

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.2. \frac{e^x - 1}{x} &= \frac{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots - 1}{x} = \\
 &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \\
 R_T &= \left| \frac{x}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{x}{6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}}_0 - 1 \right| \approx \frac{x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.3. f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{a-1}{x} = \frac{b}{x} = c$$

$$\left| \frac{4a}{a} \right|, \left| \frac{4b}{b} \right|, \left| \frac{4c}{c} \right| \leq \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |4f| &\leq \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \right| |4a| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial c} \right| |4c| = \\
 &= \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| |4a| + \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| |4b| + |1| |4c| \leq \\
 &\leq \left| \frac{a}{x} \right| \left| \frac{4a}{a} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{x} \right| \left| \frac{4b}{b} \right| + |c| \left| \frac{4c}{c} \right| \leq \\
 &\leq \mu \left(\left| \frac{a}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{x} \right| + |c| \right) = \\
 &= \mu \left(\left| \frac{e^x}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right| \right) = \\
 &\quad \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{x} \right| + 2 \right)^2 \frac{\mu}{|x|} (R_x)$$

3. $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{\ln e^x} = \frac{a-1}{\ln a} = \frac{b}{\ln b} = \frac{c}{c} = d$

$b?$

$$\left| \frac{4a}{a} \right|, \left| \frac{4b}{b} \right|, \left| \frac{4c}{c} \right|, \left| \frac{4d}{d} \right| \leq \mu$$

$$|\Delta f| \leq \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \right| |4a| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} \right| |4b| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial c} \right| |4c| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial d} \right| |4d| =$$

$$= \frac{\ln c - (c-1) \frac{1}{c}}{(\ln c)^2} |4a| //$$

$$= \left| \frac{\ln c - (c-1)}{c(\ln c)^2} \right| |4a| + \left| \frac{1}{\ln c} \right| |4b| + \left| -\frac{b}{c^2} \right| |4c| + |1| |4d| \leq$$

$$= // \frac{c(\ln c - 1) + 1}{c(\ln c)^2} = \frac{\ln c - 1}{(\ln c)^2} + \frac{1}{c(\ln c)^2} = \frac{1}{\ln c} - \frac{1}{(\ln c)^2} + \frac{1}{c(\ln c)^2} //$$

$$\left| \frac{a}{\ln a} - \frac{a}{(\ln a)^2} + \frac{1}{(\ln a)^2} \right| \left| \frac{4a}{a} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{\ln b} \right| \left| \frac{4b}{b} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{c} \right| \left| \frac{4c}{c} \right| + |d| \left| \frac{4d}{d} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \mu \left(\left| \frac{a}{\ln a} - \frac{a}{(\ln a)^2} + \frac{1}{(\ln a)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{\ln b} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{c} \right| + |d| \right)$$

$$= \mu \left(|a| \left| \frac{1}{\ln a} - \frac{1}{(\ln a)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{(\ln a)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{\ln b} \right| + \left| \frac{b}{c} \right| + |d| \right)$$

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