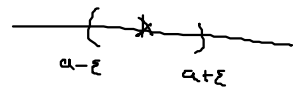


Траницне вредности фја

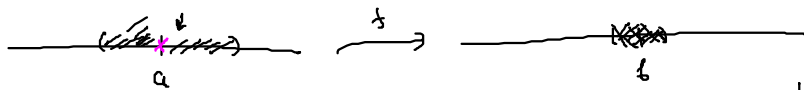
$$a \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}, \varepsilon > 0 \quad V(a, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} (a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon) & , a \in \mathbb{R} \\ (\varepsilon, +\infty) & , a = +\infty \\ (-\infty, -\varepsilon) & , a = -\infty \end{cases} \quad \text{- околина шазке } a$$

$$\overset{\circ}{V}(a, \varepsilon) = V(a, \varepsilon) \setminus \{a\} \quad \text{- пробуджена околина}$$



a је шазка најомнивања скупа A ако $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists x \in A \quad x \in \overset{\circ}{V}(a, \varepsilon)$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$; $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a шазка најомнивања скупа A , $b \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ је тр. бр. фје f када $x \rightarrow a$ ако $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad x \in A \cap \overset{\circ}{V}(a, \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) \in V(b, \varepsilon)$.



$$a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in A \quad 0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm g(x) \stackrel{\oplus}{=} b \pm c$$

$\oplus \rightarrow$ уколико десна страна постоји

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot g(x) \stackrel{\otimes}{=} b \cdot c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{\otimes}{=} \frac{b}{c}, \quad c \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow b} g(y) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g \circ f(x) = c$$

Лимес је јединствен уколико постоји.

Ако $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \in \mathbb{R}$ онда постоји околина шазке a на којој је f огранич.н.

Хајке шазрема: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \Leftrightarrow \forall (x_n) : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \wedge \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = b$.

десни лимес: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f_+(a) : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in A \quad 0 < x-a < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) \in V(f_+(a), \varepsilon)$

леви лимес: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f_-(a) : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in A \quad 0 < a-x < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) \in V(f_-(a), \varepsilon)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \Leftrightarrow f_+(a) = f_-(a) = b$$

$$1^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot x} = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \log_a e$$

$$a=e \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$3^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$a=e \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a} = (e^{\ln a})^x = a^x$$

$$4^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha$$

$$5^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

① Определить граничные значения:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} - 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{5-3}{1} = 2$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2} \cdot 2} = \cos a$$

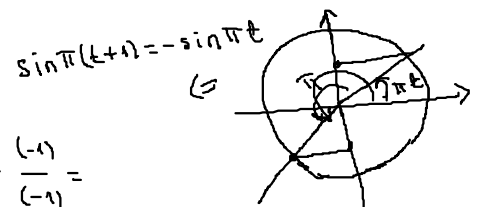
$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{bx} \frac{e^{x(a-b)} - 1}{x \cdot (a-b)} = a - b$$

$$z) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\cos ax} - \sqrt[n]{\cos bx}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\cos ax - 1}}{x^2} - \frac{\sqrt[n]{\cos bx - 1}}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(\cos ax - 1) + 1]^{1/n} - 1}{\cos ax - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos ax - 1}{a^2 x^2} - \frac{[(\cos bx - 1) + 1]^{1/n} - 1}{\cos bx - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos bx - 1}{b^2 x^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{a^2}{2n} + \frac{b^2}{2n}$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\cos x - 1}{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1} \cdot x} = e^0 = 1$$



$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(1+t)^2}{\sin \pi(1+t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2t-t^2}{-\sin \pi t} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{(-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t+t^2}{\sin \pi t} \cdot \frac{\pi t}{\pi t} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_0} = \frac{a_0}{b_0}, \quad b_0 \neq 0$$

$$H) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_0} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{b_m}, & n=m \\ +\infty, & n > m \\ 0, & n < m \end{cases}$$

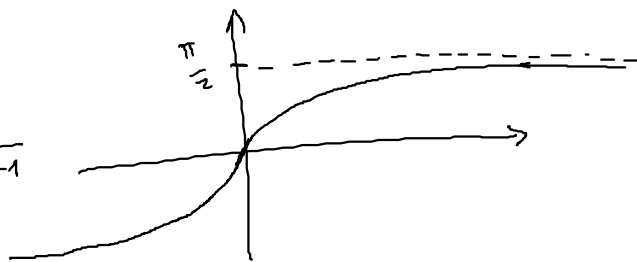
$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+b^2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{1+(\frac{a}{x})^2} + x}{-x \sqrt{1+(\frac{b}{x})^2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+\frac{a^2}{x^2}}}{1 - \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2}{x^2}}} \cdot \frac{(-1) \cdot \frac{a^2/x^2}{b^2/x^2}}{\frac{b^2/x^2}{b^2/x^2}} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

2) Da ne uocwaju ipakuzhe ?

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arctg \frac{1}{1-x} = \lim_{t=1-x, t \rightarrow 0} \arctg \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \arctg \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arctg \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \arctg \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



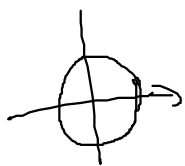
$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$\Gamma x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ $\sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \sin n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x_n}$ ne uocwaju $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ne uocwaju

$x_n, y_n, x_n, y_n \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x_n} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} = n\pi \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{y_n} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y_n} = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$



Xajhe $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+e^{1/x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}} = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}} = 1 \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}}$$

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

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x)^x - 2}{x-1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} x=1+t \\ t=x-1 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+t)^{1+t} - 2}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+t) \cdot (2+t)^t - 2}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot (2+t)^t - 2}{t} + \frac{t \cdot (2+t)^t}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{(2+t)^t - 1}{t} \right) + (2+t)^t = 2 \ln 2 + 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+t)^t - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{t \cdot \ln(2+t)} - 1}{t \cdot \ln(2+t)} \cdot \ln(2+t) = \ln 2$$