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ΟΡΙΑ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ, ΛΟΓΑΡΙΘΜΙΚΩΝ,
(ΕΚΘΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΟ x_0 -
ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗΣ.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\psi x) = \psi x_0.$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\sin x) = \sin x_0.$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\cos x) = \cos x_0, \quad x_0 \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\tan x) = \tan x_0, \quad x_0 \neq k\pi.$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\psi x}{x} \right) = 1$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin x}{x} = 0.$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\ln x) = \ln x_0, \quad x_0 > 0$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (a^x) = a^{x_0}, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$$

ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΤΗΣ.

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(y)$$

($\theta \epsilon \rho \omega \quad y = g(x) \quad \text{z} \acute{o} \tau \epsilon \quad y \rightarrow y_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(ax)}{ax} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi y}{y} = 1, \quad (a \neq 0)$$

($\theta \epsilon \rho \omega \quad y = ax \quad \text{z} \acute{o} \tau \epsilon \quad y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax) = 0.$

A) ΑΓΚΙΣΤΕΙΣ ΛΥΜΕΝΕΣ

① ΝΑ ΒΡΕΘΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΟΡΙΑ

$$α) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{x} \quad β) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{3x} \quad γ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{45x}$$

$$δ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ε4x}{x} \quad ε) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{x} \quad ζ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{4x}$$

$$α) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot 43x}{3x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{3x} = 3 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{43y}{y} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3.$$

$$β) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot 45x}{5 \cdot 3x} = \frac{5}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{5x} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{45y}{y} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$γ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{45x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{43x}{15x}}{\frac{45x}{15x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{43x}{3x}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{45x}{5x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{43x}{3x}}{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{5x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \cdot 3}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$δ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ε4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{600x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x \cdot 600x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{600x} \cdot \frac{4x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{600x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$ε) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(4x \cdot \frac{4x}{x} \right) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$ζ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{4x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

B) Όταν έχω όρια της μορφής.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{g(x)}$ προβάδω να υπάρχει

Γινόμενο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{a(x)} \cdot Q(x) \right)$.

οἷως αν υπάρχει το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Q(x) = l$. τότε

$$\begin{aligned} \text{θα είναι } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{a(x)} \cdot Q(x) \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{a(x)} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Q(x) = 1 \cdot l = l. \end{aligned}$$

2) Να βρεθεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{g(x)}$

λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{x^2-3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{x(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3) Να βρεθεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot u(x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}$.

λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot u(x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot u(x) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1}+1)}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}-1)(\sqrt{x^2+1}+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot u(x) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1}+1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot u(x) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1}+1)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{x} \cdot 2(\sqrt{x^2+1}+1) \right) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4. \end{aligned}$$

4) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)+3u(2x)}{x^2+2x}$

λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)+3u(2x)}{x^2+2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)+6u(x) \cdot 600x}{x(x+2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)(1+600x)}{x(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1+600x}{x+2} \right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1+600 \cdot 1}{0+2} = 1 \cdot \frac{601}{2} = \frac{601}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \Gamma) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1-600x}{g(x)} \right) \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1-600x}{x} \cdot f(x) \right) = 0 \cdot l = 0. \quad (21)$$

$$= 4) \text{ Νά βρεθεί το όριο } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-600x)}{x^3+2x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{λύση} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-600x)}{x^3+2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-600x)}{x^2(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1-600x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} \right) \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-600x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+2} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5) \text{ Αν } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2 \text{ Νά υπολογιστεί.}$$

$$= \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{4x} \quad \text{cc) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-600x^2}{f(x)} \quad \text{ccc) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x+1-600x}{f(x)+x}$$

$$= \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{4x} \stackrel{\text{λύση}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x}}{\frac{4x}{x}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{cc) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-600x^2}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-600x)(1+600x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-600x}{x} \cdot \frac{1+600x}{f(x)} \\ & = \frac{0 \cdot (1+1)}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ccc) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x+1-600x}{f(x)+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4x}{x} + \frac{1-600x}{x}}{\frac{f(x)}{x} + 1} = \frac{1+0}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 6) \text{ Νά βρεθεί το όριο } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x-2)}{x^2-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{λύση} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x-2)}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{4(x-2)}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} \right) \\ & = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Από } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{4y}{y} = 4$$

$$\text{(όπου } y = x-2 \text{ τότε } y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0)$$

$$\text{και } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

7) Na bpedzi $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{x^3}{x-1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \right]$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{x^3}{x-1} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[x^2 \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{\frac{x-1}{x}} \right]$
 $= 1 \cdot 1 = 1$ Nyov

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 = 1$ kai $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{\frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln y}{y} = 1$

(Buzw $y = \frac{x-1}{x}$ zozz $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x} = 0$)

8) $f(x) = \frac{\ln^3 x - 1}{\ln^2 x - 1}$ Na bpedzi zo $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}}$

Buzw $y = \ln x$ zozz $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (\ln x) = \ln \frac{1}{2} = 1$

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

9) $f(x) = \frac{\ln^3 x - 3\ln x + 2}{\ln x - 1}$ Na bpedzi zo $\lim_{x \rightarrow e}$

Buzw $y = \ln x$ zozz $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \ln x = \ln e = 1$

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

10) Av $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ kai $g(x) = \frac{f(x)^2 - 4f(x) + 3}{f(x) - 1}$

Na bpedzi zo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$

Buzw $y = f(x)$ zozz $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

οὕτως $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 4f(x) + 3}{f(x) - 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^2 - 4y + 3}{y - 1} =$
 $= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{(y-1)(y-3)}{y-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} (y-3) = -2$

11) Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$ Να βρεθεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right)$
 Λύση
 Θέσω $y = \frac{x+1}{3}$ τότε $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$

οὕτως $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} f(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$

Πρόβλημα $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow k} f(y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow k} f(t) = k \cdot 1$

12) Αν η f άρτια (δηλαδή $f(-x) = f(x)$)
 και $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$ Να δείξει ότι και $\lim_{x \rightarrow -x_0} f(x) = l$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -x_0} f(-x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x_0} f(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$
 αφού θέσω $y = -x$ τότε $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -x_0} (-x) = -(-x_0) = x_0$

13) Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = l$ Να βρεθεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\alpha x)}{\beta x}$
 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\alpha x)}{\beta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha f(\alpha x)}{\beta \alpha x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\alpha x)}{\alpha x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot l = \frac{\alpha l}{\beta}$

* Θέσω $y = \alpha x$ τότε $y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha x = \alpha \cdot 0 = 0$

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

- 1) Να βρεθούν τα όρια.
- α) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{4x}$ β) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{42x + 43x}{5x}$ γ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-60x}{42x}$
- δ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{542x}{x}$ ε) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^4 x}{x}$
- 2) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{45x}{x^2 + 4x}$
- 3) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-60x}{x^3 - 2x}$
- 4) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 4^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - 2}$
- 5) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{42x + 45x}{4x + 1 - 60x}$
- 6) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x + x}{1 - 60x + 3x}$
- 7) Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ να υπολογιστεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot f(x) + 42x}{4x \cdot f(x) + 4^x}$
- 8) Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ να υπολογιστεί το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+2} - 2}{f^2(x) - 4}$
- 9) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{4x+3} - 2}{4x - 1}$
- 10) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{\ln x + 4} - 2}{\ln^2 x - \ln x}$
- 11) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[\frac{2x}{x-9} \cdot 4^{(x-3)} \right]$
- 12) Να βρεθεί το όριο $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + 3e^x - 4}{e^{2x} - 1}$

OPIN KAI THAPALIA 2014

PROBABLY

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

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