

① *Колтур* $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{e+1}}{\sqrt[n]{e-1}} - 2n \right)$.

или $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(\frac{e^{1/x} + 1}{e^{1/x} - 1} - 2x \right)$

→ използваме го 2. член

$$(e^{1/n} - 1)^{-1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)^{-1} =$$

$$= n \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \right) = n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) = n - \frac{1}{2} + o(1), n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(e^{1/n} + 1)(e^{1/n} - 1)^{-1} = \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \left(n - \frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = 2n - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o(1) = 2n + o(1), n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$n \cdot \left(\frac{e^{1/n} + 1}{e^{1/n} - 1} - 2n \right) = n \cdot (2n + o(1) - 2n) = n \cdot o(1) = o(n), n \rightarrow \infty$$

забеле не можемо да го кажемо!

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow \infty \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} ?$$

Егз имаме го 3. член

$$(e^{1/n} - 1)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right)^{-1} = n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right)^{-1} =$$

$$= n \cdot \left(1 - t + t^2 + o(t^2) \right) = n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{6n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4n^2} \right) = n - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(e^{1/n} + 1)(e^{1/n} - 1)^{-1} = \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \left(n - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) = 2n - 1 + \frac{1}{6n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + 1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{12n^2} + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{4n^2} =$$

$$= 2n + \frac{1}{6n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$n \cdot \left(\frac{e^{1/n} + 1}{e^{1/n} - 1} - 2n \right) = n \cdot \left(2n + \frac{1}{6n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 2n \right) = \frac{1}{6} + o(1), n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{e^{1/n} + 1}{e^{1/n} - 1} - 2n \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{6} + o(1) \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Асимптотиче функција

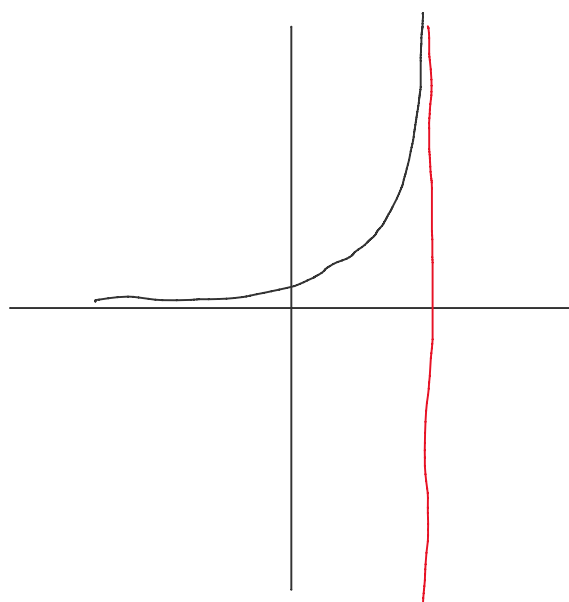
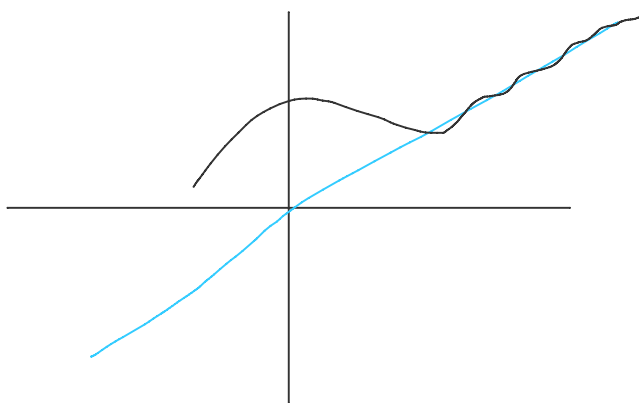
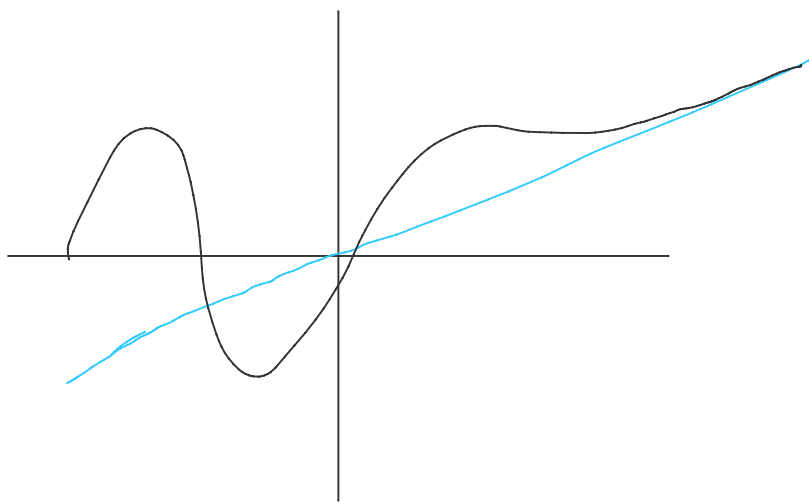
$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (a, +\infty) \subseteq A, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Ако } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (kx + u)) = 0 \Rightarrow kx + u \text{ асимптотиче са } f \text{ у } +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (kx + u)) = 0 \Rightarrow kx + u \text{ асимптотиче са } f \text{ у } -\infty$$

$k=0$: све се апроксимирамо

$k \neq 0$: све се коса



$$\text{Ако } \lim_{x \rightarrow b^+} f(x) = \pm \infty \rightarrow \text{вертикална}$$

$$\text{Пр. } f(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x}, \quad f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\pm \infty: 2x \text{ асимт.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (f(x) - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x \text{ је ас. у } +\infty \text{ и } y = -\infty$$

$$\text{вертикална?} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ је верт. ас.}$$

lepivost?!

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

$\Rightarrow x=0$ je lepiv. oc.

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

3a kose/odp: $\frac{kx+h}{x}$

$$1^o \quad k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$h = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - kx)$$

$$2^o \quad f(x) = \alpha x + \beta + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x \rightarrow \pm\infty \quad \left(f(x) = \alpha x + \beta + o(1), \quad x \rightarrow \pm\infty \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta$ asimptota

\hookrightarrow je li uvek kome β ? Kup. $x \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\beta > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ uskad } \alpha x + \beta$$

$$\beta < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ uskad } \alpha x + \beta$$

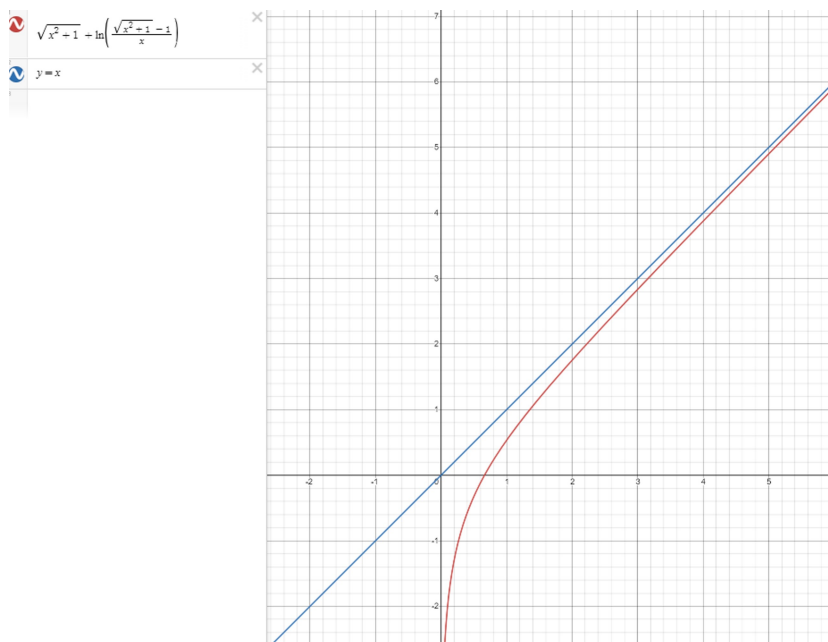
Pravim nac:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x} :$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x - \frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$a=1, b=0, c=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$y=x$ kao asim. za $x \rightarrow \infty$ u je li f se približava ogorzo



лелрл? $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^+$$

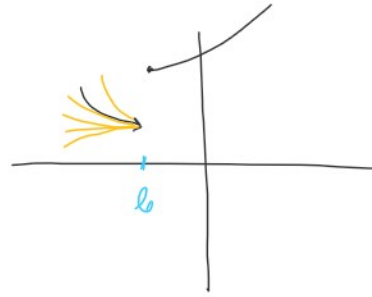
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x} = -\infty \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ je lелрл. оселл}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) - 1}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x} \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow 0^+$$

лелрл лелрлелл $f(x) = ax + b + \frac{c}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x})$ лел $x \rightarrow -\infty \dots$

келл олрлеллелл леллелл y леллелл?

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) < \infty$$



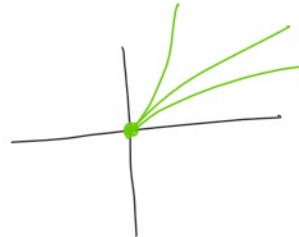
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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f'(x)$ (лелл $f'_-(b)$)

лр. леллеллеллелл олрл $f(x) = x^{2/3}$ лел леллелл олрлеллелл лелл

$$x \in (0, \epsilon), \epsilon > 0$$

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

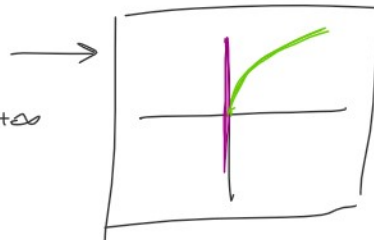
$$f(x) > 0, x > 0$$



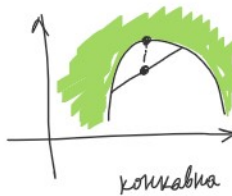
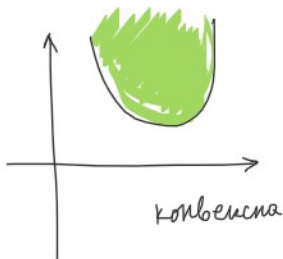
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$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} = +\infty$$



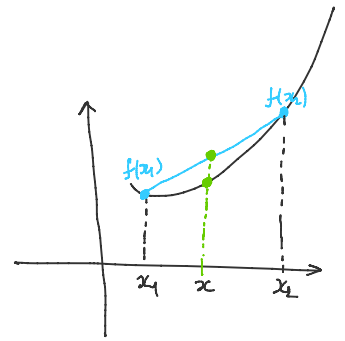
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λ

 $1-\lambda$

$f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is konvexna (konkavna) ako $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$ u $\forall \lambda \in [0,1]$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) &\leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2) \\
 (f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) &\geq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda)f(x_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1}$$

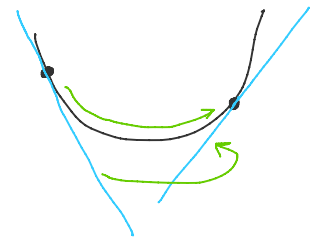
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x_1) - f(x)}{x_1 - x} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x_2 - x}$$

\square f konvexna \Leftrightarrow f' neopadajiva
 f konkavna \Leftrightarrow f' nerastuća

* Ako je f diferencijabilna (do neodređenog numerai $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_1^+} \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow x_2^-}$):

$$f'_-(x_1) \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \leq f'_+(x_2)$$



(2) Ako je $f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ konvexna dif. fja, pokazati $\forall x \in (a,b)$, $f(x) = \max_{t \in (a,b)} (f(t) + f'(t) \cdot (x-t))$

$x \in (a,b)$ ipis

$t \in (a,b)$ ipis

$$f(x) - f(t) = f'(c) \cdot (x-t) \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} f'(c) \cdot (x-t), \quad c \in (x,t) \vee c \in (t,x)$$

$\square \Rightarrow f'$ neopadajiva

$1^\circ x < t$, $c \in (x,t)$, $x < c < t \Rightarrow f'(c) \leq f'(t)$
 $2^\circ t < x$, $c \in (t,x)$, $t < c < x \Rightarrow f'(c) \geq f'(t)$

$$(t-x)(f'(t) - f'(c)) \geq 0$$

$$f'(t) \cdot (t-x) \geq f'(c) \cdot (t-x) \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$f'(t) \cdot (x-t) \leq f'(c) \cdot (x-t) \quad / + f(t)$$

\dots

$$f'(t)(x-t) \leq f'(c) \cdot (x-t) \quad / + f(t)$$

$$g(t) = f(t) + f'(t) \cdot (x-t) \leq \underbrace{f'(c) \cdot (x-t) + f(t)}_{(*)} = \underbrace{f(x) - f(t) + f(t)}_{(*)} = f(x)$$

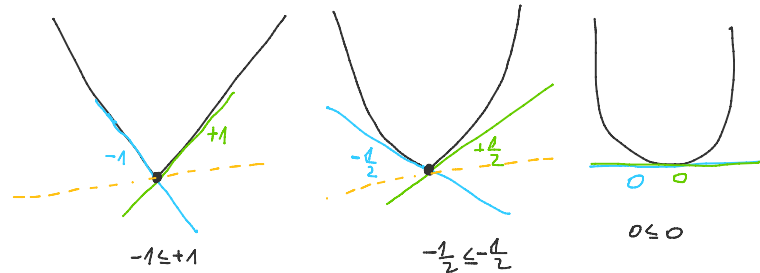
$\Rightarrow g(t)$ je ogrančena odozdo sa $f(x)$

$$t=x: g(t) = g(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \text{može je } \underline{\underline{\max}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \max_{t \in (a,b)} g(t)$$

Ja konvexne? $f(x) = \min_{t \in (a,b)} (f(t) + f'(t) \cdot (x-t)) \leftarrow \text{grmatu}$ ($\Gamma \Rightarrow f'$ neprecizno)

\square f konvexna \Rightarrow (t_x) $f'_-(x) \leq f'_+(x)$



③ $f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ konvexna

$c \in (a,b)$ u $K \in (f'_-(c), f'_+(c))$

Onda je f u svakom η -pove $y = f(c) + k(x-c)$.