Envariabelanalys 2018-01-17 #2

En liter sak till om polynom

ex. Lös ele
$$p(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

Vi hittar en lösning
$$x = 1$$

polynomdivision ger $p(x) = (x-1)(x^2+2x-3) = (x-1)^2(x+3)$
 $(x-1)(x+3)$

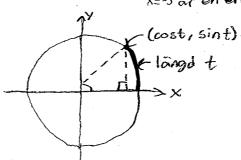
x=1 ar en dubbelrot X=-3 ar en enkelrot

Trigonometriska funktioner

cost, sint definieras for alla tell av.

t: vinkeln mått i tadianer

(1 radian =
$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{11} \approx 57,3^{\circ}$$
)



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$$D(\overset{cos}{sin}) = \mathbb{R} \qquad \mathbb{R}(\overset{cos}{sin}) = [-1, 1]$$

$$tan x = \frac{sin x}{cos x}$$
 $cot x = \frac{cos x}{sin x}$

$$\frac{\cos(x+\pi) = -\cos(x)}{\sin(x+\pi)} = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x-x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

Ex. Finn alla x, sédana att sin(2x)=cosx

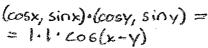
$$\sin(2x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$

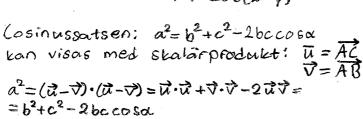
dvs.
$$Q_{\times} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Omega}{2} - x \\ \Omega - \left(\frac{\Omega}{2} - x\right) \end{cases} + k \cdot 2\Omega \qquad \lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{\Omega}{6} + k \cdot \frac{2\Omega}{3} \\ \frac{\Omega}{2} + k \cdot 2\Omega \end{cases}$$

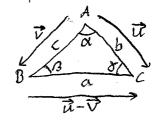
$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \cos x \iff (2 \sin x - 1)\cos x = 0 \iff \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \text{ eller } \cos x = 0$$

Formler för summor/skillnader av/mellan vinklar;

Skalarprodukt

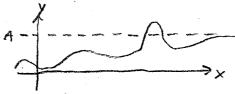






Om gränsvärden

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



idé f(x) godtyckligt nära A om x är tillräckligt stort.

ex.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

"literally a storilly story and the story are story as the story are

ex.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x}{x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x^2)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x}{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}+1) = |+|=2$$

Några räkneregler för gränsvärden

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} c = c$$
, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

•
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{M}$$
 om $M\neq 0$

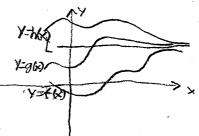
För rationella funktioner ex.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{7x^{3} + 4x^{2} + x - 1!}{3x^{3} + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{x^{3}(3 + \frac{1}{x^{2}})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(3 + \frac{1}{x^{2}})}{x^{3}(3 + \frac{1}{x^{3}})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}} - \frac{1!}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1}{x^{3}})}{3 + 0} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{3}(7 - \frac{14}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1}{x^{$$

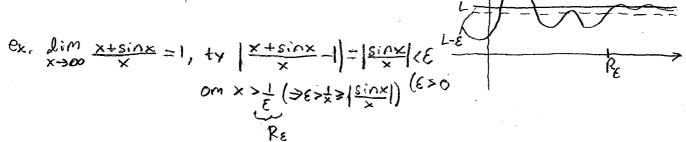
·Instangaing sprincipen

Om
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$$
 for stora x och $x \to \infty f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} h(x) = L$
så är $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = L$

ex lim
$$\frac{x+\sin x}{x} = \frac{\lim_{x\to\infty} (1+\frac{\sin x}{x})-1+0=0}{-\frac{1}{x}(\frac{1+x}{x})}$$



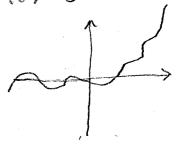
Formell definition av gransvarden ("; 00")



Vi visar en av gränsvärdesreglerna från definitionen $|f(x)g(x)-LM|=|f(x)g(x)-f(x)M+f(x)M-LM|\leq |f(x)||g(x)-M|+|f(x)-L||M|<\varepsilon \ dx \times R \ om \ R=\max(R_1,R_2) \ och \\ |f(x)-L|<\min\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2|M|},I\right) \ dx \times >R, \ sx \ |f(x)|=|f(x)-L+L|<|f(x)-L|+|L|<|L|+1 \ och \ |g(x)-M|<\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2(ILI+I)} \ dx \times >R_2$

Oegentliga gränsvärden

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \infty$ betyder att för varje BER finns RER så att $x > R \Rightarrow x \in D(f)$ och f(x) > B

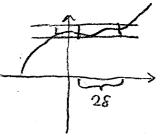


Annan"sorts" gransvarden: lim f(x)=L

f(x) godtyckligt nara L de x tillrackligt nara a.

dus. orhin för varie E>0 finns f>s.a.

 $0 < |x-a| < f \Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{P}(f)$ och $|f(x)-L| < \mathcal{E}$



Obs likheten:

X, f\(\text{M} \) n\(\text{n} \) \(\text{n} \) \

ex. $sgn x = \frac{x}{|x|} d8 x \neq 0$

lim sgnx existerarinte

ty, for all $\delta > 0$ finns bade x med $f(\delta) = 1$ och x med $f(\delta) = -1$ Som har $0 < |x-0| < \delta$

men enkelsidiga gränsvärden lim f&=L omm för alla xxxx fx=L omm för alla E>O finns 8>0 så att 0<×-a<8>>=EDH) och |f(x)=L|<E

