

Limita in zveznost

1. Izračunaj.

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3$
- (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 3x + 5)$
- (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$

2. Najprej izraz razstavi, nato izračunaj

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$
- (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x}$
- (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x + 1}$
- (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{-4x^2 + 5x - 1}$
- (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)^3}{x^2 - x - 6}$

2. b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+4)}{x(x^2 - 5x + 2)} = \frac{4}{2} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

$\frac{0}{0}$ ni definirano

$x^2 + 4x = x(x+4)$
 $x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x = x(x^2 - 5x + 2)$

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

$\frac{0}{0}$ ni definirano

$2x^2 - 3x + 1 = (2x-1)(x-1)$
 $-4x^2 + 5x - 1 = -(4x^2 - 5x + 1) = -(4x-1)(x-1)$

POSTOPEK:

- 1) vstavimo x in če dobimo nedefiniran ulomek
- 2) razstavimo števec in imenovalac ter okrajšamo ulomek
- 3) ponovno vstavimo $x = 0$ in dobimo rešitev

razstavimo lahko tudi s pomočjo diskriminante

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

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

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

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{\sqrt{3x} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 2)(\sqrt{3x} + 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}{(\sqrt{3x} - 3)(\sqrt{3x} + 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+1 - 4)(\sqrt{3x} + 3)}{(3x - 9)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{3x} + 3)}{3(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \frac{6}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$
 $(\sqrt{3x} - 3)(\sqrt{3x} + 3) = \sqrt{3x}^2 - 3^2 = 3x - 9$

$\sqrt{x}^2 = x!$

RAZLIKA KVADRATOV

$(a-b) \cdot (a+b) = a^2 - b^2$
 ali
 $(a+b) \cdot (a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

če pomnožimo števec, moramo imenovalac tudi z enakim izrazom (in obratno)

- 3) poenostavimo in ponovno vstavimo x

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

$$\frac{0}{0} \text{ ni definirano} \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{3x+3})}{(4x+1) - (3x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{3x+3})}{x-2} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

Limite v neskončnosti

$$4. a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{2x^2 + 1} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

najvišja potenca je x^2

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+4}{x^2+2} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

najvišja potenca je x^2

če je stopnja polnoma v imenovalcu višja, vemo da bo rezultat enak 0!

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{2x}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}{\frac{x}{x}} = \frac{1}{0} = \underline{\underline{\infty}} \text{ ali } \underline{\underline{\text{ni definirano}}}$$

če je stopnja polnoma v imenovalcu nižja, bo rezultat ∞ !

POSTOPEK:

- 1) poiščemo najvišjo potenco v ulomku
 - 2) vse člene delimo s to potenco
 - 3) okrajšamo ulomke; upoštevamo
- ! $\frac{1}{x^n} \rightarrow 0$
oziroma
- ! $\frac{x^n}{x^m} \rightarrow 0$, ko je $n < m$
- ko $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$5. b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \stackrel{/:\cos x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^3 x \cdot \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^3 x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{4 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2}) \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \cos x} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\sin x = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin^2 x = 4 \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

ZNANE LIMITE:

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{2} = \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot 2$$

$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+2} \right)^{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(2x+2)+1}{2x+2} \right)^{x+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x+2} \right)^{x+1} \quad \text{pomnoži} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x+2} \right)^{(2x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}} \quad \text{mora biti enako}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{x \cdot y} = (a^x)^y$$

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

POSTOPEK

1) razčlenimo ulomek na $1 + \frac{1}{\dots}$

2) uredimo oz. pomnožimo tako, da bo izraz v eksponentu vseboval faktor, ki je enak imenovalcu

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

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

Zveznost funkcije

6. Preuči zveznost naslednjih funkcij.

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & ; x < -1 \\ 2^x & ; x \geq -1 \end{cases}$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & ; x < -1 \\ 0 & ; x = -1 \\ 2^x & ; x > -1 \end{cases}$

c) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & ; x < 0 \\ x^2 - 1 & ; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x < 0 \\ x^2 + 1 & ; x = 0 \\ |x - 1| & ; x > 0 \end{cases}$

7. Dokaži zveznost funkcije

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

8. Določi točke nezveznosti

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & ; x \leq 0 \\ x - 1 & ; 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \ln x & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

6. a)

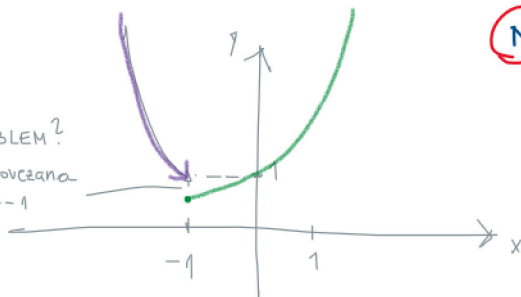
I. $x < -1$: $f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$
 II. $x \geq -1$: $f(-1) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 1$ } morali bi dobiti enako vrednost

x^2 je zvezna f. za $x \in \mathbb{R}$

2^x je zvezna f. za $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ✓

NI ZVEZNA

KAJ JE PROBLEM?
 1. ni sta povezana v $x = -1$



d)

I. $x < 0 : f(x) = 1$

II. $x = 0 : f(0) = 0^2 + 1 = 1$

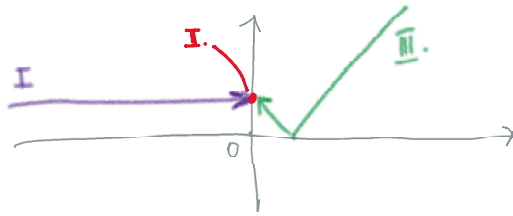
III. $x > 0 : f(x) = |x - 1| = |1 - 1| = 1$

se ujemajo

JE ZVEZNA

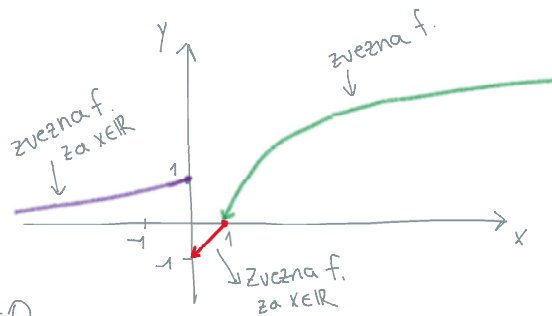
$x^2 + 1$ je zvezna za $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$|x - 1|$ je zvezna za $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ✓



8. Določi točke nezveznosti

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & ; x \leq 0 \\ x - 1 & ; 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \ln x & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$



I. $f(0) = e^0 = 1$ II. $f(0) = -1$

III. $f(1) = 0$

$\forall x = 0$ NI zvezna

$f(1) = 0$

$\forall x = 1$ JE zvezna

Točke nezveznosti: $x = 0$

Več nalog, razlag in formul na instrukcijeonline.com

