25 i)

a)
$$f(x) := \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{x^1 - 3}$$
, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 3\} = \int \frac{x^2(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{x^2}{x+3}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}$

$$\int \frac{5}{2}, \quad x = -3$$

$$\int \frac{3}{2}, \quad x = 3$$

Behauptung: $f(x)$ is $f(x)$ is $f(x)$ showing the second in the

Seign
$$\chi_0 \neq -3$$
, $\xi > 0$, $\delta := \frac{\xi}{2}$

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| = \frac{x^2}{x+3} - \frac{x_0^2}{x_0+3}$$

$$= \frac{\chi^{2}(\chi_{0}+3) - \chi_{0}^{2}(\chi+3)}{(\chi+3)(\chi_{0}+3)} = \frac{\chi^{2}\chi_{0} + 3\chi^{2} - \chi_{0}^{2}\chi - 3\chi_{0}^{2}}{(\chi+3)(\chi_{0}+3)}$$

$$= \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0) + 3(X^2-X_0^2)}{(X+3)(X_0+3)} = \frac{(X-X_0)(XX_0+3(X+X_0))}{(X+3)(X_0+3)}$$

$$= (X - X_0)(XX_0 + 3(X + X_0) + g - g) = (X - X_0)(XX_0 + 3X_1 + 3X_0 + g) - g(X - X_0)$$

$$(X + 3)(X_0 + 3) = (X - X_0)(XX_0 + 3X_1 + 3X_0 + g) - g(X - X_0)$$

$$(X + 3)(X_0 + 3) = (X - X_0)(XX_0 + 3X_1 + 3X_0 + g) - g(X - X_0)$$

$$= \frac{(x-x_0) - g(x-x_0)}{(x+3)(x_0+3)}$$

$$\leq |X-X_0| + |-g \frac{X-X_0}{(X+3)(X_0+3)}|$$

$$\leq |x-x_0| + g \frac{|x-x_0|}{|(x+3)(x_0+3)|} = |x-x_0| \left(1 + \frac{g}{|(x+3)(x_0+3)|}\right)$$

$$= 2$$

$$4 | x - x_0 | 2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot 2 = \varepsilon$$

Sei
$$V_0 = -3 = > f(V_0) = \frac{5}{2}$$

b)
$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 5x + y} = \frac{x(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x - y)} = \frac{x}{x - y}, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{3x - 10}{x + 2}, x \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

Behauptung: f(x) ist stetig auf IR1 {4}

Beweis: Scien x0 = 4, E>O, S:= irgenduas mit [x]