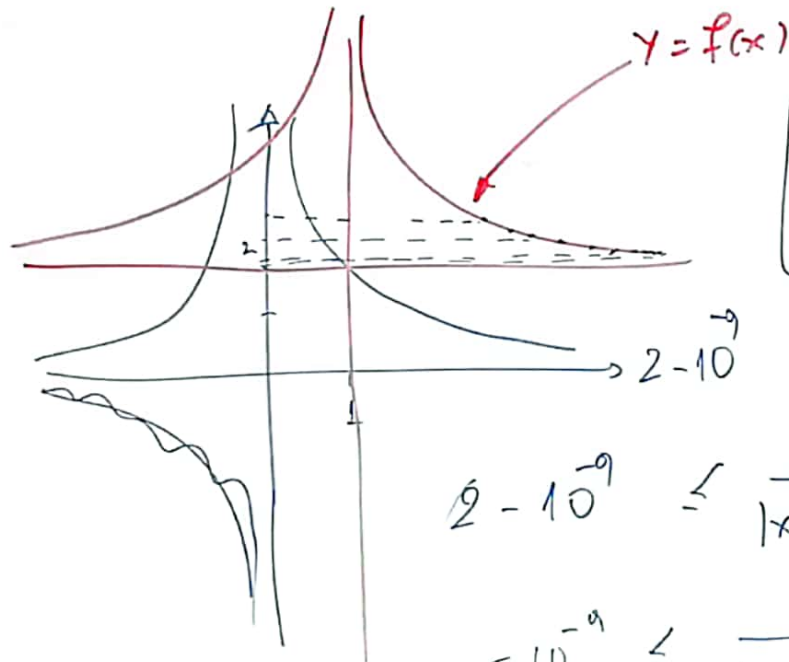


Δείξα τον Χ Τείνους στο ∞ .

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{|x-1|} + 2$$

$$\frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2$$

$$2 - 10^{-9} \leq f(x) \leq 2 + 10^{-9} \quad (*)$$

$$2 - 10^{-9} \leq \frac{1}{|x-1|} + 2 \leq 2 + 10^{-9} \quad (**)$$

$$-10^{-9} \leq \frac{1}{|x-1|} \leq 10^{-9} \quad (***)$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{|x-1|} \leq \frac{1}{10^9} \quad (***)$$

$$|x-1| \geq 10^9 \quad (***)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x-1 \geq 10^9 \text{ ή } x-1 \leq -10^9 \\ \boxed{x \geq 1+10^9} \quad \boxed{x \leq 1-10^9} \end{array} \right\}$$

1. Divisionssatz

$$1) \forall v \in \mathbb{N} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^v = +\infty$$

$$2) \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{2k} = +\infty$$

$$3) \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{2k+1} = -\infty$$

$$A) P(x) = a_v x^v + a_{v-1} x^{v-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$Q(x) = b_\mu x^\mu + b_{\mu-1} x^{\mu-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} P(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (a_v x^v)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{a_v x^{v-1}}{b_\mu x^{\mu-1}}$$

$$- A) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \pm\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x^v} = 0$$

$$- A) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{kon} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \text{kon} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$$

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty \quad \text{kon} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = +\infty$$

Σ 68 68

δ Gr. 1. (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-10x^3) = -\infty$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5}{x^3} = 0$

(v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$

(viii) $-\infty + \infty = ?$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+5}{x} - \frac{x^2+3}{x+2} \right) =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2) \cdot (x^2+5) - x \cdot (x^2+3)}{x \cdot (x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 10 - x^3 - 3x}{x^2 + 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 10}{x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2$$

δ Gr. 2 (v)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[(2x-1) - \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x + 3} \right]$$

δ Gr. 3 (iii)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2}}{x} = -1$$

ΣΕΛ 68

$$(vi) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x \cdot \sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 2} - x^2 \right] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \cdot \sqrt{2 + 3/x + 2/x^2} - x^2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\sqrt{2 + 3/x + 2/x^2} - 1 \right)}_{A(x)} \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} A(x) = \sqrt{2} - 1 > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2} - x^2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\sqrt{1 + 3/x + 2/x^2} - 1 \right)}_{B(x)} \right] = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} B(x) = 0$$

Όρια της μορφής $\infty - \infty$ που έχουν καν ριές
... με τη μέθοδο: $\sqrt{P(x)} - \sqrt{Q(x)}$

1) Αν $\text{βαθ} P(x) \neq \text{βαθ} Q(x)$ τότε βγαίνει ∞

2) Αν $\text{βαθ} P(x) = \text{βαθ} Q(x)$ και είναι διαφορετικοί οι ηγέτες, τότε βγαίνει ∞

3) $\gg \gg \gg \gg \gg$ ίσοι $\gg \gg$ τότε γίνεται βύθιση.

ΣΕΛ 68 ΛΟΜ. 1-Β'ΟΜ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \mu x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (|x| \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + \mu x) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[x \cdot \underbrace{\left(-\sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + \mu \right)}_{A(x)} \right] = L, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A(x) = \mu - 1 \end{aligned}$$

1η απ. Αν $\mu - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu > 1$ τότε $L = -\infty$

2η απ. Αν $\mu - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu < 1$ τότε $L = +\infty$

3η απ. Αν $\mu - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = 1$

Τότε για ακριβώς, λόγω $\mu = 1 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2+1} - \cancel{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - (-x)} =$

Αποτέλεσμα: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} -\infty, & \text{αν } \mu > 1 \\ +\infty, & \text{αν } \mu < 1 \\ 0, & \text{αν } \mu = 1 \end{cases}$

ΣΕΑ 69 2011-1-Β'ΟΜ

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu-1)x^3 + 2x^2 + 3}{\mu x^2 - 5x + 6} = L$

$$L = \begin{cases} +\infty & , \mu \in (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, +\infty) \\ -\infty & , \mu \in (0, 1) \\ 2 & , \mu = 1 \end{cases}$$

1m απρ. A $\mu-1 \neq 0$ μ ≠ 1 μ ≠ 0

2m απρ. $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\mu-1)x^3}{\mu x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\mu-1}{\mu} \cdot x$

απρ. 1a $\frac{\mu-1}{\mu} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (\mu-1) \cdot \mu > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} + & | & - & | & + \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \mu \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

2m απρ. $L = +\infty$

απρ. 1b $\frac{\mu-1}{\mu} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu \in (0, 1)$ 2m απρ. $L = -\infty$

2m απρ. $\mu = 0$. $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2 + 3}{-5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^3}{-5x} = \frac{1}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty$

3m απρ. $\mu = 1$. $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2$

ΣΕΛ 69 ΛΟΓ. 4 - Β'ΟΜ

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x^2 - 5x| + x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 5x) = +\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 5x > 0 \text{ για } x < 0 \text{ και } x > 5.$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 5 - x}{x + \sqrt{4 + 3x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + 5 - x}{x + |x| \cdot \sqrt{4/x^2 + 3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + 5 - x}{x - x \sqrt{4/x^2 + 3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + 5/x - 1}{1 - \sqrt{4/x^2 + 3}} =$$

αποσυντομίζω

$$\text{Παρατηρούμε } x + \sqrt{3x^2} =$$

$$x + \sqrt{3} \cdot |x| = x - \sqrt{3}x$$

$$0x \text{ ή } 0 \cdot x$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$