



THOMAS'
CALCULUS

Hoofdstuk 2 (vanaf p77): Limieten

f gedefinieerd op een open interval rond x_0

We zeggen dat de limiet van f in x_0 L is indien

f naar L nadert als x voldoende dicht tot x_0 nadert

Notatie:

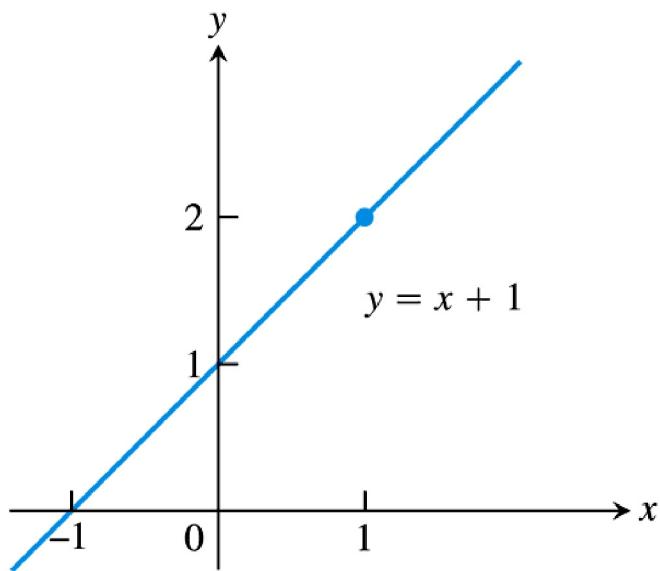
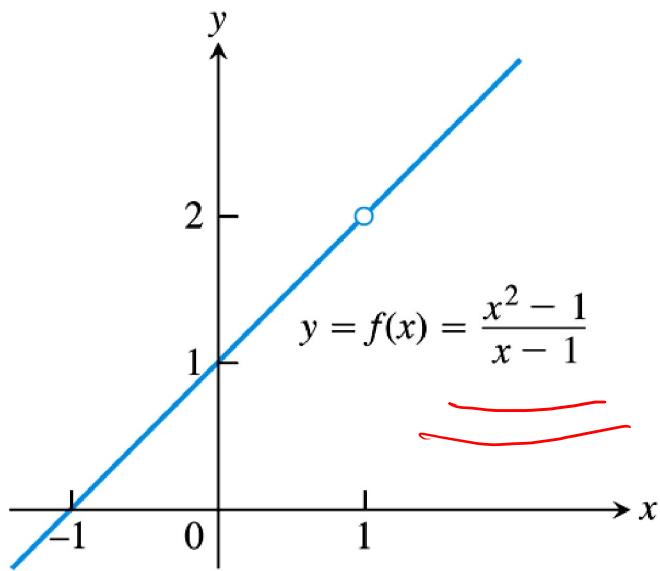
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$$

Wat betekent dit nu ????

Voorbeeld

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$

Wat gebeurt er in de buurt van $x=1$?



Als $x \rightarrow 1$ dan $f(x) \rightarrow 2$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$$

TABLE 2.2 The closer x gets to 1, the closer $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)/(x - 1)$ seems to get to 2

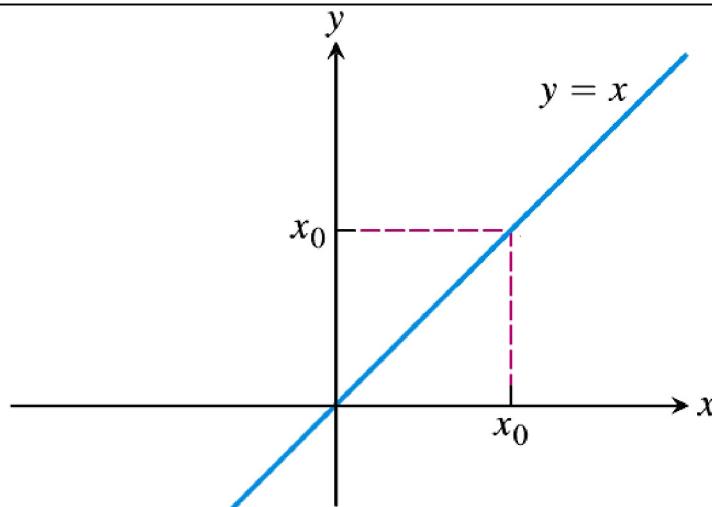
Values of x below and above 1

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = x + 1, \quad x \neq 1$$

0.9	1.9
1.1	2.1
0.99	1.99
1.01	2.01
0.999	1.999
1.001	2.001
0.999999	1.999999
1.000001	2.000001

$x \rightarrow 1$ dan $f(x) \rightarrow 2$

Voor de **constante functie** en de **identiteitsfunctie** bestaat de limiet in elk punt en is gelijk aan de functiewaarde.



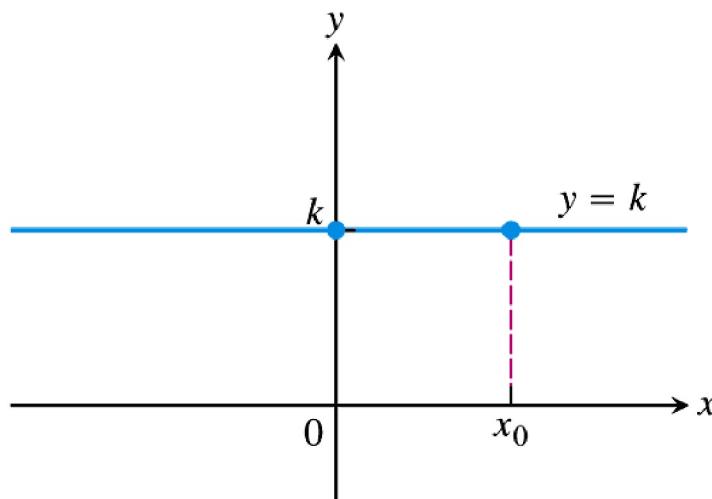
(a) Identity function

Identiteitsfunctie

$$f(x) = x$$



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



(b) Constant function

Constante functie

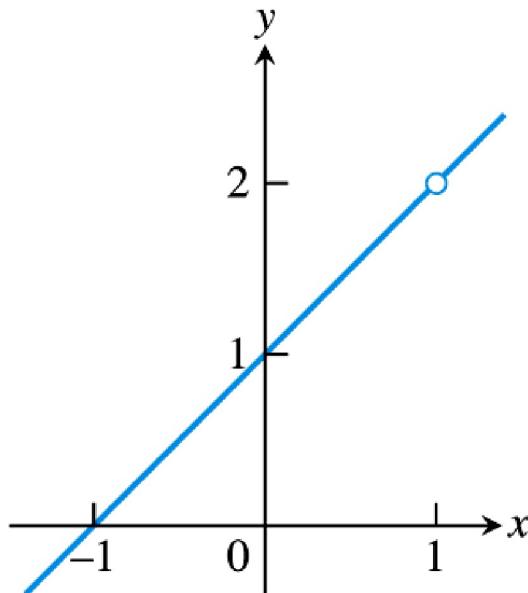
$$f(x) = k$$



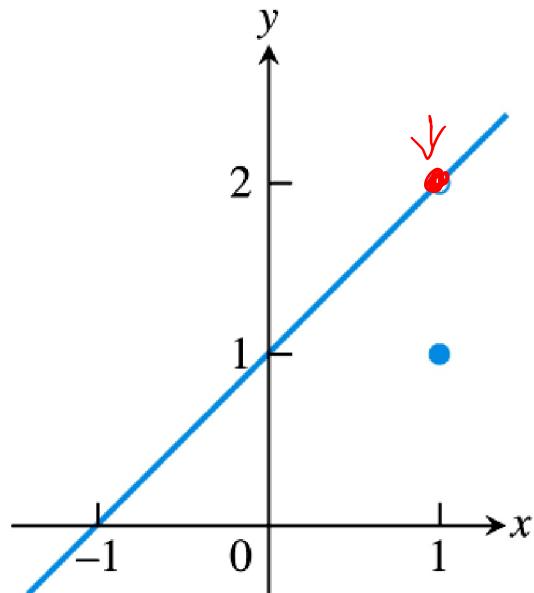
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} k = k$$

FIGURE 2.6 The functions in Example 8.

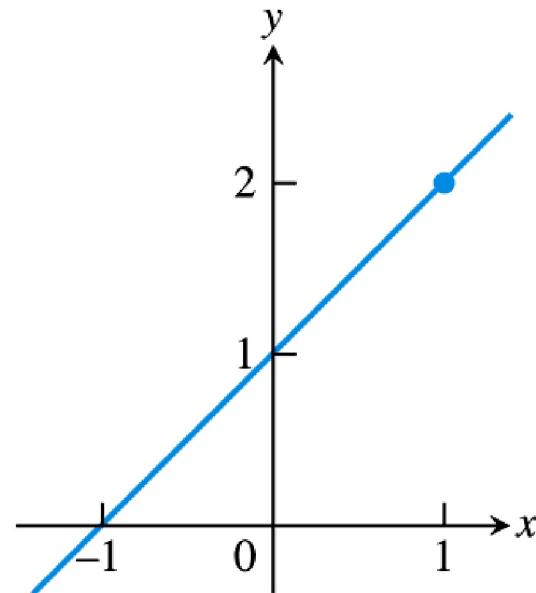
!! De limiet is echter niet altijd gelijk aan de functiewaarde !!
 !! De functie hoeft niet gedefinieerd te zijn in x_0 !!



(a) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$



(b) $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}, & x \neq 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$



(c) $h(x) = x + 1$

FIGURE 2.5 The limits of $f(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$ all equal 2 as x approaches 1. However, only $h(x)$ has the same function value as its limit at $x = 1$ (Example 6).

Voor sommige functies bestaat de limiet in een bepaald punt niet.

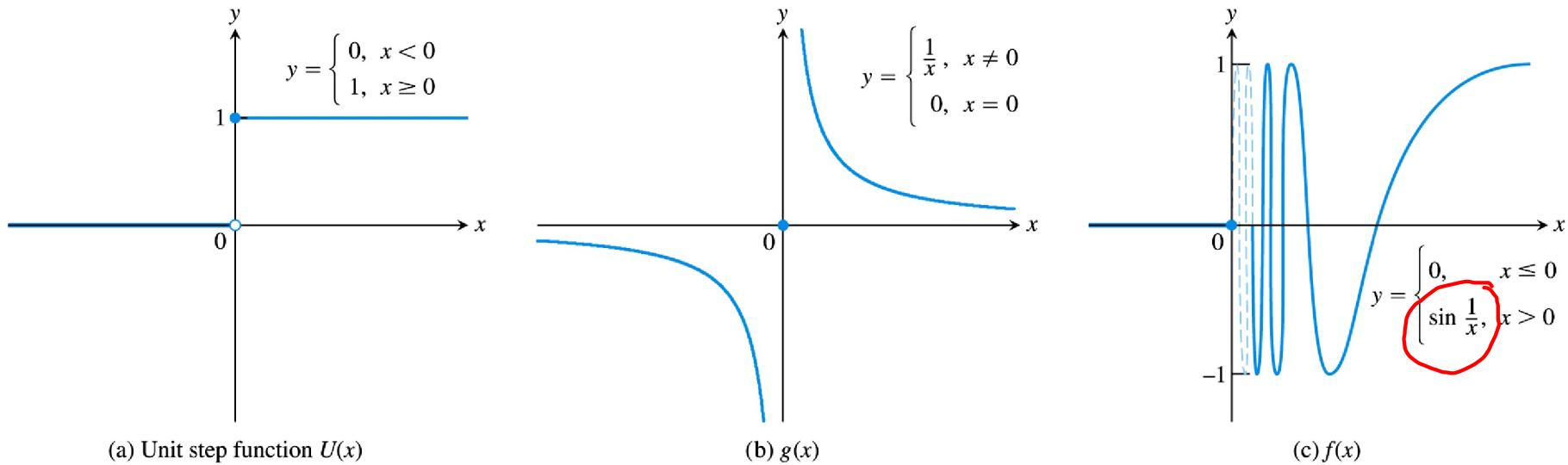


FIGURE 2.7 None of these functions has a limit as x approaches 0 (Example 9).

Springt

∞

schijnt snel

Rekenregels

THEOREM 1 Limit Laws

If L, M, c and k are real numbers and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M, \quad \text{then}$$

1. **Sum Rule:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

The limit of the sum of two functions is the sum of their limits.

2. **Difference Rule:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) - g(x)) = L - M$$

The limit of the difference of two functions is the difference of their limits.

3. **Product Rule:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = L \cdot M$$

The limit of a product of two functions is the product of their limits.

4. **Constant Multiple Rule:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot L$$

The limit of a constant times a function is the constant times the limit of the function.

5. **Quotient Rule:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{M}, \quad M \neq 0 !$$

The limit of a quotient of two functions is the quotient of their limits, provided the limit of the denominator is not zero.

6. **Power Rule:** If r and s are integers with no common factor and $s \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x))^{r/s} = L^{r/s}$$

provided that $L^{r/s}$ is a real number. (If s is even, we assume that $L > 0$.)

The limit of a rational power of a function is that power of the limit of the function, provided the latter is a real number.

$$\frac{c^4 + c^2 - 1}{c^2 + 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x = x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} k = k$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) \\ & \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ & c^3 \quad \quad \quad 4c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$c^3 + 4c^2 - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^4 + 5 \\ & \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ & c^4 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left(\frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^4 + x^2 - 1) \\ & \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ & c^4 + c^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Gevolg: een veelterm (polynoom) van graad n

THEOREM 2 Limits of Polynomials Can Be Found by Substitution

If $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} P(x) = P(c) = a_n c^n + a_{n-1} c^{n-1} + \dots + a_0.$$

P
n

Gevolg: rationale functie = een veelterm gedeeld door een veelterm

THEOREM 3 Limits of Rational Functions Can Be Found by Substitution If the Limit of the Denominator Is Not Zero

If $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomials and $Q(c) \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)}.$$



Indien f een algebraïsche combinatie van veeltermen (polynomen) en/of trigonometrische functies is, dan is de limiet gelijk aan de functiewaarde, indien deze laatste bestaat.

Rationale functie met noemer gelijk aan 0 in c



Wegdelen van gemeenschappelijke factor

NB: Dit is niet altijd mogelijk

Voorbeelden:

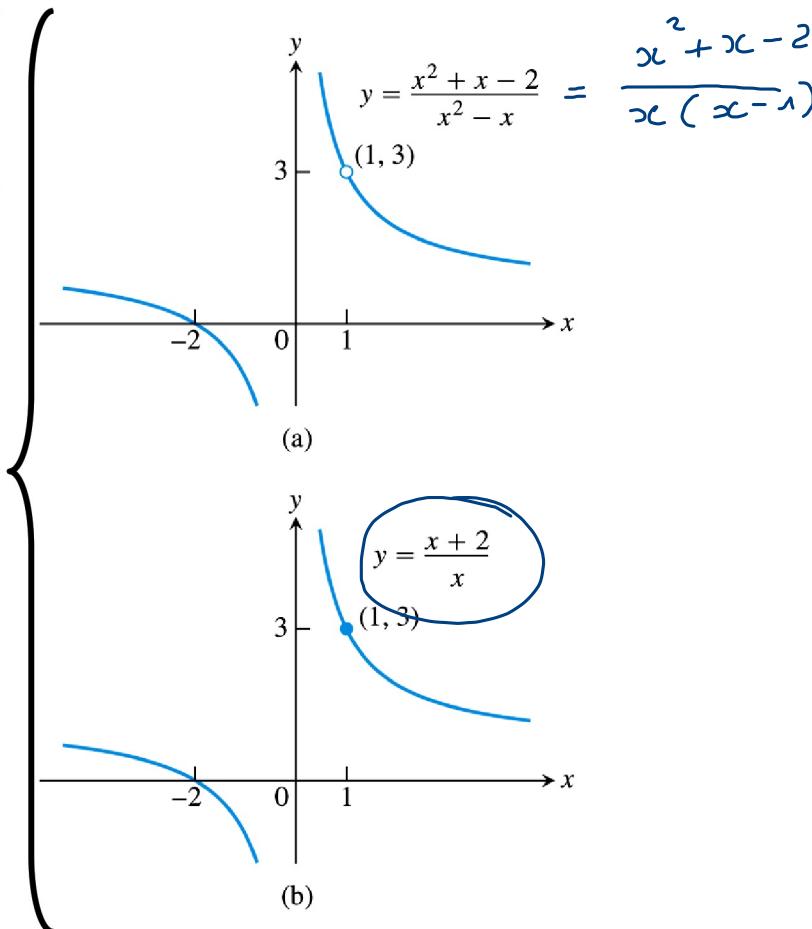
$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x} \quad \Rightarrow$$

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 100} - 10}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 100} - 10)(\sqrt{x^2 + 100} + 10)}{x^2 (\sqrt{x^2 + 100} + 10)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 100 - 100}{x^2 (\sqrt{x^2 + 100} + 10)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 100} + 10} = \frac{1}{20}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} & (a+b)(a-b) \\ &= a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned}$$

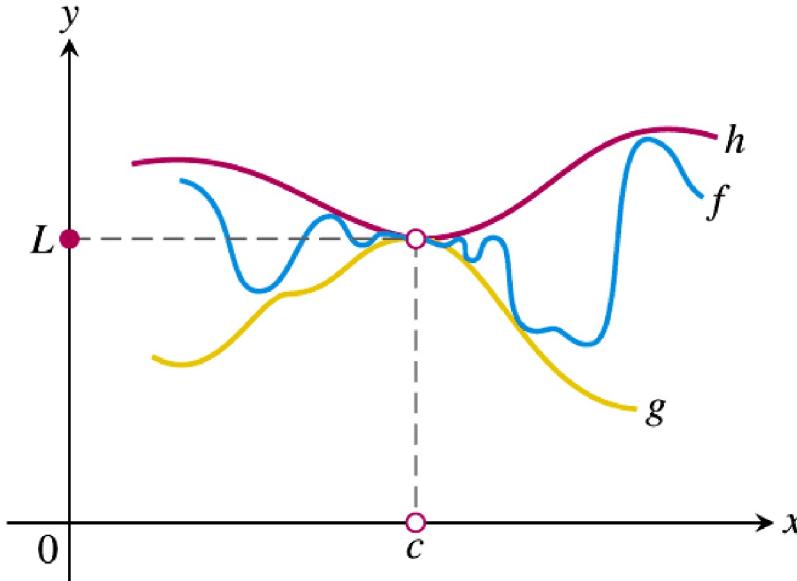
Het Sandwich theorema

Zij $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ voor alle waarden van x in een open interval rond c , behalve eventueel in c zelf. Veronderstel tevens dat:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L$$

Dan geldt:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$



Gevolg : Indien $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} |f(x)| = 0$ dan $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0$

$$-\left|f(x)\right| \leq f(x) \leq \left|f(x)\right|$$

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□

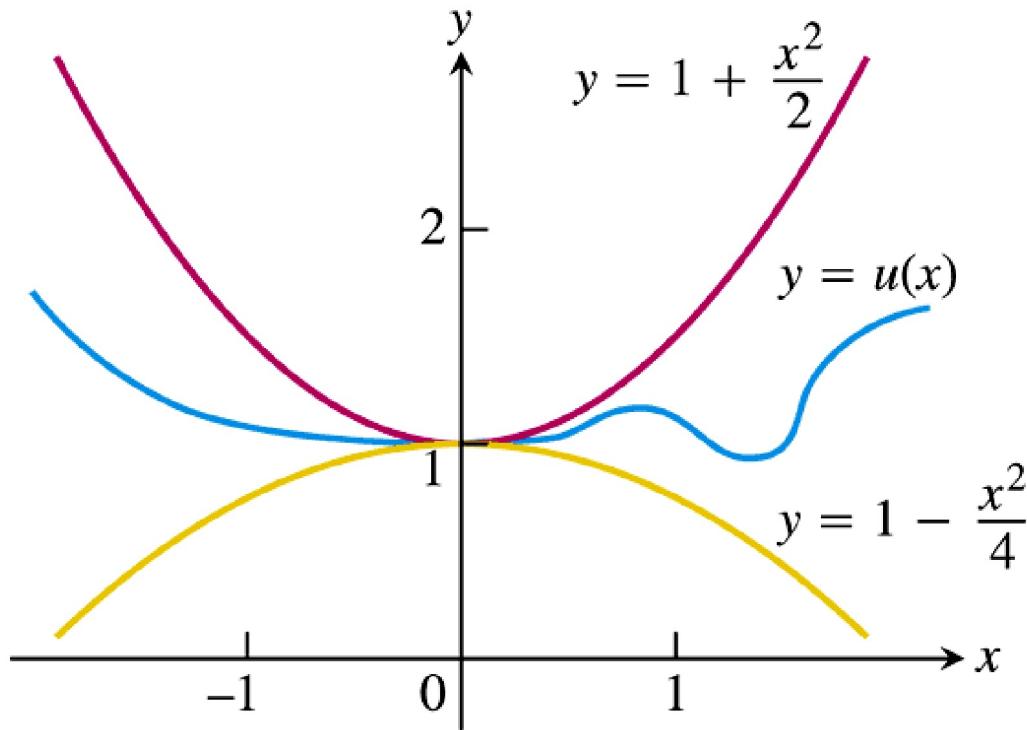


FIGURE 2.10 Any function $u(x)$ whose graph lies in the region between $y = 1 + (x^2/2)$ and $y = 1 - (x^2/4)$ has limit 1 as $x \rightarrow 0$ (Example 5).

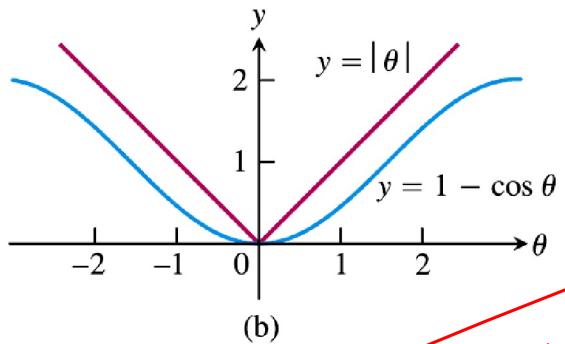
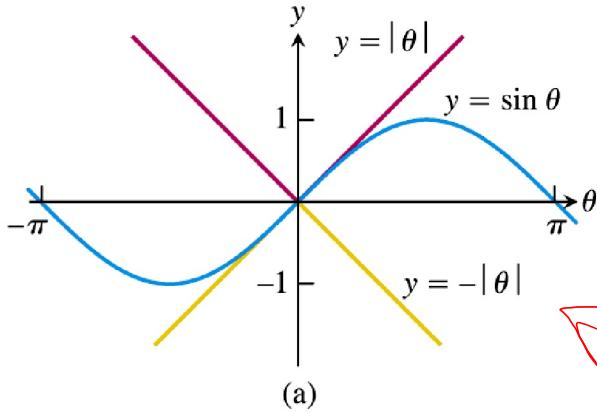
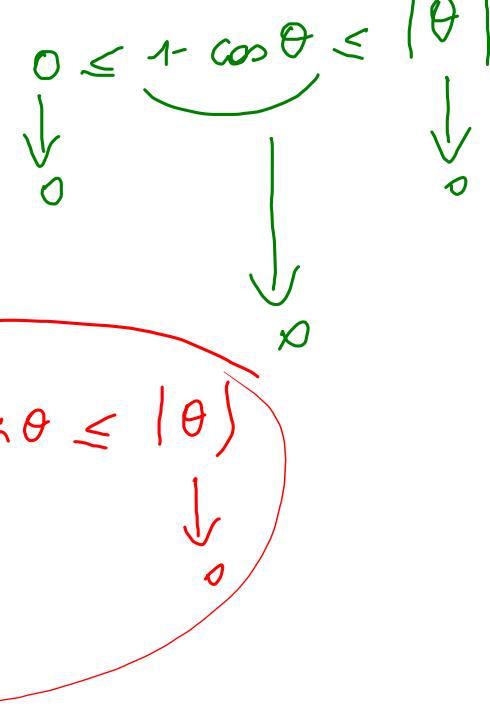


FIGURE 2.11 The Sandwich Theorem confirms that (a) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \sin \theta = 0$ and (b) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos \theta) = 0$ (Example 6).

THEOREM 5 If $f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all x in some open interval containing c , except possibly at $x = c$ itself, and the limits of f and g both exist as x approaches c , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x).$$

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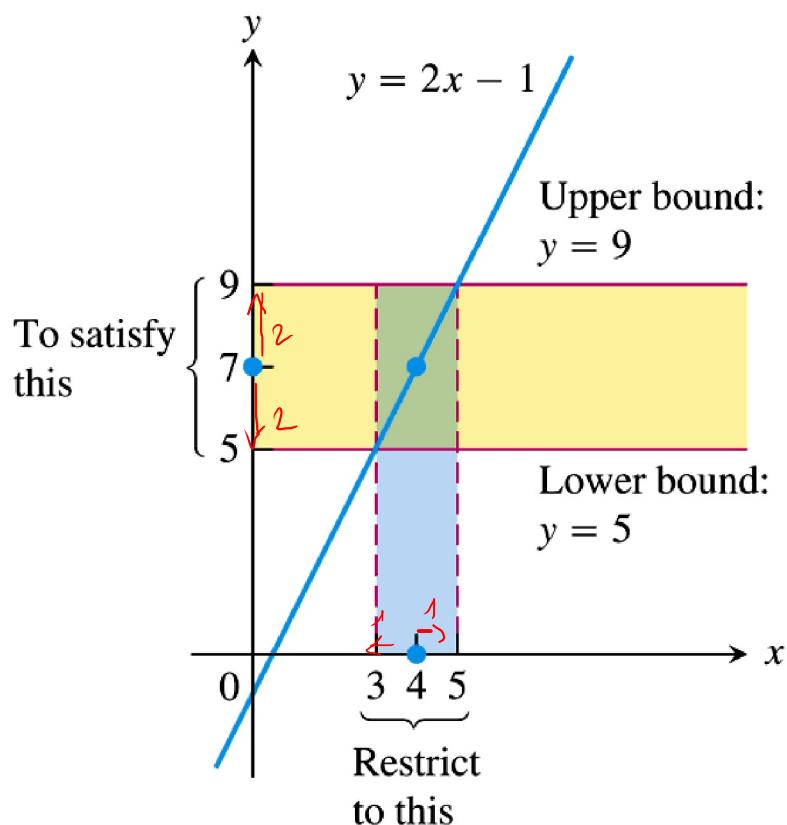


$\sin \theta < |θ|$
average
behavior in 0

Het afleiden van de mathematische definitie van limiet !

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (2x - 1) = 7$$

Hoe dicht moet x bij 4 zijn opdat $f(x)$ op een afstand van niet minder dan 2 van 7 is?



$$5 < 2x - 1 < 9$$

$$6 < 2x < 10$$

$$3 < x < 5$$

Hoe dicht moet x bij x_0 zijn opdat $f(x)$ op een afstand van niet minder dan $1/10$ van L is ?

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

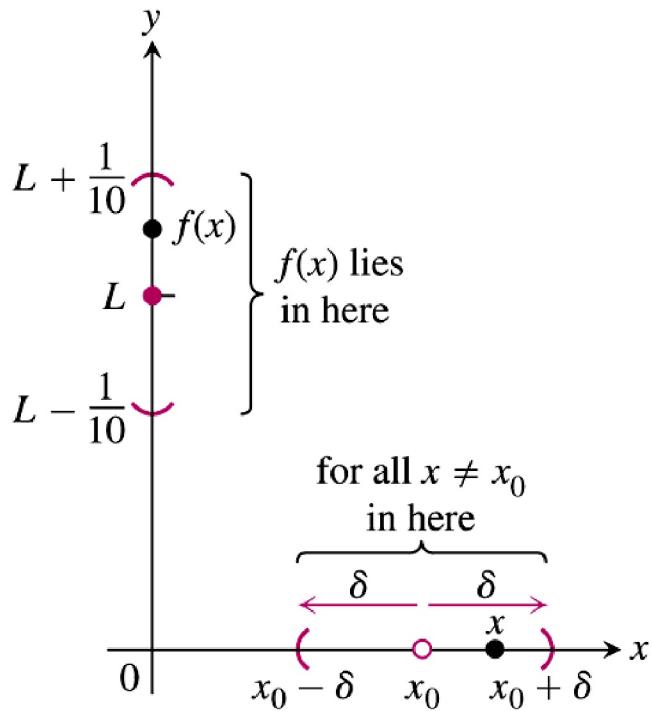


FIGURE 2.13 How should we define $\delta > 0$ so that keeping x within the interval $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ will keep $f(x)$ within the interval $\left(L - \frac{1}{10}, L + \frac{1}{10}\right)$?

Dicht bij L

Afstanden niet minder dan
 $1/10, 1/100, 1/1000,$
 $1/10000, \dots$ (foutmarge)

Geven telkens een andere δ

Toch nog mogelijk dat
 $f(x)$ heen en weer springt
 rond L , zonder L te
 bereiken

Moet δ kunnen vinden
 voor elke mogelijke
 foutmarge ε

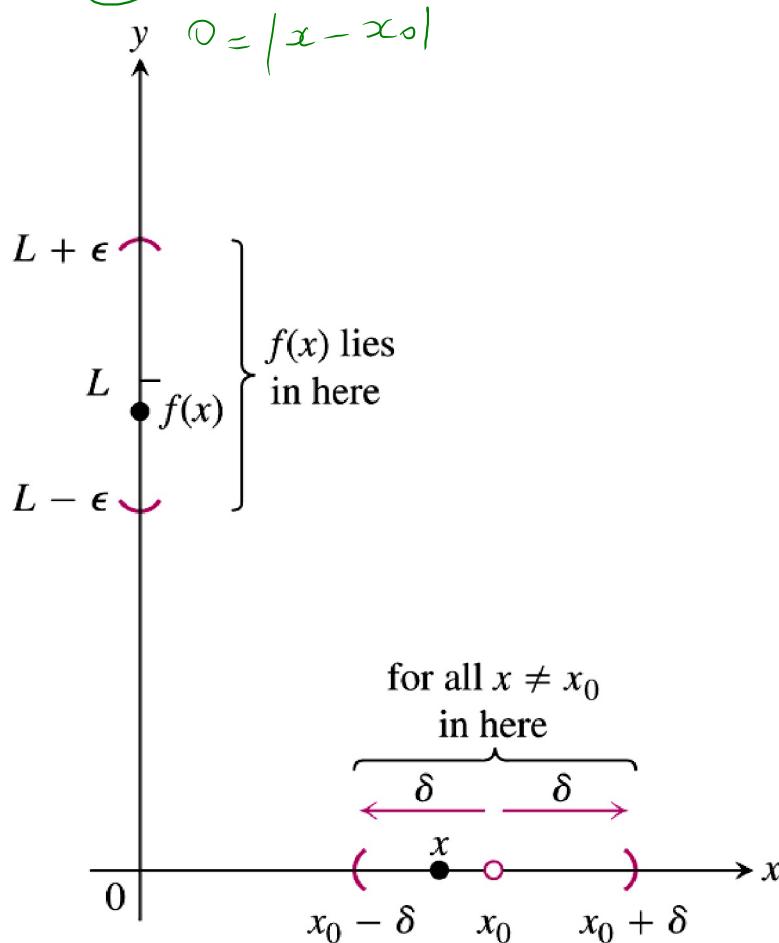
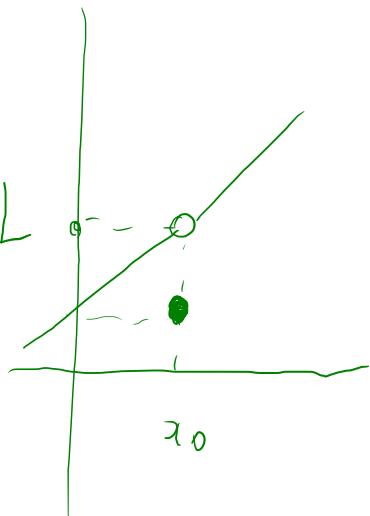
✓ E

ES

Definitie van limiet:

Indien $f(x)$ een functie is, die gedefinieerd is op een open interval rond x_0 , uitgezonderd eventueel in x_0 zelf, dan zeggen we dat de limiet van $f(x)$ in x_0 gelijk is aan L , als voor elk getal $\varepsilon > 0$ een corresponderend getal $\delta > 0$ bestaat zodat voor alle x geldt dat als

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0: \text{als } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \quad \text{dan} \quad |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$



We schrijven:

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

NB: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$

Voorbeelden

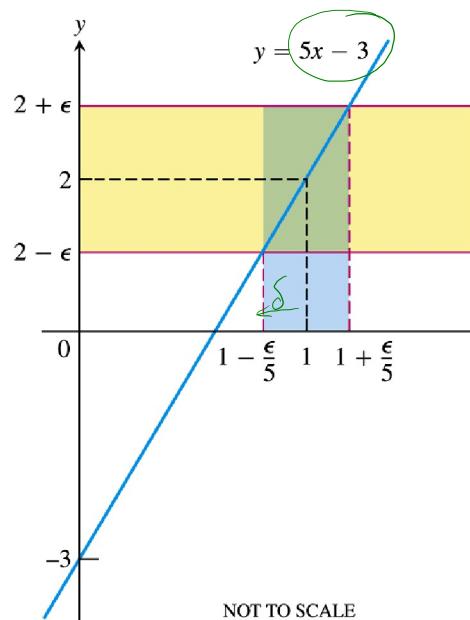


FIGURE 2.15 If $f(x) = 5x - 3$, then $0 < |x - 1| < \epsilon/5$ guarantees that $|f(x) - 2| < \epsilon$ (Example 2).

De identiteitsfunctie

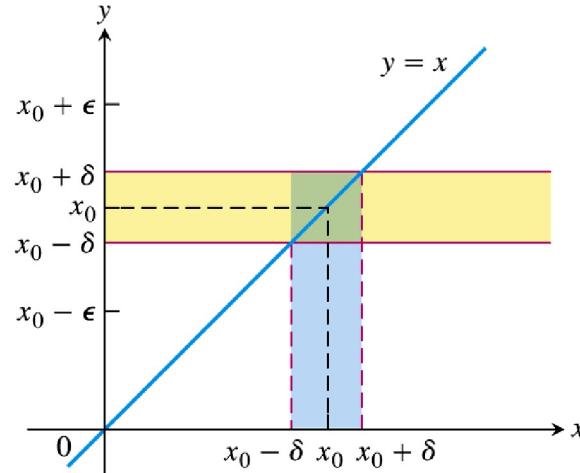


FIGURE 2.16 For the function $f(x) = x$, we find that $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ will guarantee $|f(x) - x_0| < \epsilon$ whenever $\delta \leq \epsilon$ (Example 3a).

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (5x - 3) = 2 \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ zodat als } 0 < |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 2| < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon < f(x) - 2 < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon < 5x - 5 < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon + 5 < 5x < \epsilon + 5$$

$$-\frac{\epsilon}{5} + 1 < x < \frac{\epsilon}{5} + 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{5}$$

De constante functie

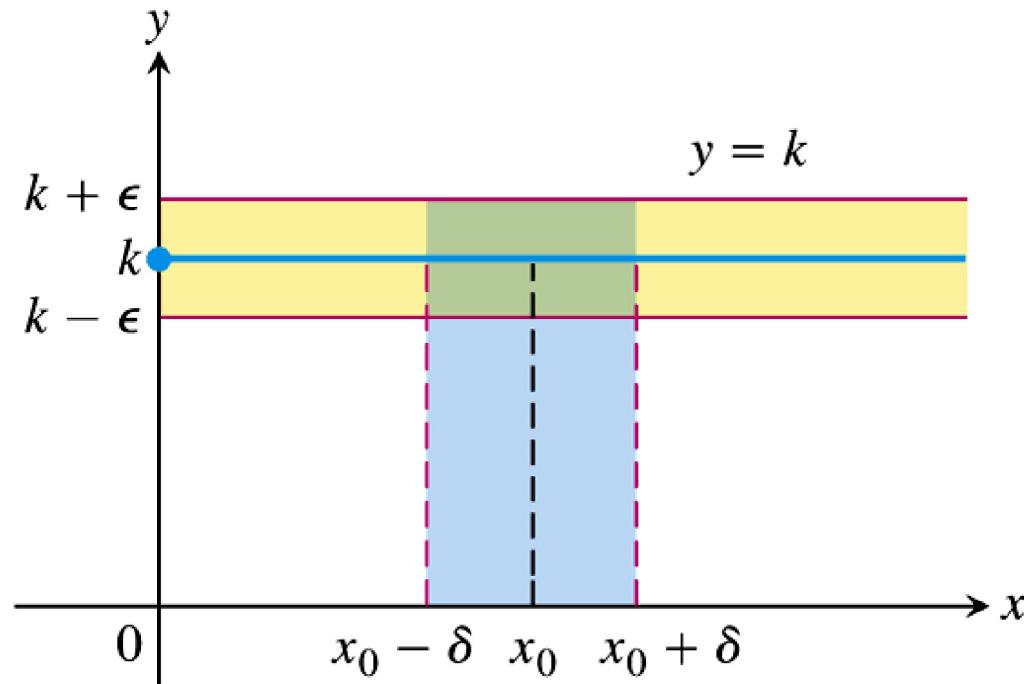


FIGURE 2.17 For the function $f(x) = k$, we find that $|f(x) - k| < \epsilon$ for any positive δ (Example 3b).

Zoek δ die bij
een foutmarge
van 1 hoort.

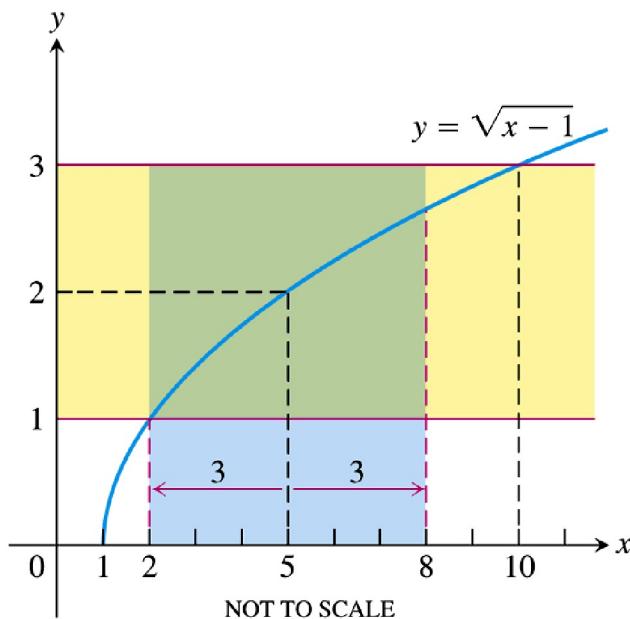
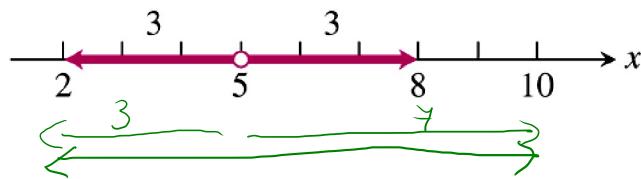


FIGURE 2.19 The function and intervals
in Example 4.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{x-1} = 2$$

$$1 < f(x) < 3$$
$$1 < \sqrt{x-1} < 3$$
$$1 < x-1 < 9$$
$$2 < x < 10$$



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

How to Find Algebraically a δ for a Given f , L , x_0 , and $\epsilon > 0$

The process of finding a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

can be accomplished in two steps.

1. Solve the inequality $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$ to find an open interval (a, b) containing x_0 on which the inequality holds for all $x \neq x_0$.
2. Find a value of $\delta > 0$ that places the open interval $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ centered at x_0 inside the interval (a, b) . The inequality $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$ will hold for all $x \neq x_0$ in this δ -interval.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{voor } x \neq 2 \\ 1 & \text{voor } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

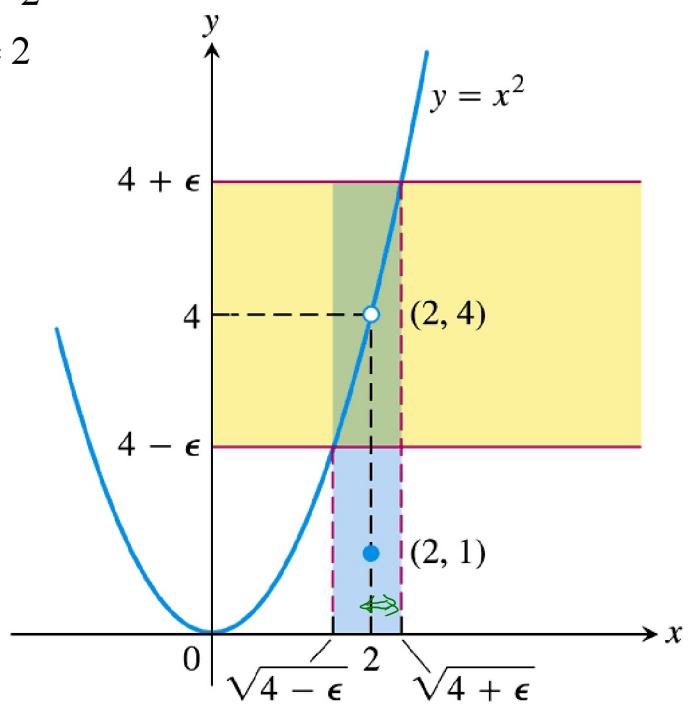


FIGURE 2.20 An interval containing $x = 2$ so that the function in Example 5 satisfies $|f(x) - 4| < \epsilon$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ zodat als

$$0 < |x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 4| < \epsilon$$

$$-\epsilon < x^2 - 4 < \epsilon$$

$$4 - \epsilon < x^2 < \epsilon + 4$$

$$\sqrt{4 - \epsilon} < x < \sqrt{\epsilon + 4}$$

Eenzijdige limieten: linker- en rechterlimiet

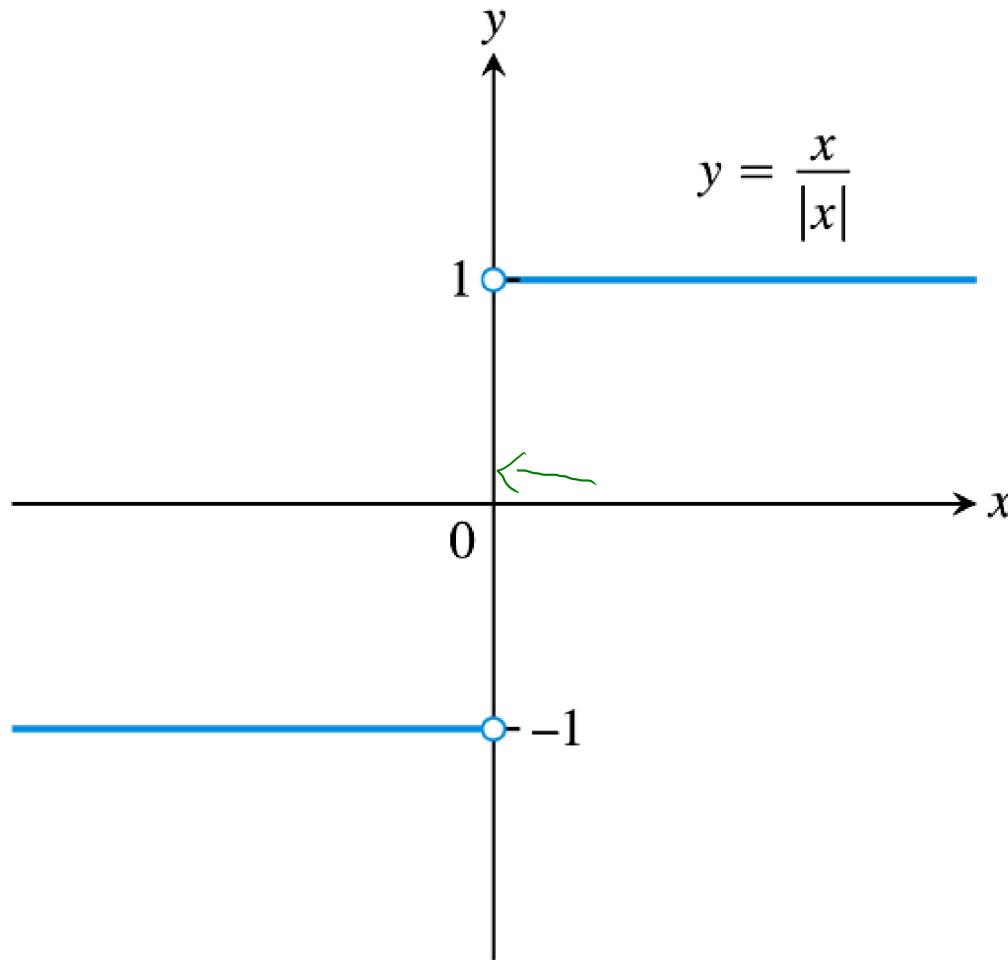
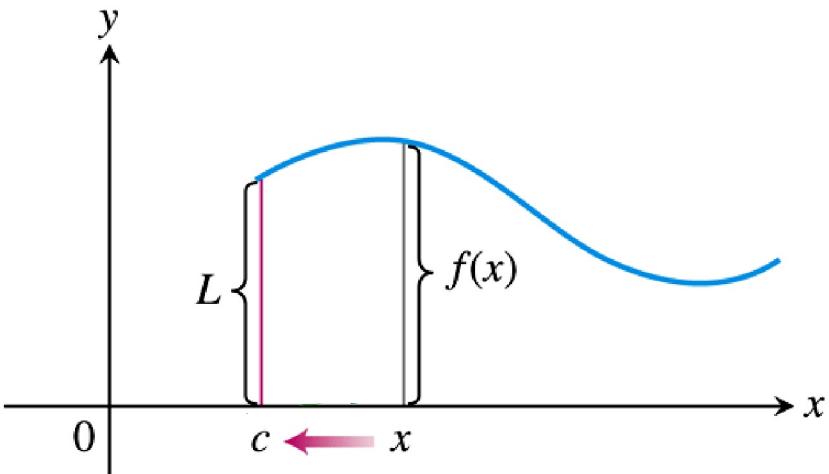
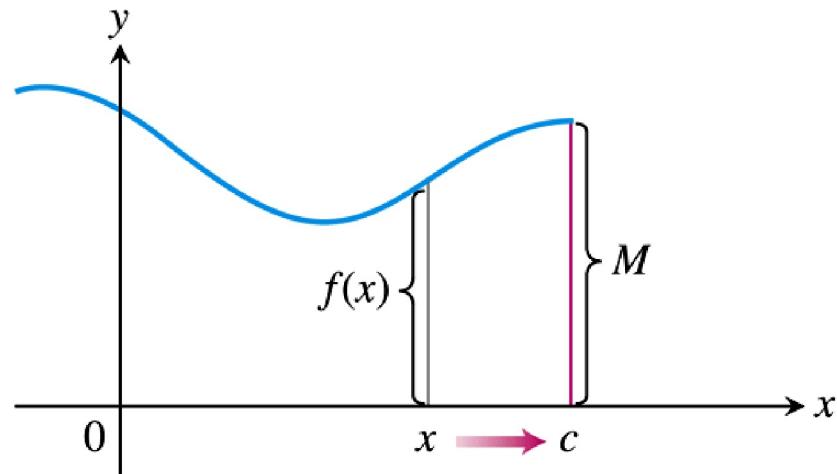


FIGURE 2.21 Different right-hand and left-hand limits at the origin.



$$(a) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c^+ \\ \curvearrowleft}} f(x) = L$$



$$(b) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c^- \\ \rightarrow}} f(x) = M$$

FIGURE 2.22 (a) Right-hand limit as x approaches c . (b) Left-hand limit as x approaches c .

Aan de randpunten van haar definitiegebied heeft de functie een rechter- of linkerlimiet maar niet beiden.

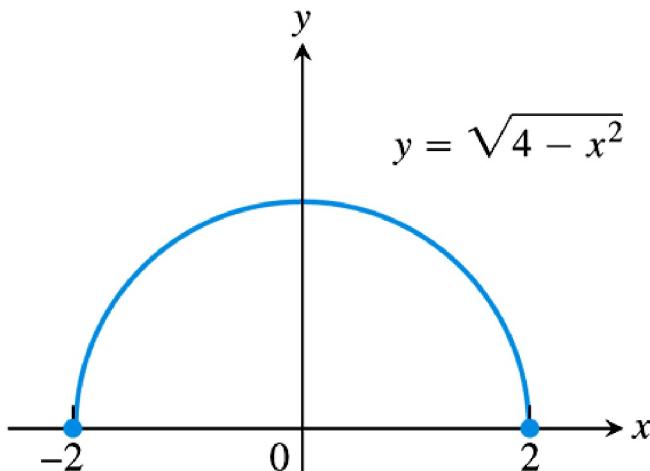


FIGURE 2.23 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{4 - x^2} = 0$ and
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \sqrt{4 - x^2} = 0$ (Example 1).

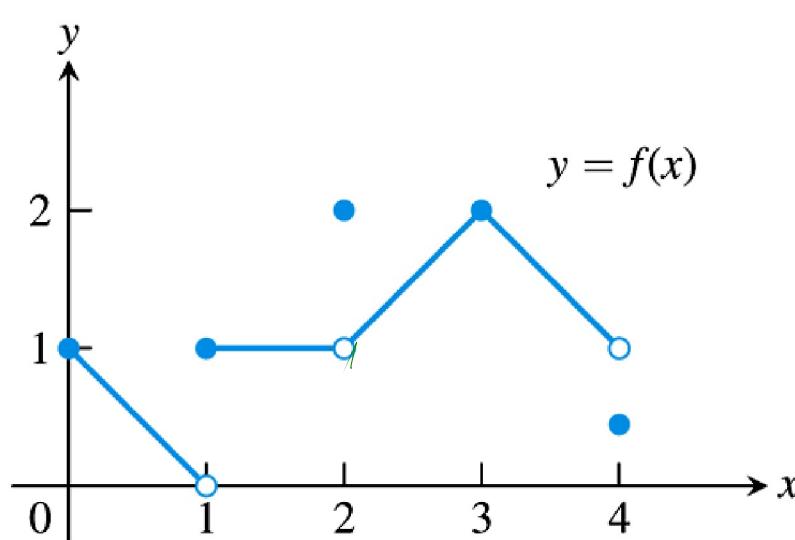
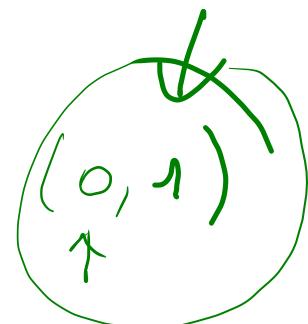


FIGURE 2.24 Graph of the function in Example 2.

$x=0 \therefore RL$

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Definities van linker- en rechterlimiet

1. We zeggen dat $f(x)$ een **rechterlimiet** L heeft in x_o als:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{zodat voor alle } x \text{ met} \quad x_o < x < x_o + \delta$$

geldt dat $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

We schrijven dan:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_o^+} f(x) = L$$

2. We zeggen dat $f(x)$ een **linkerlimiet** L heeft in x_o als:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{zodat voor alle } x \text{ met} \quad x_o - \delta < x < x_o$$

geldt dat $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

We schrijven dan:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_o^-} f(x) = L$$

Rechterlimiet

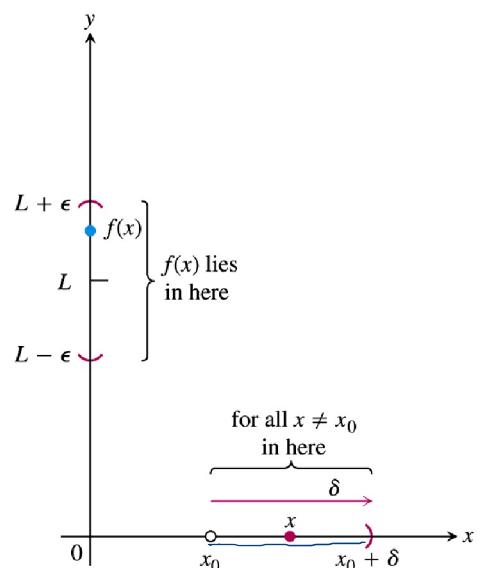


FIGURE 2.25 Intervals associated with the definition of right-hand limit.

Linkerlimiet

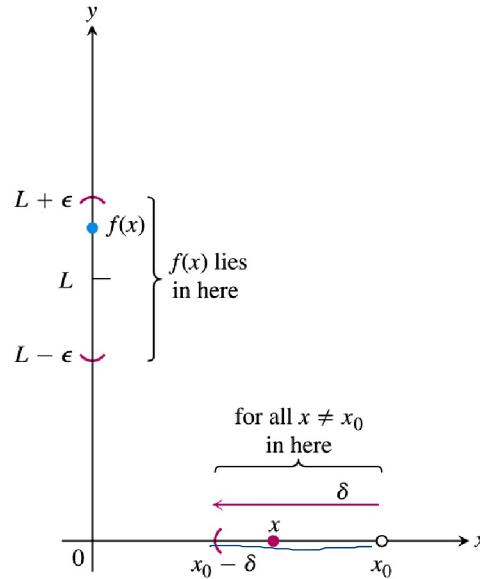


FIGURE 2.26 Intervals associated with the definition of left-hand limit.

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ rodat als } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

~~$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$~~

$x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 + \delta$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L \quad \cancel{\Leftrightarrow} \quad \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ rodat als } x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

Voorbeeld van een rechterlimiet

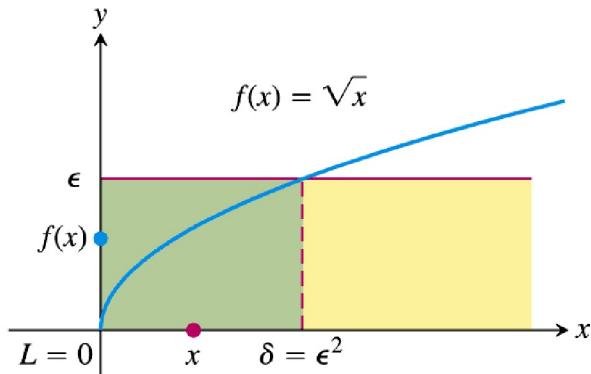


FIGURE 2.27 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0$ in Example 3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ zodat } \text{ als } 0 < x < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 0| < \epsilon$$

$$|\sqrt{x}| < \epsilon$$

$$< \sqrt{x} < \epsilon \\ \therefore < \epsilon^2$$

Stelling:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L \quad \text{EN} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L$$

Limiet bestaat als linker- en rechterlimiet bestaan EN gelijk zijn.

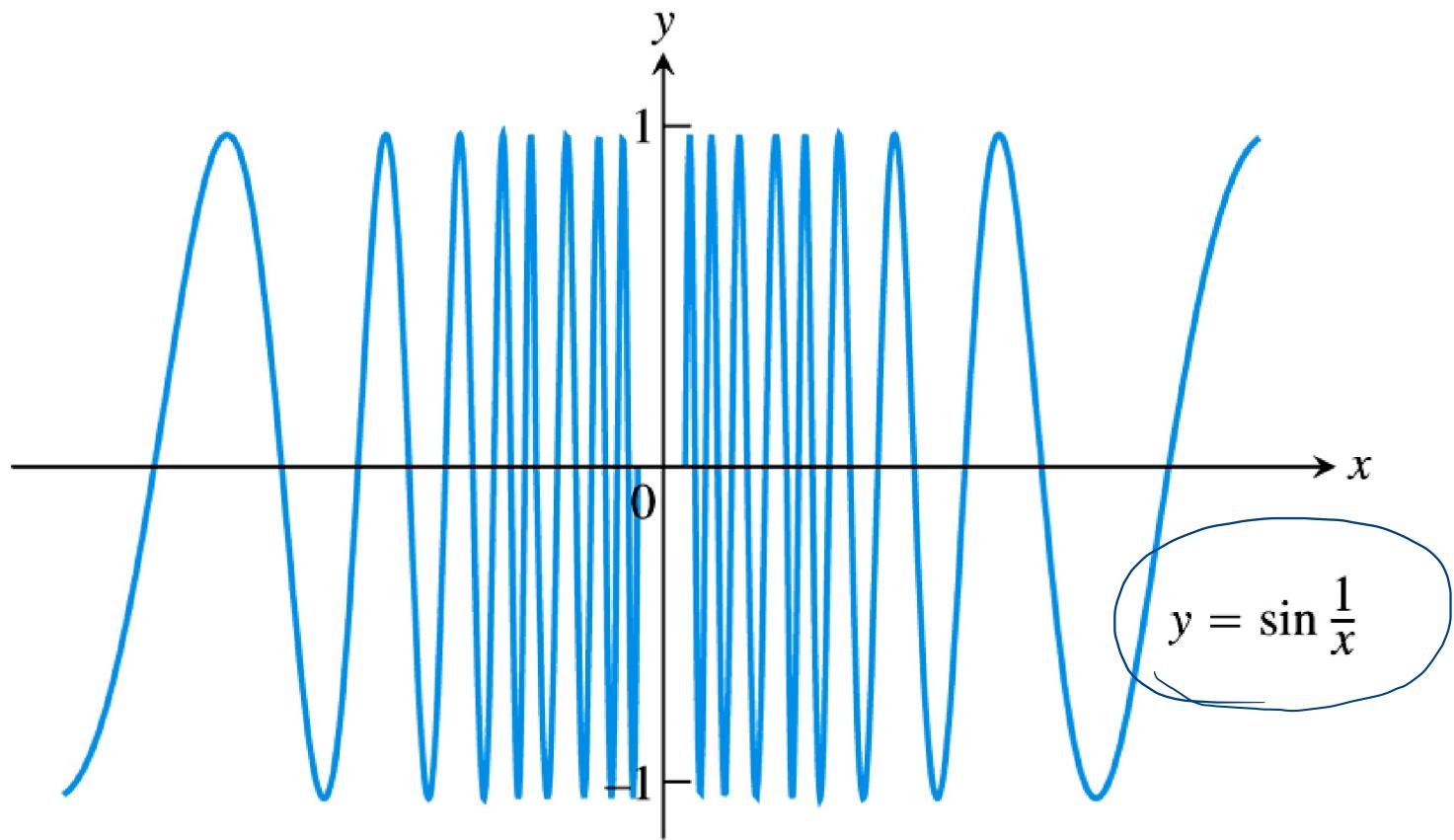


FIGURE 2.28 The function $y = \sin(1/x)$ has neither a right-hand nor a left-hand limit as x approaches zero (Example 4).

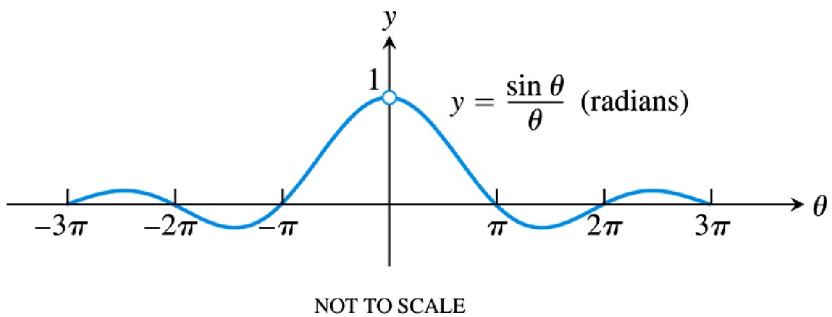


FIGURE 2.29 The graph of $f(\theta) = (\sin \theta)/\theta$.

THEOREM 7

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \quad (\theta \text{ in radians})$$

(1)

Bewijs niet

Voorbeelden: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(h)-1}{h} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

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$$= \cancel{-} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$= \circ$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\cos(h) - 1 = -2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2}}{h}$$

$$\frac{h}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\sin(0) = 0$$

Limieten en hun uitbreiding op oneindig ∞

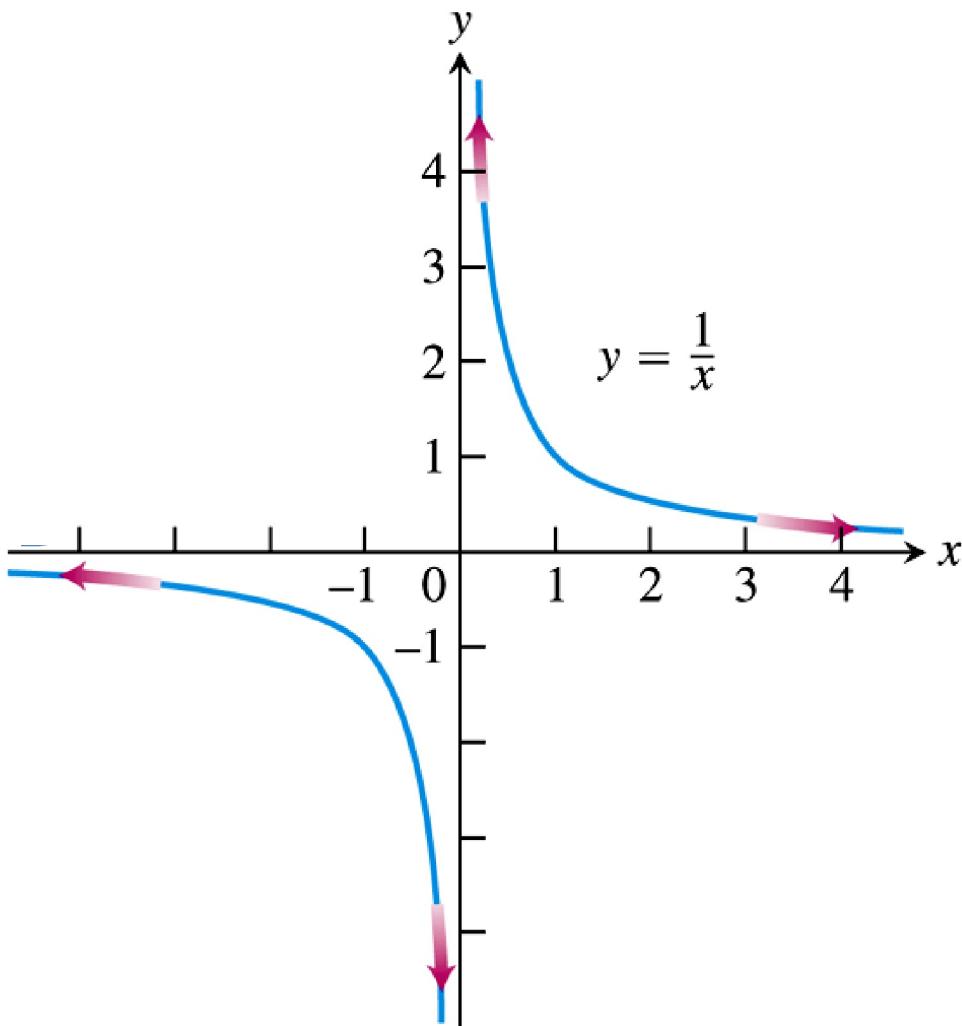


FIGURE 2.31 The graph of $y = 1/x$.

1. We gaan kijken wat er gebeurt als x naar oneindig gaat
 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$
2. We gaan kijken wanneer de functie naar oneindig gaat

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

$x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

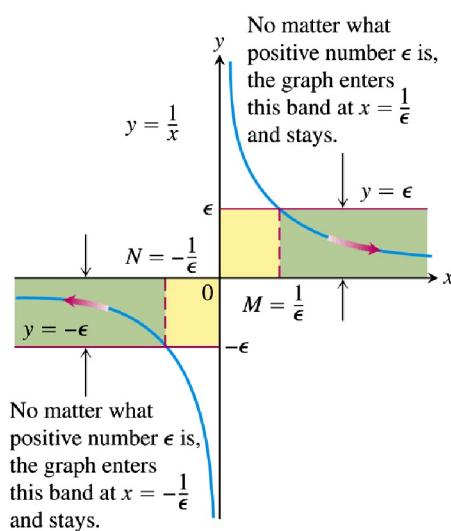


FIGURE 2.32 The geometry behind the argument in Example 6.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$ such that if $x > M \Rightarrow |f(x)| < \epsilon$

$$\frac{1}{x} < \epsilon$$

$$x > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{hence } M = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ such that } x > M \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N < 0 \text{ such that } x < N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

Ter herinnering: Limiet in x_o $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ als

$$x_o - \delta < x < x_o + \delta \quad \text{en} \quad x \neq x_o \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

Definitie: Limiet in $+\infty$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \quad \text{als} \quad M < x \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

We schrijven dan: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L$

Definitie: Limiet in $-\infty$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \quad \text{als} \quad x < -M \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

of

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N < 0 \quad \text{als} \quad x < N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

We schrijven dan: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L$

NB:

een omgeving van $+\infty$ zijn alle punten groter dan een bepaalde waarde M

een omgeving van $-\infty$ zijn alle punten kleiner dan een bepaalde waarde -M

THEOREM 8 Limit Laws as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

If L , M , and k , are real numbers and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = L \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} g(x) = M, \quad \text{then}$$

1. *Sum Rule:* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$

2. *Difference Rule:* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = L - M$

3. *Product Rule:* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = L \cdot M$

4. *Constant Multiple Rule:* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot L$

5. *Quotient Rule:* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{M}, \quad M \neq 0$

6. *Power Rule:* If r and s are integers with no common factors, $s \neq 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x))^{r/s} = L^{r/s}$$

provided that $L^{r/s}$ is a real number. (If s is even, we assume that $L > 0$.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(5 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

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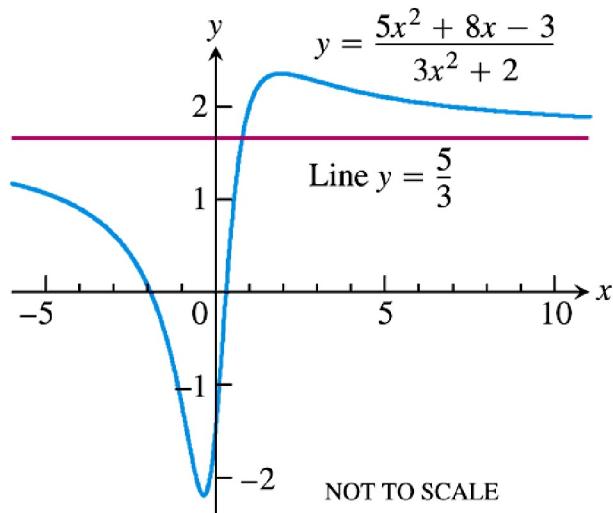
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(5 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 5 + 0 = 5$$

\downarrow
 0

$$\pi \quad \sqrt{3} \quad \frac{1}{\infty} \quad \frac{1}{\infty}$$

\swarrow
 0

Rationale functie waarvan de graad van de noemer en de teller gelijk zijn



$$y = \frac{5 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{2}{x^2}} \Rightarrow$$

\downarrow

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = -\infty$$

FIGURE 2.33 The graph of the function in Example 8. The graph approaches the line $y = 5/3$ as $|x|$ increases.

Rationale functie waarvan de graad van de noemer groter is dan die van de teller

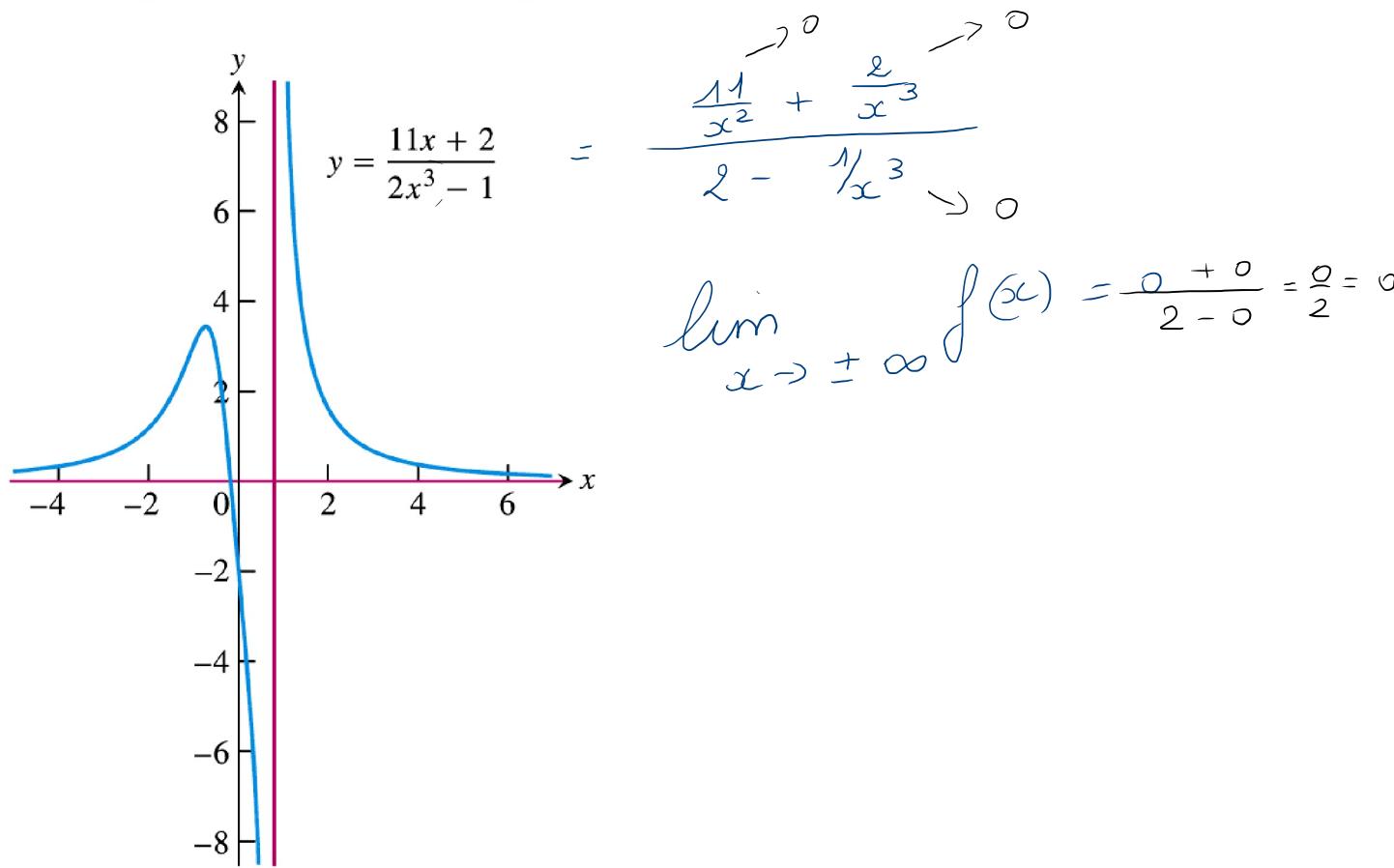


FIGURE 2.34 The graph of the function in Example 9. The graph approaches the x -axis as $|x|$ increases.

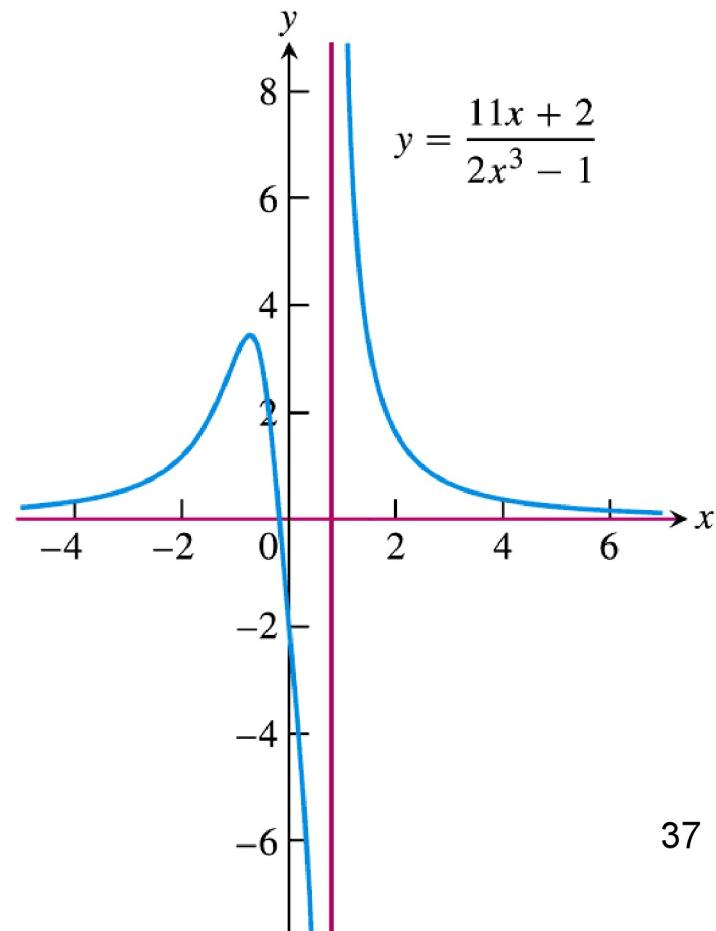
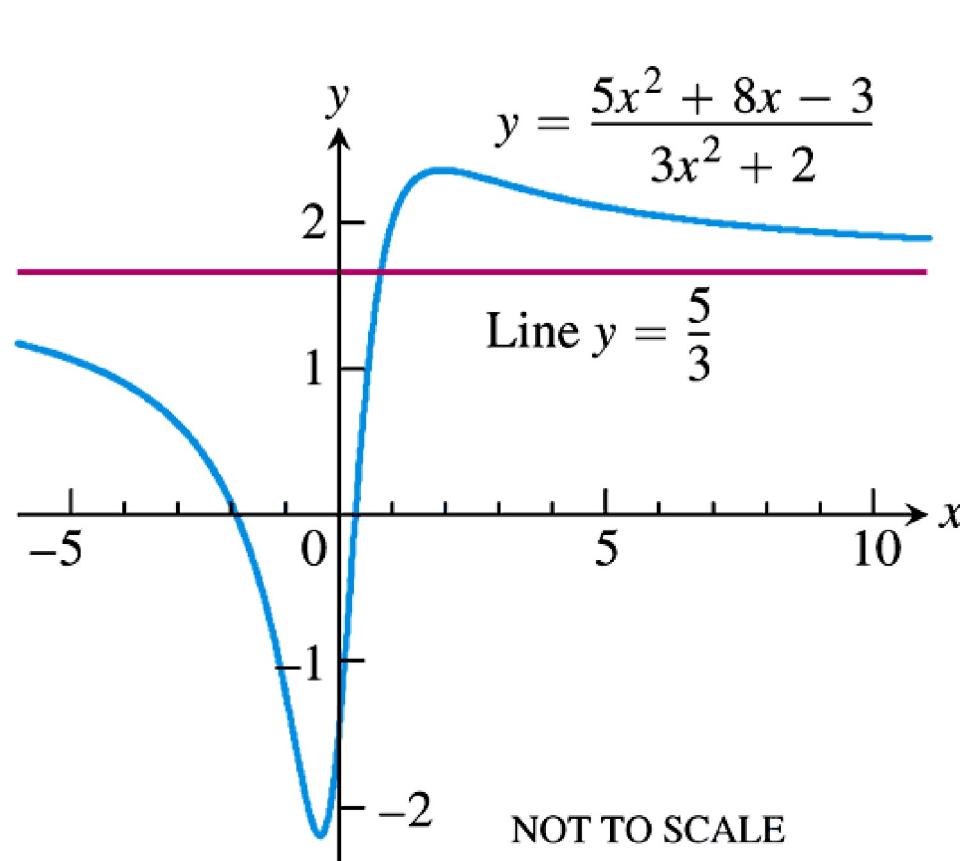
Wanneer de afstand tussen een grafiek en een rechte nul wordt voor punten op de grafiek verder en verder van de oorsprong, dan zeggen we dat de grafiek de rechte asymptotisch nadert en de rechte noemen we een asymptoot van de grafiek

Definitie: Horizontale asymptoot

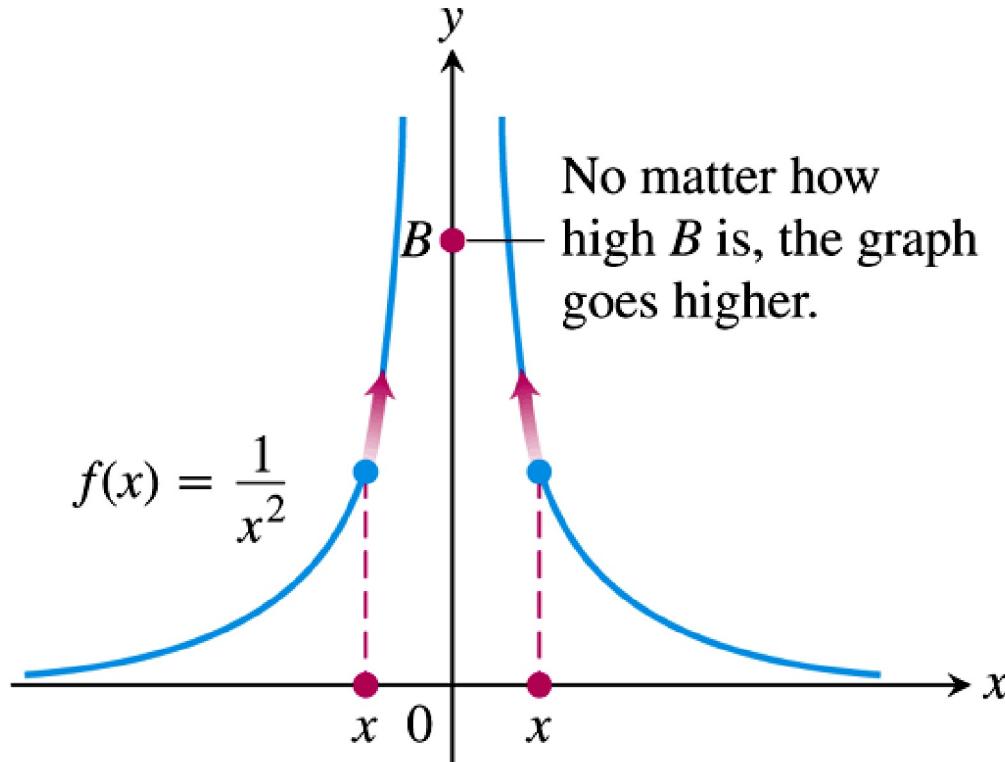
De rechte $y = b$ is een horizontale asymptoot van de grafiek $y = f(x)$

Als

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = b \quad \text{of} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$$



Oneigenlijke limieten en verticale asymptoten; de functie gaat naar oneindig

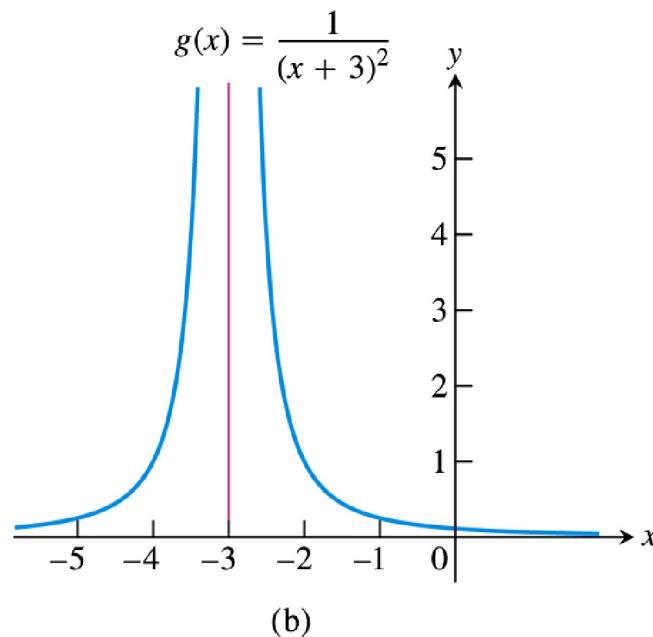
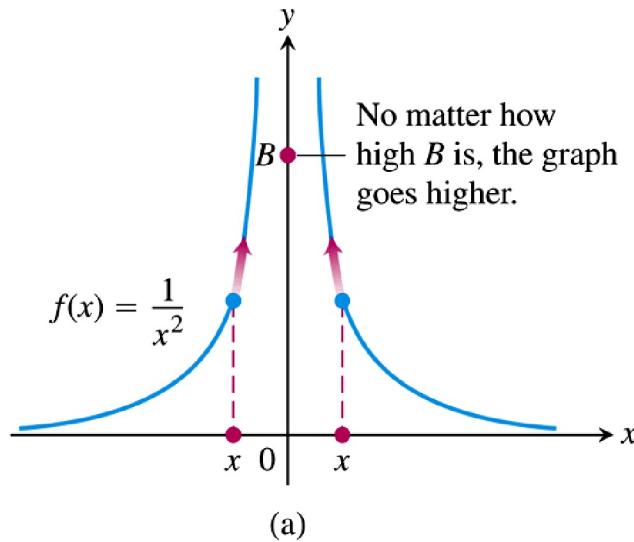


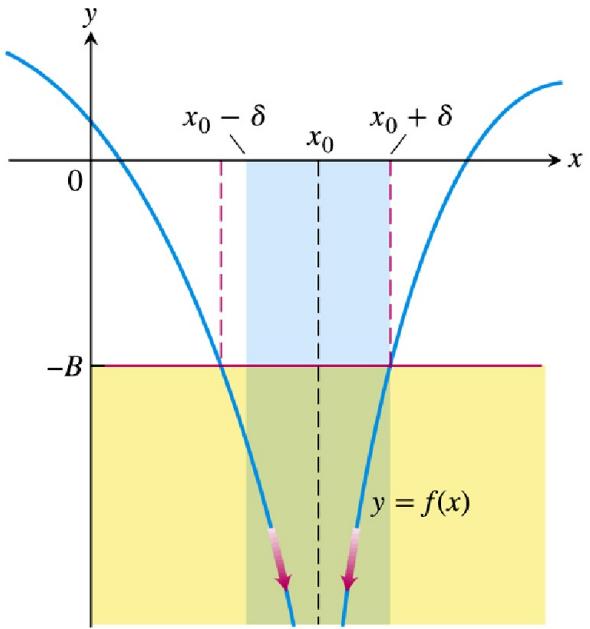
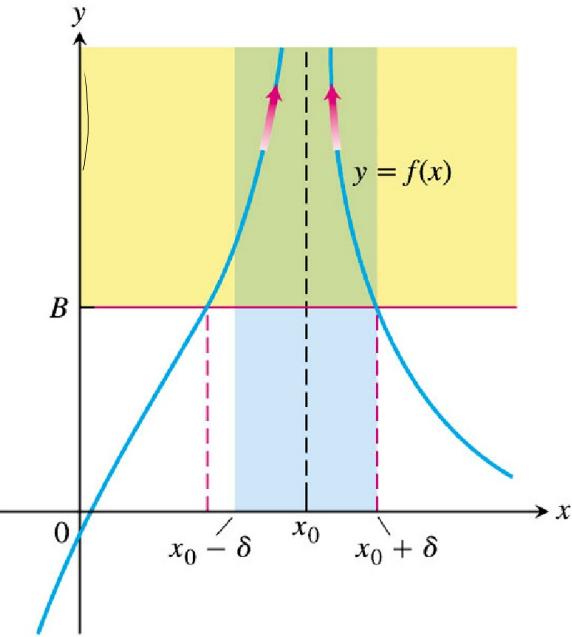
No matter how
high B is, the graph
goes higher.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$$

Deze limieten bestaan eigenlijk niet \rightarrow oneigenlijke limieten !!

Tweezijdige oneindige limieten





$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ so that als } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty \iff \forall B > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{.. ..} \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > B$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty \iff \forall B > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{.. ..} \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) < -B$

Definitie: Oneindige limieten

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$

Indien $\forall B > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ als

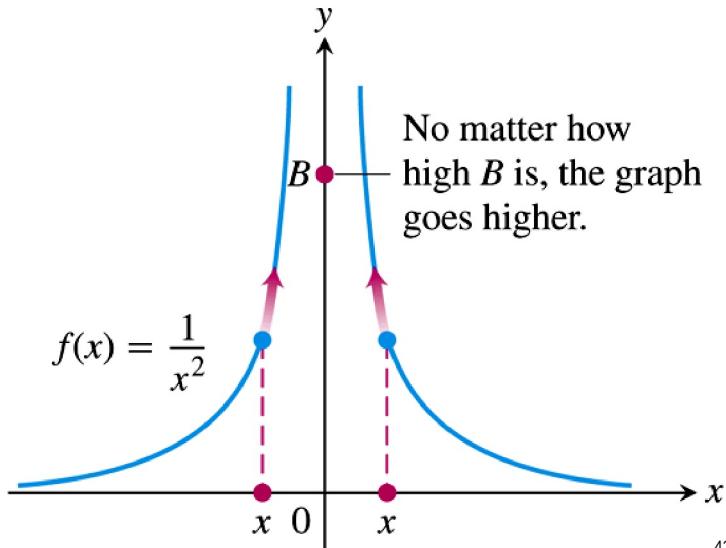
$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow B < f(x)$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty$

Indien $\forall B > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ als

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) < -B$$

Berekening van δ voor gegeven B



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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = +\infty \iff \forall B > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ zodat als } 0 < |x| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > B$$



$$\frac{1}{x^2} > B$$

$$x^2 < \frac{1}{B}$$

$$|x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}} = \delta$$

Oneigenlijke eenzijdige limieten

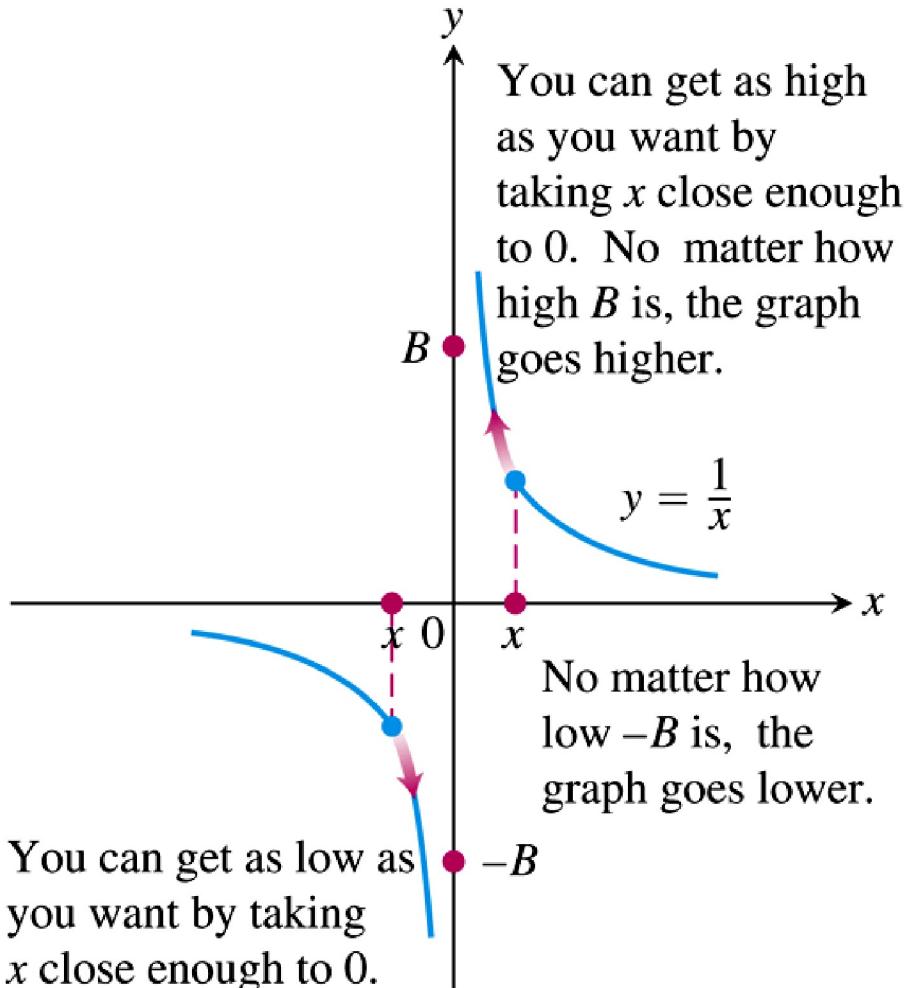


FIGURE 2.37 One-sided infinite limits:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

Deze limieten bestaan eigenlijk niet → oneigenlijke limieten !!

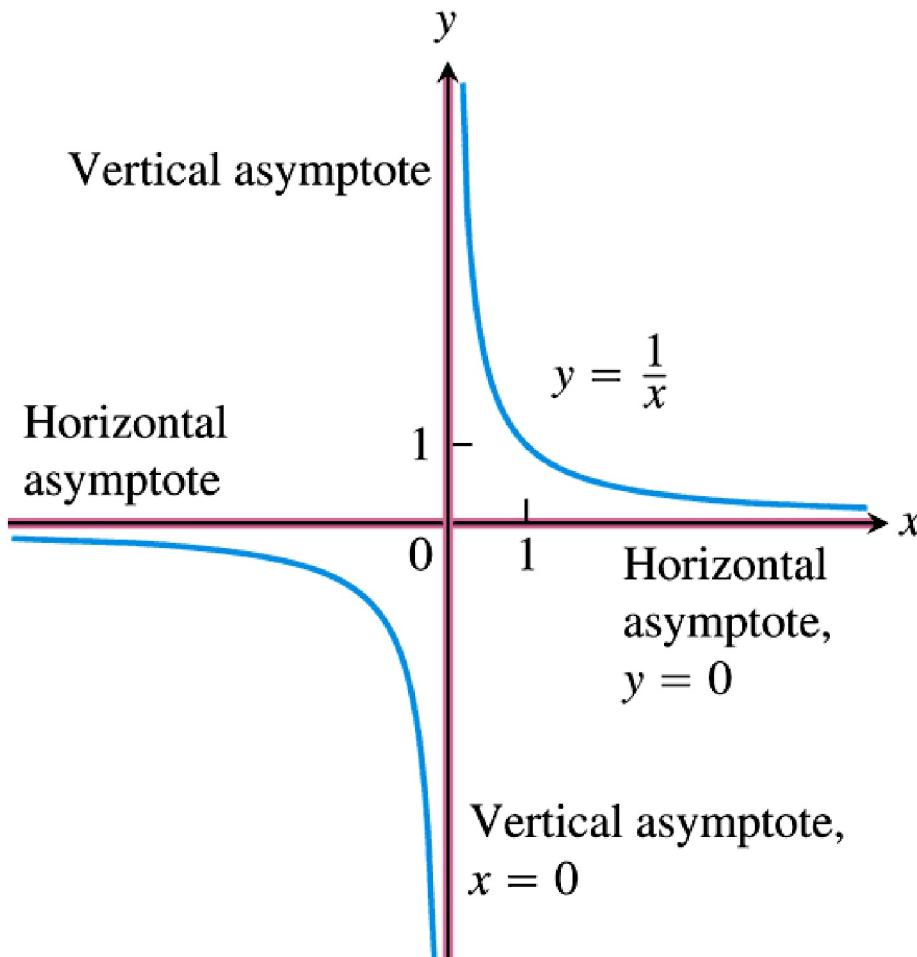
Als $x \rightarrow a-$ of als $x \rightarrow a+$ dan $y \rightarrow \infty$

Definitie: Verticale asymptoot

De rechte $x = a$ is een verticale asymptoot van de grafiek $y = f(x)$

Als

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x) = \pm\infty \quad \text{of} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a-} f(x) = \pm\infty$$



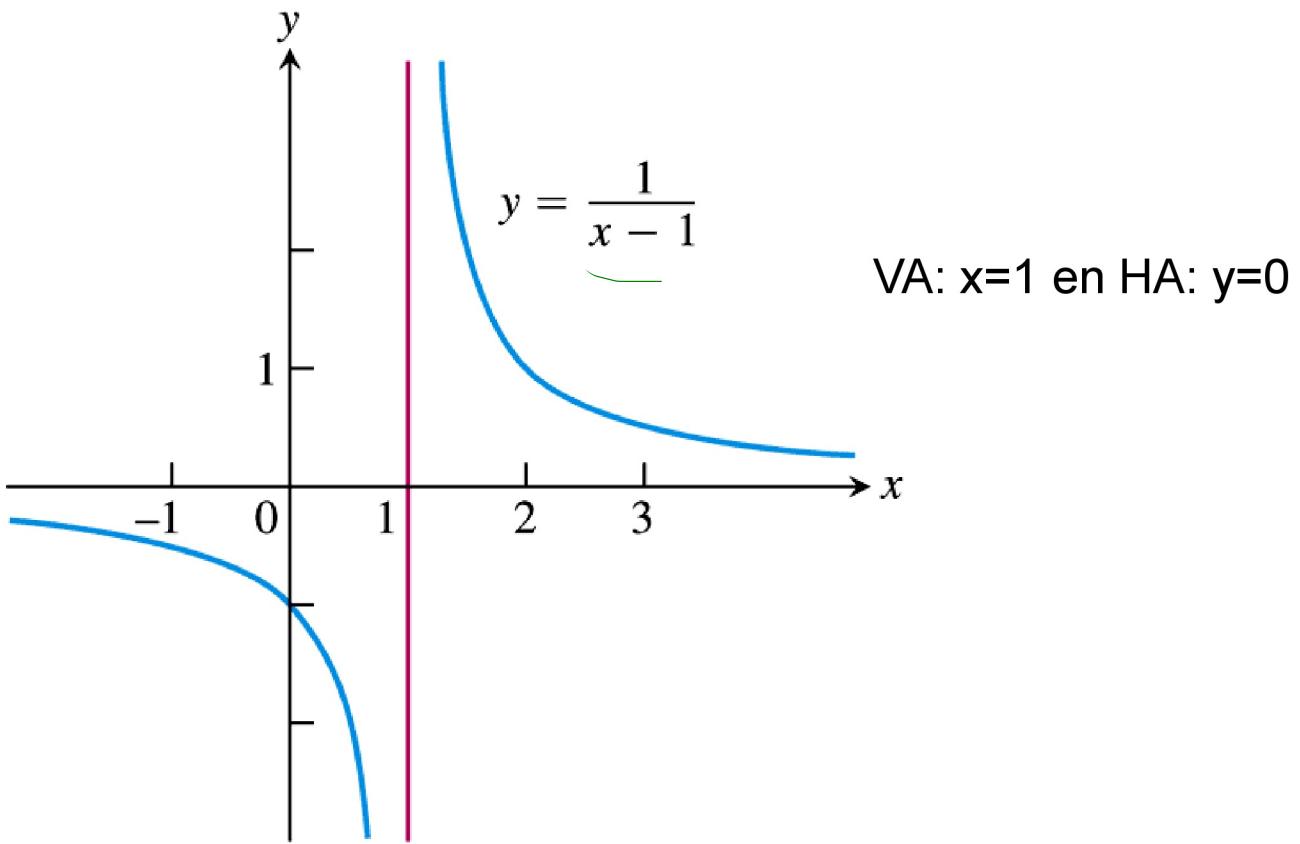
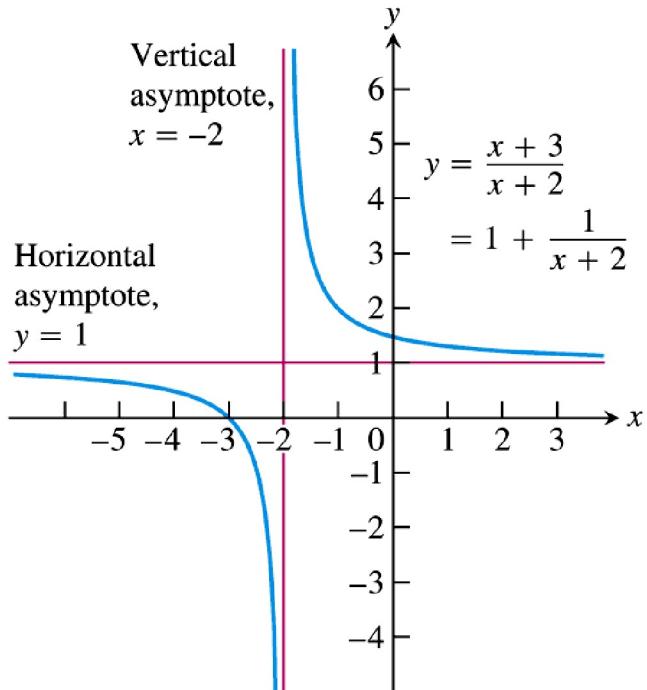


FIGURE 2.38 Near $x = 1$, the function $y = 1/(x - 1)$ behaves the way the function $y = 1/x$ behaves near $x = 0$. Its graph is the graph of $y = 1/x$ shifted 1 unit to the right (Example 1).



$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} + 1$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{x+2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

FIGURE 2.43 The lines $y = 1$ and $x = -2$ are asymptotes of the curve $y = (x + 3)/(x + 2)$ (Example 5).

De asymptoten hoeven niet tweezijdig te zijn.

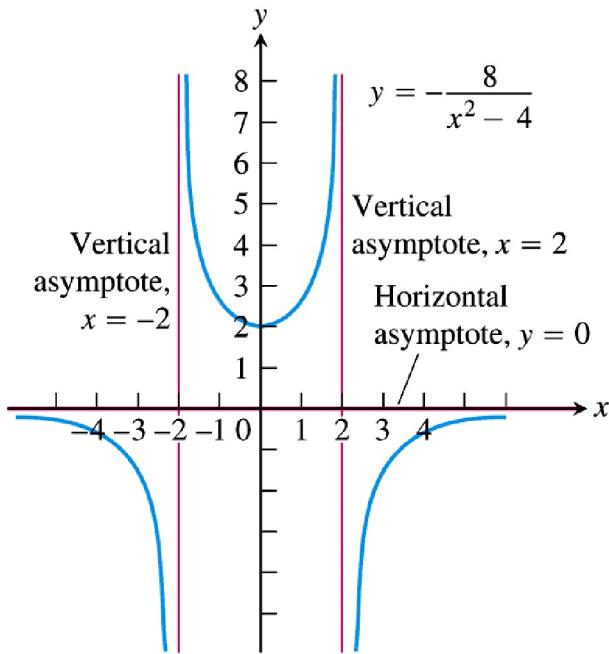


FIGURE 2.44 Graph of $y = -8/(x^2 - 4)$. Notice that the curve approaches the x -axis from only one side. Asymptotes do not have to be two-sided (Example 6).

H A : $y = 0$
Vertical asymptote, $x = 2$ en $x = -2$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

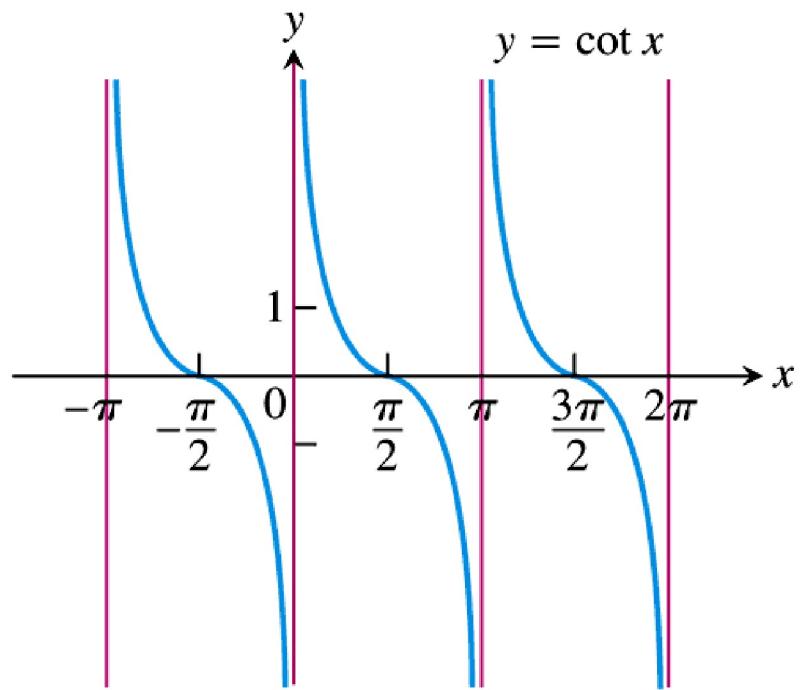
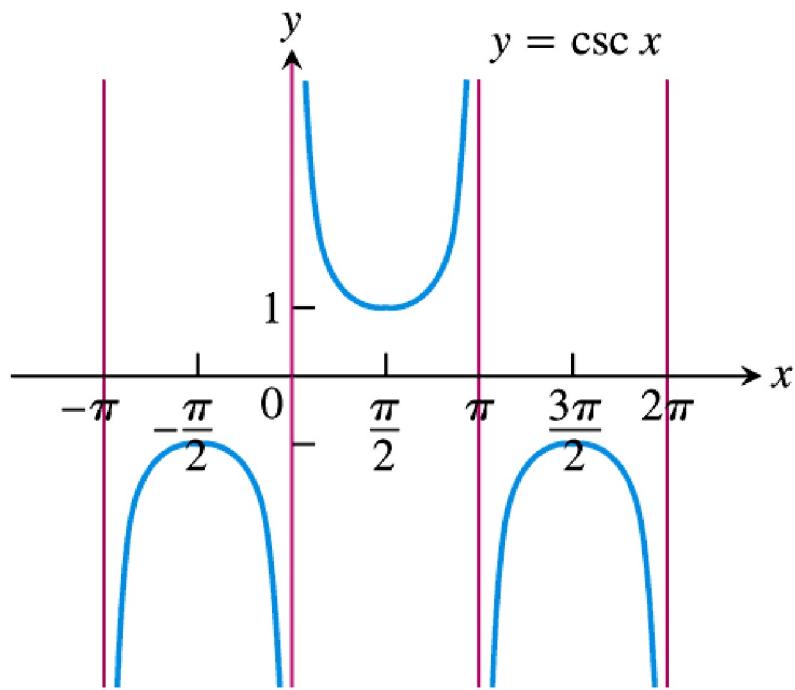
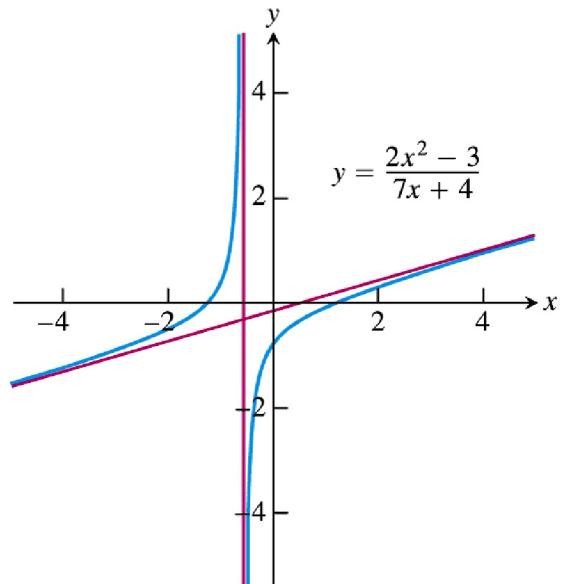


FIGURE 2.46 The graphs of $\csc x$ and $\cot x$ (Example 7).

Rationale functie waarvan de graad van de noemer 1 kleiner is dan die van de teller



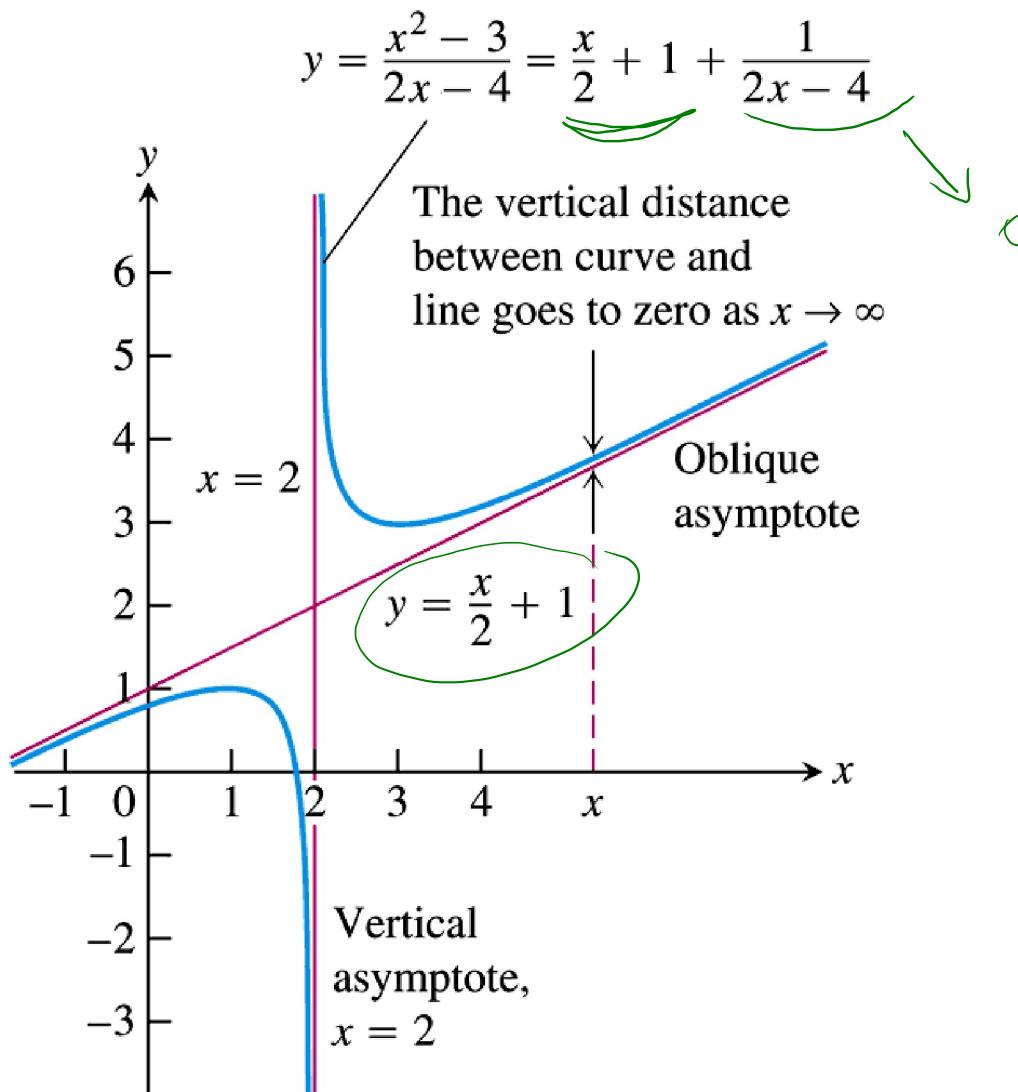
$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^2 - 3 \\
 2x^2 + \frac{8}{7}x \\
 \hline
 -\frac{8}{7}x - 3 \\
 -\frac{8}{7}x - \frac{32}{49} \\
 \hline
 -3 + \frac{32}{49} \\
 \hline
 -\frac{115}{49}
 \end{array}$$

Schuine asymptoot: = rechte waarvoor geldt dat de functie zich op oneindig gedraagt zoals deze rechte

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$$y = \frac{2x^2 - 3}{7x + 4} = \frac{\frac{2}{7}x - \frac{8}{49}}{7x + 4} + \frac{-\frac{115}{49}}{7x + 4}$$

Rationale functie waarvan de graad van de noemer 1 kleiner is dan die van de teller



!!!Dominante termen !!!

Asymptoten bij rationale functies

- VA: Je zoekt de nulpunten van de noemer bv: a en b en... $\rightarrow x=a$ en $x=b$ en ... zijn VA
- HA: graad van teller < graad van noemer \rightarrow X-as is een HA
graad van teller = graad van noemer \rightarrow HA die niet de X-as is
- SA: graad van teller = graad van noemer +1 \rightarrow SA

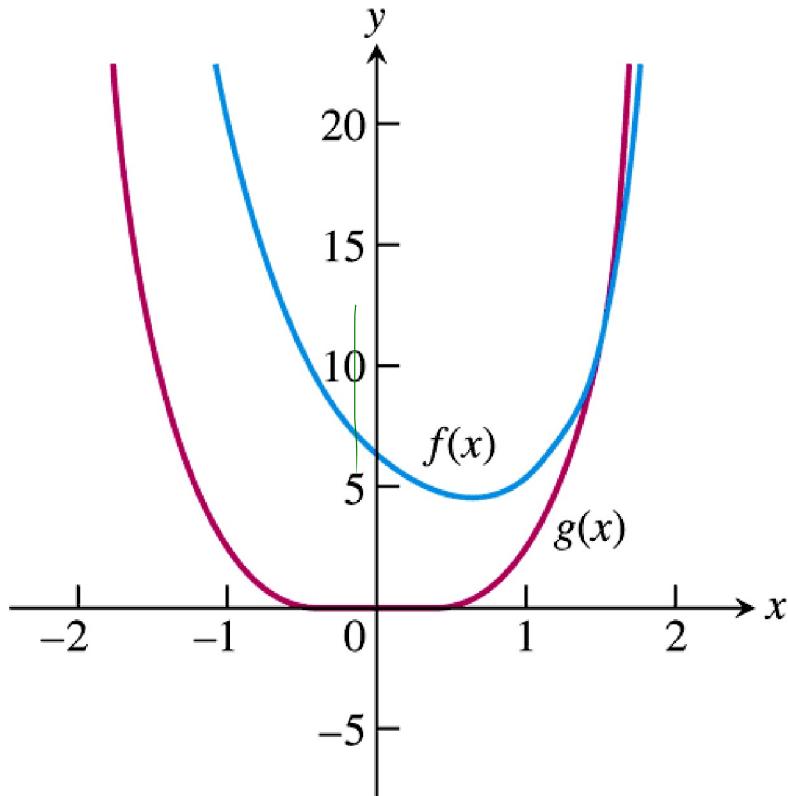
$$y = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{6x^2 + 5x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{3} \quad HA$$

Twee grafieken die identiek zijn voor grote $x \rightarrow$ asymptotisch hetzelfde gedrag

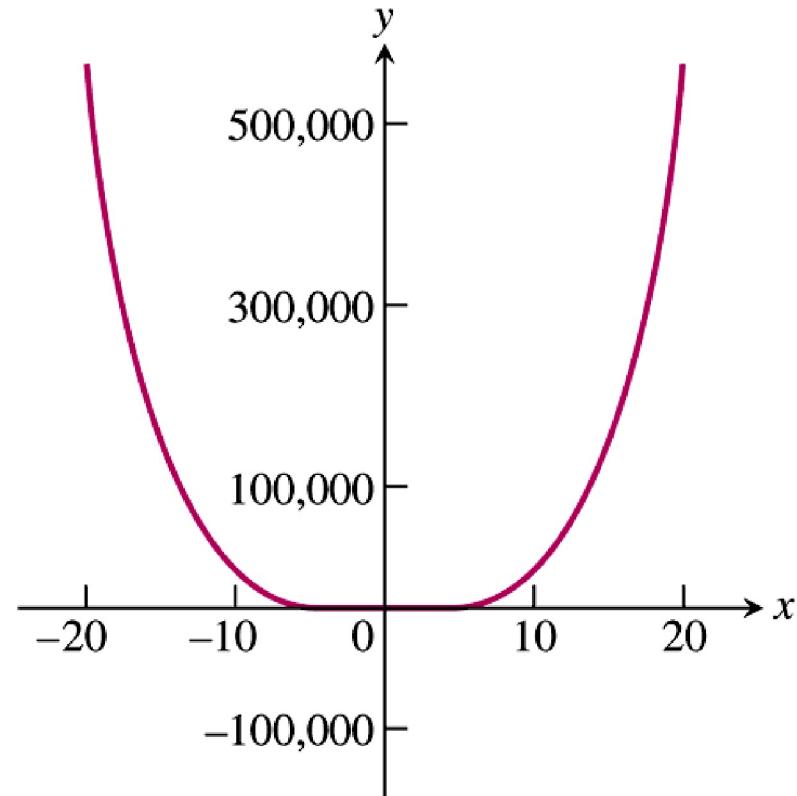
$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$g(x) = 3x^4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 2.48 The graphs of f and g , (a) are distinct for $|x|$ small, and (b) nearly identical for $|x|$ large (Example 9).