

23/11/

# Όρια Προσαρτώντων Ευφαντίσεων

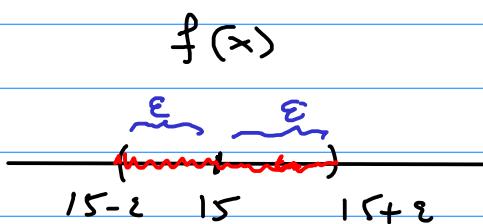
8.1

$$f(x) = 3x$$

$f(x)$  τείνει στο 15 όταν  
το  $x$  τείνει στο 5.

~~$$f(5) = 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$~~

Άδειος



$$\varepsilon > 0 \quad 15 - \varepsilon < f(x) < 15 + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\varepsilon &< f(x) - 15 < \varepsilon \\ \Updownarrow & \\ |f(x) - 15| &< \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

- To  $f(x)$  είναι σε κοντά στο 15. Ανιστροτέλη, για τινα περίπου της  $f$  το δείκτης  $\delta$   $x$  είναι στο 5. Θα πρέπει να  $x$  να είναι κοντά στο 5.

- To  $x$  είναι  $\delta$ -κοντά στο 5,  $\delta > 0$   
 $|x - 5| < \delta$

Ζευγεί στην  $|f(x) - 15| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow |3x - 15| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3|x - 5| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x - 5| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

Για κάθε  $\varepsilon > 0$ , υπάρχει κάποιο  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$  τ.ω.

$$\text{ότι } 0 < |x - 5| < \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \text{ ως } |f(x) - 15| < \varepsilon$$

$f(x) = x^2$  minden  $x \neq 3$  esetén

$$|f(x) - 9| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(x-3)(x+3)| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x-3| \cdot |x+3| < \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Az  $|x-3| < 1$

$$\text{kor } 2 < x + 3 < 4 + 3 \Leftrightarrow 5 < x + 3 < 7$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+3| < 7 \quad (2)$$

Áno azaz  $(1) \quad |x-3| \cdot 7 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x-3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$

Az  $|x-3| < 1$  kor  $|x-3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$  töre  $|x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon$

újabb közelítés

$$\text{így } \delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$$

Ha  $\varepsilon > 0$ , akkor  $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$  minden  $x$  esetén

$$f(x) = x$$

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

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta,$   $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon), \varepsilon > 0$   $\text{t.w. } 0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |x-a| < \varepsilon$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x \cdot x =$$

imo u  
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \cap \cup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0}$   
nichts

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a \cdot a = a^2$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 3 \cdot x^2 = 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = 3a^2$$

11. i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x - 1}$$

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

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 1 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 = 2$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$x \neq 0$   
 $x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} + 1) - 1}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{*}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Oftw, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x+1} + 1 =$$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad 1 - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x \leq 1$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv)} \quad & \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \neq 2}} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x-2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x + 4) = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$