l'Hopitals regel (6.3)

Teorem (l'Hopital)

Hvis
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 0$$
, sa ev

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

giff at grensen til høyre fins eller er $\pm \infty$.

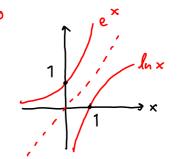
Bevis Vi kan anta at f(a) = g(a) = 0. Da får vi kontinuitet. Cauchys middelverditeorem gir $[f(x) - f(a)] \cdot g'(c) = [g(x) - g(a)] \cdot f'(c)$ for en c mellom a og x. Altså $f(x) \cdot g'(c) = g(x) \cdot f'(c)$ $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ Så $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ siste likhet fordi c er mellom a og x. \square

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Sinotebook

Sex. 1
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - \cos x}{e^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + \sin x}{1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{x} + 0}{1} = 1$$



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

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 0 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 2 - 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Varianter au l'Hopitals regel

- 1) Broken $\frac{f(x)}{q(x)}$ kan gå mot $\left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]$, $\left[\frac{-\infty}{\infty}\right]$ eller $\left[\frac{\infty}{-\infty}\right]$
- (2) Vi kan ha $x \to \infty$ eller $x \to -\infty$ is kedenfor $x \to \alpha$. Grensen kan også være ensidig,

Bevis (eksempel)

Anta at grensen var or $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)}$ der f(x) → 0 og q(x) →0.

Vi skifter variabel: $t = \frac{1}{x}$, dus. $x = \frac{1}{x}$

x -> 00 filsvarer da t -> 0+

For:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \stackrel{\text{lim}}{=} \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{t^2}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{t^2}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \cdot \prod_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \cdot \prod_{t$$

$$\frac{\text{eks. 1}}{\text{x im}} \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{|2x^2 + 17|} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6x + 6}{24x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6x + 6}{24$$

Formen
$$[0 \cdot \infty]$$

Metode: Skriv $f(x) \cdot g(x)$ som $\frac{f(x)}{1}$ eller $\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$

og bruk vanlig l'Hopital.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2}{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{-1}$$

$$= 0$$

Formen [$\infty - \infty$]

Metode: Kan prove à selle pa felles brokstrek, eut
faktorisere og lage [$0.\infty$]

eks.
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2^{x}-1}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{2(2^{x}-1)-x}{x(2^{x}-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{2\cdot 2^{x} \cdot \ln 2 - 1}{1\cdot (2^{x}-1)+x\cdot 2^{x} \cdot \ln 2} = +\infty$$

$$2^{x} = (e^{\ln 2})^{x}$$

$$= e^{(\ln 2)x}$$

ets. 1
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (3x)^{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (e^{\ln (3x)})^{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (e^{\ln (3x)})^{x}$$

Eksponent:

 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (\ln 3x) \cdot x = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln 3x}{\frac{1}{x}}$
 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (\ln 3x) \cdot x = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln 3x}{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot x^{2}$
 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot x^{2}$
 $\lim_{$