

① Истимати PH $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ на $(0, +\infty)$.

на $[0, 5]$: f је PH по Кошиову

на $[2, +\infty)$:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| = \frac{|x-y|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \leq \frac{|x-y|}{2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \text{PH}$$

$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \geq 2\sqrt{2}$

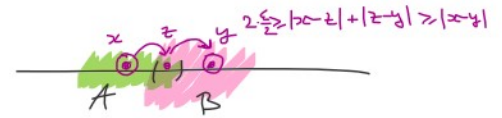
$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x-y|$$

PH, јер $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{M}$:

$$|x-y| < \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{M} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x-y| = M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{M} = \epsilon$$

$[0, 5]$ и $[2, +\infty)$ PH $\Rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ PH $\Rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ PH

f је PH на A
на B



$$(\exists \delta > 0) (a-\delta, a+\delta) \subseteq A \cap B$$

$\Rightarrow f$ је PH на $A \cup B$



② $f(x) = x + \sin x$ PH на \mathbb{R} ?

јесме PH

$$|\sin x - \sin y| = \left| 2 \cdot \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \right| \leq 2 \left| \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \leq 2 \cdot \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right| = |x-y| \Rightarrow \text{PH}$$

≤ 1

$|\sin \varphi| \leq 1$

Знач 2 PH је PH!

$h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$, $\epsilon > 0$ произвољно:

$$|h(x) - h(y)| = |f(x) - f(y) + g(x) - g(y)| \leq |f(x) - f(y)| + |g(x) - g(y)|$$

$$f \text{ је PH: } (\exists \delta_1) |x-y| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$g \quad : \quad (\exists \delta_2) |x-y| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Замети оба

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}: |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |h(x) - h(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

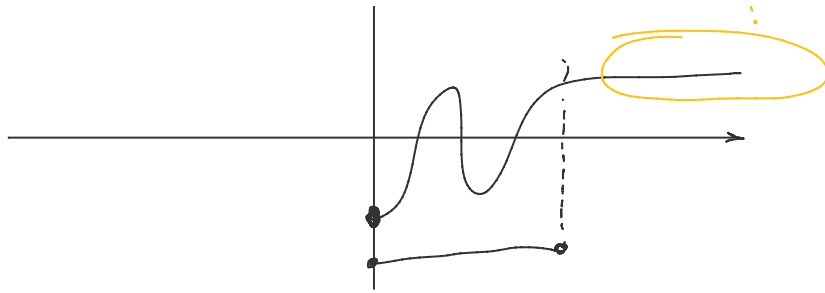
$\Rightarrow x + \sin x$ је PH

③ $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f неуп.



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$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) < +\infty$$



Показати да је f ПН.

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

\Leftrightarrow

$$(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists M > 0) (\forall x > M) |f(x) - \alpha| < \epsilon \quad (*)$$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |(f(x) - \alpha) + (\alpha - f(y))| \leq |f(x) - \alpha| + |\alpha - f(y)|$$

$$\epsilon > 0 \text{ произв. } y \quad (*) \text{ узмемо } \frac{\epsilon}{2}: (\exists M) (\forall x > M) |f(x) - \alpha| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

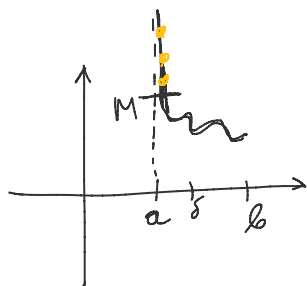
$$(M, +\infty): |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \underbrace{|f(x) - \alpha|}_{< \frac{\epsilon}{2}} + \underbrace{|f(y) - \alpha|}_{< \frac{\epsilon}{2}} < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

на откупу $[0, M]$: f је ПН по Кошију.

$\Rightarrow f$ је ПН на $[0, +\infty)$.

$$\text{пр. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ је ПН } [1, +\infty)$$

④ f је непрекидна (a, b) и f је неограничена у околини тачке a . Показати да f није ПН на (a, b) .



$$(\exists \delta > 0) (\forall M > 0) (\exists x_0 \in (a, a + \delta)) |f(x_0)| > M$$

$\rightarrow (\exists x_n) x_n \in (a, a + \frac{1}{n}), x_n$ произвољан

$\rightarrow ? (\exists y_n) y_n \in (a, a + \frac{1}{n})$ так. $|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \geq 1$.

\rightarrow ПН

$$\forall y \in (a, a + \frac{1}{n}) \text{ лану } |f(x_n) - f(y)| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < f(x_n) - f(y) < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_n) - 1 < f(y) < f(x_n) + 1$$



$$\Rightarrow -1 < f(x_n) - f(y_n) < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(x_n) - 1 < f(y_n) < f(x_n) + 1}$$

uvijek od $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$ što ne može ga biti, jer je f nepotp.

$\rightarrow x_n, y_n \in (a, b)$

$x_n, y_n \in (a, a + \frac{1}{n})$, $|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| > 1$

$$a - \frac{1}{n} < x_n - y_n < (a + \frac{1}{n}) - a \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} < \frac{x_n - y_n}{0} < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x_n - y_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \Rightarrow |x_n - y_n| \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \} \\ \} \\ \} \end{matrix} \right\} (0, 1)$

$$a < x_n < a + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$-a > -y_n > -a - \frac{1}{n}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ nije PH.

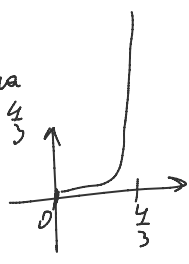
5) $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{3x-4}$ PH?

a) $[0, \frac{4}{3})$

b) $(-\infty, 0]$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}^-} \frac{x-2}{3x-4} = +\infty \Rightarrow f$ neproporcionalna y okolina $\frac{4}{3}$

$3x-4 \rightarrow 0^-$
 $x-2 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}^-$



\Rightarrow nije PH (na 4)

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-2}{3x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{x}}{3 - \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{3} < +\infty \Rightarrow f$ jeste PH (na 3)

6) Ustanoviti PH:

a) $f(x) = x^{\sin x}$ na $[0, +\infty)$

b) $f(x) = \sin(x^2)$ na \mathbb{R}

b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot \log x$ na $(0, 1)$

γ) $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ na $(0, \frac{1}{\pi}]$

Г) $x_n, y_n \rightarrow 0$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| = \left| \sin(2n\pi) - \sin\left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| = |0 - 1| = 1 \not\rightarrow 0$$

Handwritten notes: $\sin 0 = 0$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

$$x_n - y_n = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2n\pi(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} \rightarrow 0$$

Handwritten notes: $n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \infty$

\Rightarrow nije PH

Б) $x_n = \sqrt{2n\pi}$
 $y_n = \sqrt{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$

В) $x_n = 2n\pi$
 $y_n = 2n\pi + \frac{1}{n}$

Handwritten note: } gornji!

В) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \cdot \log x = 0$

Handwritten note: $f(x) = x \log x$ je neprekidna

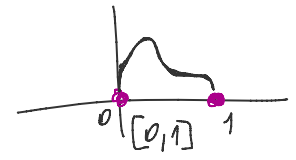
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x \cdot \log x = 0$

Handwritten note: "0 · (-∞)" i treba 0 kako potvrditi -∞.

$g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0,1 \\ f(x), & x \in (0,1) \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow ovo g je goddefinirano f na ostacima neprekidno



g nep $\text{na } [0,1] \Rightarrow g$ je PH $\text{na } [0,1]$
 (kriterij)

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{g|_{(0,1)}}_f$ PH $\Rightarrow f$ je PH $\text{na } (0,1)$.

За $k \in \mathbb{N}$ и $q \in \mathbb{C}$ т.ч. $|q| < 1$ вама

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{k} q^n = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$x=1, q=e$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \cdot \frac{1}{e^n} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k \cdot a^x = 0$$

$|a| < 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log x)^k \cdot x^n = 0$$

$n > 1$

$$x, [x] = n$$

$$n \leq x \leq n+1$$

$$e^n \leq e^x \leq e^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{e^n} \geq \frac{x}{e^x} \geq \frac{n}{e^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{n}{e^n} + \frac{1}{e^n} \geq \frac{x}{e^x} \geq \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{n}{e^n}$$

$\downarrow 0$ $\downarrow 0$ $\downarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$$

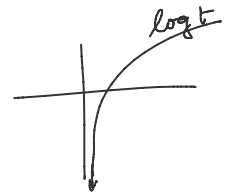
mens: $x = -\log t$

$t \rightarrow 0^+$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\log t}{e^{-\log t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\log t}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (-t \log t)$$

\parallel
 0

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \cdot \log t = 0$$



Beispiel numer

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

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

⑦ Natur numer:

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos(ax))}{\log(\cos(bx))}$$

$$\beta) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(mx)}{\operatorname{tg}(mx)}$$

$$\Gamma) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x^m - 1}$$

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

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} e$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + a_1 x + b_0} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{b_m}, & n=m \\ \operatorname{sgn}\left(\frac{a_n}{b_m}\right) \infty, & n > m \\ 0, & m > n \end{cases}$$

$a_n, b_m \neq 0$

$$\epsilon) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos ax)}{\log(\cos bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + (\cos ax - 1))}{\log(1 + (\cos bx - 1))} \cdot \frac{\cos ax - 1}{\cos bx - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+z)}{z} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos ax}{1 - \cos bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{(ax)^2} \cdot \frac{(ax)^2}{(bx)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 x^2}{b^2 x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

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

$$\beta) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(hx)}{\operatorname{tg}(hx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(hx)}{hx} \cdot hx}{\frac{\sin(hx)}{hx} \cdot \frac{hx}{\cos(hx)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{hx}{\cos(hx)} = \frac{hx}{hx} = \frac{h}{1} = h$$

$$\Gamma) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x^m - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^n - 1}{(1+t)^m - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(1+t)^n - 1}{t}}{\frac{(1+t)^m - 1}{t}} = \frac{h}{m}$$

$t = x - 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 + t$
 $x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$
 $\frac{(1+t)^n - 1}{t} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} h$

8) Notizen sammeln:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 3x}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x \cos x}{\sin x \cos x}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2-x+\sin x}{x+\cos x}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin 3x}$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{1-\cos x}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2]{1+3x}$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\alpha x)^p (1+\beta x)^q - 1}{x}$

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt[3]{x+20}}{\sqrt{x+9} - 2}$

l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{4+x+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x+x^2})$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2-x+\sin x}{x+\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1.$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$0 \leq |\cos x| \leq 1$$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\tan t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t}{\frac{t}{\sin t}} = 1.$
 $x = \tan t$
 $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\alpha x)^p (1+\beta x)^q - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\alpha x)^p \cdot ((1+\beta x)^q - 1) + (1+\alpha x)^p - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\beta x)^q - 1}{\beta x} \cdot \beta + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\alpha x)^p - 1}{\alpha x} \cdot \alpha = 2p + p\alpha.$