Seksjon 5.1

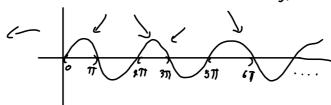
- 1. Finn de finisjonsmangden:
- a) f(x)= Tx+1
- 6) f(x) = In(x2-4)
- c) $f(x) = \ln(\sin x)$

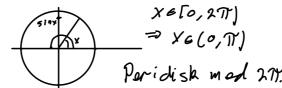
Reelle fun Rojoner.

- a) X+1 må vore staro ever liko. X+170 => X7-1. D+=[-1,8)
- 6) Husk: In(y) definent for you Får ulikheten x2-400
- -) (X-2)(X+2)>0. (se på grafen)

$$\int_{\xi} = (-\mathcal{I}, -2) \cup (2, \mathcal{L}).$$

c) f(x) = In(sin x). Må ha sin x >0





=) X & (27.1, T+27.12), R & Z.

$$\mathcal{I}_{f} = \bigcup (2\pi k, \pi + 2\pi k)$$

onduly

måter

$$k = -0$$
 $k = -0$
 $k = -0$

Vise at funksjonene or kontinuerlige:

a)
$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$
, $x = 2$.

Broke Def. 5.1.1:

 $f(x)$ or hontinuorligi $X = a \in D$ has $f(x) = b$ finnes en $f(x) = b$ finnes en $f(x) = b$.

La $f(x) = b$ finne passende $f(x) = b$.

Skal vise: has $f(x) = b$ for $f(x) = b$.

 $f(x) = f(x) = b$ for $f(x) = b$.

Vilatele $f(x) = b$ for da.

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f):
$$f(x) = \frac{X+1}{X+3}$$
 i $X = 0$.
Velg $\varepsilon > 0$: $|X - 0| < \delta$
 $\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(0)| < \varepsilon$.
 $|X| < \delta \Rightarrow |\frac{X+1}{X+3} - \frac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon$.
 $|\frac{Y+1}{X+3} - \frac{1}{3}| = \frac{|3(X+1) - (Y+3)|}{3(X+3)} = \frac{|2X|}{3(X+3)}$

$$= \frac{2}{3|X+3|}$$
 $|X| < \delta$

$$|X| < \delta$$

$$|$$

6. Vis at funksjonen ikke en kontinuerlig.

Berisat går red motsigelse. Anta at f(x) or pontinuar lig i O. Velg $\xi = \frac{1}{2}$. Da finnes en S slik at $|x| < S \Rightarrow |f(x)| < \frac{1}{2}$.

 $|x|<\delta \Longrightarrow x\in (-\delta,\delta)$. How skyer hois vi velgen $x=-\frac{\delta}{2}$ $\Rightarrow f(x)=x+1=-\frac{\delta}{2}+1$.

Vi vil at $\frac{1}{-\delta} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$

Hrisvivelger $X = \frac{S}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = X = \frac{S}{2}$ Per antagelse: $|1 - \frac{S}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}$ og $\frac{S}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$. $|1 - \frac{S}{2}| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{S}{2} \Rightarrow 1 < S. \rightleftharpoons \frac{S}{2}$. $\frac{S}{2} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{S < 1}{2}$. Umulig $\frac{S}{2}$.

=> f(x) diskontinuerly i x =0.

Seksjon 5.2.

6) Visat ethrant polynom av odde grad han minst èn neell

 $f(X) = a_n X^n + a_{n-1} X^{n-1} + ... + a_1 X + a_0$ n er odde Bruke skjærings-Setning on.

: f: [a,h] > R en kontinuerlig og f(a) og f(b) har motsatt fortegn. Da finnes on ce (a, h) s.a. f(c)=0.

Ser på når X -> & $\frac{f(x)}{\chi^{n-1}} = \frac{a_n \chi^n + a_n \chi^n + \dots + a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}$ $= a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$ $= \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \left(a_n \chi + \left(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{\chi^{n-1}}\right)\right)$

lim f(x) = So hais an >0 Delor på x^{n-1} , der n-1 or et partall.

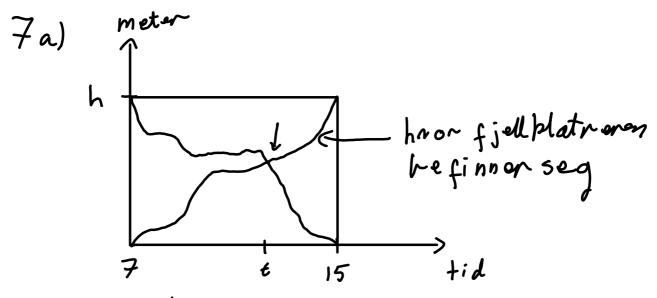
Så $\lim_{x\to\infty} x^{n-1} = \emptyset$. $\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} hris$ $\xrightarrow{x\to\infty} f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} hris$

 $\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{\chi^{n-1}} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{a_n x + (a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \dots \cdot \frac{1}{x^n})}{x + \dots + (a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \dots \cdot \frac{1}{x^n})}$ $= \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{arhong ig ar fortegn}$

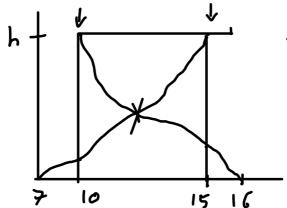
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} x^{n-1} = \emptyset \quad \text{fordin-1} \quad \text{or at partall.}$ $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{n-1}} = \begin{cases} -\omega & \text{hr is an } > 0 \\ \omega & \text{hr is an } < 0 \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \to -\omega} \frac{f(x)}{x^{n-1}} = \begin{cases} -\omega & \text{hr is an } > 0 \\ \omega & \text{hr is an } < 0 \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \to -\omega} f(x) = \begin{cases} -\omega & \text{hr is an } < 0 \\ \omega & \text{hr is an } < 0 \end{cases}$

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0 \text{ or } \lim_{x\to-\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$

=> not finnes a co slikat f(a) co. f: [a, h] - R git red polynomet. f(a) oy f(b) how motsathfortegn. => det finnes on CE(a, h) s.a. f(c)=0 Tilsvarende for anco.



Det vil alltid vore et skjøringspunkt. Det følger om skjøringssetningen.



Samme argument.

5.3

3) a) Anta at f:R-R or kontinuarling of lim f(x) og lim f(x) eksist. ever skal rise at for begrenset.

Begronsot: Det finnes en MGR slik at $|f(x)| \leq M$ for alle xeR



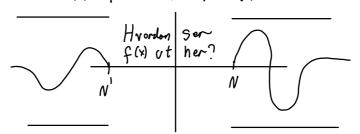
La $a = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x)$. YESO finnes on NER slikat ? Per $|f(x)-a|<\varepsilon$ når $x\geqslant N$. $\int def$.

Fieks velger $\varepsilon = 1$. Da finnes en slik N. |f(x)-a| < 1 når $x \ge N$.

-1 < f(x)-a < 1 når x 7 N.

 $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} |f(x)| < \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} |$ on N'CR slib at | |f(x)-h|< 1 nar X < N. Ved samme argumentasjon: |f(x)| < min(|++-|, |+-|) nar M/ X < N!

Når X > N eller X < N, så on $|f(x)| < max(M_{b}, M_a)$



[N', N] Fegrenset interval.

⇒ f har et max og min punjet. ⇒ f hegnenset på [N,N'].

$$(-\omega,N'] \cup [N',N] \cup (N,\omega) = \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

for begrenset på hele R.