

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

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

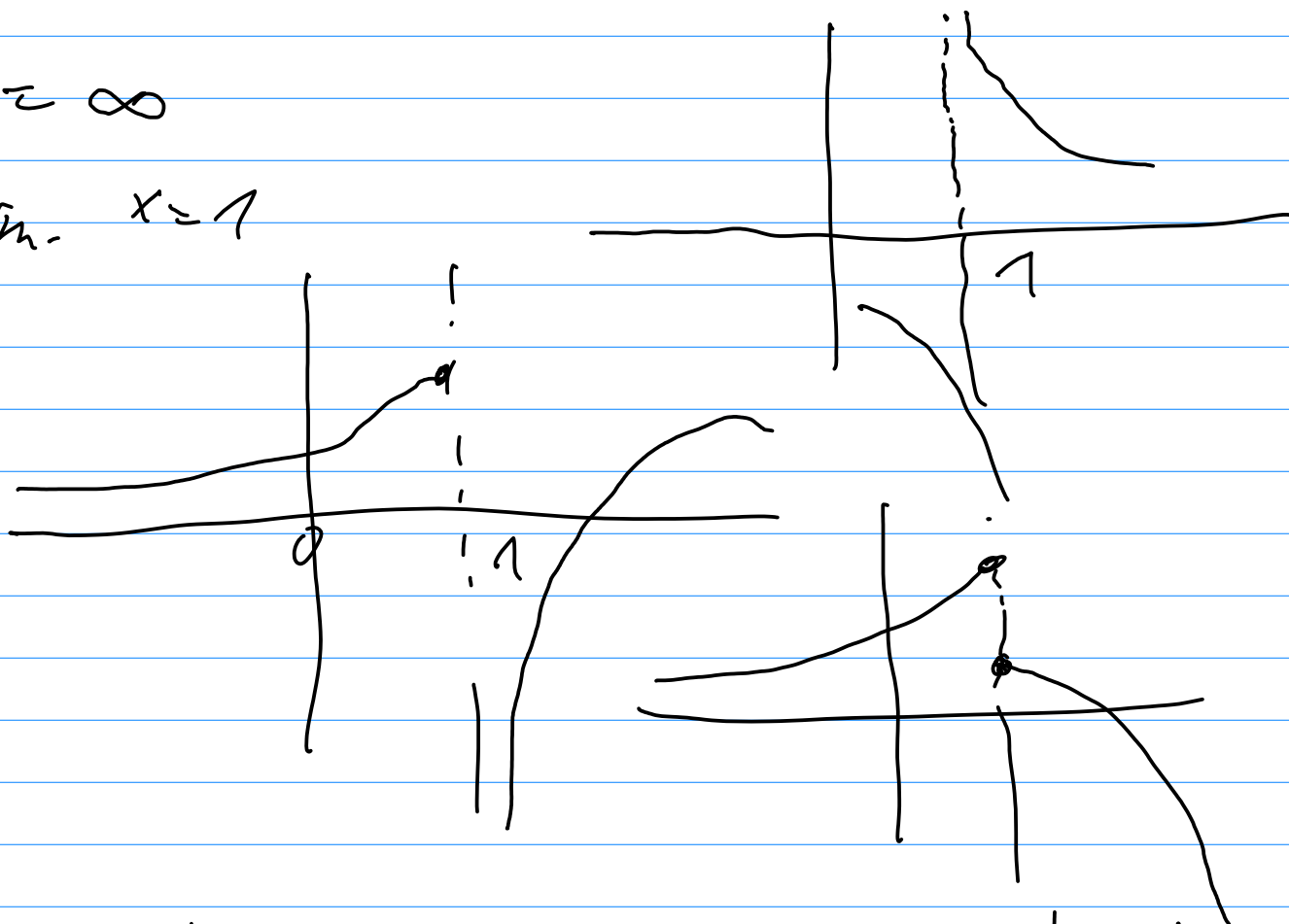
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(x + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} =$$

$$= -\infty$$

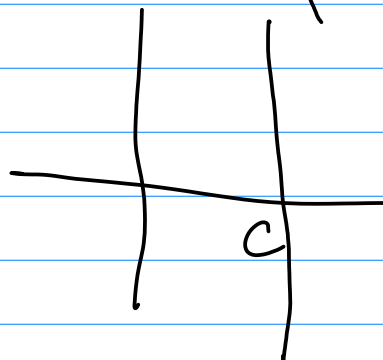
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(x + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} =$$

$$= \infty$$

as. bot. fm. $x=1$



asymptoty so smerne
bez moci $x=C$



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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})} \right)$$

∞

$$= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x(x-1)} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$g = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - lx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \frac{1}{x-1} - 1 \cdot x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ Q5. So answer

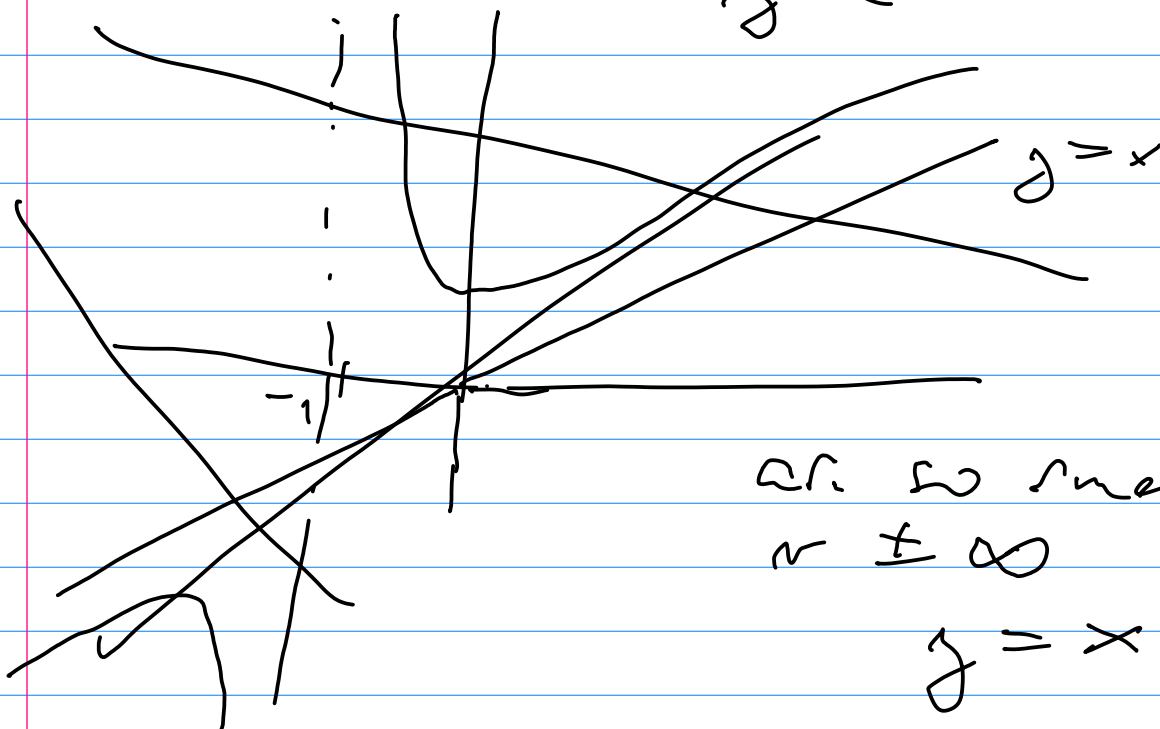
$$y = 1 \cdot x + 0$$

$$y = x$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ Q1. So answer.

$$y = 1 \cdot x + 0$$

$$y = x$$



Q1. So answer
 $x \neq \infty$

$$y = x$$

w/ove' body 0

(3.)

$$f'(x) = \left[\frac{x^3}{2(x+1)^2} \right]' = \frac{x^2(x+3)}{2(x+1)^3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

stac. body

$$x = 0$$

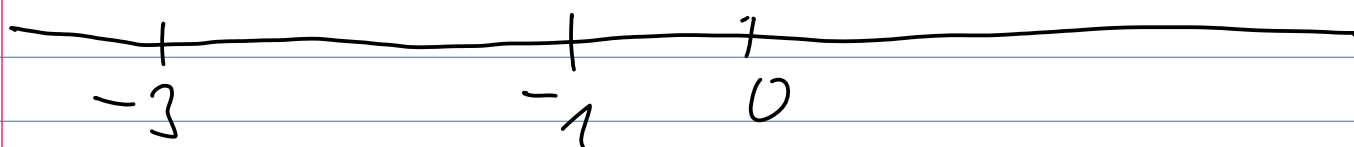
$$x = -3$$

$$\frac{x^2(x+3)}{2(x+1)^3} = 0$$

$$x^2(x+3) = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0 \vee x+3 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \vee x = -3$$

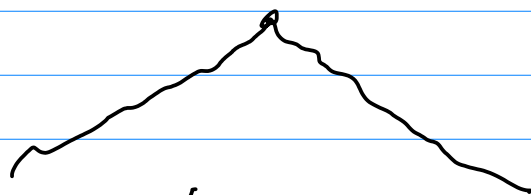


	$(-\infty, -3)$	$(-3, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, \infty)$
f'	+	-	+	+
f	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$

rest. na $(-\infty, -3)$, $(-1, 0)$ a na $(0, \infty)$

klus. na $(-3, -1)$

lok. max. -3



(4)

$$f''(x) = \left[\frac{x^2(x+3)}{2(x+1)^3} \right]' = \frac{3x}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0 \quad \frac{f(x)}{(x+1)^4} = 0$$

$$3x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & -\infty & -1 & 0 & \infty \\ \hline f'' & - & - & + & \\ \hline f & \cap & \cap & \cup & \end{array}$$

konvergenz in $(-\infty, -1)$ und in $(-1, 0)$
konvergenz in $(0, \infty)$

inflexno' body 0

5. asymptoty bez smernice
 $x = -1$?

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

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

as. bez smernice $x = -1$

an so smernicu

$$y = kx + 9$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{2x(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2(x+1)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^3}{2(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2}x \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x(x+1)^2}{2(x+1)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x(x^2 + 2x + 1)}{2(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^3 - 2x^2 - x}{2(x+1)^2} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)}{2x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} - \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2x}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} =$$

$$= -1$$

as. for $x \rightarrow \infty$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

$$(x+1)^2 = \left[x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right]^2 = x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

as. for $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

6.

