(1) a) EH exempl at 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \ge 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

c) Exemplet i a) dugen han ochså.

2) 
$$\frac{\sin x + xe^{x} + 2x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{xe^{x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{xe^{x}} + 1 + \frac{2}{e^{x}}\right)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{xe^{x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{xe^{x}} + 1 + \frac{2}{e^{x}}\right)}{e^{x}}$$

b) 
$$\frac{\text{avc} \text{ bmx} - x}{\text{smx} - x} = \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^5 \text{H}_1(x)\right) - x}{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + x^5 \text{H}_2(x)\right) - x} = \frac{-\frac{x^3}{3!} + x^5 \text{H}_1(x)}{-\frac{x^3}{3!} + x^5 \text{H}_2(x)} = \frac{-x^3 \left(\frac{1}{6} - x^2 \text{H}_1(x)\right)}{-x^3 \left(\frac{1}{6} - x^2 \text{H}_2(x)\right)} = \frac{-x^3 \left(\frac{1}{6} - x^2 \text{H}_2(x)\right)}{-x^3 \left(\frac{1}{6} - x^2 \text{H}_2(x)\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} - x^{2} H_{1}(x)}{\frac{1}{6} - x^{2} H_{2}(x)} \xrightarrow{X \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}} = 2$$

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

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

Alt. Auvand Madaurin.

$$\sqrt{1+t} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t + t^{2}H(t) \quad \text{sow geV}.$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + x^{4}H(x)$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^{2}} = \sqrt{1+(-x^{2})} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-x^{2}) + x^{4}H(x)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + x^4 H_2(x)}{x^2} = 1 + x^2 H(x) - 1$$

(3) a) Effection 
$$-1 \le \sin \frac{1}{x} \le 1$$
 so han  $\forall i$   
 $-x^2 \le f(x) \le x^2$ 

så fixi - [6] (instangning) och om i väljen

a=0 blir & konhunerly i x=0.

(Den an ju kontinuerts om x +0, elementa!)

$$\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0}=\frac{x^2\sin\frac{1}{x}-0}{x-0}=x\cdot\sin\frac{1}{x}$$
 och

som ovan fos att x. sint -0 de x+0

SVAR: funktionen an derivention i x=0 med derivatio.

C) Derivation blin: 
$$f(x) = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2(-\frac{1}{x^2}) \cos \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \times + 0$$

så den an konhunerly for X+O.

Vidare an f'lot=0 ent. b) och frågan an om

sakuan graysvande

SLUTSATS: Derivatan an inte konhuneny i x=0.

a) Fundhaer blir hur str som helst och anton iget strish vale.

$$Sa^{2} f(x) = e^{x \cdot h_{1}x} \cdot \left( l_{1}x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = e^{x \cdot h_{1}x} \left( l_{1}x + 1 \right)$$

Derivatan an O on Mx=-1

fis Minsh vaude an

$$e^{\frac{1}{e}\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)} = e^{-\frac{1}{e}\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)}$$

- (5)a) Tya, kaushe.
  - b) Medeltempenahiven vaxen.

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{(x-a)} + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \frac{f''(a)}{3!} (x-a)^3 + \frac{f''(a)}{4!} (x-a)^4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1$$

$$\xi_{11}(x) = -\frac{x_5}{1} \implies \xi_{11}(1) = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow f'''(1) = 2$$

Suzu! 
$$(x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4$$

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

(jamn funktion!)

Definition anade: x + ±1.

SLUTSATS: X=1 och X=-1 an lodrata asymptoten.

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

så y = 1 an vagual asymptol.

$$y = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$$

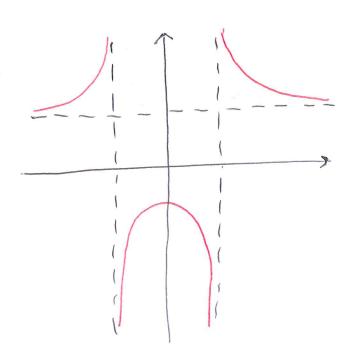
posihu sq

kurvan hasen

over asyphoden!

$$f = \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}-1} \Rightarrow f = \frac{(x^{2}-1)\cdot 2x - (x^{2}+1)\cdot 2x}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}} = \frac{-4x}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

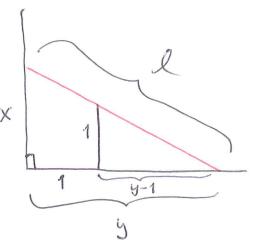
$$f'' = \frac{(x^{2}-1)^{2}(-4) - (-4x) \cdot 2(x^{2}-1) \cdot 2x}{(x^{2}-1)^{4}} = \frac{4(x^{2}-1)[4x^{2}-(x^{2}-1)]}{(x^{2}-1)^{4}} = \frac{4(x^{2}-1)[4$$





$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{y-1}{1} \Rightarrow y = xy-x$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y = \frac{x}{x-1}$ 



men denna han minstr varde for samma x som gen

minsh vande till

$$f(x) = x^2 + \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2$$
 $1 < x < \omega$ 

och vi fan

$$f(x) = 2x + \frac{(x-1)^2 \cdot 2x - x^2 \cdot 2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = 2x + \frac{2x(x-1)(x-1-x)}{(x-1)^4} = 2x + \frac{2x(x-1)(x-1$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (x-1)^{4} - 2 \times (x-1)}{(x-1)^{4}} = \frac{2 \times (x-1) \left[ (x-1)^{3} - 1 \right]}{(x-1)^{4}}$$

Effersom +1< x < 00 ges nollstalleng au (x-1)3-1=0

 $(x-1)^3 = 1$  som han enda reella nollshille i k=2] (minimum - globalt offerson  $f(1) = f(\infty) = \infty$ ).

Minimal layd

$$l = \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$