$$\frac{A9}{6}$$

$$\frac{6}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = O(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \sup_{y \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| < C$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \sup_{y \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x) = o(g(x)) \quad \text{for } x \to x_0 \iff \text{f$$

Fig. jede Funchtion for) =
$$o(g(x))$$
 mit $\lim_{x\to\infty} |g(x)| = 0$ gift gleichzeity
for, i, gendein (>0) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \sup_{y\to 0} |g(x)| < 0$ and somit auch fox) = $O(g(x))$
(1+x)³ = (x+1) (x+1) (x+1) = (x² + 2x+1) · (x+1) = x³ + 2x² + x + x² + 2x + 1
= x³ + 3x² + 3x + 1 = 1 + 3x + $O(x^2)$, x = $O(x^2)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x^2}{x^2} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \exists (>0) \lim_{x \to 0} \sup_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x^2}{x^2} \right| < C$$

$$=) (1+x)^3 = 1+3x + O(x^2)$$

$$C_{\sin(x) = x + O(x^3)}, x \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{II da } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ wid } x + O(x^3) \rightarrow O(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\sin(x)}{x^3} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \exists C \rightarrow 0 : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\sin(x)}{x^3} \right| < C$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3} \right) = 0 \implies \exists C > 0 : \lim_{x\to 0} \sup_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{x}{x} \right)$$

$$\implies \sin(x) = x + O(x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x) = x + O(x^3)$$

Gegenbeispiel:

$$f = g \implies f(x) = O(g(x)), da: (=2: \lim_{x \to x_0} \sup \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = 1 \neq 0$$

$$f_{n}(x) = O(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_{0}$$
 $f_{2}(x) = O(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_{0}$

=)
$$\exists \zeta$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sup \left| \frac{f_2(x)}{g(x)} \right| < \zeta$ and $\exists \zeta$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sup \left| \frac{f_2(x)}{g(x)} \right| < \zeta$

$$(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \exists C$$

$$\int f(x) = O(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \exists (: \lim_{x \to x_0} \sup \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| \in C$$

$$f(x) = O(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \exists (:)$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} : (cf)(x) = O(g(x)), x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$(cf)(x) = c \cdot f(x) = \int_{x \to x_0}^{x} \left| \frac{c \cdot f(x)}{g(x)} \right| < |c| \cdot \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)$$

$$(3) f(x) = x^3 + 3x = O(x^{u})$$
 gesucht: graph-aglishes $h \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x - 30 : \exists C | \lim_{x \to 0} \sup \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x^{u}} \right| < C \quad \text{for } u = 1$$

$$U=1: \lim_{x\to 0} \sup \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x} \right| = \lim_{x\to 0} \sup \left| x^2 + 3 \right| < 4 < \infty$$

$$U=2: \lim_{x\to 0} \sup \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x^2} \right| = \lim_{x\to 0} \sup \left| x + \frac{3}{x} \right| \rightarrow \infty, \text{ in } x\to 0 \text{ geht}$$

Also ist h=1 der navinale West for h for x>0.

$$x \rightarrow \infty$$
: $\exists C$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sup \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x^4} \right| < C$

$$(123) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sup \left| \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x^3} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sup \left| 1 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right| < 2 da = \infty$$