Reguloidag / procedoanan: tamelding for 1500 i dag.

Oblig 2 lianning lagh ut.

Evaluating segring: Ja talet!

Vamplike whe välter Goundergunk vol.

We what is in what hadeling;

We what is in what we want in what hadeling;

We what is in what is in what hadeling;

We what is in the in the in what is in what is in the in t

Olgebraens fundamentalkoren

Et n-te gradspolynam (hamplelst)

b(5)= c"5,+c"=5,-1+ --- + c'5+c°

han allted fahlaisnes: hamplike fårhegradsfahlan

 $b\left(5\right)=c^{\nu}\left(5-\lambda^{J}\right)\left(5-\lambda^{5}\right)\cdots\left(5-\lambda^{\nu}\right)$

Alternatiet. n-te gradstigningen P(2)= o ha nøycklig n hamplikse röfter når i regur med mulkiplisitet.

His P(2) en el vall polynam, hammur de transpleter valten. i hanjugule pen (dus al his 1+2: en en vol, sie er 1-2: del 0 gps), og P(2) allted fabloisses: reelle forde- og annengradenthypth):

Den Levelishe bilun

Kampbelthelopninsiged: Enhan ihle-lam, appel begreusel delningde A au R han en misste äuse shanke, sug A.

Dup A box devante Kouselweurer:

Teven 1: Enha volvend, bogund Jolgs hameguer

Tenen 2 (Styaningrahmigen): His J: [a,]- R en hantimely of P(a) og f(b) han fraktlig lakgu, så finnes del en ce (a, b) 10-61 f le tile

Brubområde: Ves al of har il millpunkt ...

Teorem 3 (Ehalumalendirahningen): His f: [a, b] - R

er en hombrinerlig funksopm alfund på il hulled, lognend
intervell, så har f mala og min punkler i [a, b]

Teorem 4 (Middelindischningen): His f:[a,ē]→R er hantimalig og leinebar i alle indu pendeln X ∈ (a,b), od finns del el punkt c ∈ (a,b) rhi, al

- \(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \) = \(\frac{1}{2} \) (c)

Ebrupel (fra Ollig 2): $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{overlow } x}{x} & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Er J volande for x>0. John?

J'(x) = (1+xx) x - (avolunx) mà sighte falege.

Mà spelle foliquel lis

arclan
$$x - \frac{1}{1+x}x$$
. Lus $\frac{\text{arclan} x}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x}$

Ved midderlichniger troll på furbojaner gji)-archer our infervelle [0,17], Jan i

$$\frac{\operatorname{ardanx} - \operatorname{avdan0}}{x - o} = \frac{1}{1 + c^2} \quad \text{den } 0 < c < x.$$

Siden x>0:

Overlan x >
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
 Niden x>0

Overlan x > $\frac{\lambda}{1+x^2}$

$$avdan x > \frac{1+x^2}{x}$$

Siden $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|^2 = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} - \operatorname{arclam}_{-\infty} < 0$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx dx$.

<u>Konfinitel:</u>
Def: fer hontimuly i a luson del til entre E>0
frims en S>0 slit el mår 1x-a1 25,00 a H1x-f(0)| 2 E.

I prahis:

(i) Bruke at hambinagganer au hantinulige funtogann or
hantinulige der de er definet.

For x = 0, en f (x) en look au la handinuly fundaquer og derfor role barlineda.

For x = 0: Ma expeller al lim f(0) = f(0):

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \int_{0}^{\infty} |x| = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{ardan} x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{14x^{2}}}{1} = 1 = \int_{0}^{\infty} |x|$$

Cyrenseundier: L'Hôpitals regul pluss Eviks:

(i) Faktouser ut hoyest faktor;

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{3x^{4} - 7 + 5x^{5}}{3 - 2x^{5} - 7x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^{5} \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{x^{5}} + 5\right)}{x^{5} \left(\frac{3}{x^{5}} - 2 - \frac{7}{x^{5}}\right)} = \frac{5}{-2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

(ii) Multiplikaojan med den kanjugark:
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x \right) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x \right) \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\cancel{X} + \cancel{X} - \cancel{X}}{\sqrt{\cancel{X^2} + \cancel{X}} + \cancel{X}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\cancel{X}}{\cancel{X} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\cancel{X}}} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

form

L'Hôpitals regel

Foulralungei

Lim J(x) = lim J(x) lim J(x) = lim g(x) = { 20}

x > 9 (x) = x > 9 (y) | x >

og hun fikt deridun (del en xia gikt)

Andre Jonne: "O.D", "D-D", "10", "00" som han amformer

Mit d L'Noprid han brukes

Ebrengel: lim (1+ sin x) = lim (eln(Hrink))x

$$=\lim_{x\to 2} \lim_{x\to 2}$$

 $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \chi \ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi}) \frac{1}{1}$ $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \chi \ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi}) =\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi})}{1}$ $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi})}{1} =\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{1}{\chi}$ $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi})}{1} =\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{1}{\chi}$ $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi})}{1} =\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{1}{\chi}$ $=\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{\chi})}{1} =\lim_{\chi\to\infty} \frac{1}{\chi}$

$$= \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x\sin n)}{N} \stackrel{\text{L'M}}{=} \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x\sin n} \cdot \cos n}{1} = 1$$

Derivation of larvedrafting

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{ax \operatorname{dom} x}{x} \operatorname{don} x + 0$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{ax \operatorname{dom} x}{x} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \cdot x - \operatorname{avdom} x \cdot 1$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{ax \operatorname{dom} x}{x} - 1$$

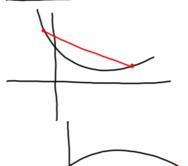
$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{ax \operatorname{dom} x}{x} - 1$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1}{x^2} - 1$$

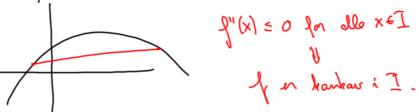
$$= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{-1}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cdot 2x - 2a = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{-1}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cdot 2x - 2a = 0$$

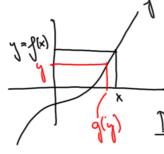
Konveks/konkow:



 $f''(x) \ge 0$ for all $x \in I$ of an hornels i I.

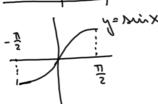


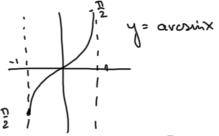
Omendle funkojaner



1 mjektir funkjan g amrendt funksjan av f

 $q'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} dx \quad y = f(x)$ x = q(y)





 $y = x \approx x \approx x \approx x \approx x \approx \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

(arcsin x) = 1

