

Μάθημα 29ο - Μη πεπερασμένα όρια στο $\mathbb{R}$

B) Να προσδιορίσετε τις τιμές των $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ σε κάθε μια από τις παρακάτω περιπτώσεις

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\alpha x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ii) το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\alpha x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1}$ υπάρχει

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\alpha - 1)x^2 + x - \beta}{x - 1} = 3$ iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha}{(x - 1)^3} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{x^2 + \alpha}{x^2 - 4x + \alpha^2} = +\infty$ vi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + 4}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right) = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

iii) Θεώρω $f(x) = \frac{(\alpha - 1)x^2 + x - \beta}{x - 1}, x \neq 1$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$

$$(x - 1)f(x) = (\alpha - 1)x^2 + x - \beta \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - 1)f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} ((\alpha - 1)x^2 + x - \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \cdot 3 = \alpha - 1 + 1 - \beta \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \beta} \quad (1)$$

οπότε $f(x) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{(\alpha - 1)x^2 + x - \alpha}{x - 1} = \frac{(x - 1)[(\alpha - 1)x + \alpha]}{x - 1} = (\alpha - 1)x + \alpha \quad (2)$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} \alpha - 1 & 1 & -\alpha \\ \alpha - 1 & \alpha & 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3 \xrightarrow{(2)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} ((\alpha - 1)x + \alpha) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha - 1 + \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 2}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 2}$$

iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha}{(x - 1)^3} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

Θεώρω $f(x) = \frac{\alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha}{(x - 1)^3}, x \neq 1 \Rightarrow (x - 1)^3 \cdot f(x) = \alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} ((x - 1)^3 f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha) \Rightarrow 0 \cdot \lambda = \alpha^2 - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\alpha = 0 \vee \alpha = 1$$

Για $\alpha = 0$ $f(x) = \frac{0x^2 - 0}{(x - 1)^3} = 0$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$, $\alpha = 0$ δίνει

Για $\alpha = 1$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x - 1)^3} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x - 1)^3} = \frac{x + 1}{(x - 1)^2}$

$$\text{Fia } a=1 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{ofus } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty, \quad a=1 \text{ unopprimere}$$

$$\text{Togliamò } \boxed{a=0}$$

$$v) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2+a}{x^2-4x+a^2} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2+a) = a^2+a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2-4x+a^2) = a^2-4a+a^2 = 2a^2-4a$$

$$A, \quad 2a^2-4a \neq 0 \quad \text{tore} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2+a}{x^2-4x+a^2} = \frac{a^2+a}{2a^2-4a} \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{'Azno}$$

$$\text{Ape } 2a^2-4a=0 \Leftrightarrow 2a(a-2)=0 \Leftrightarrow a=0 \vee a=2$$

$$\text{Fia } a=0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2-4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x-4} = 0 \quad \text{Azno}$$

$$\text{Fia } a=2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2}{x^2-4x+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2}{(x-2)^2} = +\infty \quad \text{Denzin}$$

$$\text{Ape } \boxed{a=2}$$

$$vi) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2+bx+4}{(x-1)^2} = 2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{DGLW } f(x) = \frac{ax^2+bx+4}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x \neq 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 f(x) = ax^2+bx+4 \rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} ((x-1)^2 f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (ax^2+bx+4) \rightarrow$$

$$0 \cdot 2 = a+b+4 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -a-4} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{onòze } f(x) = \frac{ax^2+(-a-4)x+4}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(ax-4)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{ax-4}{x-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{onöze } f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + (-a-4)x + 4}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(ax-4)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{ax-4}{x-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & -a-4 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -4 & \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)f(x) = ax-4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (ax-4) \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \cdot 2 = a - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=4}$$

$$\text{von (i)} \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-8}$$

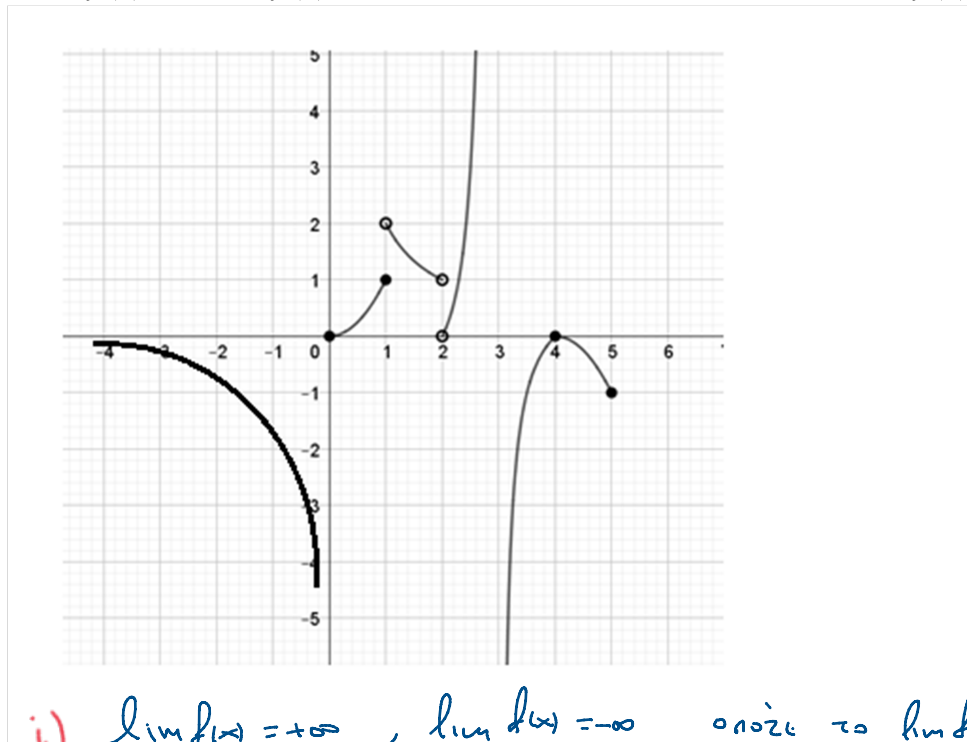
$$\text{(gegeben: } f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 8x + 4}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{4(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{4(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = 4, x \neq 1$$

$$\text{onöze } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4$$

Θέμα 7^ο

Στο παρακάτω σχήμα δίνεται η γραφική παράσταση μιας συνάρτησης f . Με βάση το παρακάτω σχήμα να βρείτε όσα από τα παρακάτω όρια υπάρχουν και για όσα δεν υπάρχουν να αιτιολογήσετε την απάντησή σας.

- i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x)$ ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x) + \ln(x-3))$ iii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x) \cdot \ln(3-x))$ iv. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{f(x)}$
- v. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ vi. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{f(x-|x|)} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{1}{x-|x|} \right)$ vii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \eta\mu \left(\frac{1}{f(x)} \right) \right)$ viii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{x-5}$
- ix. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)$ x. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{f(x)-2}$ xi. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x-3}$ xii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-\frac{3}{2}}{x-1}$ xiii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln f(x)}{f(x)}$



i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$ οπότε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x) + \ln(x-3)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (f(x) + \ln(x-3)) = -\infty$
 Πρέπει $x-3 > 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \ln(x-3) = -\infty$ $\xrightarrow{x-3=u}$ $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x) \cdot \ln(3-x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (f(x) \cdot \ln(3-x)) = -\infty$
 Πρέπει $3-x > 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \ln(3-x) = -\infty$ $\xrightarrow{3-x=u}$ $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$

iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 0$, για $x \rightarrow 4$ $f(x) < 0$

v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ οπότε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

vii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \right)$ δεν υπάρχει διότι

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) = 0$ διότι

$$\left| \frac{1}{f(x)} \right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} \right| \leq |f(x)| \Rightarrow$$

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \leq |f(x)|$$

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

Από κριτήριο περιφύξης

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{u} \cdot u = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u \cdot u}{u} = 1$

Οπότε $\frac{1}{f(x)} = u \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{u}$

Είχαν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$ / $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0$ και $\frac{1}{f(x)} < 0$ για $x \rightarrow 0^-$

οπότε για $x \rightarrow 0^-$, $u \rightarrow 0^-$

viii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{f(x)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x-5} = +\infty$

$D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, 5]$ οπότε $x \rightarrow 5^-$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{1}{x-5} = -\infty$$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (f(x)-2) = 0$ αφού $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$ αφού για $x \rightarrow 1^+$, $f(x) < 2$
 $f(x)-2 < 0$

xi) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x-3} = -\infty$, αφού

x i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x-3} = -\infty$, οφού

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \right) = -\infty$, διότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = +\infty$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \right) = -\infty$, διότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{x-3} = -\infty$

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

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

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(f(x) - \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty$, διότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(f(x) - \frac{3}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} < 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\infty$