

Prüfung (15.1.)

1) Spalte $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

(5B)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx)) \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}$$

Risew

Podaję

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx)) \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx)) \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}}$$

$$= e^L$$

$$\text{gdzie } L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \ln(\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx)). \quad (15)$$

Myślę, że można spróbować pu. L'H.

$$\text{Nowy } L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot (\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx) - 1) \frac{\ln(\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx) + 1 - 1)}{\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx) - 1}$$

(15B) \downarrow 1
dij $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 0}{x}$
 \downarrow 1
dij $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$

$$\text{Koniec} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(ax)}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} + \frac{\cos(bx) - 1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(ax)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} + \frac{\cos(bx) - 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \right) = a^2 - \frac{b^2}{2}. \quad (15) \quad (15B)$$

\downarrow a^2 \downarrow 1 \downarrow $-\frac{b^2}{2}$ \downarrow 1

Albo też: $L = a^2 - \frac{b^2}{2}$ (można uważać, że lim, w o.k.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin^2(ax) + \cos(bx)) \frac{x}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} = e^{a^2 - \frac{b^2}{2}} \quad (15)$$

Można $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

(jeśli $a=0$.. o.k. $\sin(ax)=0$ ✓
 $b=0$ $\cos(bx)=1$ ✓)

2) Vorgehensweise für $f(x) = \ln(1 + |x^2 - x - 20|)$ ($\ln 21 \approx 3,04$)

(10b)

Rechen:

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, für spezielle $\text{no } \mathbb{R}$, merkmals

$f(0) = \ln 21 \approx 3$

$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + 20 = 0$ y. $x = 5, x = -5$

- f muss nicht auf \mathbb{R} sein, nur merkmals
- f muss $\neq \infty$ sein, da $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + |x^2 - x - 20|} \cdot \text{sign}(x^2 - x - 20) \cdot (2x - 1)$

(0,5b)

derivate muss $x = -4$ $x = 5$

auslöf bod: $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$f'_{+}(-4) = 9$
 $f'_{-}(-4) = -9$

$f'_{+}(5) = 9$
 $f'_{-}(5) = -9$

keine Limes derivate

$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1 + |x^2 - x - 20|)^2} \cdot (2x - 1)^2 + \frac{2 \text{sign}(x^2 - x - 20)}{1 + |x^2 - x - 20|}$

(15)

$= \frac{1}{(1 + |x^2 - x - 20|)^2} \cdot (2 \text{sign}(x^2 - x - 20) + 2(x^2 - x - 20) - (2x - 1)^2)$

$= \frac{1}{(1 + |x^2 - x - 20|)^2} \cdot (-2x^2 - 41 + 2 \text{sign}(x^2 - x - 20) + 2x)$ $x \neq -4, 5$

< 0 $\text{no } \mathbb{R}$!

(15)

f'' muss auslöf bod

(0,7b)

(2b)

(0,3)

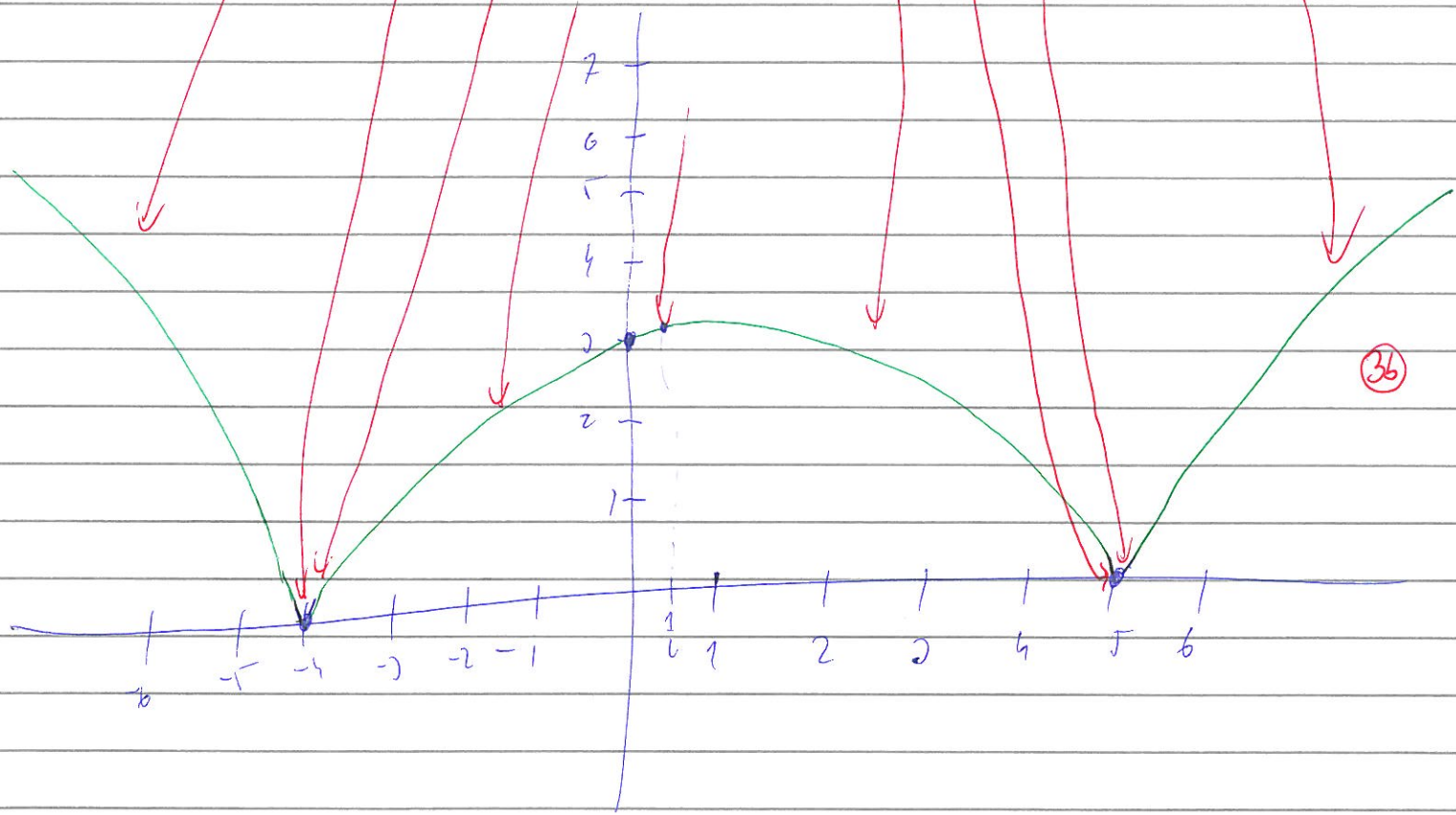
(16)

(0,53)

3. Teil

$-\infty$	$(-\infty, -4)$	(-4)	$(-4, \frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2}, 5)$	5	$(5, +\infty)$	$+\infty$
$+\infty$		0		≈ 3 ($\rightarrow f(x)$)		0		$+\infty$
	-	± 9	+		-	± 9	+	
	-		-		-		-	
	Global min	lok. min glob.	rechts konkav	lok. max	links konkav	lok. right min	rechts konkav	

$P_f = [0, +\infty)$



4) Nisi na jito $a, b, A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ ji

53

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax + Bx^2 & x \geq 0 \\ a + b(x) - a + \sin^2(ax) & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

a) Nkolonite wabe $A, B, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ loke, of f nile spojile duwa deivon me \mathbb{R} .

bi je wano zavit (vodon volle ~~to~~ zavit A, B, a, b) i spojile duwa deivon?

Reseni.

a) Af mulla nit f duwa deivon spojile me \mathbb{R} , mun bi spojile f i f' . To nile no podun (wilde wile ~~duwa~~ limi deivon)

$$(f(0+) = f(0-)) \quad 0 = 1 - a \Rightarrow \underline{a = 1} \quad (15)$$

$$f'(0+) = f'(0-) \quad A = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0} \quad (15)$$

Ƴ Kenata mun plot-rona duwa deivon

$$f''(0+) = f''(0-) \Rightarrow 2B = -b^2 \cos 0 + 2a^2 \cos 0 \Rightarrow \underline{b^2 + 2B = 2} \quad (15)$$

Tef B lile podun ji duwa deivon spojile.

b) Nigano $f'''(0) = 0$

$$f'''(0) = \left. + b^3 \sin(bx) \right|_{x=0} - \left. 2a^3 (\cos(ax) \sin(ax)) \right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (15)$$

Tef zavit f spojile duwa deivon ji spojile i deivon lile.