

Συντομή Επαγωγών ορίων

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x-1}{x-3} \right) = \frac{2-1}{2-3} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-3}{x^2-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-3}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{-2}{2} \cdot \infty$$

x	1		
x-1	-	+	

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

Το όριο δεν υπάρχει

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-3}{x^2-2x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-3}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

1	-2	0	1	(1)	>	$\frac{-1}{2}$
↓	1	-1	-1			
1	-1	-1	0			

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x^2+1}}^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}$$

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

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - x$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - x + 1 - \cancel{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x}$$

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

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

8.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\delta \omega x - 1) \text{ up } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\text{up } \infty}{\text{XTLWLP}}$$

$$-1 \leq \text{up } \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$-(\delta \omega x - 1) \geq (\delta \omega x - 1) \text{ up } \frac{1}{x} \geq (\delta \omega x - 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -(\delta \omega x - 1) &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\delta \omega x - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Ans K.P.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\delta \omega x - 1) \text{ up } \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$-1 \leq \delta \omega x \leq 1$$

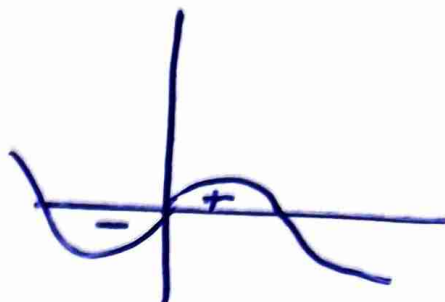
$$-2 \leq \delta \omega x - 1 \leq 0$$

9.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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

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



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

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

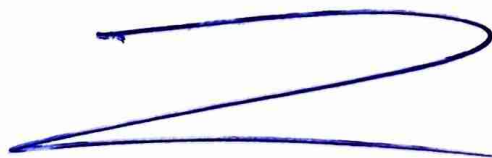
$$-|\sin x| \leq \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |\sin x|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|\sin x| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0$$

Ans K. N

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



$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln x e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= (-\infty) \cdot e^{+\infty} = (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(x^2 - 3x) - \ln(x+2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x+2}\right) = \ln(+\infty)$$

$$\underline{\underline{= +\infty}}$$

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

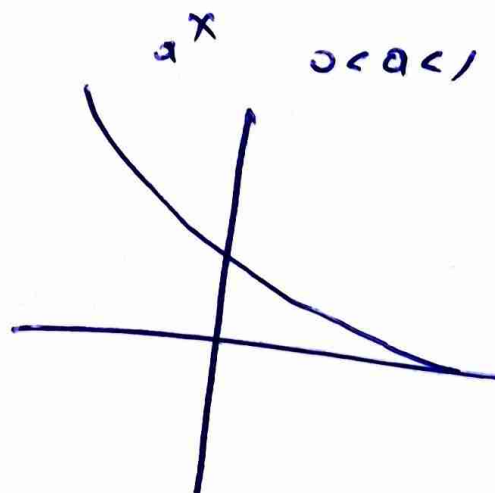
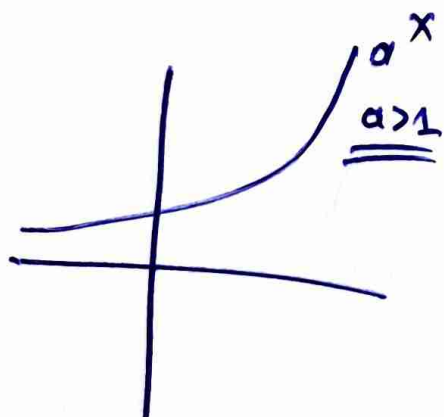
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x - e^x - 1}{3^x - e^x - 2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \left(\frac{2^x}{e^x} - 1 - \frac{1}{e^x} \right)}{3^x \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{3^x} - \frac{2}{3^x} \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x \frac{\left(\frac{2}{e} \right)^x - 1 - \frac{1}{e^x}}{1 - \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^x - \frac{2}{3^x}} =$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{0 - 1 - 0}{1 - 0 - 0} = 0 \cdot \frac{-1}{1} = 0$$



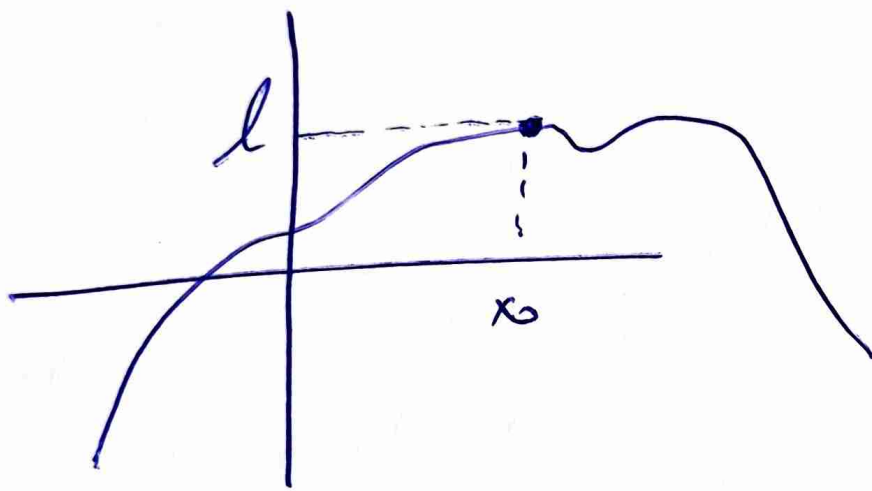
$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^x - e^x}{3^x - 2^x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{2^x} \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{2^x} \right)}{\cancel{2^x} \left(\frac{3^x}{2^x} - 1 \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \cancel{\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^x}}{\cancel{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x} - 1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1.$$

Συνεχής Συναρτηση

1. Πότε λέμε ότι η συνάρτηση $f(x)$ είναι συνεχής στο x_0 ;



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$$

$$f(x_0) = l$$

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

Για να μην είναι σωστό ότι

Προσν

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$$

ή

η $f(x)$ να μην υπάρχει.

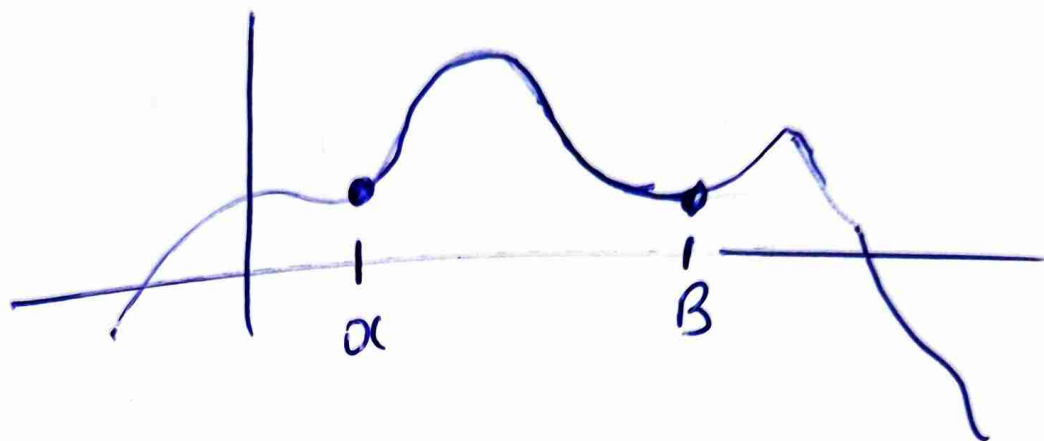
2. Ποτε λέμε ότι η $f(x)$
είναι σωστό ότι (a, b) ;

Όταν είναι σωστό ότι

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \text{ για κάθε}$$

εσωτερικό σημείο $x_0 \in (a, b)$

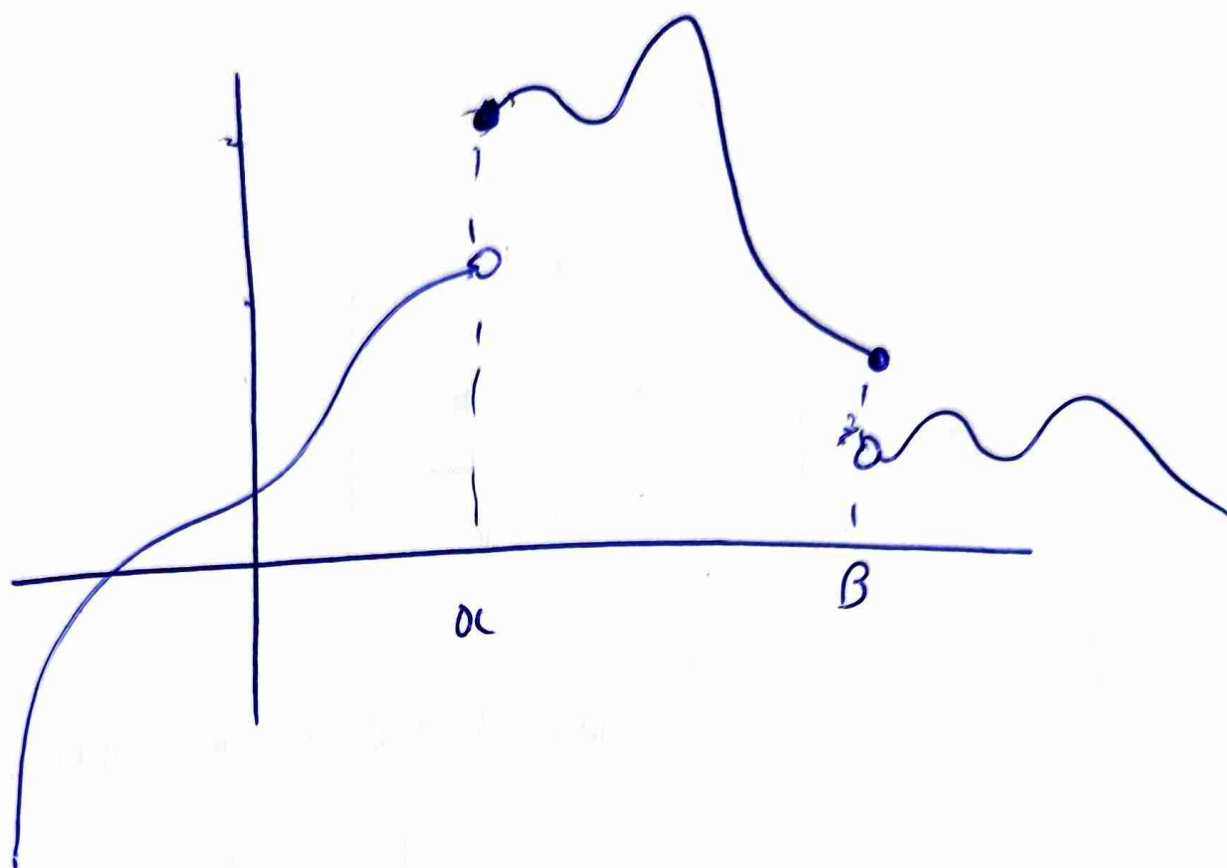
3. Ποτε λέμε ότι η $f(x)$
είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$.



Προτι η $f(x)$ να είναι συνεχής
στο (a, b) και επιπλέον

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

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



→ f has a jump discontinuity at a ; OX/

→ f has a jump discontinuity at B ; OX/

→ f has a jump discontinuity on (a, B) ; NA/

→ f has a jump discontinuity on $[a, B]$;

Από τα θάρη μες γνωρίζετε

οτι ολδ οι σαρτισα που

γνωρίζετε $n \cdot x$ $\ln x$, $\sqrt{x}$, $\sin x$

$x^2 - 6x + 8$, $\frac{x^2 - 4x + 6}{x^3 - 2x}$, e^{x-2}

$\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$

Είαν συνεχαι!

Εαν οι αραια μετω

αυτων ενου ενου

συνεχαι σαρτισα!

4. ③ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + \eta x, & x \leq 0 \\ \ln(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$ Ενότητα II

Είμαι σίγουρος στο 0^0

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = T_0$ οριο δα υπαρχει

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

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

OXI Σίγουρος

$$\textcircled{5} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{u+x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Числа u и x — 0;



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

$$f(0) = 0$$

И $f(x)$ не имеет предела

в 0

$$\text{значит } f(0) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$5. \textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5wx-1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ wx, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Given $5wx$ is continuous at 0 ;

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5wx-1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} wx = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5wx-1}{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} wx = 0 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

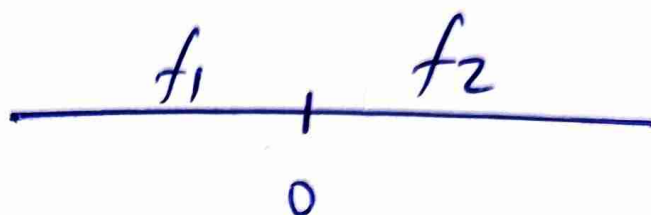
$$f(0) = wx = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Also $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ $\sum wx$
 $5wx$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \ln \frac{1}{x} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{type} \\ \text{0} \cdot \infty \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\boxed{-x \geq x \ln \frac{1}{x} \geq x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Apply S.O.T.}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{To find} \\ \text{the limit} \end{matrix}$$

Εργασιο

Μαθημα

Τεταρτη

10:30

Ασκηση 1

Δίνονται οι συναρτήσεις

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}, \quad x \geq 1.$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

Να βρεθεί η $g \circ f$ και η $f \circ g$.

Ασκηση 2

Δίνεται $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln x - 1}, \quad x > e$

Νόο η $f(x)$ αντιστρέφεται και να

Βρεί την $f^{-1}(x)$

Άσκηση 3

Να υπολογιστούν τα όρια.

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2}{5x - 4}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$$

$$\textcircled{\gamma} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x^4 - 1}$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x}{x^3 + x - 2}$$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 2} - 2x$$

$$\textcircled{\zeta} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 \eta \mu x$$

$$\textcircled{\eta} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sigma \omega \frac{1}{x}$$