

1.

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

f jest ciągła $\cup \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

granice $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ nie istniejąwięc f nie jest ciągła (1 rodzaj niewiadomych)
granice obustronne istnieją i są skończone

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} & \text{dla } x \in (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi) \\ 0 & \text{dla } \{0, \pi\} \end{cases}$$

f jest ciągła $\cup (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = 1 \neq f(0) = 0$$

f jest niewiadoma $\cup x=0$ (1 rodzaj)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{0} \right\} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{0^+} \right\} = -\infty$$

f jest niewiadoma $\cup x=\pi$ (2 rodzaj)

$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ nie istniejef jest ciągła $\cup \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ f jest niewiadoma $\cup x=0$ (2 rodzaj)

2.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b & \text{dla } x < 1 \\ \log_a(x) & \text{dla } 1 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{\pi}{\arctan(\frac{1}{x-4})} & \text{dla } x > 4 \end{cases} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{\pi}{\arctan(\frac{1}{x-4})} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{\arctan(\frac{1}{0^+})} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\arctan(+\infty)} \right\} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$$

f jest ciągła $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = f(4)$

$$\log_2(4) = 2$$

$$a^2 = 4 \quad a = -2 \vee a = 2$$

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$$f(1) = \log_2(1) = 0$$

f jest ciągła $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = -2$$

f jest ciągła dla $a = 2, b = -2$

3.

$$f(x) = e^x - 2 \cos(x)$$

f jest ciągła \Rightarrow

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1 - 2 = -1 < 0 \\ f(1) = e - 2 \cos(1) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (0, 1) \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos(1) &< 2 \\ e &> 2 \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$f(x) = \ln(x) + 2x - 1$$

f jest rosnąca i ciągła

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 - 1 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$f(1) = \ln(1) + 2 - 1 = 0 + 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0 \wedge f(1) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

\Rightarrow tzw. Durboux

Ponieważ f jest rosnąca to jest to jedyna pierwiastek

Terdasianc Darboux

Niech $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ będzie ciągła

wtedy $\forall \lambda \in [f(a), f(b)] \exists c \in [a, b] f(c) = \lambda$
 $(\lambda \in [f(b), f(a)])$

5.

$$x^x = 3$$

niech $f(x) = x^x - 3$ $f: [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 f jest ciągła $\cup [1, 2]$?

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1^1 - 3 = -2 < 0 \\ f(2) &= 2^2 - 3 = 1 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \exists x_0 \in [1, 2] f(x_0) = 0 \\ \text{z t. Darboux} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

6. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3x+2}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3x+3h+2} - \frac{1}{3x+2}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3x+2}{(3x+3h+2)(3x+2)} - \frac{3x+3h+2}{(3x+3h+2)(3x+2)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x+2 - 3x - 3h - 2}{h(3x+3h+2)(3x+2)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3}{(3x+3h+2)(3x+2)} = -\frac{3}{(3x+2)^2}$$

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a)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^k \sin(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad k = 1 \text{ lub } k = 2$$

dla $k = 1$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(\Delta x) \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x}) - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x})$$

granica nie istnieje więc $f'(0)$ nie istnieje

dla $k = 2$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x}) = 0$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & \text{dla } x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x} & \text{dla } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{0 + \Delta x} - \sqrt{0}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x}} = +\infty$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{-0 - \Delta x} - \sqrt{0}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta x}}{-\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} -\sqrt{\frac{-\Delta x}{(\Delta x)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} -\sqrt{\frac{-1}{\Delta x}} = -\infty$$

pochodne jednostronne saj niewartosciowe i rowne styc f'(0) moga istnieje

$$8. a) f(x) = x^{\cos(2x)} = e^{\ln(x^{\cos(2x)})} = e^{\cos(2x)\ln(x)}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = e^{\cos(2x)\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(2x) - \ln(x)]$$

$$= e^{\cos(2x)\ln(x)} \cdot [\cos(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 2\sin(2x)\ln(x)] \\ = x^{\cos(2x)} \cdot [\frac{1}{x}\cos(2x) - 2\sin(2x)\ln(x)]$$

$$b) f(x) = \log_x(\arctan(x)) = \frac{\ln(\arctan(x))}{\ln(x)}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}[\ln(\arctan(x))] \cdot \ln(x) - \ln(\arctan(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\ln(x)]}{(\ln(x))^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\arctan(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \ln(x) - \ln(\arctan(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln(x))^2}$$

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

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{x\ln(x) - \ln(\arctan(x))\arctan(x)(1+x^2)}{x(\ln^2(x))\arctan(x)(1+x^2)} \quad e^u \rightarrow e^u \cdot$$

$$c) h(x) = \sqrt[x]{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\ln((1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}})} = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \right] = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \ln(1+x) \right]$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(1+x)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = \sqrt[x]{x+1} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(x+1)(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)}$$