Grenseverdier (S.4)

At fer definiert i <u>nærheten</u> av a betyr at det fins et tall c > 0 slik at

> $(a-c,a) \cup (a,a+c) \in D_f$ $\frac{a-c}{a} = \frac{a+c}{a}$ fer definert her

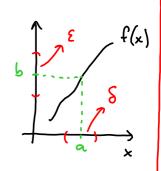
Definisjon au grense

Anta at fer definert i nærheten av a. At

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b$$

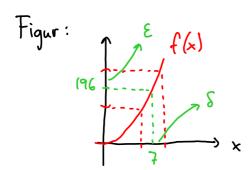
lim
$$f(x) = b$$

 $x \to a$
betyr at det for alle $\varepsilon > 0$ fins $\delta > 0$ slik at
$$0 < |x-a| < \delta \implies |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$



Losn. La f(x) = 4x2. Må vise at det for gitt &>o Rins S>0 slik at

$$0 < |x-7| < S \Rightarrow |f(x)-196| < \varepsilon$$



Har
$$f'(x) = 8x$$

 $f'(7) = 8 \cdot 7 = 56$
So $S = \frac{\epsilon}{56}$ plass korreksjon?

Vi prover:

$$|f(x) - 196| = |4x^{2} - 196| \qquad (Trix: x = 7 + h)$$

$$= |4(7 + h)^{2} - 196|$$

$$= |196 + 56h + 4h^{2} - 196|$$

$$= |h(56 + 4h)|$$

$$|hvis|h| \leq |h(56 + 4h)|$$

Vi far dette mindre enn & ved à velge (h) liken nok:

$$60 \cdot |h| < \varepsilon$$
, dus. $|h| < \frac{\varepsilon}{60}$

Kanda ta S slikat S < \sum_{60} og S < 1.

Skriver $S < \min \{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{60}\}$

Regneregler for grenseverdier (5.4.3)

(i)
$$\lim_{x\to a} \left[f(x) + g(x) \right] = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) + \lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \left[f(x) - g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) - \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

(iii)
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

(iv)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}$$

Bevis Tilsvarende som setning 5.1.5. 1

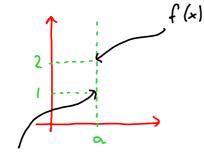
eks.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x + x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + 1$$

(iv)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + 1\right)$$
 (i) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + \lim_{x\to 0} 1$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} 1$

$$= \frac{1+1}{1} = \frac{2}{2} \qquad \left[\text{Brukle at } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right].$$

Ensidige grenser

eks.



$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = 1$$

Formelle définisjoner au ensidige grenser er helt tilsvarende définisjonen au vanlig "tosidig" grense. Se lorebok.

Observasjon (5.4.7)

La
$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, des. $D_f = [a, b]$.

For alle CE (a, b) gjelder da:

$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = f(c)$$
 \iff fer kontinuerlig i $x=c$

Videre:

$$\lim_{x \to 6^-} f(x) = f(6) \iff f \text{ er kontinuerlig } i = 6$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = f(a) \iff f \text{ er kontinuerlig } i = x = a.$$

eks. Vis at
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sin x} & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

er kontinuerlig i x = 0.

Losn. Vi ma vise at

Vi har f(0) = 1. Vi har også

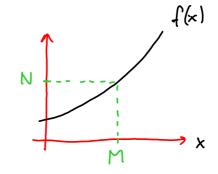
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin x} = 1$$

Ergo lim f(x) = f(0) = 1, so fer kontinuerlig i 0. D

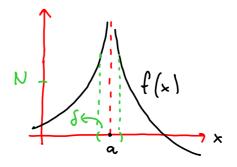
Andre varianter av grenser

① $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \infty$ befyr For alle N fins M slik at $x > M \implies f(x) > N$.



2 $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$ before

For alle N fins $\delta > 0$ slik at $0 < |x-a| < \delta \implies f(x) > N$.



3) $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = b$ betyr For alle $\epsilon > 0$ fins N slik at $\chi > N \Rightarrow |f(x) - b| < \epsilon$

