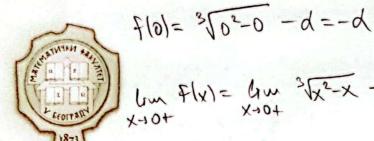
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} - \frac{13}{2} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2n+4}{2n+3})^{2n} -$$



bm flx1= ym 3/x2-x -d = 3/02-0 - d = -d

ha su f Sure Ment, y x=1, super hamuning

$$\lim_{x\to 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1+} |x-1| \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{x-1} = \lim_{x\to 1+} (x-1) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{x-1} = (t=x-1) = x \to 1+$$

=> 3a d=0 Cungurus ga pe f Heap, u y x=1 Lane, d=0 u f le onze neuperugne nu vjenen R.

5) + De superomphasime m (-0,0) U(0,1) U(1,+0) mas sumosury a gub exercica samuse for Theta four viculandtru gropepenysaburnaan y tronkene X=0 u X=1. La Su + Sura zentepenyinjo drume y x=0, relu u gechu uslozu F'(0) u F'(0) nopolly Suite reasoning a Jegnesia.

$$f'_{+}(0) = 6m \frac{f(0+u)-f(0)}{h} = 6m \frac{f(u)-0}{h} = 6m \frac{5h^{2}-h}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0+} \frac{3 \left[ \frac{h^2 - h}{h^3} \right]}{h^3} = \lim_{h \to 0+} \frac{3 \left[ \frac{h - 1}{h^2} \right]}{h^2} = \frac{3}{0+} \frac{-1}{0+} = -\infty, \ \overline{uo}$$

Touto \$1 (0) ruge nommen spor, & ruge zub exercingadium y x=0. La Su F Sune gubererugupaturue y x=1, relu a gecom voluque F\_(1) u F\_(1) rappy same remaren a radycoloro Jegnoscu.

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{-3}{0+}} = -\infty \quad \text{wind nufle numbers Spot, is } f \text{ suge gudepenger}$$

positive me of motion X=1.

2014e, Fle guberennybatume ne crying (-00,0)U(0,1)U(1,+00).

3. 
$$f(x)=\omega\left|\frac{x+3}{1-x}\right|$$

a) 
$$\Lambda$$
) gomen  
 $\Lambda - x \neq 0$   $U$   $\left| \frac{x+3}{\Lambda - x} \right| > 0$   
 $X \neq \Lambda$   $X + 3 \neq 0$   
 $X \neq -3$ 

$$D_{f} = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

2) myre a shall 
$$\left(\frac{x+3}{1-x}\right)=0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+3}{1-x}\right)=1$$

Notamenters sien uspasa  $\frac{X+3}{A-X}$  rose buens ce o custosymmetrical linearizations

$$x \in (-\infty, -3)$$
:  $\frac{x+3}{1-x}$   $< 0$ 

$$x \in (\lambda_1 + \beta)$$
:  $(x+3)^{\circ} < 0$ 

$$\left|\frac{x+3}{\Lambda-x}\right| = \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{\Lambda-x}, & x \in (-3, \Lambda) \\ -\frac{x+3}{\Lambda-x} = \frac{x+3}{x-\Lambda}, & x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (\Lambda, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Some ge
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x + 3) & x \in (-3, 1) \\ (x + 3) & x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Spotons ce Me 
$$\left|\frac{x+3}{1-x}\right|=1$$

$$\frac{X+3}{A-X}=A$$

$$\frac{X+3}{X-A}=A$$

Love, Jague myne og f le x=-1.

## F(x) > 0 (=) $\left( \frac{x+3}{1-x} \right) > 0$ (=) $\left( \frac{x+3}{1-x} \right) > 1$

10 xe(-3,1)

$$\frac{2x+2}{1-x} > 0 | :2$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x-1} > 0$$

$$\frac{4}{x-1} > 0$$

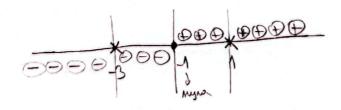
(x+1>0 u 1-x>0) V (x+100 u 1-x00)

(x>-1 u x cn) V (xc-1 u x>1)

XE(-1,1) umo fecine ynymox (-3,1)

 $\Rightarrow$  f(x)>0 so  $x \in (-1,1) \cup (1,+\infty)$ 

a onze mesange f(x)<0 32 xe(-0,-3) U(-3,-1).



y ogracy na rujny

- 3) I suge su tropse su metropse su tropusquesse (gomen suge curetquesent u
- 4) Menterughorin a zupepennyajadamorin F je nezp. na njenan zameny na swamowy a Ment. F

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln \frac{x+3}{1-x}, & x \in (-3,1) \\ \ln \frac{x+3}{x-1}, & x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x+3}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - (x+3) \cdot (1-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{x+3} \cdot \frac{1-x+x+3}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{x+3} \cdot \frac{1-x+3}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{x+3}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x+3}{x-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1}\right)' = \frac{x-1}{x+3} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (x-1) - (x+3) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x-1-x-3}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{4}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{4$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4}{(x+3)(A-x)}$$
 so the  $x \in D_F$ 

To pe f gudepenyssosume na yeun gameny

5) поньтоност и порым екстренуми

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{(x+3)(x-x)}$$

Mena housemen exampenyer, Ger 1,-3 & Df.

6) randoccina manulmour y apolognie morrie

$$F''(x) = \left(\frac{4}{(x+3)(A-x)}\right)' = -4 \cdot \frac{1}{(x+3)^2(A-x)^2} \cdot \left((x+3)(A-x)\right)' =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{(x+3)^2(A-x)^2} \cdot \left(A \cdot (A-x) + (x+3) \cdot (A-x)\right) = -\frac{4(A-x-x-3)}{(x+3)^2(A-x)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{4(-2x-2)}{(x+3)^2(A-x)^2} = \frac{8(x+1)}{(x+3)^2(A-x)^2}$$

f remeder to (-0,-1) 30\_ XC-1 De F"(X) CO, TO De F Komberière me (-1,+0) sa x>-1 ge F'(x)>0, to ge F(-1)=0 => X=-1 typelugue wormer.

7) acusin mone Thouguestin se l'epinimenne acusintmonte cy tipole X=-3 u X=1.

lun 
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \ln \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to -4} \frac{0^{-}}{-4} = \lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{0^{-}}{-4} = \lim_{x \to -3^{+}} \frac{0^{-}}{-4$$

$$\lim_{x\to \Lambda^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to \Lambda^{-}} \lim_{x\to \Lambda^{-}} \frac{4}{1-x} = \lim_{x\to \Lambda^{-}$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \ln \left(\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x-1}\right) = \ln(1+) = 0 + \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ (se corresonations)}$$

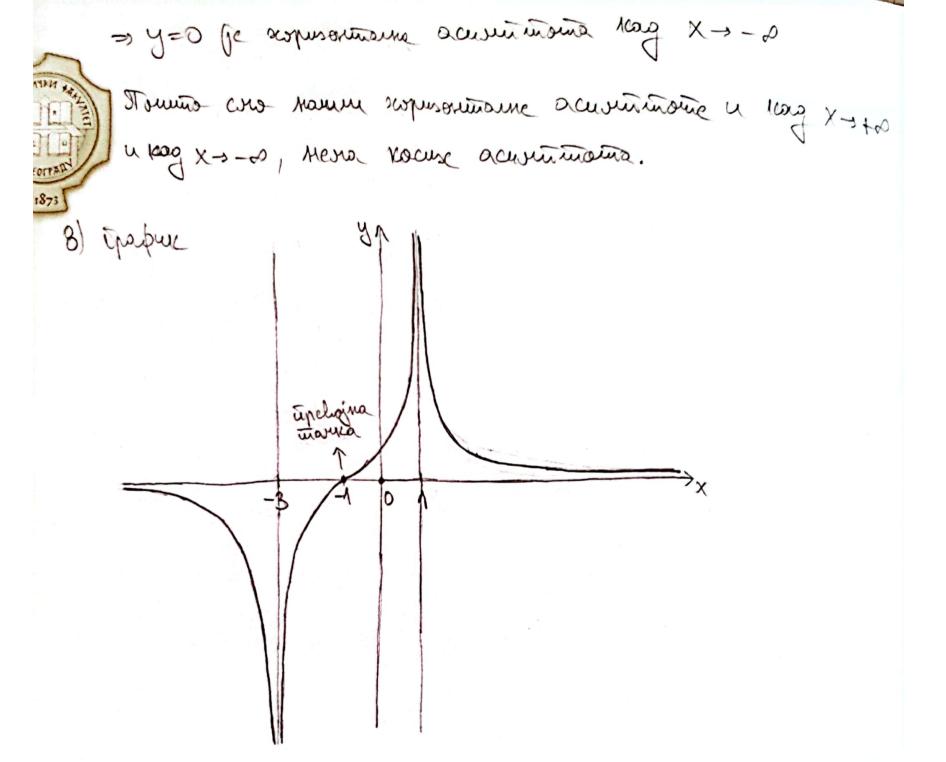
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \ln \left(\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x-1}\right) = \ln(1+) = 0 + \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ (se corresonations)}$$

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$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \ln \left(\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{x+3}{x-1}\right) = \ln \left(\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{t-3}{t+1}\right) = \ln \left(\lim_{x\to+\infty}$$



$$F(x) + F(0-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_{1} \left| \frac{x+3}{1-x} \right| + C_{1} \left| \frac{u-x+3}{1-(u-x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{1} \left| \frac{x+3}{1-x} \cdot \frac{u-x+3}{1-(u-x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{x+3}{1-x} \cdot \frac{u+3-x}{1-(u-x)} \right| = 0$$

dance, imposs man both in.g.  $(4xeD_f)\left|\frac{x+3}{1-x}\cdot\frac{c+3-x}{x+1-c}\right|=1$ .

the by Sure X+3=X+N-L is N-X=L+3-X, brunegres Su the emorgen years Sur sugarosen, for be  $\left|\frac{X+3}{X+X-L}\right|=|N|=1$ .

X+3= X+1-6 => 0=1-8=-2

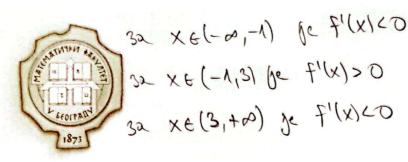
1-x=0+3-x= 0=1-3=-2,

To so l=-2 this souther have a transfe (c f(x)+f(-2-x)=0) so there  $x \in O_f$ 

4. Louis Johnstona  $x^2-3=0$ , ex enhancements le Jeognormen  $\frac{x^2-3}{e^{x}}=\alpha$  (trojemm euro obe empone  $\alpha$   $e^{x}>0$ ).

Some treve ybecter f: |R-s|R,  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-3}{e^x}$ , retrusted phy f (notice unimephase nonsimonature a excurpenne heppiscum) galasmo go nomero orduna go f companio a rotan co farbura ogregumo des pemero begnarume f(x)=a so parmume heppiscum ropaneups  $a \in R$ .

1)  $D_{+}=R$  u f (x) medlerugho no year governy no nominosury  $e^{-x}$  (x-3)(x+1)2)  $F'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot e^{x} - (x^{2}-3) \cdot e^{x}}{e^{2x}} = \frac{(2x-x^{2}+3)e^{x}}{e^{x}} = \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{e^{x}}$ 



=) f strage the  $(-\infty, -1)$ , y = 1 who remains the precise the (-1/3), y = 3 who however the restriction y strage the  $(3, +\infty)$ .

$$f(-1) = \frac{1-3}{e^{-1}} = -2e L0$$

$$F(3) = \frac{9-3}{e^3} = \frac{6}{e^3} > 0$$

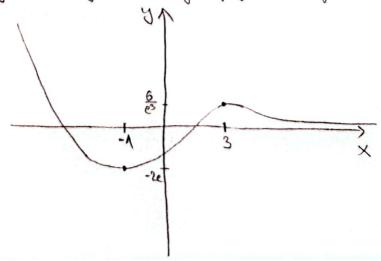
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 3}{e^x} = \left(\frac{t = -x}{t \to +\infty}\right) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t^2 - 3}{e^{-t}} =$$

Um  $f(x) = Um \frac{x^2-3}{ex} = 0+$ , let le enconnemyment elle forta  $x \to + \infty$ Or conserve  $x \to + \infty$ 

\$ y=0 (10 representations according to the formation x → + ∞

( notre ene u gla tryta dottumorreles tipaleuro)

appe chaquille file & Aux Me sammayy y dian restimenting, to non be do goloono go for onlupus chunggaro traduc.



Ca gradune luguro ga Jegnaruna f(x)=a (a Cymm trum u trorientema  $x^2-3=ae^x$ ) una:

O pemeros sa ac-le

1 premerse sa  $\alpha = -2e$ 

2 pemeros 30 - 2eLa ED

3 permetos 32 0  $(a < \frac{6}{e^3})$ 

2 permersa sa  $a = \frac{6}{e^3}$ 

1 panetse 32  $a > \frac{6}{e^3}$