a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{avelan}(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases}$ fat ciasta o R/203  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ lim f(x) = lim arclan(1) = 12 granica lim f(x) me istmye utge f mie jest ciazofa (1 vodzuj ndeciązofozici)
granice obustronne istnieją i są skończone b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} & \text{dia } xe(-\pi, 0) \lor (0, \pi) \lor (\pi, 2\pi) \\ 0 & \text{dia } \{0, \pi\} \end{cases}$ f jest algela υ (-π, σ)υ(σ, π) υ(π, 2π)  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = 1 \neq f(0) = 0$ f jest niewojsta w x=0 (1 rodzaj) lim sorle = { \( \frac{tt}{0} \) } = -0  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{0^{+}} \right\} = +\infty$ + jest me chazete v = 12 (2 rodzaj) c)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases}$ Um fa) = Um e = + = + = lim f(x) = lim e x = 0 Lim f(x) we isturge f jest etg via v R\203 f jest necety gita v x=0 (2 radzaju)

2. 
$$\begin{cases} a \times b & dh \times x < 1 \\ \log_{1}(x) & dh \times x < 4 \\ \log_{1}(x) & dh \times x < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \times b & dh \times x < 6 \\ \log_{1}(x) & dh \times x < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \times b & dh \times x < 6 \\ \log_{1}(x) & dh \times x < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) & \lim_{x \to 0^{+}}$$

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Theredzenic Darlooux
                       Nich f: [a, b] - R bydze ciągła
                    vtedy \\ \( \alpha \) [f(a), \( \alpha \) ] \[ \] \( \alpha \) \[ \alpha \] \[ \alpha \] \[ \alpha \] \[ \alpha \]
                                                   ( ne[(6), (a)])
   5
            mich f(x)= x - 3 f: [1,2] -> R
                    f jest etgeta v [1,2]?
                   f(1) = 1' - 3 = -2 < 0
f(2) = 2^2 - 3 = 1 > 0
f(3) = 0
f(4) = 0
f(4
 6. f(x) = \frac{1}{3x+2}
                   lim f(x+h) - f(x) lim 3x+3h+2 3x+2
 3x + 3h +2
h \to 0 (3x + 3h + 2)(3x + 2) = (3x+2)^2
            a)
f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{k} sin(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{alla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{alla } x = 0 \end{cases} = 1 \text{ to b } k = 2
                              dla k = 1
                                       f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\Delta x) - f(0) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (\Delta x) \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x}) - 0 = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x})
                                                           granica me istrutje estre fo (0) me istrucje
                             dla k=2
                                                f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta x \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x}) = 0
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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x & \text{idea} & x \neq 0 \\ 5-x & \text{idea} & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\bullet}^{+}(0) = \begin{cases} 6x & 10 \cdot 2x^{2} - 10 & \text{time} \\ 6x & \text{ones } \end{cases} \frac{1}{10x} = \frac{1}{10x} =$$