

Übersicht

18

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1} \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-n}$$

$$x^n f(x) \leq x^n (x^{1-n} - 1)$$

$$x^{1-n} \leq 0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$x^{1-n} = 1 \rightarrow 1-n=0$$

$$\frac{1}{-1} \leq \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n \ln n}$$

$$D_{f(n)} = ?$$

$$f(1-n) = \sqrt{-n+1} \geq 0$$

$$n-1 \leq 0$$

$$n \leq 1$$

$$n^r \leq (n-1)^r \rightarrow n^r \leq n^r - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon \rightarrow n \leq 1$$

$$D_{f(n)} = [0, 1]$$

$$g = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}}$$

$$x-1 \leq 0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$\frac{1}{-b} \leq \frac{1}{-b}$$

$$f(n) \leq \frac{-a-\varepsilon}{+b} \leq \frac{a}{-b} \leq \frac{r}{+b}$$

$$D_g = [-\varepsilon, 1] \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$\frac{n-1}{f(n)} \rightarrow \frac{-a-\varepsilon}{-b} \leq \frac{1}{+b} \leq \frac{r}{+b}$$

$$y \leq \frac{1}{an\varepsilon - rn^r - \varepsilon n - c}$$

$$y \leq \frac{1}{e x^r + a n + b}$$

$$r n^r \left(r n^r - \frac{r}{e} - \frac{\varepsilon}{e n} - \frac{1}{n^r} \right)$$

$$r n^r - a - \frac{r}{e} = r n^r + a n + b$$

$$a = -1, b = -\frac{r}{e}$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{n^r} = a n \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{n^r}$$

$$-\frac{r}{e} - \frac{1}{n^r} \leq b$$

$$f(n) = n^2 \ln n$$

- 2

?

$$g = \sqrt{f(n) - f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \geq 0 \rightarrow f(n) \geq f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

6

$$n^2 \ln n \geq \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \ln \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow n^2 \ln n - \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n^2 \ln n - n}{n} \geq \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$n^2 (n^2 \ln n - \frac{n}{2}) \geq \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$f(n) = n^2 \ln n$$

$$f(n) = f(n) = 1$$

- 4

$$n = 1 \rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

$$f(n) = 1 \quad f(n) = 1$$

5

$$n = 1 \rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

- 4

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + (n-1) + 1}{(n-1)^2} = \frac{(n-1)^2 + 1}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 1 + 1}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - 2}{(n+1)^2}$$

5

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{n} - 1)}{f(\sqrt{n} + 1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{n} - 1)^2 - 2}{(\sqrt{n} + 1)^2 + 1} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n+2} \sqrt{n-2}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-2} \sqrt{n-2}$$

- 1

n > 2

$$f(n) + g(n) = n + 2 \sqrt{n-2}$$

$$(f(n) + g(n))^2 = f(n)^2 + g(n)^2 + 2f(n)g(n) = n + 2(n-2) + n - 2(n-2) = n + 2(n-2) + n - 2(n-2)$$

5

$$n + 2 \sqrt{(n+2)(n-2)} = n + 2 \sqrt{n^2 - 4} = n + 2 \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 4} = n + 2(n-2) = n + 2n - 4 = 3n - 4$$

$$1 \leq n \rightarrow (f(n) + g(n)) = 2n - 1 \rightarrow f(n) + g(n) = \sqrt{2(n-1)}$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow a+b=c$$

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

$$a = \sqrt{n-1} - \sqrt{n-1} = a - \sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n-1} = 2\sqrt{n-1}$$

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

$$n^2 - 2n + 1$$

$$(n-1)(n-1)$$

$$Df = 12 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

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$$n \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{9}{0}$$

$$\frac{9}{0} = \left\{ (0, \frac{9}{0}), (0, \frac{1}{-9}) \right\}$$

- 10

$$g(n) = \left\{ (-2, 1), (1, -1), (2, 2), (-1, 0) \right\}$$

$$f(n) = \left\{ (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, -1), (-1, 2) \right\}$$

1

$$f(n) = \left\{ (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, -1), (-1, 2) \right\}$$

$$f(n) = \left\{ (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, -1) \right\}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \left\{ (-2, 1), (1, -1), (2, 2), (-1, 0) \right\}$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \left\{ (1, -1), (2, -1), (-1, 1) \right\} \left\{ (1, -1)(2, -1) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \\ a^r = 2 \rightarrow a = \pm 2 \\ a^r = 3 \rightarrow a = \pm 3 \\ a^r = -1 \rightarrow x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ (\pm 1, 2), (\pm \sqrt{2}, -1), (\pm 2, 2) \right\}$$

$$\frac{(a^r - r)(a^r + a^r + 14)}{a^r} \quad Df = [-r, \cdot) \cup (r, \infty)$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{c} -\infty \qquad \qquad \qquad \infty \\ -\phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$$