a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \times \operatorname{Col}(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\tan(x)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

LiM sich de Pagel van L'Hospital auchander? (Existent du lines poir die Allityen?)

$$f(1) = x$$
 $f'(1) = 1$ $f'(1) = 1$
 $g(1) = tanx$ $g'(1) = \frac{1}{(\omega)^2 x}$ $f'(1) = 1$

F)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} x \cot x$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \cos x - 1$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = -\sin x$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = -\sin x$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2\sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

()
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^2(x) - 1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^2(x) - 1}{\cos(x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^2(x) - 1}{\cos(x)} \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos(x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\cos(x)} \left(\sin x + 1 \right) \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos(x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{-\cos x}{1 + \sin x} \right) = 0$$

ol)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^{x}-1} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x - e^{x} + 1}{(e^{x} - 1)x} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(1) = \lambda - e^{\lambda} + 1 & f'(\lambda) = 1 - e^{\lambda} \\
g(\lambda) = (e^{\lambda} - 1) \times g'(\lambda) = e^{\lambda} - 1 + x e^{\lambda} = (1 + x) e^{\lambda} - 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} {(x)} = 0 \qquad {(x)} = -e^{x}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 0} g'(k) = 0$$
 $g'(k) = e^{x} - (1+k)e^{x} = (x+2)e^{x}$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f'(\lambda)}{g'(\lambda)} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f'(\lambda)}{g'(\lambda)} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(\lambda)}{g'(\lambda)}.$$

?) (telling Fartseting of Furlisher 1: R/20) > 12 unit $1(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$ and gars 12 general.

f: D -> 12 mit D = 12/20).

Der Grevenad der Funktion ist auch in vum Puntet pED (im Assolds) van D) deflured, auch nam p & D.

Datu hønna mir stagen, od de Grentmed van f(x) in p=0 existend. $f(x) = \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$ will h(x) = x $g(x) = e^{x} - 1$

lustesondre of h(0)=0 and g(0)=0

$$h'(x) = 1$$
 $g'(x) = e^{x}$
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{h'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{e^{x}} = 1$

Davu gill lim f(x) = q with p = 0 and q = 1 $t > p \notin D$

Beadule: 9 + f(p) = f(0), da p & D ud danit f(p) with definit 11+! Fir die Gerent Lilder genigt p & D, i.e. es genigt, dass es Folgen in D g 181, für die p & D in Hüntungspuhl ist.

Was wars nun für Stellzteil ofillt sein? Für p∈D hoM f Aby im Pulet p, inchen

Die stebe Fortsetung van d: D -> 12 auf

J: B -> 12 mit B = DU(0) = 12

ist dans gegeln dirch

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\exp(x) - 1} & x \in \mathbb{D} \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Danu id wege l'en $\widetilde{f}(x) = \widetilde{f}(p) = \widetilde{f}(0) = 1$ the further $\widetilde{f}: \widetilde{B} \to \mathbb{R}$ an $p = 0 \in \widetilde{D}$ striky.

Shotyhit van f shi x_p this x_p gist as all x_p of x_p dass $\left|\frac{1}{2}(x) - \frac{1}{2}(x_p)\right| \leq x_p$ where $x_p = 0$: $\left|\frac{1}{2}(x_p) - \frac{1}{2}(x_p)\right| \leq x_p = 0$: Lieful in greenantes x_p .

1×125 -> VIXI = 1/2/26 (V)

 $\Delta p > 0$ Da d(x) = d(-x) besolvandur wir uns im Folgredu

and du Fall $\lambda, \chi_{\rho} > 0$ $\chi > 0, \chi_{\rho} > 0$

 $|4(x) - \{(xb)\}| = |(x) - (|xb|)| = |(x - (xb))|$

d.h. |x-xp| < Vxp & = J.

Rusamu genoum: ((1) ist shity and 112, down für jedes a rogister ein 8

 $S = \begin{cases} \sqrt{|x_p|} & x_p = 0 \\ \sqrt{|x_p|} & x_p \neq 0 \end{cases}$

so dass | {(*) - {(×ρ)| < € wenn (1-xρ) < δ.

led due Fenleben gledernafty steley? In ado das
have man her nicht ablesen, init diesen Ergebenis gilt erst
ermal hein, denn 8 ist explizit von xp ableingig, dh.
Es gibt nicht ein 8, so dass | f(x) - f(xp) | CE für |x-xp| (8 4xp).

Gestime for lester Purel
$$\times p^{\pm 1}$$
 (: 12/613 -> 12

Bestime for lester Purel $\times p^{\pm 1}$ and vorgegebres $\varepsilon > 0$
 $O(\varepsilon_{1}, t_{0})$ so does for all $\times v_{0}$ and v_{0} and v_{0}

$$d(x_1, x_p)$$
 so, don for all x will $|x-x_p| < \delta(x_1, x_p)$
and gill $|x| = |x_p| < \delta(x_p)$

$$\left| \left\{ (x) - \left((xp) \right) \right| = \left| \frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{xp}{xp-1} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{(xp-1)} - \frac{xp}{xp(x-1)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\left| xp - x \right|}{\left| (x-1)(xp-1) \right|} = \frac{\left| xp - x \right|}{\left| (x-1)(xp-1) \right|}$$

Problen: hir brande darans eine Bedinging fir [x-xp], misse also hode [x-xp] im Neuner 150 boom.

Tundre
$$|x-1| = |(x-xp)+(xp-1)| \ge ||x-xp|-|xp-1||$$

 $= |xp-1|-|x-xp|$
(for $|x-xp| \le \delta' \le |xp-1|$ have man die äylven

Bobasshida neglassa)

Danit

$$\left| \left((1) - \left((x_p) \right) \right| = \frac{\left| x_p - x \right|}{\left| x_{p-1} \right| - \left| x_{p-1} \right|} \leq \frac{\left| x_p - x \right|}{\left(\left| x_{p-1} \right| - \left| x_{p-1} \right|\right) \left| x_{p-1} \right|} \right|$$

Auflöser mach 1x-xp1;

$$|x_{p-x}| (|x_{p-1}|^2 - |x_{p-1}| |x_{p-1}$$

$$|x-x_p|$$
 $\left(\frac{G|x_p-1|^2}{|+G|x_p-1|}\right)$

b) Sei
$$\times p \neq 1$$
, $\alpha > 0$. Dann gill ex $\delta(\alpha_1 \times p)$
wit $\delta(\alpha_1 \times p) = \frac{\alpha_1 |x_p - 1|^2}{|x_p - 1|}$

so dass hir
$$|x-x_p| < \delta$$
 gilt,
 $|\{(x)-\{(x_p)\}| = \frac{|x_p-x|}{|x-x_p+x_p-1||x_p-1|}$

$$= \frac{(1+6|x_{p}-1|^{2})}{(1+6|x_{p}-1|)(1+6|x_{p}-1|)} - (1+6|x_{p}-1|)} - (1+6|x_{p}-1|)$$

$$= \frac{(1+6|x_{p}-1|)}{(1+6|x_{p}-1|)} = \frac{(1+6|$$

[Dos muss man wicht notwerly used binned noch redonen, denn des haten up for so houstried. Etzertlich huss man zur Loken du Telantesch nur das Argumt (*) maden mit houstweeten 5/4p, a)]

En Engu. fist Lipsditz-Sleby. d.L. es gist eine Montante L ZO mit de Eignsdall, dass /(x) - {(x') | \le L | x - x' | fir all x x' \in D $|\{(x) - \{(x')\}| = |x_2 - x_{15}| =$ $= \left| \left(x - x^{1} \right) \left(x + x^{1} \right) \right| = \left| x + x^{1} \right| \left| \left(x - x^{1} \right) \right|$ \[
\(\text{max} \left\{ \times + \times \cdot $\zeta = 6 |x - x'|$ D.h. f(x) = x2 1st auf D = [1,3] Lipschitz-8hby

mit L=620.

6) a) {(x) = exp(ax) sin (wx +d) $\{(\lambda) = a \exp(a\lambda) \sin(\omega x + \alpha)\}$ + exp(ax) w cos (wx +d) = exp(ax) (a sir(wx+d) + w cos(wx+d)) b) {(1) = 60s (sin (60s (+2))) = =-Sin (sin(cos(x2))) (os(cos(x2))(-sin(x2))) 2x = 2 Sin (Sin (cos (x2))) cos (cos (x2)) Sin (x2) X

$$f'(p) = \lim_{\lambda \to p} \frac{f(\lambda) - f(p)}{\lambda - p}$$

existed; dann int (1/P)

du Ashing

Also and suche des fir de Furthier

$$f(x) = |x|^a \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$$

$$f(6) = 0$$

am Purlet p=0

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\{(0) - \{(0)\}}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} |x|^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|^{\alpha}}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

Da $|\sin \frac{1}{x}| \le 1$ beschränkt ist, kount as für der Houveyanz auf $|x|^a$ an. Für a < 1 and $k \to 0$ ist der Andruck divergent and der bruzeret externat wield. Für a > 1 gilt $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|^a}{x} = 0$ and

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|^q}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{existart.}$

Für a = 1 untosudu utr gesondat:

 $\lim_{x \to 0^{4}} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{4}} \frac{x}{x} = 1$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

1. e. hiv sind links- und reduts subge bruit west went glich, un de bjenement existent elem falls wicht.

9

Dalu: Für a>1 ist due Fulchen

$$\begin{cases}
(x) = \begin{cases}
|x|^a \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\
0 & x = 0
\end{cases}$$

an Pulet tp=0 differentereder, ad de Ashirty
iva d'(0) = 0.

8) ((x)= 4/x-1/3 + 1x/3 and -ac < x < 4.

a) $|X|^{3} \geq 0$, $|x-1|^{3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \{(x) \geq 0\}$ which is it is a formal $\{(x) > 0\}$ d.h. $\{(x) \neq 0\}$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ Videsprache Schwis: Nime an, es gilt \tilde{x} with $\{(\tilde{x}) \neq 0\}$ (=) $\{(x) \neq 0\}$ $\{(x) \neq 0\}$

 $\lim_{|x|\to\infty} \{(x) = \lim_{|x|\to\infty} \{(1|x-1|^3 + |x|^3) = +\infty.$

b) $\times < 0: \{(x) = -4(x-1)^3 - x^3, f'(x) = -12(x-1)^2 - 3x^2\}$

 $6 < x < 1 : \{(x) = -4(x-1)^3 + x^3, \ f'(x) = -12(x-1)^2 + 3x^2$ f'(x) Suby and (0,1), da Polyman.

 $1 \ C \times : \{(x) = (x-1)^3 + x^3, f(x) = 12(x-1)^2 + 3x^2$ f'(x) Shilly and (1, 0), da Polynom.

lin ('(1) = -12 lin ('(1) = -12 L) ('(0) = -12 x > 0+

 $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \binom{(k)}{=} = 3$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \binom{(k)}{=} = 3$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \binom{(k)}{=} = 3$

4'(1) ships and $12 \setminus \{0, 1\}$ } 4'(1) = -12 4'(1) = 3 5'(1) = 3 5'(1) = 3

() \times (0 ("(x) = -24(x-1) - 6x = -30x +24 f"(x) Shy out (-45,0), de Polynou.

 $62 \times 21 \quad f''(x) = -24(x-1) + 6x = -18x + 24$ $f''(x) \times bby \text{ and } (0,1) \quad da \quad Polymon$

x > 1 f''(x) = 24(x-1) + 6x = 30x - 24f''(x) sluby and (1, 0) du Polynon.

 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} {\binom{u(x)}{x}} = 24 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} {\binom{u(x)}{x}} = 6 \qquad \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} {\binom{u(x)}{x}}$

 $\int_{0}^{4} (1) = \begin{cases} -30 \times +24 & x \leq 0 \\ -18 \times +24 & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{with } \int_{0}^{4} (1) \text{ if } \int_{0}^{4} (1) = \int_{0}^{4} (1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \left($

d) folgé unwitteller and b) und (), da der Aslaituzan

l'(x) und d'(x) and gare 12 esistem und sogersteby

stid. (f differencieses: d'(x) existent für alle x im Delsound.)

a)
$$d(x) = \exp(\sin(x)) \times p = 0$$

 $d'(x) = \exp(\sin(x)) \cos(x)$
 $d''(x) = \exp(\sin(x)) \cos^{2}(x) - \exp(\sin(x)) \sin(x)$
 $d''(x) = \exp(\sin(x)) \cos^{3}(x) + \exp(\sin(x)) \cos x (-\sin x)$
 $-\exp(\sin x) \cos x \sin x - \exp(\sin(x)) \cos x$
 $= \exp(\sin x) \left[\cos^{3}(x) - \cos x \sin x - \cos x\right]$

ausgenotel au xp=0:

$$f_{(1)}(0) = f_{(0)}[1-0-1] = 0$$

 $f_{(1)}(0) = f_{(0)}[1-0] = 0$
 $f_{(1)}(0) = f_{(0)}[1-0] = 0$

$$T_3(x) = \{(0) + \{(0)(x - x_p) + \frac{((0)}{2!}(x - x_p)^2 + \frac{((0)}{3!}(x - x_p)^2 + \frac{((0)}{3!}($$

Alturativ an du behauch Ribu ertwichtigen:

$$exp(u) = 1 + u + \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{3!}u^3 + \dots$$

 $Sin(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots$

$$\exp(\sin(x)) = 1 + (x - \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + x) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + x) + \frac{1}{6}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + x) + \frac{1}{6}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^{3} + x) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^$$

$$\begin{cases}
\eta_{11}(x) = +\frac{x}{4} & & & & & \\
\eta_{11}(x) = +\frac{x}{4} & & & & \\
\eta_{11}(x) = -\frac{x}{5} & & & & \\
\eta_{11}(x) = -\frac{x}{5} & & & & \\
\eta_{11}(x) = -\frac{x}{5} & & & \\
\eta$$

$$T_3(x) = \sqrt{(0)} + f'(0)(x-1) + \frac{1}{2!} \int_{-2}^{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \int_{-2}^{2} (x-1)^3$$

$$= 0 + 2(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(-2)(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^3$$

$$= 2(x-1) - (x-1)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3$$

6)
$$\sqrt{(x)} = x\sqrt{|x|}$$

 $x > 0 : \sqrt{(x)} = x\sqrt{x} = x^{3/2}$ $\sqrt{(x)} = (-x)^{1/2} + x\frac{1}{2}(-x)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2}(-x)^{1/2}$
 $= (-x)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}(-x)(-x)^{-1/2} = (-x)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}(-x)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2}(-x)^{1/2}$

Was passed fair
$$t = 0$$
?

for $t = 0$ and $t = 0$ of $t = 0$ in $t = 0$

$$t = 0$$

Danil 1: IR -> IR wit (1/x) =
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(x)^{1/2} & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$