

1.5

Ασκήσεις σχολικού βιβλίου σελίδας 174 – 176

Α' Ομάδας

1.

Να βρείτε τα όρια:

$$\text{i)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^5 - 4x^3 - 2x + 5)$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^{10} - 2x^3 + x - 1)$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^8 + 2x + 3)^{20}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [(x - 5)^3 |x^2 - 2x - 3|]$$

$$\text{v)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x - 5}{x + 3}$$

$$\text{vi)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 - 3x| + |x - 2|}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\text{vii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{(x + 2)^2}$$

$$\text{viii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - 2}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^5 - 4x^3 - 2x + 5) = 0 - 4 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0 + 5 = 5$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^{10} - 2x^3 + x - 1) = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1 - 1 = -1$$

iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^8 + 2x + 3)^{20} &= [\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^8 + 2x + 3)]^{20} \\ &= [(-1)^8 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 3]^{20} = [1 - 2 + 3]^{20} = 2^{20} \end{aligned}$$

iv)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [(x - 5)^3 |x^2 - 2x - 3|] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x - 5)^3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} |x^2 - 2x - 3| \\ &= (3 - 5)^3 |3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 3| \\ &= (-2)^3 |9 - 6 - 3| = (-2)^3 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

v)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x - 5}{x + 3} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^4 + 2x - 5)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 3)} = \frac{1 + 2 - 5}{1 + 3} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

vi)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 - 3x| + |x - 2|}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{|0^2 - 3 \cdot 0| + |0 - 2|}{0^2 + 0 + 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

vii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{(x + 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(1 + 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{9}$$

viii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - 2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1 + 2} - 2}{1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 3} = \frac{2 - 2}{8} = \frac{0}{8} = 0$$

2.

Έστω μια συνάρτηση f με $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$. Να βρείτε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$, αν:

i) $g(x) = 3(f(x))^2 - 5$ ii) $g(x) = \frac{|2f(x) - 11|}{(f(x))^2 + 1}$

iii) $g(x) = (f(x) + 2)(f(x) - 3)$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [3(f(x))^2 - 5] = 3 \cdot 4^2 - 5 = 43$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|2f(x) - 11|}{(f(x))^2 + 1} = \frac{|2 \cdot 4 - 11|}{(4)^2 + 1} = \frac{3}{17}$$

iii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [(f(x) + 2)(f(x) - 3)] = (4 + 2)(4 - 3) = 6$$

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3.

Να βρείτε τα όρια

$$\text{i)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3 - 8}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

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

$$\text{iv)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^3 - 27}{x}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3 - 8} = \frac{2^4 - 16}{2^3 - 8} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3 - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)}{x^3 - 2^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2 + 4)}{(x-2)(x^2 + x \cdot 2 + 2^2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2 + 4)}{x^2 + 2x + 4} \\ &= \frac{(2+2)(4+4)}{4+4+4} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{12} = \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1}{1^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1}}{1 - \frac{1}{1^2}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία.}$$

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

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^3 - 27}{x} = \frac{(0+3)^3 - 27}{0} = \frac{27 - 27}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^3 - 27}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^3 - 27}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^3 - 3^3}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3-3)[(x+3)^2 + (x+3)3 + 3^2]}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(x+3)^2 + 3(x+3) + 9] = \\ &= (0+3)^2 + 3(0+3) + 9 = 9 + 9 + 9 = 27 \end{aligned}$$

4.

Να βρείτε τα όρια

i)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{9 - x}$$

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

iii)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2+5} - 3}$$

iv)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{9 - x} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{9}}{9 - 9} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{9 - x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{3^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{(3 - \sqrt{x})(3 + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 0^2}}{0^2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία}$$

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

iii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{\sqrt{x^2+5}-3} = \frac{\sqrt{2+2}-2}{\sqrt{2^2+5}-3} = \frac{\sqrt{4}-2}{\sqrt{9}-3} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{\sqrt{x^2+5}-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)}{(\sqrt{x^2+5}-3)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2-4)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)}{(x^2+5-9)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)}{(x^2-4)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+5}+3)}{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5}+3}{(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2^2+5}+3}{(2+2)(\sqrt{2+2}+2)} = \frac{3+3}{4 \cdot 4} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$$

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x^2-5x+4} = \frac{\sqrt{4}-2}{4^2-5 \cdot 4+4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ απροσδιοριστία}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x^2-5x+4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{(x-1)(x-4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{x-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x-4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+2} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+2} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

5.

Να βρείτε (αν υπάρχει), το όριο της f στο x_0 αν:

$$\text{i) } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1 \\ 5x, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{και } x_0 = 1$$

$$\text{ii) } f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x, & x < -1 \\ x^2+1, & x \geq -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{και } x_0 = -1$$

Λύση

i)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (5x) = 5 \quad \text{Επομένως δεν υπάρχει το όριο της } f \text{ στο } 1.$$

ii)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^2 + 1) = (-1)^2 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{Επομένως } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 2$$

6.

Να βρείτε τα όρια

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{x}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon\phi x}{x}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon\phi 4x}{\eta\mu 2x}$$

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \eta\mu x}{x}$$

$$\text{v) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x^3 + x}$$

$$\text{vi) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x}{\sqrt{5x+4} - 2}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(3 \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3x} \right) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 3x}{3x} \stackrel{*}{=} 3 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu u}{u} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

* Θέσαμε $3x = u$, οπότε $u \rightarrow 0$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon\phi x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 4x}{\eta\mu 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\varepsilon\varphi 4x}{x}}{\frac{\eta\mu 2x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 4x}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{x}} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Αλλά } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 4x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\eta\mu 4x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 4x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 4x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 4x} \\ &= 4 \lim_{4x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{x} = 2 \lim_{2x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{2x} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 4x}{\eta\mu 2x} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

iv)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \eta\mu x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \right) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

v)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x^3 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{0^2 + 1} = 1$$

vi)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x}{\sqrt{5x+4}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x (\sqrt{5x+4}+2)}{(\sqrt{5x+4}-2)(\sqrt{5x+4}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x (\sqrt{5x+4}+2)}{5x+4-4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x}{5x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{5x+4}+2) \\ &= \lim_{5x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 5x}{5x} \cdot (\sqrt{5 \cdot 0 + 4} + 2) = 1 (2 + 2) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

7.

Να βρείτε τα όρια

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu 2x}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu 2x}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)(1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x)}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x) = 1 - (-1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{2\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \epsilon\phi x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

iii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu x}{2\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

8.

Να βρείτε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, αν :

$$\text{i) } 1 - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq 1 + x^2 \quad \text{για κάθε } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ii) } 1 - x^4 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} \quad \text{για κάθε } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Λύση

i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x^2) = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2) = 1 \quad \text{άρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

ii)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x^4) = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \text{άρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

9.

Δίνεται η συνάρτηση $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\alpha x + \beta, & x \leq 3 \\ \alpha x + 3\beta, & x > 3 \end{cases}$. Να βρείτε τις τιμές των

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, για τις οποίες ισχύει $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 10$.

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 10 & \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 10 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 10 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (2\alpha x + \beta) = 10 & \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (\alpha x + 3\beta) = 10 \\ 6\alpha + \beta = 10 & \quad \text{και} \quad 3\alpha + 3\beta = 10 \\ \beta = 10 - 6\alpha & \quad \text{και} \quad 3\alpha + 3(10 - 6\alpha) = 10 \\ \beta = 10 - 6\alpha & \quad \text{και} \quad 3\alpha + 30 - 18\alpha = 10 \\ \beta = 10 - 6\alpha & \quad \text{και} \quad -15\alpha = -20 \\ \beta = 10 - 6\alpha & \quad \text{και} \quad \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \\ \beta = 10 - 6 \cdot \frac{4}{3} & \quad \text{και} \quad \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \\ \beta = 2 & \quad \text{και} \quad \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Β' Ομάδας

1.

Να βρείτε τα όρια

$$\text{i)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2}{x^3 - 8}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{v+1} - (v+1)x + v}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 2}$$

Λύση

i)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2}{x^3 - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{2^2 + 2 + 1}{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4} = \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{v+1} - (v+1)x + v}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{v+1} - vx - x + v}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x^v - 1) - v(x-1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)(x^{v-1} + x^{v-2} + \dots + 1) - v(x-1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x(x^{v-1} + x^{v-2} + \dots + 1) - v] \\ &= 1(1 + 1 + \dots + 1) - v = v - v = 0 \end{aligned}$$

iii)

Θέτουμε $\sqrt{x} = u$, οπότε $u \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1$ και έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 2} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^2 u + u - 2} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^3 + u - 2} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)(u+1)}{(u-1)(u^2 + u + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u+1}{u^2 + u + 2} = \frac{1+1}{1^2 + 1 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2.

Να βρείτε όσα από τα παρακάτω όρια υπάρχουν

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 10x + 25}}{x + 5}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|x-5| + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{|x-5| + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5}$$

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

Λύση

i)

Θεωρούμε τη συνάρτηση $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 10x + 25}}{x + 5}$, $x \neq -5$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(x+5)^2}}{x+5} = \frac{|x+5|}{x+5} = \begin{cases} -1, & x < -5 \\ 1, & x > -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} (-1) = -1 \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} 1 = 1$$

Άρα δεν υπάρχει το όριο της f στο -5

ii)

$x \rightarrow 5^- \Rightarrow x < 5$ οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|x-5| + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{-x+5 + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{x^2 - 5x}{x-5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{x(x-5)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} x = 5 \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$x \rightarrow 5^+ \Rightarrow x > 5$ οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{|x-5| + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x-5 + x^2 - 4x - 5}{x-5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{x-5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{(x-5)(x+2)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} (x+2) = 5 + 2 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

iv)

Θέτουμε $\sqrt{x} = u$, οπότε $u \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1$ και έχουμε

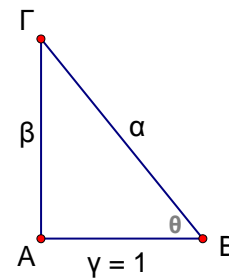
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^4 - u}{u - 1} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u(u^3 - 1)}{u - 1} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u(u-1)(u^2 + u + 1)}{u - 1} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} [u(u^2 + u + 1)] = 1(1 + 1 + 1) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

3.

Στο διπλανό σχήμα το τρίγωνο $AB\Gamma$ είναι ορθογώνιο με $\gamma = 1$. Να υπολογίσετε τα όρια:

i) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\alpha - \beta)$ ii) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)$

iii) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$



Λύση

Είναι $\gamma = \alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta$ και $\epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$

$1 = \alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta$ και $\epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{\beta}{1}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}$ και $\beta = \epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}$

i)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\alpha - \beta) &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} - \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} \right) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \eta\mu\theta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \eta\mu\theta)(1 + \eta\mu\theta)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta(1 + \eta\mu\theta)} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \eta\mu^2\theta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta(1 + \eta\mu\theta)} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\theta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta(1 + \eta\mu\theta)} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{1 + \eta\mu\theta} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{0}{1+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \gamma^2 = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} 1^2 = 1$$

iii)

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{\frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \eta\mu\theta = \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

4.

Να βρείτε το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, αν:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (4 f(x) + 2 - 4x) = -10 \qquad \text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 1$$

Λύση**i)**

Θεωρούμε τη συνάρτηση $g(x) = 4 f(x) + 2 - 4x$, x κοντά στο 1

$$g(x) - 2 + 4x = 4 f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} (g(x) - 2 + 4x)$$

Η υπόθεση γίνεται $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = -10$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Επομένως } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (g(x) - 2 + 4x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (-10 - 2 + 4 \cdot 1) = \frac{1}{4} (-8) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

Θεωρούμε τη συνάρτηση $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$, x κοντά στο 1

$$f(x) = g(x) (x - 1)$$

Η υπόθεση γίνεται $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Επομένως } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [g(x) (x - 1)] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - 1) = 1 \cdot (1 - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$