Gentwek von Fonklienen Henle: Defenda, Bip E mesamuechang und lev von Folge i> Regele Ben : Ein Han hingspunht von D unf mille in D liegen (le dart obs) D= (a,6) (a26) - Jedes x₀ € (a,5) est HP, denn es gill g>0 mil Ug(x) < (a,5) Des Sint (> Mo) · a ist 4P von (2,6), de n 9,0 7.B.

2+ 2 6 43(2) (E 9 < 5-2) 0 5 ist HP von (9,6)

1) D= 6 Jules × E M (1) 136 HP von Q dem in jeden llg (20) 2203 befraden soil rehonete (und irrehonete) Tellen (-> llep Ti), D= 72 Jedes x, e 72 ist isoliek Runht von 72. Z besitel have 4? « xo e The isolich Menn in Ungland 1227 Logs leave game mell. · Si. X, E P-72. Dann ex, 40 72, 10 off x, 6 (4, 401) (4= (x, 7). Dan ex. 3>0 mt (g(x,) c (4,401), also ly(x1) 1 72 = p, mor x, kan HP in 7. D= { 1; n& m 3: \$ >0 ex. u, EW with the GUS (0) e 1 136 hair HP von D: (U1/2(1)1217)10

1st $\kappa_0 \in \mathbb{D}$, so gilt i.a. (mill) han fler = fles) Sun alls lien P(x) enishet. $f: \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \times \rightarrow \times \ell \quad = \mathcal{C}(\ell)$ $\text{Descen} \quad \text{Lim } \mathcal{C}(\ell) = 2 \quad \text{Ledden}$ $\times \rightarrow \ell \quad \text{Mean}$ bsp N 1P20-21=1x-11 und In E>0 legible die Vall 5 = E: 0 < /x-1/ < 5 -> | Plx1-7 / < 8 9: R. 1+13 - R; x - 1 x-1 Paren Lun g 41 = 2, denn hir x + (136 x?-1 = x+1 Jeht.

D Allgunances: P: 112-217, X - X+C (CER USUL Dun lun Plx) = x0+c (= f(x0).) (The Exo ville 5 = & und viedehole estes Bsp. Fris her xould existing him Dla Dem In Ex= 2 gilt: Fix jedes 500 allille. Us (x) raher de Pelle x, ent D(x,) = 2 und an inchance Take x mit Dly) =0 Annahme: Es ex, le QU L. Da 1 Dkg1-L1= = ma 1 Dkg1-L1= 5 => 11-L1== mg /L/== 5

is him x.Dlx =0 , dem es ist メーフひ 1x. Dan-01 = 1x1./Dan/ = 1x1 = 1x-01 ville $\delta = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ m E >0 $\left(\exp(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \right)$ 1) hun exp(x) = 1 x-10 Dexplo) = 1, abe das valle will me Bucs! Silita as; Siline Roile redt ab: Fix $|x| \le 1$ gilt $\left|\frac{x}{x}\right| \le \frac{1}{k!}$ allow $\left|\frac{x}{x}\right| \le \frac{1}{k!}$ honology $\left|\frac{x}{x}\right| \le \frac{1}{k!}$ Fris 1x1 =1

E xh-1 honveget (de absolut horveget) Danit: $\left|\frac{z}{z}\right| = \frac{z^{k-1}}{k!} = e-1 \leq e$ mel Gerige ist: For 1x1 <1 gill |exp(x)-1| = e-|x| = e-|x-0|Will man also R $\varepsilon > 0$: $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{e}, 1 \right\}$, so lolgs: $1 \times -01 < \delta = \max \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{e}, 1 \right\} = 2 \cdot |x| \le e \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{e}$ lun explu) = explo) Inspesonder:

Bar. (1.4) " (i) = (ii) " So: (xn) new the Tolge il Di?x3? unit him xn = x0, sovie 2 >0. In zuzu: E gibt up e W, so dep 1 f(x,) - L 1 < 2 his olle nz no. Ned Varansetny ex. 5 > 0 , so das 1 flx)-11 < E his alle x e D mil 0 < 1x-x1 = 5 Ucil here & = xo, ex. up a w so, do? 0< 1 ×n-x0 1 = 5 hi, dle n 7,00. Fix n 7 no gelt clos 0 < 1 x - x0/ = 8 => (P(kn)-L/c E.

Fix $H(x) := \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ gilf, & dfl & hin H(x) & will existed.Den $hi & x_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} & gilf & hin x_n = 0 \\ & h = m & h = m \end{cases}$ Nouve $l(x_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & n \end{cases}$ $l(x_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & n \end{cases}$ $l(x_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & n \end{cases}$ = = = (1+(-1)) Die Tolge de Pla] ist aveget. The lane $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ ex. Le D(A) (Aviable - Falle)

The es gill fine Toly(A) (Aviable - Falle)

unit be an = 80 and be O(a) (=1),

und are Toly(A) ivalonale Talle - Balle - Bares (1:5) mit (1:4) und Gelaunka Regel lis les vor tolgen. 2.8 (xn) Foly a (DND) 3507 mit hu = = x01 hen (Plan) + glan) = len Plan) + lin glan) = Lo+Lg misate 4. (in): Es gibt at 7>0 X E ((DnD)) (2=03) n U, (=01) den 1960 - 6, 1 2 = 16, 1 his elle folgher 3(x) =0 und Flas ist-dy. af ((DnD) 13 x07) n 4 (x)

Buis (IL) as Sult 1: Fir jedes ne No gill hn x = x = Indulation such a 14: n=0, n=1 rela bahamb (-> By. obr) 15: Annalum : Die Assage gelt hir al 4. Dann ett x 41 - x. x , elso mit It, kureline und (1.5) (iii); hen x 411 = he x . len x = x. x = x . y = x . v = x . *Caisk*6 must his Pely your vom Grad in: Sulit 2 Induhhor med a; in 15 E an x = 2 an x + an x x = 1 x = 1 Burter (1,5) (i)8(i)

a) The X0=0 1st des solion berien (s.o.) Bu (1.7) Fix Schiebigh Xo ist $exp(x) = exp(x-x_0+x_0)$ = 24p (x-x0) · 2xp (x0) Well $x-x_0 \rightarrow 0$ $\Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow x_0$, (so.)

Colybe Lin exp $(x-x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \exp(x) = x + x_0$ $x \rightarrow x_0$ $x \rightarrow x_0$ Mot (1.5) (1) dro Le exp (x-x0) · leg (x0) = lexp(x0) 5) (Sworn) D Fage (unit Ratur & Ablilichunge); len me x =0 mel ha cos x =1 x = 0

Danit This

Sih $\times = \sin \left(\left(x - x_{0} \right) + x_{0} \right)$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$ $= \sin \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \cos x_{0} + \cos \left(x - x_{0} \right) \cdot \sin x_{0}$

 $\cos x = \cos \left(\left(x - \kappa_0 \right) + \kappa_0 \right) = \cos \left(x - \kappa_0 \right) \cos x_0 - \sin \left(x - \kappa_0 \right) \cdot \sin x_0$ analy.

Grept (1) La Hls = 1, denn (0,=) chill g,(x)=1 hi, dle xc (0,=) also ber gels -1 Lu 4(x) =0 x70

L*-1 ha 7 13517 Grand existe und est glad $= \frac{2}{2} \frac{x^{4}}{k!} = 7 k^{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{2} \frac{x^{4}}{k!}$ $= \frac{2}{k} \frac{x^{4}}{k!} = 7 k^{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{2} \frac{x^{4}}{k!}$ x +0: × . E × - Ruhe konvegiel k=1 h! Liv x +0 und Av-Roger \(\frac{\times \times 2×-1 = gile FLAV X + O = x 4-1 4(2) h! Water Pl8) -1 × · \(\frac{2}{2} \) \(\times \frac{k-2}{k!} \)

Jeht viede Asidistrey (bruke sellet, abe annahed): The $0 < k < i : | x^{k-2} | \le -i = | x^{k-2} |$ $\leq \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{4!} \leq e$ Try 02/x/ 21 gile Also: 1 -1 -1 | = | RM -1 | = e · 1x1