

Problematisk grenseverdier:

lim fixt o "O"-uftryth Ingen generale

×>a glixt o "O"-uftryth

×>a glixt o "o"-uftryth

×>a glixt o "o"-uftryth

individual

lim fixt glixt "o-o"-uftryth

lim fixt glixt "o-o"-uftryth

lim fixt glixt "o"-etherph

lim fixt gl

Lim f(x) = lim g(x)

er ender legge 0 den legge+00. De er

lim f(x) = lim f'(x)

x = q g'(x)

x = q g'(x)

forboth al den risk grennerden ekristner (ell er

Ok al den er so eller - 00).

Ehrempel: lim ex-1 "0"

L'H lim ex

1 = 1

Elsempl: lim ex 2 20.

Nom ganger er al modunlig à broke L'hôpilde fler ganger:

Ehrenpel: lim 1- (0x x2 3)

 $=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x_{\text{in}}x}{2x}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x_{\text{in}}x}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$

For à luie L'hapildo vegel drenger i:

<u>Canchyp</u> middeludoshning: Aula et fig:[a,b] → R er la kontinulise funktjan som er duiverbar i (a,b).

Da finns ll en ce (a,l) lu

141-16) = p(c)

Ceondis lothing: F(t)=f(t) i + g(t) j le [a.b)

9'(c) (f(h), g(h))

q(b)-g(a) = q'(c)

Beris for Caachyp middludialning:

La

h(x) = (f(b)-f(a))g(x) - (g(b)-g(a))f(x)

En like shaping vin at h(a) = h(b). Ved Rolles

beaun fines all en c slik at h'(c) = 0. Siden

h'(x) = (f(b)-f(a))g'(x) - (g(b)-g(a))f'(x)

liky alk at

O = h'(c) = (f(b)-f(a))g'(c)-(g(b)-g(a))f'(c)

dus (f(b)-f(a))g'(c)=(g(b)-g(a))f'(c). HURA!

Beris for L'Hôpitalo negel for " $\frac{\sigma}{\sigma}$ " van $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Chala $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$. Vi shal via al $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$.

Vi hon $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{g(x)-g(a)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$. $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$. $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$. $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$.

Ebsemples pà brat au l'hopitel poù alhybr som mà omformes first.

lim \times lul \times = lim $\frac{1}{(x)}$ = $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{(x)}$

Ehrengel:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/2} = \lim_{x\to 0} (\lim_{x\to 0} \cos x)^{1/2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/2} = \lim_{x\to 0} (\lim_{x\to 0} \cos x)^{1/2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos x} = \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/2} = \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{1/2$$

