

Ασκ. 1

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = L$$

αριθμ. $(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2) + 4 = 4 + 8 + 4 = 16$
 παρ. $(-2)^2 + 4(-2) + 4 = 4 - 8 + 4 = 0$
 Μορφή $\frac{a}{0}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 4 & -2 \\ \downarrow & -2 & -4 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & \end{array}$$

παραγοντίζω,
 $(x+2) \cdot (x+2) =$
 $(x+2)^2$

Τότε $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left[(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \right] = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 4x + 4) = 16 > 0$$

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

Βρήκαμε τον υπολογισμό ορίου
 τον $x \rightarrow x_0$

1) Το μέγεθος:

έμφανισ $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{a}{0},$
 ο.μ.κ.

2) Αν υπάρχει ο τότε
 εμφανίζει ότι x_0 είναι π.δ
 τότε υπάρχει αριθμός $x - x_0$
 τότε παραγοντίζω (π.χ. Horner)
 και βγάζω όρους παραγοντες
 $x - x_0$ μισώ.

Επιβεβαιώνω:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 4} &= \frac{16}{0^+} = +\infty \\
 &= 16 \cdot \frac{1}{0^+} = 16 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Agk. 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2} = L$$

$(x-1) \cdot (x-4)$

$\text{apoth. } 1 - 3 + 2 = 0$
 $\text{napori. } 1 - 4 + 5 - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 5 & -2 \\ \downarrow & & & \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ \downarrow & & & \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-4)}{(x-1)^2 (x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-4}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right) = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3 > 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = -\infty$$

'Apd $\nexists$ to Involvement op. 0

Α6κ. 1

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{4x^2 - 3\ln \frac{1}{2}}{x + 2\sqrt{x} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\frac{4x^2 - 3\ln \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{x} + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \right) = -\infty$$

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

$$(\sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{x} + 1) + 2(\sqrt{x} - 1) = (\sqrt{x} - 1) \cdot (\sqrt{x} + 1 + 2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{4x^2 - 3\ln \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \frac{4 - 3\ln \frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

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

$$\text{αφού } 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} - 1 < 0$$

2ος τρόπος
απορρόπησης
πολυωνύμου με $(\sqrt{x} - 1)$

$$x + 2\sqrt{x} - 3 = y^2 + 2y - 3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Θέτω } \sqrt{x} = y &= (y - 1) \cdot (y + 3) = \\ &= (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 3) \end{aligned}$$

Agk. 1

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3m^2x - 56wx}{m^2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\underbrace{(3m^2x - 56wx)}_{A(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{m^2x}}_{B(x)} \right]$$

direkt. $3 \cdot 0 - 5 \cdot 1 = -5 < 0$
 nicht anw. $\rightarrow 0 = 0$
 L'Hôpital $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A(x) = -5 < 0$$

oder $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow m^2x > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{m^2x} = +\infty$

$$\text{Daher } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [A(x) \cdot B(x)] = -\infty$$

oder $x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \Rightarrow m^2x < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{m^2x} = -\infty$

$$\text{Daher } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [A(x) \cdot B(x)] = +\infty$$

Aber $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [A(x) \cdot B(x)]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx-2}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\underbrace{(mx-2)}_{A(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}}_{B(x)} \right] = +\infty$$

ἀριθ. -2
 ἀριθ. 0
 $\frac{\infty}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A(x) = -2 < 0$$

Αλλά $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \cos x - 1 \leq 0$. Για $x \neq 0$, τότε $\cos x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x - 1} = -\infty$

2ος τρόπος:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(mx-2) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x - 1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{mx-2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}} \right] = +\infty$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(mx-2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{x} = 1 \neq 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\epsilon \phi x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\eta \mu x}{\phi \omega x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\left(\eta \mu x : \frac{1}{\phi \omega x} \right)}_{A(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\phi \omega x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\eta \mu x) = 1$$

$$\text{pour } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) : \phi \omega x > 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\phi \omega x} = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} A(x) = +\infty$$

$$\text{pour } x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) : \phi \omega x < 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{\phi \omega x} = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} A(x) = -\infty$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} A(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \epsilon \phi x$$

On a donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\epsilon \phi x)$

Παρακευρικά όρια

αλμ. 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + \lambda x - 2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \rightarrow A(x)$

αριθ. $-1 - \lambda - 2 = -\lambda - 3$

αλμ. $(-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 = 0$

2m απ. $-\lambda - 3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow -\lambda > 3 \Leftrightarrow \lambda < -3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \underbrace{(x^3 + \lambda x - 2)}_{B(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}_{\Gamma(x)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} B(x) = -\lambda - 3 > 0$

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

Αρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x) = +\infty$

1m απ. $-\lambda - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\lambda = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -3$

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ \downarrow & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \quad -1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ \downarrow & -1 & 2 & \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 0 & \end{array}$$

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

3m απ. $-\lambda - 3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\lambda < 3 \Leftrightarrow \lambda > -3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left[\underbrace{(x^3 + \lambda x - 2)}_{B(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}_{\Gamma(x)} \right]$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} B(x) = -\lambda - 3 < 0$

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

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} A(x) = \begin{cases} -3, & \text{αν } \lambda = -3 \\ +\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda < -3 \\ -\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda > -3 \end{cases}$