

EX 1 f(x) D

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$$

$$1 - \cos x = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot x$$

\Rightarrow di accumulation bei A

\Rightarrow f non cont. in $x=0$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = (x) \quad (b)$$

\Rightarrow di un punto isolato di A \Leftrightarrow f non cont. in $x=0$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq -1\} \cup \{0\}$$

$$\underline{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)} = \underline{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)} = (x) \quad (c)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

\Rightarrow di accumulation bei A \Leftrightarrow f cont. in $x=0$

\Rightarrow di un punto isolato di A \Leftrightarrow f cont. in $x=0$

Def. si $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es. g. $\in A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = (x) \quad (b)$$

$$\underline{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)} = \underline{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)} = (x) \quad (c)$$

Studieren, $x \in \mathbb{E}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = x$ f. i. cont. in $x=0$ ohe