

37 Dado $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tal, iet, f byka ciizgla ne \mathbb{R} :

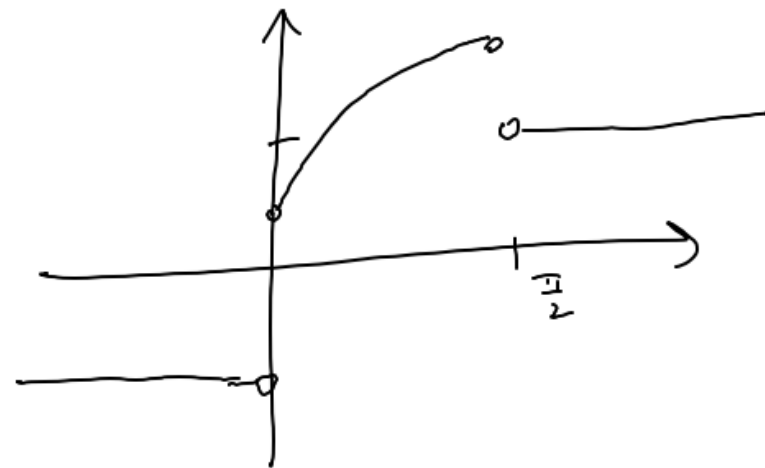
$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{de } x < 0 \\ a + b \sin x & \text{de } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1 & \text{de } x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(-3) = -1$$

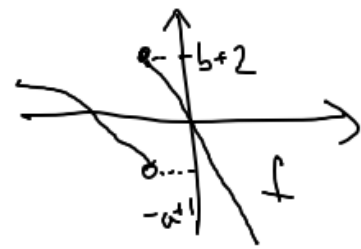
$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = a + b \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(7) = 1$$

bylo



$$b) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{x} + 1 & \text{dla } x < -1 \\ b - 2x & \text{dla } x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$



• f jest ciągła na $(-\infty, -1)$ oraz na $(-1, \infty)$, bo we każdym z tych przedziałów oczywiście jest to funkcja elementarna

• f c.g. w -1 ? $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(\frac{a}{x} + 1 \right) = -a + 1$$

↑
tzn. że $x \rightarrow -1, x < -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (b - 2x) = b + 2$$

↑
tzn. że $x \rightarrow -1, x > -1$

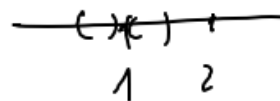
$$f(-1) = b + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} f \text{ c.g. w } -1 \\ \Downarrow \\ -a + 1 = b + 2 \end{array} \right)$$

Np. $a = 1, b = -2$.

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} & \text{dla } x \neq 1, x \neq 2 \\ 1 & \text{dla } x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \text{dla } x = 2 \end{cases}$$



$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$
 nierozłączny może być tylko w 1 lub w 2.

lim dla $x \neq 1, x \neq 2$:

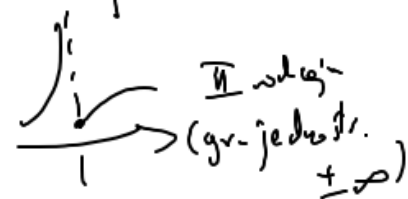
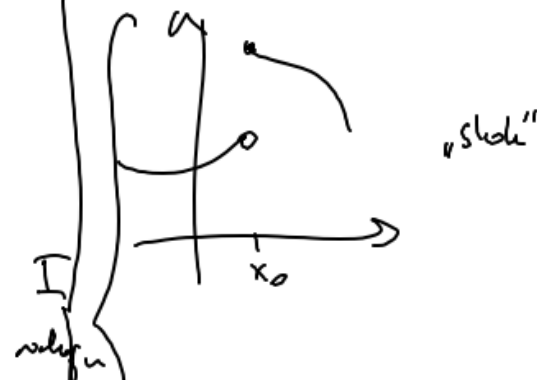
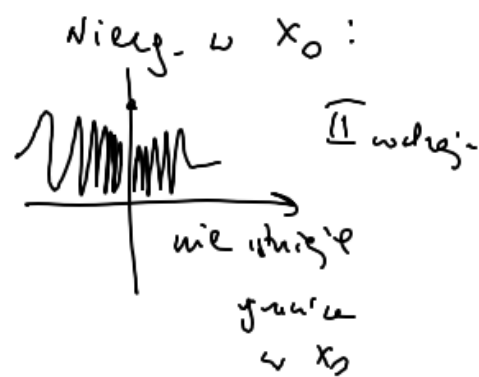
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{3} \neq f(1)$$

nieciąg. w 1 (łuka)

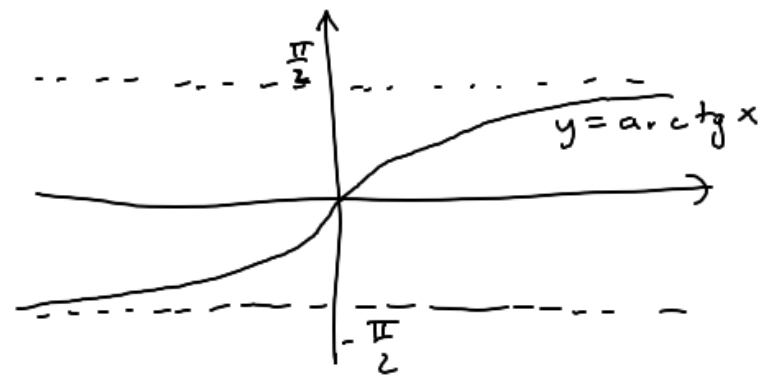
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4} = f(2)$$

w 2 jest ciąg.



$$b) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

f jest g. na $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$



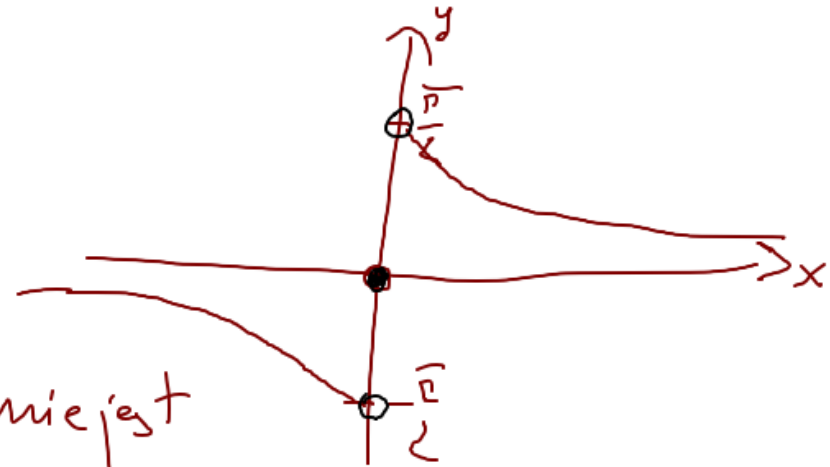
$$D: \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ nie jest
ciągła
w 0
Ciepły typ "skok"



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\ln(x^2) - \ln(x^2+1)} & \text{dla } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

f jest c.j. na $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, bo jest elementarna na $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(x^2) - \ln(x^2+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}} = 0$$

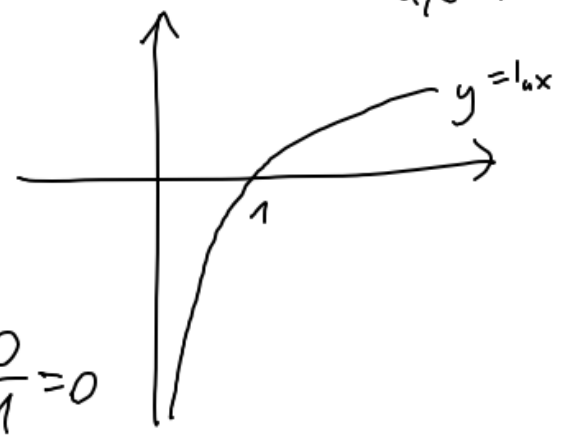
$$\ln(a) - \ln(b) = \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$a, b > 0$

f jest ciągła w \mathbb{R}

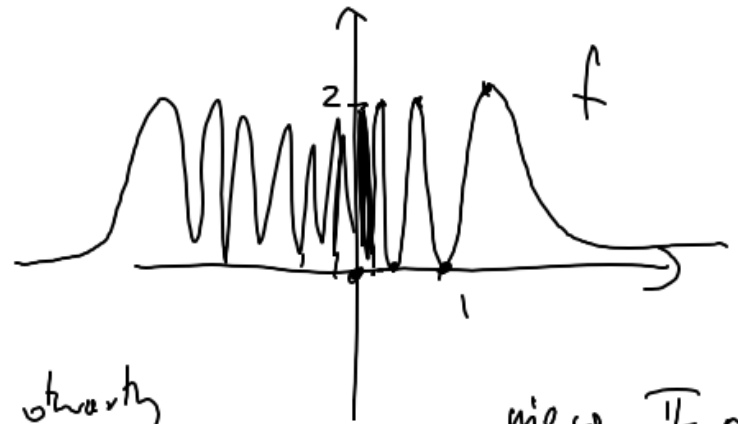
$\Rightarrow f$ jest ciągła na \mathbb{R}

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



$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} > 0 \text{ dla } x \neq 0$$

$$d) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos \frac{1}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$



f jest sp. we $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, bo elementarne

$\therefore \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ jest otwarty

niecy. II skrajn

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ wie istnieje

Skonwertujmy z def. Heinego i skonstruujemy dwa ciągł:

$0 \neq x_n \rightarrow 0$ t.j.e $f(x_n) \rightarrow a$

$0 \neq y_n \rightarrow 0$ t.j.e $f(y_n) \rightarrow b$

$$\text{np.} \cdot \frac{1}{x_n} = 2n\pi$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x_n) = 1 - \cos \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2n\pi}} = 1 - \cos 2n\pi = 0 \downarrow 0$$

$$\text{np.} \quad \frac{1}{y_n} = \pi + 2n\pi$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{\pi + 2n\pi} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(y_n) = 1 - \cos(\pi + 2n\pi) = 2 \rightarrow 2 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

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$$\frac{(x+3)^2 - 11}{x(x+6)}$$

a) $x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0$ ma dokładnie jedno rozwiązanie w $[0, 1]$

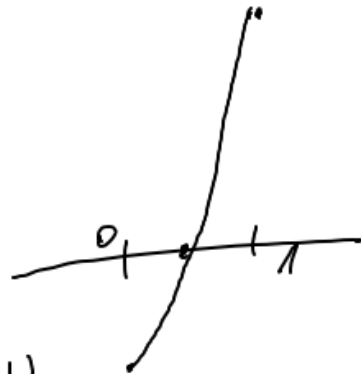
$$f(x) = x^2 + 6x - 2, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

f jest ciągła na $[0, 1]$,

$$f(0) = -2$$

$$f(1) = 5$$

$$f(0) f(1) < 0$$



Zatem z tw. Darboux istnieje $c \in (0, 1)$ takie, że $f(c) = 0$.

Z drugiej strony, f jest rosnąca na $[0, 1]$:

jeśli $0 \leq x_1 < x_2 \leq 1$, to

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1^2 < x_2^2 \\ 6x_1 < 6x_2 \end{array} \quad | +$$

$$x_1^2 + 6x_1 < x_2^2 + 6x_2 \quad | -2$$

Wobec tego f jest ściśle rosnącą, a więc istnieje

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

w najwyżej jedno $c \in (0, 1)$ t.j. $f(c) = 0$

Tw. Darboux

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ c.g.

jeśli $f(a) f(b) < 0$, to istnieje $c \in (a, b)$ t.j. $f(c) = 0$.

Wiemy, że szeregowe c jest $\in (0,1)$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0,5 \pm 0,5$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} + 3 - 2 > 0 \quad f(0)f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$f(0) = -2$$

z dr. Darboux istnieje $c \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

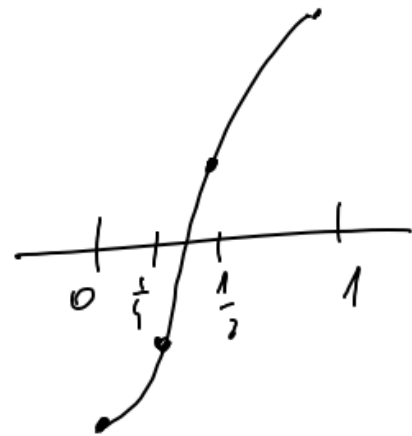
$$c = 0,25 \pm 0,25$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{2} - 2 < 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$c = 0,375 \pm 0,125$$



b) $x \sin x = 7$ na $[2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2}]$

$f(x) = x \sin x - 7$

f jest c.d. na $[2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2}]$, $f(2\pi) = 2\pi \sin(2\pi) - 7 = -7 < 0$
 $f(\frac{5\pi}{2}) = \frac{5\pi}{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} - 7 = \frac{5\pi}{2} - 7 > 7,5 - 7 > 0$

z tw. Darboux istnieje $c \in (2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2})$ $f(2\pi) \cdot f(\frac{5\pi}{2}) < 0$

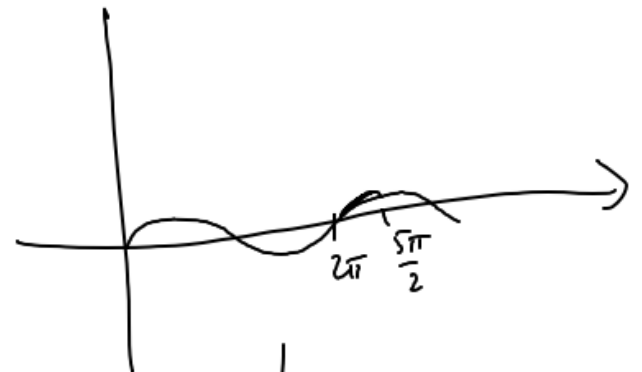
talnie, t.j. $f(c) = 0$.

\sin jest \nearrow na $[2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2}]$ i ma wart. > 0
 x \nearrow ———— ma wart. > 0

jeśli $2\pi \leq x_1 < x_2 < \frac{5\pi}{2}$ to $\sin x_1 < \sin x_2$ | $\cdot x_1$

~~$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$~~ $x_1 \sin x_1 < x_1 \sin x_2 < x_2 \sin x_2$ | -7

f jest rosnąca na $[2\pi, \frac{5\pi}{2}]$, więc ma co najwyżej jedno miejsce zerowe



40)

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\binom{4}{2} = \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6 \quad \binom{4}{1} = \frac{4!}{1!3!} = 4$$

$$(a+b)^4 = a^4 + \binom{4}{1} a^3 b + \binom{4}{2} a^2 b^2 + \binom{4}{3} a b^3 + b^4$$

a) $f(x) = x^4, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^4 - x^4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^4} + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4}{h}$$

$$\stackrel{[0/0]}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x^3 + 6x^2h + 4xh^2 + h^3) = 4x^3$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}, x \neq 1$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h-1} - \frac{1}{x-1}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1) - (x+h-1)}{(x+h-1)(x-1)h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{-1}{\cancel{h}}}{\underbrace{(x+h-1)}_{x-1} (x-1) \cancel{h}} = \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}.$$

$$c) f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$