

$$p(x) = x^r + a$$

$$r+a=0$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad r + b = 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\rightarrow r + b = -a \quad \frac{a = -1}{b = 1} \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$b - a = -1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$12 - (-1) = 13$$

1.9

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^n(a) x^n \sin^{n-1}(a) x \cos(a) x^n}{(r \sin^r \frac{a}{r})^n} \xrightarrow{\text{Simp}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a)^n n (a)^{n-1} x^n}{(r (\frac{a}{r})^r)^n} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a^{n+1} x^{n+1}}{(\frac{a}{r})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{r} a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^{n+1} a^{n+1} \rightarrow \text{nicht definiert}$$

$$\int_{r^{n+1} x^{n+1}}^{r^{n+1} x^{n+1}} \rightarrow r^{n+1} x^{n+1} \rightarrow r^{n+1} x^{n+1} = r^{n+1} x^{n+1} \rightarrow (n+1) r^{n+1} x^n = r^{n+1} x^n \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{r} \quad n = r$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{y+1}$$

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

$$x\sqrt{y-x} = \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$\sqrt{y}(y-1) = x-1$$

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

$$x = -1 \rightarrow (-1+1) = -1 \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$\frac{1+1 \cdot (-1)}{1} = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow |x| = 1$$

$$y' = r(x^r+1)^r (x^r+1) + a(x^r+1)^r$$

$$f'(x) = r(x)(a^r+1)^r (a^r+1) + a(a^r+1)^r \frac{a-1}{a^2} \rightarrow$$

$$r \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r}+1\right) + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 1 \rightarrow r \left(\frac{1}{r}+1\right)^r \left(\frac{1}{r}+1\right) + \frac{1}{r} (1+1)^r = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow |x-1| = 1$$

$$\frac{-1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$y = \sin^r x - \cos^r x = \cos^r x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1-0}{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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$$\frac{-\frac{2}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

1.