

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 4 \log\left(1 + 2^x\right)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x}$$

PC⁻ⁿ $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{3 \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 4 \log\left(1 + 2^x\right)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x} =$$

$$\frac{3 \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 4 \log\left(2^x (2^{-x} + 1)\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 1} + 1} =$$

$$\frac{3 \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 4 \log(2^x) + \log(2^{-x} + 1)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 1} + 1} =$$

$$\frac{3 \cancel{\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} + 4 \cancel{\log(2)} + \cancel{\log(2^{-x} + 1)}}{\cancel{x} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 1} + 1\right)}$$

$$\ell \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\ell \cdot 2^{-x} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{3 \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} + 4 \log(2) + \frac{\log(2+x)}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 1} + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{3 \cdot 0 + 4 \log(2) + 0}_{1+1} = 2 \log(2)$$

2) d)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x^2 - 4| + b & \text{für } x < 3 \\ ax & \text{für } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} |x^2 - 4| + b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} ax = f(3)$$

Querdenk

$$5+b = 3a$$

IL Rn. DISTRO HA 2 Punkt Di non
 DIFFERENZIABILITÄT, OSA I Punkt ANALOGIE X_1 = 2

$$f'_-(2) = -4, f'_+(2) = -4, f'_-(2) = -4$$

$$f'_+(c) = 4$$

AFFINE FUNCTION f IS A LINEAR FUNCTION IN $x=3$, i.e.

MEASUREMENT OF THE FUNCTION s IS CONTINUOUS IN

$x=3$, OBVIOUSLY $3 \leq s+6 \leq$

$$\boxed{a = f'_+(s) = f'_-(s) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6}$$

QUESTION,

$$3 \cdot (6) = s+6 \rightarrow 18 = s+6 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 12}$$

ANOTHER f IS DERIVATIVE IN $x=3$ SO $c=5$ IS

$$SE \quad a = 6 \quad b = 13$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \arcsin(x) & \text{if } x \in [-1, 1] \\ ax + b & \text{if } x \in (-1, 1) \\ \sqrt{|x-3|} & \text{if } x \in [2, 4] \end{cases}$$

CONTINUITY

$$[-1, 1] \cup (1, 2) \cup [2, 4]$$

Ex: $x = 1$ é função contínua e inversa
Avultar círculo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2 \operatorname{arctan}(x) = x \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} ax + b = a + b$$

CQUÍDIA $a + b = \pi$

Ex: $x = 2$ é função contínua e dobrável. Avultar circulo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} ax + b = 2a + b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{|2-x|} = 1$$

CQUÍDIA CHTC $2a + b = 1$

DESENHAR

L_2 DIFERENCIA DE 2º ORGANICO (X) L_1

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ es creciente en el intervalo } (-1, 1) \text{ para } x = \pm 1$$

L_1 es un punto de tangencia fijo en el dominio

en $x=1$ L_1 DIFERENCIA DE 2º ORGANICO

que verifica $x=1$ en el punto de tangencia

MÉTODO PUNTO X=2 PERO L_2 DIFERENCIA DE 2º ORGANICO

$$L_1 \sim L_2 \text{ constantes} \quad \text{entonces } 2a + 4b = 1 \quad \text{y}$$

$$f'_-(2) = a + 4b = f'_+(2) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

que resulta

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 4b = 1 \\ a + 4b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} - 2b \\ 4b = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} - 2b \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{2} \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(-6) - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{25}{4}$$

Q) $f(x) = \log(x^2 - 1)$ es continua en $x=1$?

$$\text{SOLUTA} \quad \text{SOL} \quad a = \frac{3}{4} \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Input: $1 - x = 3$ con restricciones $x > 1$ y $x \neq 0$

D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$

$$f_-(1) = -\infty \quad ; \quad f_+(1) = +\infty$$

3) a) $f(x) = \frac{\log(x)}{2^x + x^2}$

D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ es continua la recta tangente al

Gráfico localmente $(0, f(0))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\log(x))' \cdot (2^x + x^2) - \log(x) \cdot (2^x + x^2)'}{(2^x + x^2)^2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (2^x + x^2) - \log(x) \cdot \left(e^{x \log(2)} \right)' + 2x}{(2^x + x^2)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{(2^x + x^2) - \log(x) \cdot (2^x \cdot \log(2) + 2x)}{x(2^x + x^2)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Übungsaufgabe

$$f'(1) = \frac{2+1 - 0 \cdot (2 \cdot \log(2) + 2)}{1 \cdot (2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ü

$$f(1) = \frac{\log(1)}{2+1} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

Allgemein: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \log(1/x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1/x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0^1}{0^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$$

$$Y = f(-1)(x-1) + f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) + 0 =$$

$$Y = \frac{x-1}{3}$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{3+e^x}}{\operatorname{ord}_n(x+1)}$

Durchführbarkeit der Rechenregeln mit AL

Graphisch auf $(0, f(0))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\left(\pi^2 \sqrt{3+e^x}\right) \cdot \operatorname{ord}_n(x+1) - \left(\pi^2 \sqrt{3+e^x}\right) \cdot \left(\operatorname{ord}_{n-1}(x+1)\right)}{\left(\operatorname{ord}_n(x+1)\right)^2}$$

$$= \pi^2 \left(\left(3+e^x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' \cdot \operatorname{ord}_n(x+1) - \left(\pi^2 \sqrt{3+e^x} \right) \frac{1}{1+(x+1)^2} \cdot \operatorname{ord}_n(x+1)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3+e^x}} \cdot e^x \cdot \operatorname{ord}_n(x+1) - \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{3+e^x}}{1+(x+1)^2} =$$

$$(\text{arctan}(x+1))^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{\text{arctan}^2(x+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{e^x \text{arctan}(x+1)}{2\sqrt{3+e^x}} - \frac{\sqrt{3+e^x}}{1+(x+1)^2} \right)$$

at $x=0$

$$f'(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{\frac{\pi^2}{16}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{x}{1+x} \right) =$$

$$= 16 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{16} - 1 \right) = \pi - 1$$

\hat{t}

$$R(0) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 8\pi$$

ALGORIKA LA RECETA PARA TARTAS DE CEREALES =

$$y = f'(0)(x-1) + f(0) = (\pi - 1)(x-1) + 8\pi$$

$$f) \quad 2) \quad f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{\log(x)}} = e^{\frac{1}{\log(x)} \cdot \log(x)}$$

Domenio:

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad D = (0, +\infty)$$

Limits

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

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

Ovvero $y = 1^e$ è asintotico per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Momento

$$f'(x) = \left(e^{\frac{\log(x)}{x}} \right)' = e^{\frac{\log(x)}{x}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \log(x) \cdot 1}_{=}$$

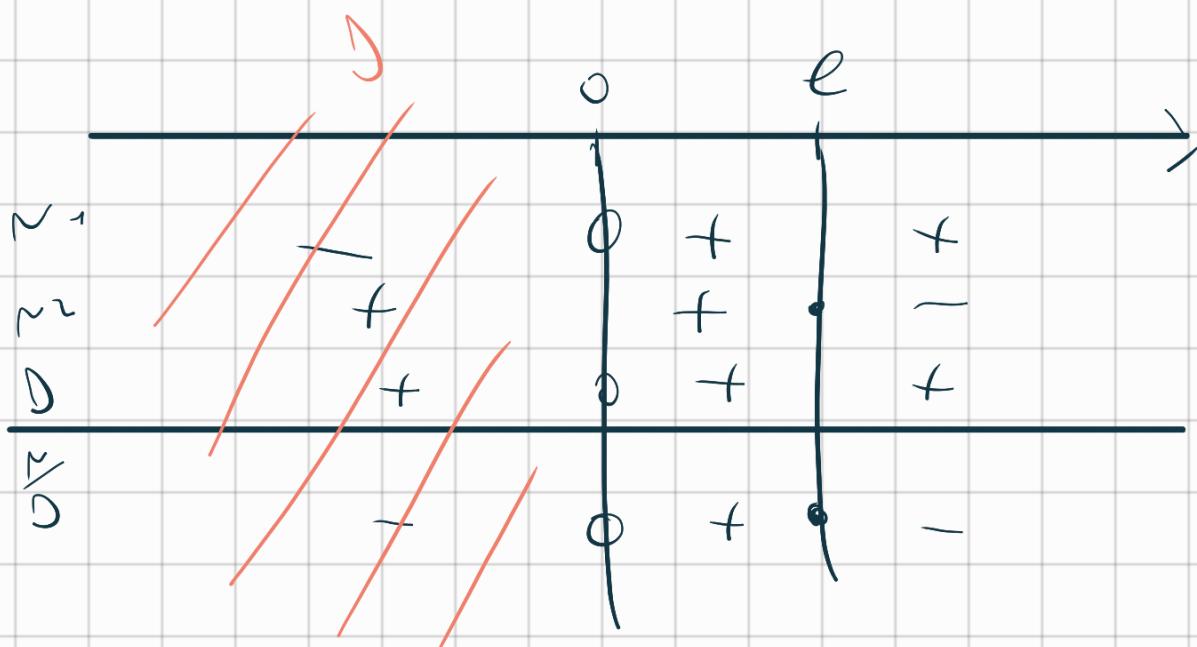
$$= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{x}}(1 - \log(x))}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^{\frac{1}{x}}(1 - \log(x))}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$\sim 1: x^{\frac{1}{x}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0, +\infty)$

$\sim 2: \log(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq e$

$\exists: x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$



$f''(x)$ crosses zero in $(0, e)$ i.e.

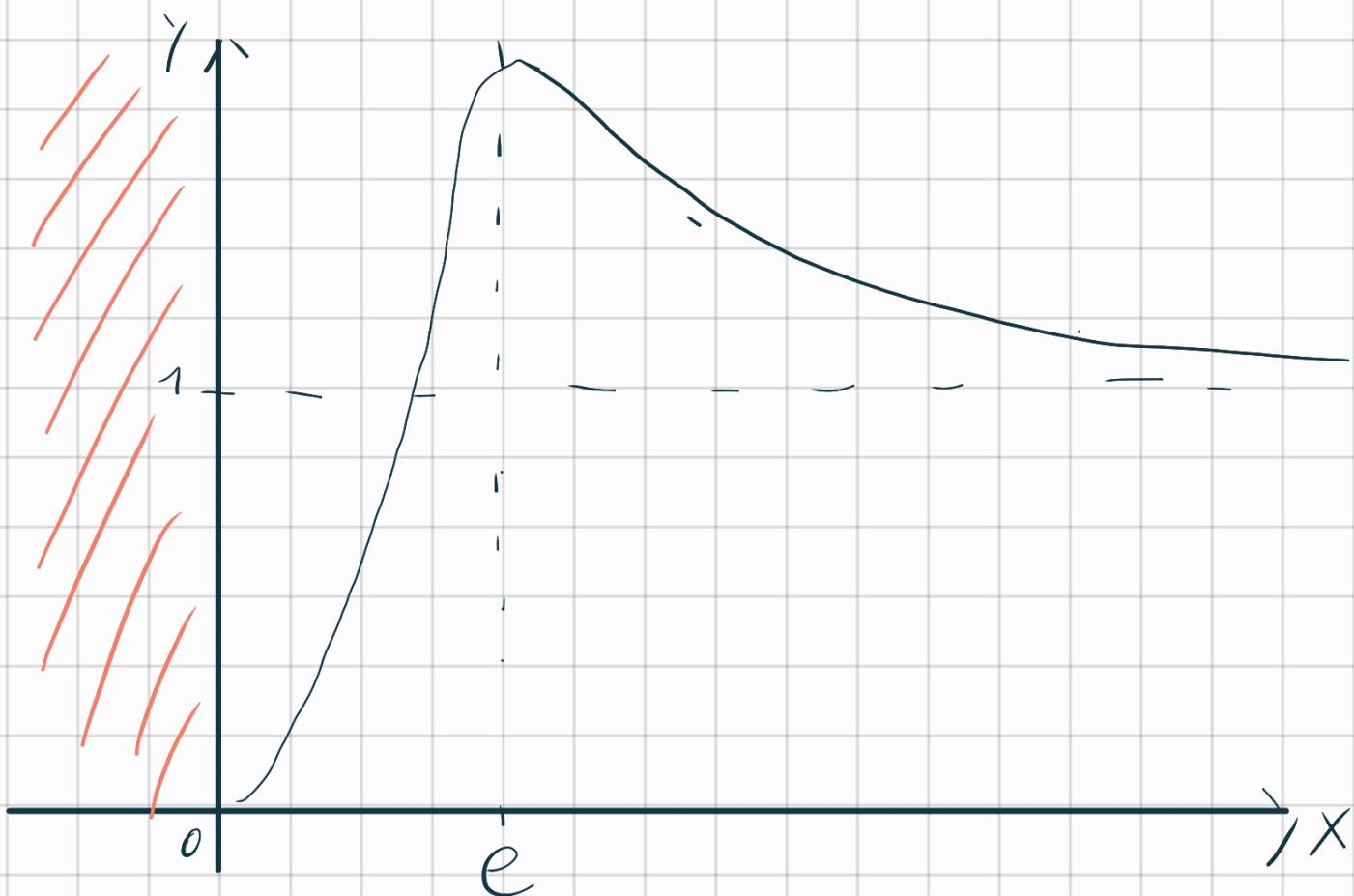
Decreasing in $[e, +\infty)$

Possim, i riri

$x = e$ es un punto de inflexión del grafico

Más cerca se ve que el punto de inflexión es reflexivo.

Grafico



b) $f(x) = e^{-x^2}(x^4 - 3x^2 + 1)$

Dominio

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

Asimptoti

1. Limite agli assi ormai svan.

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

Quindi $y=0$ è l'asse di simmetria per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

Motorema

$$f'(x) = \left(e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \right) \cdot (x^4 - 3x^2 + 1) + \left(e^{-x^2} \cdot (4x^3 - 6x - 1) \right)$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \left((-2x)(x^4 - 3x^2 + 1) + (4x^3 - 6x - 1) \right) =$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \left(-2x^5 + 6x^3 - 2x + 4x^3 - 6x - 1 \right) =$$

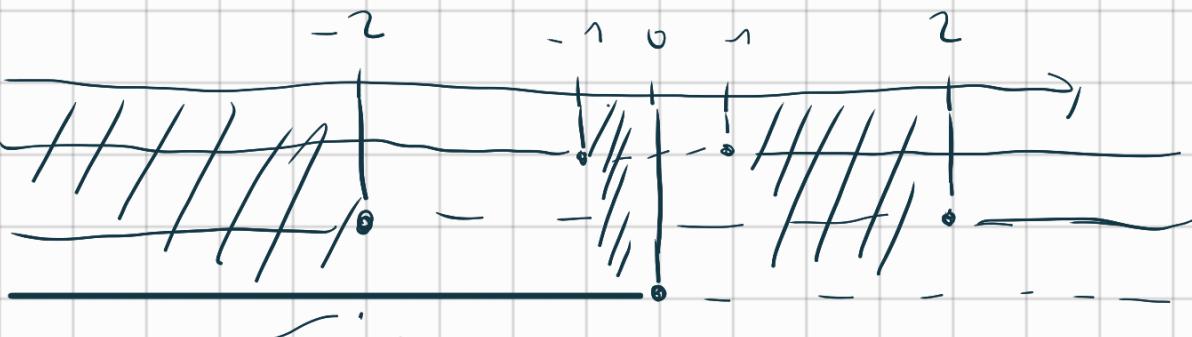
$$= e^{-x^2} \left(-2x^5 + 10x^3 - 8x \right) =$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot (x^4 + 5x^2 - 4) =$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot (x^2 - 1) (x^2 - 4)$$

Quirni

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4) \geq 0$$



Quirni f è crescente in $(-\infty, -2]$, $[-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$,

e decrescente in $[-2, -1]$, $[0, 1]$, $[2, +\infty)$

minimo di passo

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} (1 - 3 + 1) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(1) = e^{-1} (1 - 3 + 1) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$x = \pm 1$ C' un punto di minimo assoluto

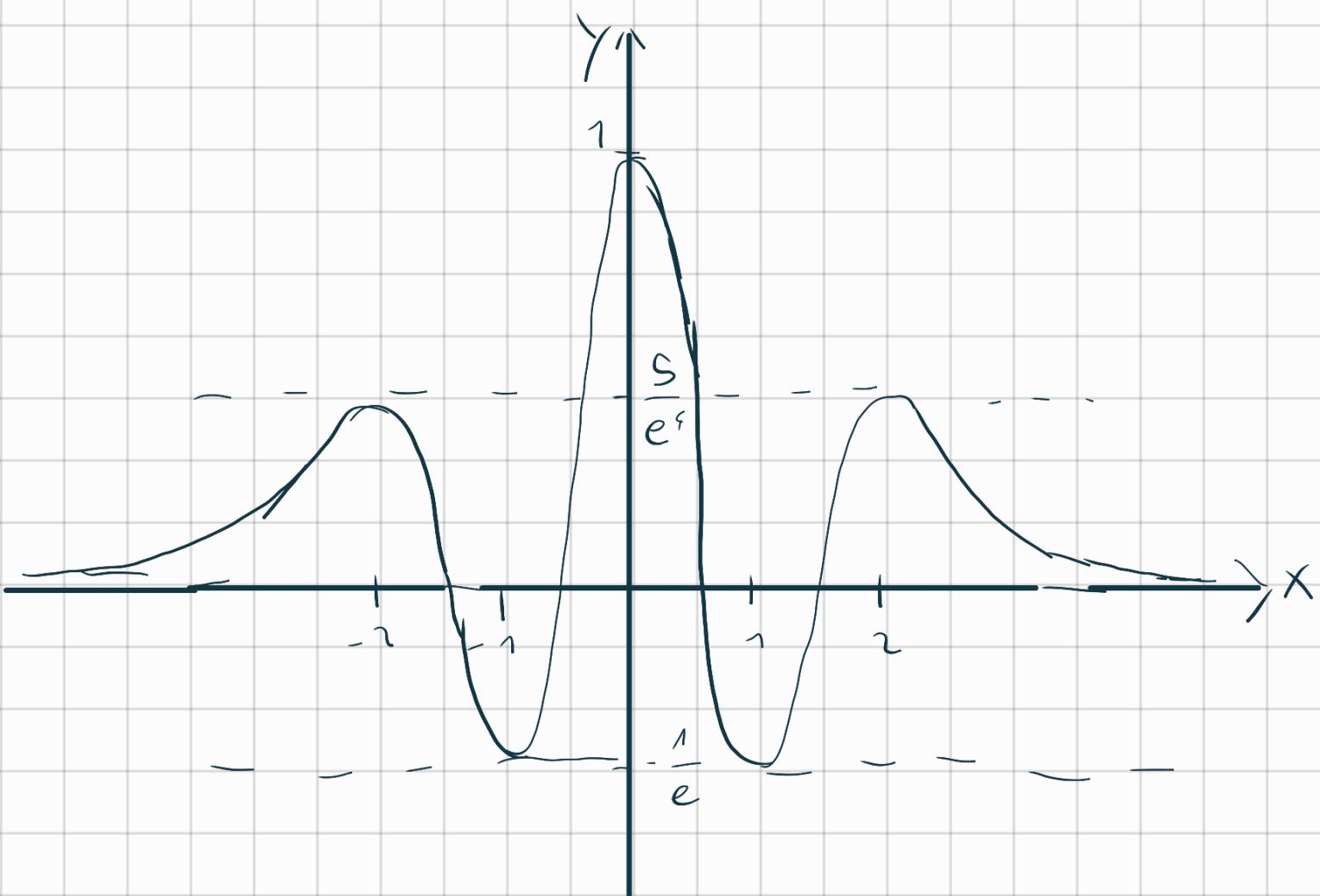
$$f(-2) = e^{-4} (16 - 12 + 1) = \frac{5}{e^4}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{s}{e^4}$$

$$f(0) = e^0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$x = -2$ è un punto di massimo relativo.

$x = 0$ è un punto di massimo assoluto



$$5) \text{ a) } f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}{1-x}$$

Dom(f)

$$\begin{cases} 2x - x^2 \geq 0 \\ 1-x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x \leq 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(x-2) \leq 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} [0, 2] \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D = [0, 1) \cup (1, 2]$$

Menge der Werte

L_a - Funktion ist im Intervall $[0, 2]$ invertierbar in $(0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$

$$f'(x) = \left[(2x - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]' \cdot (1-x) - \left[\sqrt{2x - x^2} \right]' - 1$$

$$(1-x)^n$$

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

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

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

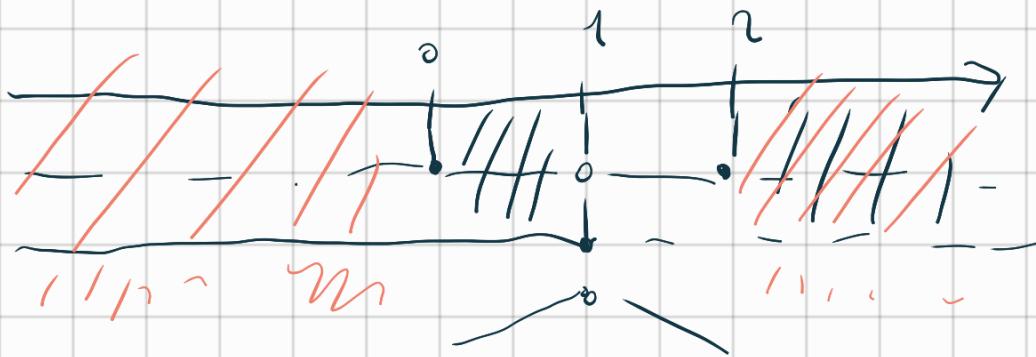
$$= \frac{x^2-2x+1 + 2x-x^2}{(\sqrt{2x-x^2})(1-x)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2x-x^2})(1-x)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{2x-x^2})(1-x) \geq 0$$

$$\text{J1: } \sqrt{2x-x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [0, 1] \cup (1, 2]$$

$$\text{J2: } (1-x)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$$



2 P Funtionscrips in $[0, 1]$

\tilde{v} vorschreibe in $[1, 2]$

Massen - min

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(2) = \frac{\sqrt{4-4}}{1-2} = 0$$

$$f(1) =$$

CONCAVITÀ - CONVESSITÀ

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{(2x-x^2) \cdot (x-1)} \right)' =$$

$$= \frac{0 \cdot [(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x-1)'] - 1 \cdot [[(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x-1)']]}{[(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x-1)]^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)}{2\sqrt{2x-x^2}} + \frac{(\sqrt{2x-x^2} \cdot (x-1))'}{(2x-x^2) \cdot (x-1)^2} =$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2 + \left(2 \cdot (2x-x^2) \cdot 4(x-1) \right)}{2\sqrt{2x-x^2}} =$$
$$(2x-x^2) \cdot (x-1)^2$$

$$= \frac{(x-1) \cdot ((x-1) + (16x-8x^2))}{2(\sqrt{2x-x^2})(2x-x^2)(x-1)^2}$$

$$= 8x^2 + 17x - 1$$

2.

