

Абхы

1. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 8$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 3x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x + 5 \cdot 1 - 0$$

$$f'(x) = 9x^2 - 4x + 5$$

2. $f(x) = 4 \ln x - 3 \sin x - 7 \pi x$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 3 \cdot (-\cos x) - 7 \cdot \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{x} + 3 \cos x - 7 \sin x$$

3. $f(x) = x^2 \ln x - e^x \pi x$

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - (e^x \pi x + e^x \sin x)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x - e^x \pi x - e^x \sin x$$

$$4. f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2} - (2x^2 - 4) \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot x^2 - 4 \cdot 2x}{x^4} - \left(4x \ln x + (2x^2 - 4) \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{8x}{x^4} - 4x \ln x - \left(2x - \frac{4}{x} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{8}{x^3} - 4x \ln x - 2x + \frac{4}{x}$$

$$5. f(x) = e^{x^2} - x^2 \ln(2x+1)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2} 2x - \left(2x \ln(2x+1) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot 2 \right)$$

$$f'(x) = 2xe^{x^2} - 2x \ln(2x+1) - \frac{2x^2}{2x+1}$$

$$6. f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - \left(4x \ln x - 2x^2 \ln x \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x \ln x + 2x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$7. \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 4x)'(x^2 - 1) - (x^2 - 4x)(x^2 - 1)'}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x - 4)(x^2 - 1) - (x^2 - 4x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cancel{2x^3} - 2x - 4x^2 + 4 - \cancel{2x^3} + 8x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

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

$$8. f(x) = \ln(e^x - 1) - e^{x^2 - x}$$

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

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

$$9. f(x) = (x+1)\sqrt{x} - x^2 \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x} + (x+1) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \left(2x \ln x - x^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 2x \ln x + x$$

$$10. f(x) = \frac{e^x \eta x}{\sigma \omega x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(e^x \eta x)' \sigma \omega x - e^x \eta x (\sigma \omega x)'}{\sigma \omega^2 x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(e^x \eta x + e^x \sigma \omega x) \sigma \omega x - e^x \eta x (-\eta x)}{\sigma \omega^2 x}$$

$$11. f(x) = \sqrt{\ln x - 1} - \ln \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x - 1}} (\ln x - 1)' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x - 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x - 1}} - \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$$

Ευοτута 15

$$5. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 0 \\ x^3, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Συνεχώς 0!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

Παράγωγος 0

$$\underline{\underline{f'(0) = 0}}$$

$$8) f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x-2, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2-1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (5x-2) = 1-2 = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -1$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5x-2 - (-1)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5x-1}{x} = 0 \quad \text{Basic rule}$$

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

$$H \text{ of } f \text{ is } 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(0) = 0}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

$$|x^3| \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \cdot |x^3|$$

$$\left| x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x^3|$$

$$\boxed{-|x^3| \leq x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |x^3|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x^3| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x^3| = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^3| = 0 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

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

$$\underline{f(0) = 0}$$

H f over x to 0 is 0!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \ln \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-1 \leq \ln \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-x^2 \leq x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x} \leq x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = 0 \quad \Bigg\} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$



$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon} \quad f(x) = |x-3|$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 0 \\ f(3) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Σωρεχού στω 3!}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3| - 0}{x-3}$$

x	3
x-3	- +

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\overset{\ominus}{|x-3|}}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\cancel{-(x-3)}}{\cancel{x-3}} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\overset{\oplus}{|x-3|}}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-3}{x-3} = 1$$

Το όριο δεν υπάρχει.

~ ή όχι να φέρω σω 3.

13. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - \alpha^2 x, & x < 1 \\ 5x + \alpha - 4, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

(a) Σωαχμ σω 1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 3x^2 - \alpha^2 x = 3 - \alpha^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 5x + \alpha - 4 = 1 + \alpha$$

Αφω αμω σωαχμ σω 1 $3 - \alpha^2 = 1 + \alpha$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha - 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

(b) Παρ/μ σω 1

Γω α=1 → αμω σωαχμ!

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - x, & x < 1 \\ 5x - 3, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

Για $\alpha = -2$ $\longrightarrow$ απορ/ται.

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x, & x < 1 \\ 5x - 6, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

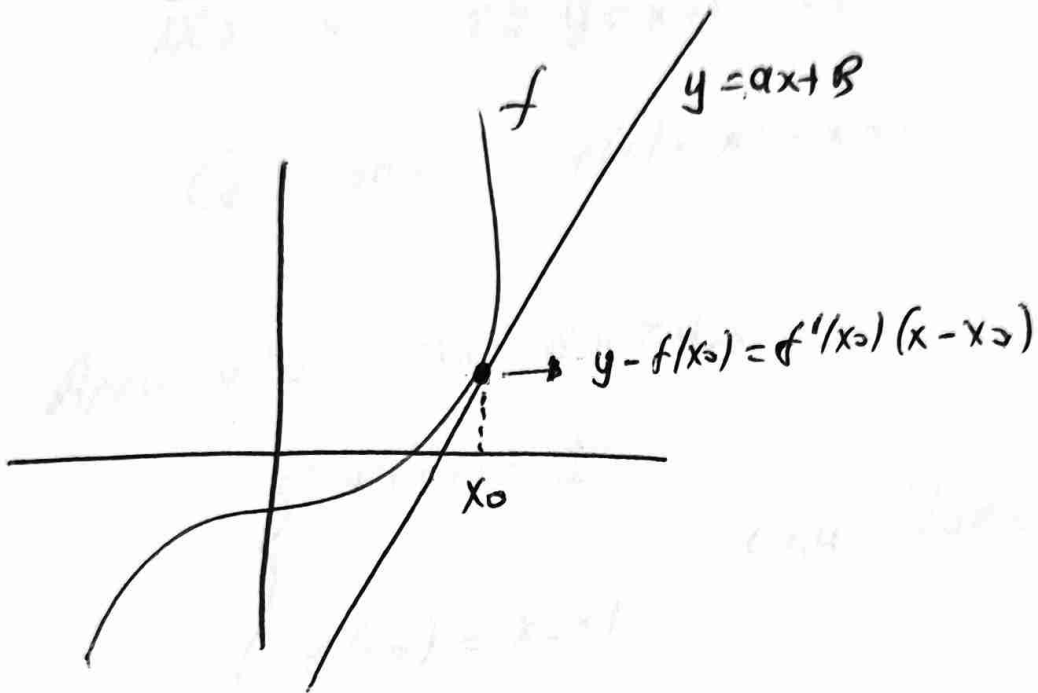
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - H(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5x - 6 + 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5(x-1)}{x-1} = 5$$

Το όριο δεν υπάρχει.

Στο προηγούμενο μάθημα 5/11
αναφεραμε σε 3 ασκηση
τα Βασικα σεναριο που θα
Γιντη θα εχασωρακι .

Συνεχιζουμε σημερα 10/11.
με τα υπολοιπα ημερα
σεναρια .

1
Συνθήκη για να εφαρτεται η
ευθεία $ε: y = \alpha x + \beta$ στη $f(x)$
στο σημείο $x = x_0$



$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = \alpha \\ f(x_0) = \alpha x_0 + \beta \end{cases}$$

Άσκηση 5

α)

Ενότητα 17 ασκ. 19

Νόο " εσ $y = x + 1$ εφαρτεται τω

f οπου $f(x) = x^2 - x + 2$

Αρκει νδο το συστημα

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = 1 \\ f(x_0) = x_0 + 1 \end{cases}$$

εχη λυση.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_0 - 1 = 1 & \Rightarrow 2x_0 = 2 & \Rightarrow \underline{x_0 = 1} \\ x_0^2 - x_0 + 2 = x_0 + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1^2 - 1 + 2 = 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

Συμπέρασμα

Η εφαπτομένη τω f στα $x_0 = 1$

είναι $y = x + 1$

Β Πανελλήνιου 2019 Δ1

Δίνεται $f(x) = (x-1) \ln(x^2 - 2x + 2) + \alpha x + \beta$

και η ευθεία $y = -x + 2$ εφαπτεται στη Γ
στις $A(1, 1)$. Βρείτε α, β .

$$\begin{cases} f'(1) = -1 \\ f(1) = -1 + 2 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x^2 - 2x + 2) + (x-1) \frac{2x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} + \alpha$$

$$f'(1) = \ln 1 + 0 \cdot \frac{0}{1} + \alpha$$

↓

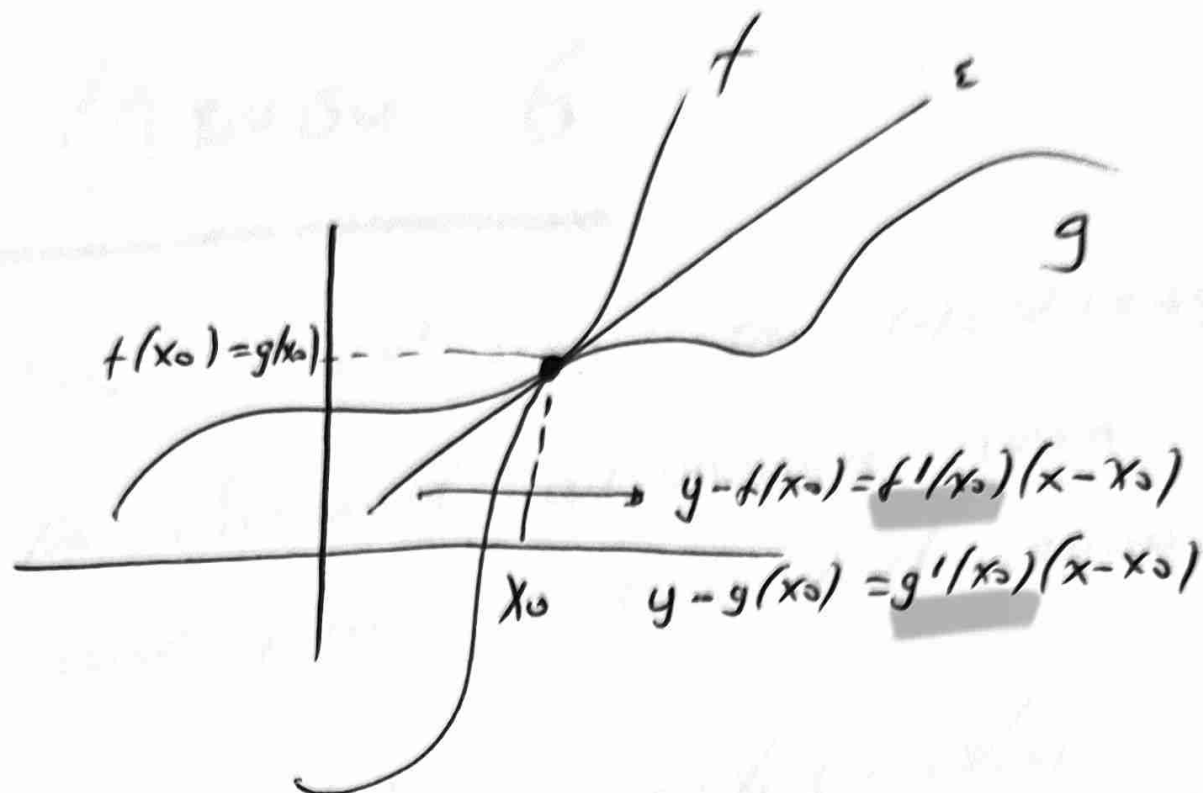
$$\boxed{-1 = \alpha}$$

$$f(1) = \alpha + \beta$$

↓

$$1 = -1 + \beta$$

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = 2}}$$



$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{cases}$$

Αν υπάρχει x_0 που

να επιλύει το παραπάνω

συστήμα τότε η

εφαρμογή μας στα x_0

έχει κοινή!

Άσκηση 6

α)

Έστω $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 4$ και $g(x) = x^2 + x + 4$

Να ελέγξουμε αν υπάρχει κοινή
εφάντορση σε κάποιο σημείο.

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cancel{2x_0} - 3 = \cancel{2x_0} + 1 \\ x_0^2 - 3x_0 + 4 = x_0^2 + x_0 + 4 \end{cases}$$

-3 = 1 Ατοκό!

Το σύστημα δεν δίνει λύση.

Άρα δεν υπάρχει κοινή

εφάντορση σε κάποιο σημείο.

Β

Εστω $f(x) = \alpha \ln x + \beta x^2$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2\beta x + \alpha.$$

Να βρω τα α, β ώστε $(f, g$

να έχουν την εφαπτομένη στο

κλίνο του/ σημείο με τετμημένη 1.

$$\begin{cases} f'(1) = g'(1) & \Rightarrow \alpha + 2\beta = 2 + 2\beta \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha = 2}} \\ f(1) = g(1) & \Rightarrow \beta = 1 + 2\beta + \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$0 = \beta + 3$$

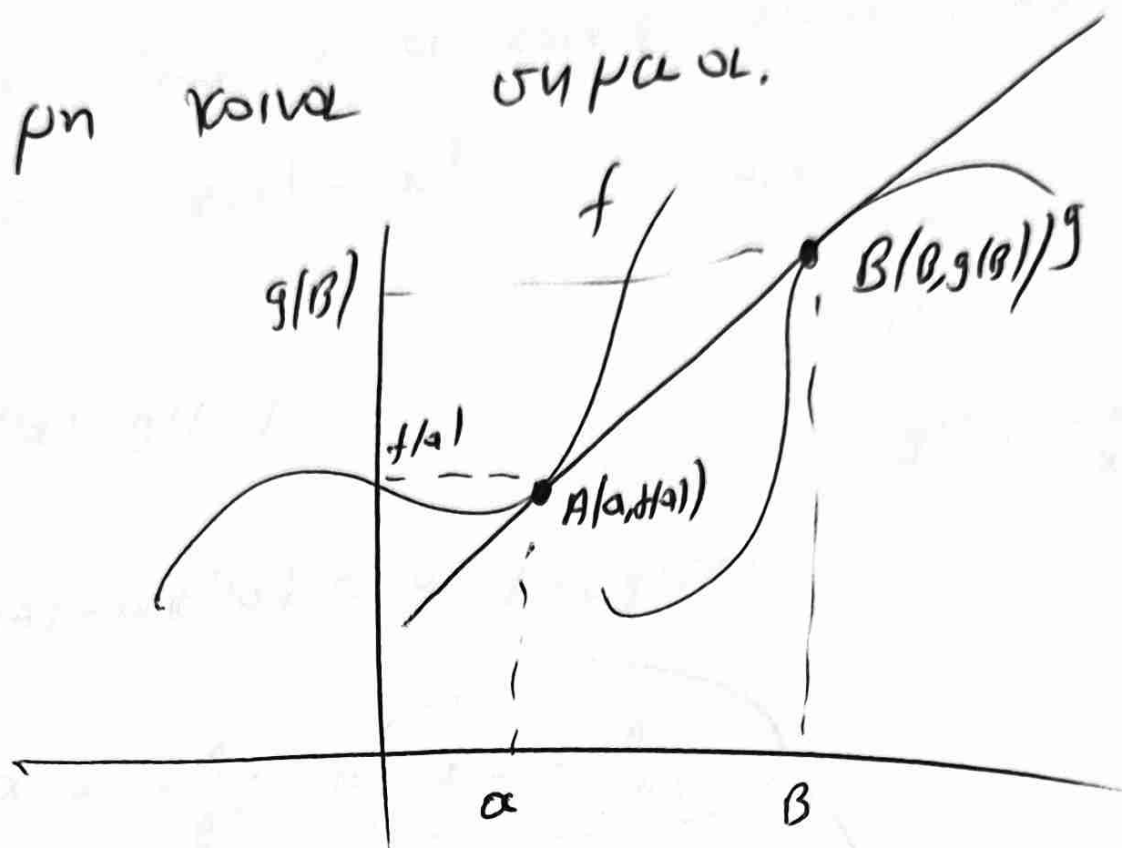
$$f'(x) = \frac{\alpha}{x} + 2\beta x$$

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = -3}}$$

$$g'(x) = 2x + 2\beta$$

κοινές εφαπτομένη των (f, g)

σε μη κοινά σημεία.



Όπότε γνωρίζουμε την $f(x)$

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f'(a)x + f(a) - af'(a)$$

Όπότε γνωρίζουμε την $g(x)$

$$y - g(b) = g'(b)(x - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = g'(b)x + g(b) - bg'(b)$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(a) = g'(b) \\ f(a) - af'(a) = g(b) - bg'(b) \end{cases}$$

Άσκηση 7

Ερώτηση 17 (30)

α) Να βρεθούν οι κοινές εφαπτόμενες

των $f(x) = x^2$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$f'(x) = 2x$

$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\begin{cases} f'(a) = g'(b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(a) - a f'(a) = g(b) - b g'(b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = -\frac{1}{b^2} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2b^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - a \cdot 2a = \frac{1}{b} - b \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{b^2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 - 2a^2 = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{b}$$

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

$$-\left(-\frac{1}{2b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{b}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4b^4} = \frac{2}{b} \Rightarrow -b = 8b^4$$

$$-1 = 8b^3$$

$$(-1)^3 = (2b)^3$$

$$-1 = 2b$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^2} = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -2$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = -2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\underline{b = -\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$y - f(-2) = f'(-2)(x + 2)$$

$$y - 4 = -4(x + 2)$$

$$y = -4x - 4$$

(B)

Πανελλήνια 2019

Δ

Δεδομένα : $f(x) = (x-1) \ln(x^2 - 2x + 2) - x + 2$

εξ $y = -x + 2$ εφαρτάται τη f στο 1

Νόο η f, g έχουν ταλοχίσων

για την εφαρτήση των οποίων

και οι βριτε αν $g(x) = -x^3 - x + 2$

$$g'(x) = -3x^2 - 1$$

Γνωρίζω ότι η $y = -x + 2$ εφαρτάται τη f

Αν καταμάρω νόο εφαρτάται τη g

είναι κοινή!

$$\begin{cases} g'(x_0) = -1 \\ g(x_0) = -x_0 + 2 \end{cases}$$

Αν αυτό το σύστημα
εχά λύση

$$\begin{cases} -3x_0^2 - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow -3x_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x_0 = 0}} \\ -x_0^3 - x_0 + 2 = -x_0 + 2 \\ \underline{\underline{x_0 = 0}} \end{cases}$$

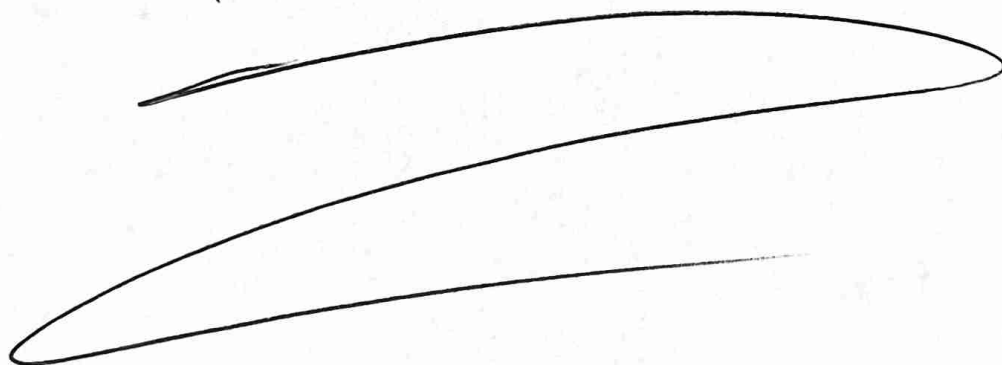
Συμπέρασμα

Η $y = -x + 2$ εφαπτεται τη

Γφ στο 1 και εφαπτεται

τη Γφ στο 0

αφαι είναι κοινή



κανόνες De L'Hospital

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ υπό δύο προϋποθέσεις

$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ να υπάρχει.

$\rightarrow f, g$ να μην είναι 0.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ υπό τις ίδιες προϋποθέσεις.

Ερωτήματα 18

$$1. \textcircled{\epsilon} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\underset{DLH}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 - 1}{2(x-1)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{2(x-1)} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\underset{DLH}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{\sigma\tau} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\underset{DLH}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{\underset{DLH}{=}}$$

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

$$3. \textcircled{\sigma\tau} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = +\infty.$$

$$4. \textcircled{\gamma} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \ln^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0.$$

5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x + nrx}$$

$$-1 \leq nrx \leq 1$$

$$e^x - 1 \leq e^x + nrx \leq e^x + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x - 1} > \frac{1}{e^x + nrx} > \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{e^x - 1} > \frac{x}{e^x + nrx} > \frac{x}{e^x + 1}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$$

Ans k. n $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x + nrx} = 0.$

$$6. \textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x - x + 1) \xrightarrow{+\infty - \infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty (0 - 1) = \underline{\underline{-\infty}}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln x + e^x - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x \left(\frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{\ln x}{e^x} + 1 - \frac{1}{e^x} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0 \quad = +\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} = 0$$

Примечание av $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ и $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - g(x)] \xrightarrow{+\infty - \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \left(1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \xrightarrow{\frac{\infty}{\infty}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$7. \textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2 - \ln x - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x - \frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

$$8. \textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln(1+e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(1 - \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{e^x}{1+e^x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$$

Δα Βγαίνω ΕΤΟΛ, $+\infty(1-1) = +\infty \cdot 0$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln(1+e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln e^x - \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln(x^2 + e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln e^x - \ln(x^2 + e^x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{x^2 + e^x} \right) = \ln 1 = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2 + e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2x + e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2 + e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$$

$$11. \textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \ln x \stackrel{0 \cdot \infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^3}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \text{DLH,}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-3x^2}{x^6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6}{-3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{-3} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{(\frac{\infty}{0})}{=} \text{DLH} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= +\infty.$$

$$\textcircled{52} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \ln(x^2+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{\frac{1}{e^x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2+1) \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}{e^{-x}} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2+1}}{-e^{-x}}$$

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

$$= 0 \cdot 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$= 0.$$

$$12. \textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x \ln(1+e^{-x})} = +\infty$$

⊕

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \ln(1+e^{-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x})}{e^{-x}}$$

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