

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3n^2 + n} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_n \\ \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{3n^2}} &\leq \underbrace{\sqrt[n]{3n^2 + n}}_{b_n} \leq \sqrt[n]{3n^2 + n^2} = \sqrt[n]{4n^2} \\ & \parallel \quad \parallel \\ \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} & \quad \quad \quad \sqrt[n]{4} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \\ \downarrow & \quad \downarrow & \quad \downarrow \\ 1 & \quad 1 & \quad 1 \\ \underbrace{1}_{\text{1}} & \quad \underbrace{2}_{\text{2 feste}} & \quad \underbrace{1}_{\text{3 feste}} \\ & \quad \downarrow & \quad \downarrow \\ & \quad 1 & \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

0 2 3 feste

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1 \quad (a > 0)$$

$a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ $n^{\frac{1}{n}}$

Thm. o 3 Gigaab:

Jedig:

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots$$

oder

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = g,$$

so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ ist reelle $\hat{=} g$.

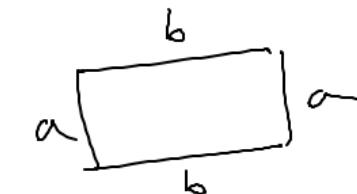
Wykazanie, i.e. wykaż, że wśród prostokątów o ustalonym obwodzie największe pole ma kwadrat.

Rozwinięcie.

Poniedziałek, i.e. niewielki prostokąt o obwodzie l .



Jest l jeden z boków ma długość a , to drugi



ma długość $b = \frac{1}{2}l - a$, przy czym muszą tu zadowolić,

i.e. $a > 0$ i $a < \frac{1}{2}l$, tzn. $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}l)$.

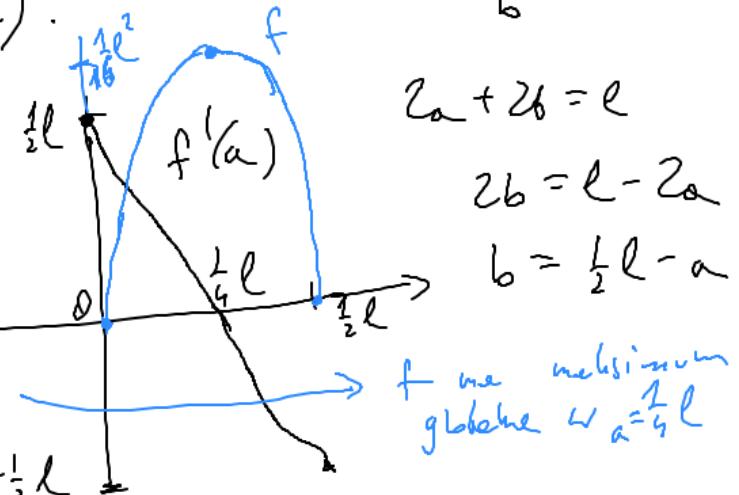
$$f(a) = \text{pole} = a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}l - a\right) = \frac{1}{2}la - a^2.$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2}l - 2a \quad f'\left(\frac{1}{4}l\right) = 0$$

$$f'(a) > 0 \quad \text{dla } a \in (0, \frac{1}{4}l) \Rightarrow f \uparrow \text{na } (0, \frac{1}{4}l]$$

$$f'(a) < 0 \quad \text{dla } a \in (\frac{1}{4}l, \frac{1}{2}l) \Rightarrow f \downarrow \text{na } [\frac{1}{4}l, \frac{1}{2}l]$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}l\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}l\right)^2$$



$$2a + 2b = l$$

$$2b = l - 2a$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}l - a$$

f ma maksimum globalne w $a = \frac{1}{4}l$

Zrelej! Regnungsregel i' neglektung verboten $f(x) = \arctg x - \frac{x}{2}$ für $x \in [0, 2]$.

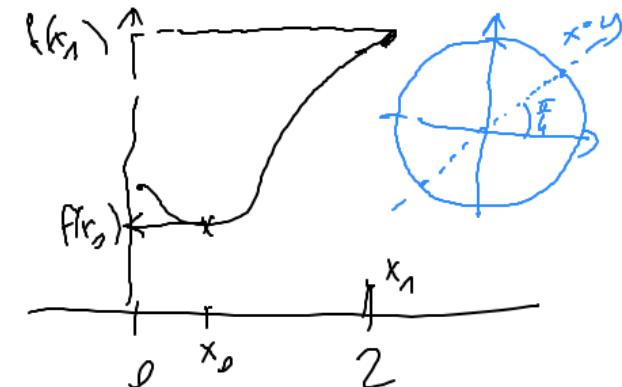
Rew. f jest wiggly (fals nimmt f. elementarwerte), wie z. triebwagen Weierstrasss
ist dies zu prüfen x_0, x_1 wählen, i.e. $f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_1)$ für $x \in [0, 2]$.

Wichtigste Punkte x_0, x_1 für jedes zu beweisende Problem:

- konkrete oder abstrakte, tut sie 0, 2
- Punkte $x \in (0, 2)$, wo $f'(x)$ nie istetige
- Punkte $x \in (0, 2)$, wo $f'(x) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad (\text{Punkte: stetig wendbar in } (0, 2))$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 1+x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-1, 1\} \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$



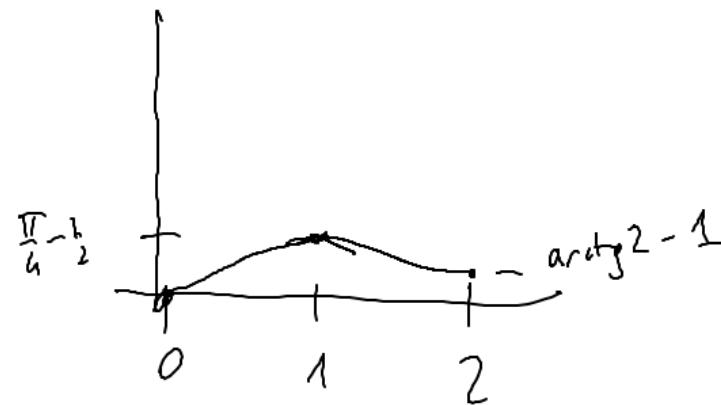
$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \arctg 0 - 0 = 0 \\ f(1) &= \arctg 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ f(2) &= \arctg 2 - 1 > 0 \\ \arctg 2 &> \arctg \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} > 1 \end{aligned}$$

ich, sprunghaft, wächst mit linear, $f(1) < f(2)$, weiterhin jedoch in stark fallendem $(1, 2)$:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 - (1+x^2)}{2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1-x^2}{2(1+x^2)} < 0 \quad \text{für } x \in (1, 2)$$

$\Rightarrow f \downarrow$ auf $[1, 2]$

Ap. Nullstellen zu $0, 1$,
Extremwerte zu $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{N.F.} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ t^2 = x \\ 2t dt = dx \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{t+1}{t-1} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2+t}{t-1} dt \\
 &= 2 \int \left(t+2 + \frac{4}{t-1} \right) dt = \int x^n dx = \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t + 4 \ln |t-1| + C \right] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \\ n \neq -1 \\ (\ln|x|) + C, \\ n = -1 \end{array} \right. \\
 &= t^2 + 4t + 8 \ln |t-1| + \tilde{C} \\
 &= x + 4\sqrt{x} + 8 \ln |\sqrt{x}-1| + \tilde{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

Obtaining

$$\int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - 2} dx = \begin{cases} e^x = t \\ e^x dx = dt \\ e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{t} \end{cases} = \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - 2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} \cdot e^x dx =$$
$$= \int \frac{t + \frac{1}{t}}{t-2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t + \frac{1}{t}}{t(t-2)} dt = \int \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2(t-2)} dt =$$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t} + \frac{5}{4} \ln|t-2| + C$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln e^x + ..$

f-fractional writing

$$\frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2(t-2)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t^2} + \frac{C}{t-2} = \frac{At(t-2) + B(t-2) + Ct^2}{t^2(t-2)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{t} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t^2} + \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{t-2}$$

$$t^2 + 1 = At(t-2) + B(t-2) + Ct^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t=0: 1 = -2B \rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2} \\ t=1: 2 = -A - B + C \\ t=2: 5 = 4C \quad C = \frac{5}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad t=1: 2 = -A - B + C$$
$$A = -B + C - 2 = -1/4$$