

## 1.5 ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΙΩΝ

### Α Ομάδας

#### Άσκηση 3 σελ. 56

Να βρείτε τα όρια :

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3 - 8}$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

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

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

### Λύση

$$i. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3 - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)(x^2 + 4)}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 2)(x^2 + 4)}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{(2 + 2)(4 + 4)}{4 + 4 + 4} = \frac{8}{3}$$

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

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

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

$$iv. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + 3)^3 - 27}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + 3 - 3)[(x + 3)^2 + 3(x + 3) + 9]}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(x + 3)^2 + 3(x + 3) + 9] = 3^2 + 3(0 + 3) + 9 = 27$$

### Άσκηση 4 σελ. 57

Να βρείτε τα όρια :

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{i)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3-\sqrt{x}}{9-x} & \text{ii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} & \text{iii)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{\sqrt{x^2+5}-3} \\
 \text{iv)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x^2-5x+4} & \text{v)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x^2-5x+4} & 
 \end{array}$$

### Λύση

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2^2+5}+3}{(2+2)(\sqrt{2+2}+2)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

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

### Άσκηση 6 σελ. 57

Να βρείτε τα όρια :

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Λύση

i)

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

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

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

ii)

$$\epsilon\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}$$

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

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

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

iii)

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

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

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

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

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)

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

Πολλαπλασιάσαμε με την συζυγή παράσταση

**Άσκηση 8 σελ. 57**

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

- i.  $1 - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq 1 + x^2$  για κάθε  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
ii.  $1 - x^4 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$  για κάθε  $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

**Λύση****Κριτήριο Παρεμβολής**

Έστω οι συναρτήσεις  $f, g, h$ . Αν

- $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  κοντά στο  $x_0$  και
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \ell$ ,

τότε

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

- i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x^2) = 1$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2) = 1$  άρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$   
ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x^4) = 1$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$  άρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

**Άσκηση 9 σελ. 57**

Δίνεται η συνάρτηση  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax + \beta, & x \leq 3 \\ ax + 3\beta, & x > 3 \end{cases}$ . Να βρείτε τις τιμές των  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , για τις οποίες ισχύει  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 10$ .

**Λύση**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell, \text{ αν και μόνο αν } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \ell$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 10 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 10 \text{ και } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (2\alpha x + \beta) = 10 \text{ και } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (\alpha x + 3\beta) = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$6\alpha + \beta = 10 \text{ και } 3\alpha + 3\beta = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 10 - 6\alpha \text{ και } 3\alpha + 3(10 - 6\alpha) = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 10 - 6\alpha \text{ και } 3\alpha + 30 - 18\alpha = 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 10 - 6\alpha \text{ και } -15\alpha = -20 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 10 - 6\alpha \text{ και } \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 10 - 6 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \text{ και } \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta = 2 \text{ και } \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$$

## Β' Ομάδας

## Άσκηση 4 σελ. 58

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

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

## Λύση

i. Θεωρούμε τη συνάρτηση

$$g(x) = 4f(x) + 2 - 4x, \quad x \text{ κοντά στο } 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-10 - 2 + 4 \cdot 1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-8) = -2$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Επομένως } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [g(x)(x-1)]$$

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

Η Γνώση με τρόπο απλό και κατανοητό!