Mittwoch, 15. Februar 2017 15:14

hilldurtsate

Bsp (2 P.2)

$$f:[2,4] \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $x \mapsto x^3 - 2$
Für webbe $c \in [2,4]$ ist $f'(c) = \frac{f(4) - f(2)}{4 - 2}$ erfüllt?

$$f(b) = f(4) = 4^{3} - 2 = 62$$

$$f(a) = f(2) = 8 - 2 = 62$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^{2} = 25 \iff x = \pm \frac{28}{3} \quad da \quad ce[2,4] \implies c \in \left\{\frac{28}{3}\right\}$$

Bernoull de l'Hôspital

Sin fig: [a,b] -> IR skelig, and diff bor out (a,b) - [x,] (x,e(a,b)) und g'(x) + 0 (\(\forall \times \) = \(\((a,b) - \{ \(x_e \} \) \).

Sin (i)
$$f(x_c) = 0 = g(x_c)$$

$$(i)^{l} \lim_{\substack{x \to y_{0} \\ x \neq y_{0}}} f(r) = \lim_{\substack{x \to y_{0} \\ x \neq y_{0}}} g(x) = \infty$$

(i)
$$f(x_c) = 0 = g(x_c)$$
 (i) $\lim_{x \to x_c} f'(x) = A$ (a.g. dur lines existive)

Den gilt: (i), (ii)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $g(x) \neq o$ ($\forall x \in (a,b) - \{x, \}$) and $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$

Den gilt (i), (ii) \Rightarrow $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$

But (i)
$$=$$
 $\frac{f(c)}{g(c)}$ ist on Typ $\frac{0}{0}$ "

Remoull' furtheriet abor and bei Fäller die vom Typ w, 0.00, 00 - 00 sind.

Falls "vom Typ 00" troin wir B.d.H etwas alanders (siehe blane Armerhage olen).

Beneis dass abgeardates B.d.H für Typ, & funthionist:

Ans (i) wisse wir
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}=:A$$
 existint.

Wir misson rulen dass
$$\lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(r)}{g(x)} = \widetilde{A}$$
 existint and dass $A = \widetilde{A}$.

Bentle duss für x € [a,b] - {x}:

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{q(x)}\right)}{f(x)} = \frac{q'(x)}{q'(x)}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{g(x)}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)} = \frac{\tilde{g}(x)}{\tilde{f}(x)} \qquad \frac{0}{100}$$

MIT
$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\alpha_{r_1}} & x \neq x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$$
, $g(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{A}{3\alpha_{r_1}} & x \neq x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{A}{3\alpha_{r_1}} & x \neq x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$

Und wir löhm B.d.H anwenden:

B.d.H
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \to c \\ x \neq c}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \to c \\ x \neq c}} \frac{\tilde{g}(x)}{\tilde{f}(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \to c \\ x \neq c}} \frac{\tilde{g}'(x)}{\tilde{f}'(x)} = : \tilde{A}$$

Es gilt alm.

$$\widetilde{A} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{g'(x)}{g'(x)}\right)}{\left(-\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)} \cdot \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)^2 = \frac{\widetilde{A}^2}{A} \iff A = \widetilde{A} \stackrel{\text{(2)}}{=} V = A$$

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \implies \text{Bolt anumber!}$$

$$\lim_{x\to c} \left(\frac{f(x) - g(x)}{f(x)} \right) = \lim_{x\to c} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{f(x)}}{\frac{1}{f(x)}} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f(x)}} \right) = \lim_{x\to c} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)}}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} \right) = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{\tilde{f}(x)}{\tilde{g}(x)} \implies \text{Batt annealor!}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bsp: lim}}{\underset{x \neq c}{\text{log}}} \xrightarrow{\log(\Lambda - \cos x)} = \underset{x \neq c}{\text{log}} \times \text{pos} \xrightarrow{\log(\Lambda - \cos x)} = \underset{x \neq c}{\text{log}} \times \text{pos} \times$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\log(\Lambda - \cos x)}{\log x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\Lambda - \cos x}}{\frac{1}{\Lambda}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to\infty} Typ \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \to \lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x}{\cos x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\cos x - x \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= 2 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos x} = 2 - \frac{0}{1} = 2$$

Umkehrsale

Sen f: (a,b) -> IR diffbar mit f'(x) >0 (\frac{1}{2}x \in (a,b))

Sei $-\infty \leqslant c := \inf_{x} L(x) \leqslant \sup_{x} f(x) =: d \leqslant +\infty$ down ist $f: (a, b) \longrightarrow (c, d)$ blickfiv $(f^{-1} existivf)$ and for ist electals difficer mit:

$$(f^{-1})^{1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$
 bew. $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$ Serective Allihary on Misprings telt.

 $\theta_{\overline{p}}: f: (o, \infty) \rightarrow (c, \infty), x \mapsto x^2$

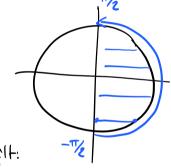
$$f'(x) = 2x > 0 \quad (\forall x \in (c, \omega)) \quad f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f_{-1})_{1}(x) = \frac{f_{1}(f_{1}(x))}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{1}(x)}}{$$

 $\underline{\mathsf{Bsp}} \quad \mathsf{sin} : (-\frac{7}{2}, +\frac{7}{2}) \longrightarrow (-1, +1)$

$$\forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) : \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x > 0$$

 \Rightarrow arcsin := \sin^{-1} : $(-1,1) \rightarrow (-\pi,\pi)$ existing and as gilt:



$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Arcsin}(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dy} \sin(y)|_{y=\arcsin x}} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)}}$$

Tipp 2 8.3

Strakgie:

2.
$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
 $\{a_n(r) > 0 \ (\forall x)$

1. $tan: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ist diff'but

2. $\frac{d}{dx} tan(x) > 0$ ($\forall x$) $= tan \ \text{lin} \ tan x = \infty$ existivt and ist diff'but.

4.
$$f(x) = e^{x} + \operatorname{arctan}(x)$$
 ist diff for $f(x) = e^{x} + \operatorname{arctan}(x)$ ist diff for $f(x) = e^{x} + \operatorname{arctan}(x)$ is $f(x) = e^{x} + \operatorname{arctan}(x)$.

5.
$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) > 0 \quad (\forall x)$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \wedge \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

$$(t_{-1})_i(v) = \frac{t_i(x^i)}{v}$$

Bak UKS

$$\implies \lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \inf_{x\in(a,b)} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x\to b} f(x) = \sup_{x\in(a,b)} f(x).$$