5.15 © Shel vise 
$$4(x) = 2x^2 + 3$$
 or kontinuerly i. 1.

Gitt  $\xi > 0$ .

 $|4(x) - 4(1)| = |2x^2 + 3 - (2 \cdot 1^2 + 3)|$ 
 $= |2x^2 + 3 - 5|$ 
 $= |2x^2 - 2|$ 
 $= 2|x^2 - 1|$ 
 $= 2|h(h+2)^2 - 1|$ 
 $= 2|h(h+2)|$ 
 $= 2|h(h+2)|$ 
 $= 2|h(h+2)|$ 

Vely  $\delta_1 = 1$ , for  $|h| < \delta_1$ , six or  $|h+2| < 3$ 
 $\delta_1 = 2$   $|h+2| < 9$ 
 $\delta_2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ , for  $|h| < \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ 
 $\delta_2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{8}$ 

Vely  $\delta_2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ , for  $|h| < \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ 
 $\delta_3 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ 

Vely  $\delta_4 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ , for  $|h| < \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ 
 $\delta_5 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{8}$ 

Vely  $\delta_6 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ , for  $|h| < \frac{\mathcal{E}}{6}$ 
 $\delta_7 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{8}$ 

When it is not at  $|f(x) - f(x)| < \mathcal{E}$ .

Also, a f(x) hortinuerly i. 1.

**5**1.5. e

Shal use at  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  or hortinuorlig i 1.

GH E70.

In face 
$$h = x - 1$$

$$x = h + 1$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{h + 1} - 1 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1 - (h + 1)}{h + 1} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-h}{h + 1} \right|$$

begrense | h+1|

begrense forst Velg  $\delta_1 = 3$  for  $|h| < \delta_1$  si vid |h+1| > 2  $\frac{|h|}{|h+1|} < \frac{|h|}{2}$   $|h| \le 3$   $\frac{|h|}{|h+1|} < \frac{|h|}{2}$ 

Th1 = 1x-1

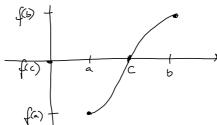
• Velay 
$$\delta_2 = 2\xi$$
 for  $|h| < \delta_2$ 

$$\frac{161}{2} < \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

- Velg  $\xi = \min \{2\xi, 3\}$ , de er for on her  $\xi > 0$  eg  $\times \xi D_{\xi}$ ,  $|x-1| < \ell$   $|f(x) f(1)| < \xi, cg \text{ of ex kontinuely in } 1.$
- Velg  $\delta_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ , for  $|h| < \delta_1$ ,  $|g| > \frac{1}{2}$   $|h| > \frac{1}{2}$   $|h| = \frac{1}{2}$  gir  $\frac{1}{2}$   $|h| = \frac{1}{2}$  gir  $\frac{3}{2}$  $\frac{|h|}{h+1}$  < 2|h|
- · Velg 82 < 28, for 14/ < 82 er  $2|h| < 2 \cdot \frac{\xi}{2} = \xi$
- · Velq & = min {8,, 82}. så helde alt.

## SKJÆRINGSSETNINGEN)

5.2.1. Ante at  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  er en <u>kontinurlig</u> funlisjon der f(c) og f(b) har mokalle forteger. Da finnes dit et hell  $C \in (a, b)$  slik at f(c) = 0

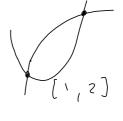


5.2.1 9 Shal vine at  $f(x) = 2x-3-ln \times her et nullphill pri [1,e]$ 

- f(x) er kontinuelig på [1,e] fordi det er en differense av tre kontinuelige funlisjoner som er definel på [1,e]

•  $f(1) = 2.1 - 3 - \ln 1$  = -1 < 0•  $f(e) = 2.e - 3 - \ln e$  = 2e - 4 > 0•  $f(x) = 2.1 - 3 - \ln e$  = 2e - 4 > 0•  $f(x) = 2.1 - 3 - \ln e$  = 2e - 4 > 0

5.2.3. a) Shet vine cet grafene til  $g(x) = \ln x$  og  $g(x) = x^2 - 2$  stijorer hverendre på interallet [1, 2]Se pi h(x) = g(x) - f(x)=  $x^2 - 2 - \ln x$ 



$$\circ h(1) = |^2 - 2 - \ln 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$\circ h(2) = 2^2 - 2 - \ln 2 = 2 - \ln 2 > 0$$

 $\forall$  slippings setu formes  $c \in (1,2)$  s.a. h(c) = 0 = g(c) - f(c)

så grafene stycoer hverandre for x=C.