$$(3)c) \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 0$$

Vil ha: lim an er verken Oeller oo.

La 
$$\{a_n\}=\{\frac{1}{n}\}$$
,  $\{b_n\}=\{\frac{1}{n}\}$ . Da vil  
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}=0$ 

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=0$$

Here med:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{h} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\{C_n\}=\left\{\begin{array}{c}2\\n\end{array}\right\}$$

5.1: Kontinuitet

1) e) 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\ln|x|}$$
; antar  $f \rightarrow 1R$  (reell funksjon)

Vy er definer for 
$$y \ge D$$
 (pga.)  
 $y = x + 2 \ge 0$   
 $x \ge -2$ 

$$ln|x|$$
 er definert for alle  $x \neq 0$ .  
 $ln|x|$  er definert for alle  $x \neq 0$  og s.a.  $ln|x| \neq 0$ ,  
 $ln|x|$  er  $definert$  for alle  $x \neq 0$  og s.a.  $ln|x| \neq 0$ ,

$$\Rightarrow D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > -2, x \notin \{-1, 0, 1\} \}$$
definisjons-
mengde f

$$\Rightarrow x = \ln(x^2 + 1), x \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x^2 \in \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x^2 + 1) \in [\ln(1), \lim_{y \to \infty} \ln(y)]$$

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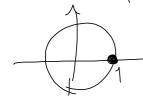
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Velg 
$$\delta = \mathcal{E}$$
. this  $|x-4| = |h| < \delta$ , so ex  $|f(x)-f(4)| < |h| < \delta = \mathcal{E}$   $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  so dermed or  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  for  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  so dermed or  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  for  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  so dermed or  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  for  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} < \mathcal{E}$  so dermed or  $\delta = \frac{\mathcal{E}$ 

Men du er:

$$\frac{|f(x) - f(0)| = |\cos \frac{1}{x} - 0| = |\cos \frac{1}{x}|}{= |\cos (2k\pi)| = 1 > \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}},$$



Så dermed er f ikke kontinuertig i

1) b) 
$$f(x) = e^{x} - x - 2$$
 is  $[0,2]$ :

Jer en kontinuerlig funksjon.

$$J(0) = e^{\circ} - 0 - 2 = -1 < 0$$

$$f(2) = e^2 - 2 - 2 > 0$$

=2,71) Skjæningssetningen gir da at f har nullpunkt(er) i (0,2).

3) a) 
$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$
,  $g(x) = x^2 - 2$ ,  $[1,2]$ :

 $f(y) = 0$  =  $f(y) > g(y)$ 
 $g(y) = -1$ 
 $f(y) = -1$ 
 $f(y) = 1$ 
 $g(y) = 1$ 
 $g(y) = 2$ 
 $g(y) = 2$