

$$3) \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{7x-3}{x^2-1}$$

$f(x) = g(x) - h(x)$ ($f(x)$ é a dist. part. entre as 2 funções. A $f(x)$ se anula em algum x , a expressão fica zero)

$$f(x) = \ln(2x-3) - 3x^2 + 1 \quad / \quad 2x-3 > 0 \quad (\text{al. lim. } x \rightarrow c)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}, \quad x > 3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{9}{(x-3)^2} - 16x \quad \Rightarrow f': \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{on not defined, at } 0f' \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}, \text{ from } 2f' \in \mathbb{D}(f) \\ \text{NO} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{YES} \end{array} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 - 16x + 9x^2}{9x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 - 16x^2 + 9x}{9x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2 - 16x^2 + 9x}{9x^3} = 0 \quad (\text{Hallar los puntos críticos, según el teorema de Rolle})$$

$-128x^2 + 78x + 7 = 0$ (PERMUT.)
 ~~$x_1 = 0, 75$~~ $x_2 = 0, 5$ ✓

$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ for $x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ f is strictly increasing on $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$. $x \in (1, \frac{3}{2})$ f is strictly decreasing on $(1, \frac{3}{2})$.

Las consecuencias del Tratado del Valor Medio, f(x) es estrictamente creciente en $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$.

$\times$ for Commodities hat TVM, f hat in (t_k, t_{k+1}) ist strukturelle Verzinsung in (t_k, t_{k+1}) .

$f(0,3)$ é um MÁXIMO ABSOLUTO em a $\Rightarrow f(0,3) \geq f(a)$ ✓

$f(0,3) = -7 \Rightarrow f(a)$ nunca toma valores maiores a $(-7) \Rightarrow f(a)$ nunca é maior $\Rightarrow$

3. In welchem $\mathbb{R}^n$ ist $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n$ eine Lösung. Beweis

$f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{32 - 2x^2}$ $p = (3, 7)$ $32 - 2x^2 \geq 0$
 $Df: [-4, 4]$ $2x^2 \leq 32$
 $x^2 \leq 16$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
 $|x| \leq 4$
 $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ ✓

st del punto P ~~al punto~~ un punto del grafico de $f(x)$:
 $d(x) = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (f(x)-1)^2}$ ✓ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{32-2x}}$

$$d'(x) = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (4(2)-1)^2}} \cdot ((x-3)' + (4(2)-1)') \quad f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x + 1}}$$

$$d'w = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (f(x)-1)^2}} \cdot (2(x-3) + 2(f(x)-1) \cdot f'(x))$$

$$d'(x) = \frac{2x - 6 + 2(\sqrt{32-2x^2}) \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{32-2x^2}}}{2\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (\sqrt{32-2x^2})^2}}$$

$$d'(x) = \frac{2x - 6 - 4x}{2\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + 3(2-2x)^2}}$$

$$d'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x - 3 = 0$$

$$-x = 3$$

$$d(x) = \frac{-2x - 6}{2\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + 3(-2x^2)}} \quad \boxed{x = -3} \in Df$$

$d'(\omega) = \frac{-x-3}{\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + 3^2 - 2x^2}}$

$D(d') = (-4, 6)$ because $D(f) = Df$

$$d'(-3,5) > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in (-3,5), d'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow d(x) \text{ is strictly increasing on } (-3,5)$$

$d'(0) < 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in (-3, 9), d'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow d(x)$ is strictly decreasing on $(-3, 9)$

$$-3) = 1 + \sqrt{32 - 2(-3)^4}$$

IA: El punto a la misma distancia de f es el punto: $(-3; f(-3)) \Rightarrow (-3; 4,71)$

from

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1}}$$