

Μάθημα 31ο - Όρια στο άπειρο - άρρητες

Θέμα 2ο Όρια άρρητων συναρτήσεων

A) Να βρείτε τα παρακάτω όρια

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - 2x)$ ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - 2x)$ iii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} + x)$

iv. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - x)$ v. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}}$ vi. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}}$

vii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} + x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - x - 1} - 2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - 2x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 2x \right) \quad \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ x < 0 \end{matrix} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 2 \right) = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} + x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x \right) \quad \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ x < 0 \end{matrix} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot \left(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

που είναι απροσδιοριστή μορφή $-\infty \cdot 0$

από τον νόμο του L'Hôpital όπως τα i), ii) και κάνω συζυγία

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x + 1}{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x} \quad \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ x < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x + 1}{-x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(-2 + \frac{1}{x})}{\cancel{x}(-\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1)} = \frac{-2 + 0}{-2} = 1$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 2x + 1 - \cancel{x^2}}{1 \times (\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x)} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{x > 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(-2 + \frac{1}{x})}{\cancel{x}(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1)} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$v) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}}}{1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{x > 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}}}{\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$vi) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}}}{1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow -\infty}{x < 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}}}{-\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$vii. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} + x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - x - 1} - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + x)(\sqrt{4x^2 - x - 1} + 2x)}{\cancel{4x^2} - x - 1 - \cancel{4x^2}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{x > 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1)(1 \times \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 2x)}{\cancel{x}(-1 - \frac{1}{x})} = -\infty$$

B) Να βρείτε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - \lambda x)$ για τις διάφορες τιμές του $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

• $\lambda \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \lambda x) \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{x > 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \lambda \right) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & 1 - \lambda > 0 \\ & \lambda < 1 \\ -\infty, & 1 - \lambda < 0 \\ & \lambda > 1 \end{cases}$$

• $\lambda = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 2x + 1 - \cancel{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} + x} \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(-2 + \frac{1}{x})}{\cancel{x}(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1)} = -1$$

Γ) Να βρείτε τις τιμές των $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ώστε $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - \alpha x + \beta) = 3$

• $\alpha \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \alpha x + \beta) \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{x > 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \alpha + \frac{\beta}{x} \right) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & 1 - \alpha > 0 \\ & \alpha < 1 \\ -\infty, & 1 - \alpha < 0 \\ & \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$

Σε καθένα περίπτωση $A \neq 3$

• $\alpha = 1$

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

• $a=1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} - x + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\cancel{x}^2 - 2x + 1 - \cancel{x}^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} + x} + b \right) =$

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

Tipkan $-1 + b = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=4}$

Terima $\boxed{a=1}$ dan $\boxed{b=4}$