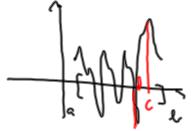
Ehrhemalundischningen

Ebshemdurdischungen: Onta at f: [a,b] → R en en hantimulig funksjon defined på et lukht, begrenset intervall. Da han f mahrumuns og munimunspunkler i nitervallet [a,b], dus at det finnes punkler c,de[a,b] slik at

f(d) = f(x) = f(c) for alle x ∈ [a,b].



Berist for mobile bluis La < = sup{{|x|: xe[a,b]}} der d= so dusam mengder ille er oppd legrensel. La de sup { f(x): xeI, } , de sup { f(x): xeI2}.

all mind en av dim verdeere må være lik & Kall II hillievende intervollet Lib or Kall det Arenovenson a I I, b (des enfin], eller I, b, for [a,b,] Gjerlan argumentet med [9,1,6,7 08 91 hr for I blindervoll [92, b2) der Supremen også er 2. Forbeller i slik, får i en fålge at internaller $\begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & b_{2} \\ a_{3} & b_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}b_{1} \\ a_{2} & b_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{2}b_{1} \\ a_{3} & b_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}b_{1} \\ a_{2} & b_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{2}b_{1} \\ a_{3} & b_{3$

d= sup { | (x): x = [an, b,]}

2

[a,t] > [a, b,] > [a, b,] >

Fölgen {a,} en volumbe og legrend on b, og komurpen

Lumed mod at pendl c.

Siden sup {f(x): x e [an, bn]} = d, må det

finns en cn e [an, bn] slik of f(cn) \geq \frac{1}{2} \tau.

Siden and c og bnand o, må cndc.

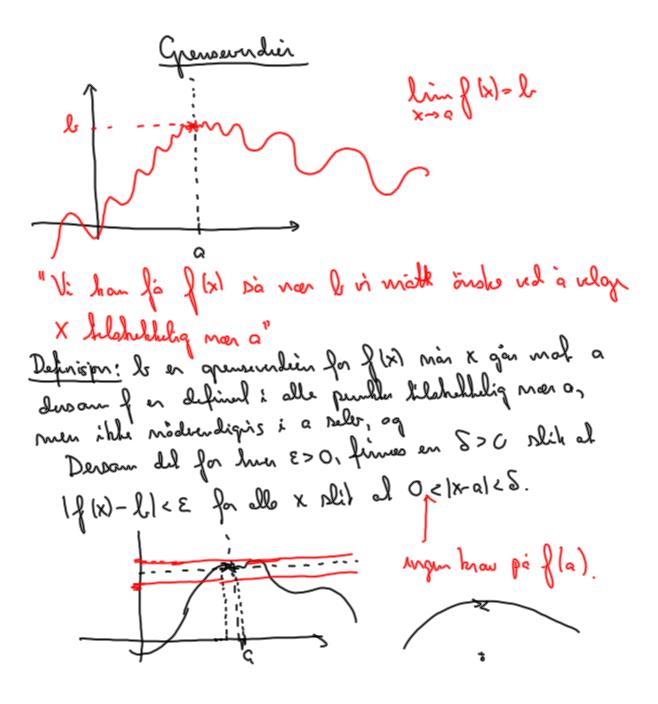
Siden fer kontinulig, må de f(cn) \rightarrow f(c)

På den annen side end-\frac{1}{2} \lefter f(cn) \lefter \frac{1}{2} \tau, så f(cn) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}.

Calhà en f(c) = \frac{1}{2}. Siden

\text{def} \text{and finher better at c en et makeimunepunkt for funksjonen.

Ehrempel: $\frac{V_{ij}}{X^{e^{x}} + (x^{2})^{xin}X}$ $\int |x| = \frac{x^{e^{x}} + (x^{2})^{xin}X}{e^{\cos x^{4}} + x^{2}137} \quad \text{how al modrimum prull pirelisted of line of hombinelisted of intervalled of hombinelisted of higher all of hombinelists.$



(iii)
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x)g(x) = FC$$

(iii)
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{F}{C}$$
 fourbold of $C \neq C$.

Exempel pà (wheiset?) lvuk:

$$\lim_{X \to 2} \frac{X^3 + 2}{X} = \lim_{X \to 3} \frac{(x^3 + 2)}{X} = \lim_{X \to 3} \frac{X}{X} + \lim$$

Noen tilleggpdefinisjaner:

ling | (x) = b

For enhances of frimes del en MER slit al 1f(x)-bles van X ≥ M.

 $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$

For enhan MER finner del en 500 l slih al vianoch x-al 28, nd der f(x) = M.

Elsempl:
$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x + 7x^4}{2 - 3x^4 + 2x^2} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} + 7\right)}{x^4 \left(\frac{2}{x^4} - 3 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{2}{x^4} - 3 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{7}{-3} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3x^4 + 2}{2x^2 - 1} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(3 + \frac{2}{x^4}\right)}{x^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x^4}}{2 - \frac{1}{x^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x^4}}{2 - \frac{1}{x^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x^4}}{2 - \frac{1}{x^3}}$$

Elsempl.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^2 - x + \sqrt{x}}{2x - 3\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{3/2} - x^{3/2} + 1}{2x^{3/2} - 3}$$

Tribs for kualvalvotter:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4 + x} - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4 + x} - 2)(\sqrt{4 + x} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{4 + x} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4 + x} - 4}{x(\sqrt{4 + x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4 + x} + 2}$$

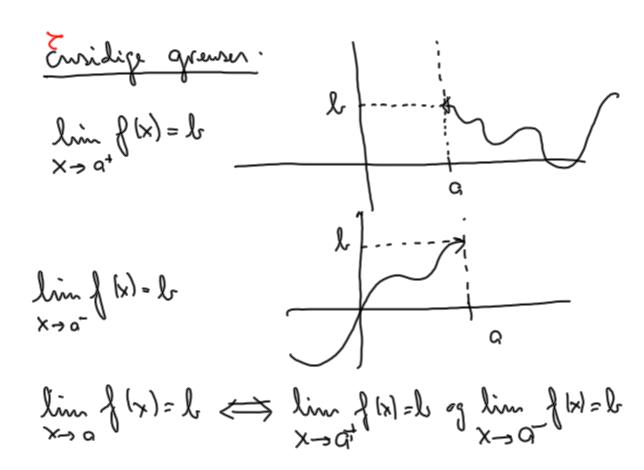
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + x} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + x} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Elsempl:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Etrempt: Furn lim
$$f(x)$$
 voi

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda = \begin{cases}
\frac{\lambda \ln x}{x} & \text{voi} & x > 0 \\
2x+1 & \text{voi} & x < 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\lambda \ln x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\lambda \ln x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} (2x+1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} (2x+1) = 1$$

Sammerhing mellom grensendier og hantinvitet:

Dersom J er definerl i alle punkte tilshukkleg
vær a, Då er

