

Limită de funcții

Def.: Fie $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Suntem să $a \in \mathbb{R}$ este un punct de acumulare al lui A dacă (\exists) $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$; $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq A \setminus \{a\}$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

$A' = \{a \in A \mid (\exists) \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq A \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a\}$ -

- multimea pct. de acumulare ale lui A
 $a' \in A$ s.t. $a' \in A' \Rightarrow a'$ - pct. izolat; $A \setminus A'$ - multimea
 pct. izolate

Ex.:

$$1) A = (-1, 1)$$

$$x_n \in (-1, 1), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$|x_n| < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$x_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow A' = [-1, 1]$$

$$a = 1$$

$$A \setminus A' = \emptyset$$

$$2) A = (-1, 1) \cup \{\pm 2\}$$

$$A' = [-1, 1]$$

$$A \setminus A' = \{\pm 2\}$$

3) $A = \mathbb{Q}$

$A' = \mathbb{R}$!

\mathbb{Q} -dense in \mathbb{R} , adică

$(\exists)(x_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ s.t.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$A' = \mathbb{R}$

4) În orice între orice două numere reale există un \mathbb{Q}

4) $P_n = \{x_0 + x_1 x + \dots + x_n x^n \mid x \in \mathbb{R}; x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$A' = C[a, b] = \{f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{-cont. pe } [a, b]\}$

P_n - dense in $C[a, b]$, adică $f_n \in P_n$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$

Def.: Fie $f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$;

Suntem că fct. f admite limite $l \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ dacă

(\exists) $(x_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset A$ cu $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = s$, $s \in A'$ și: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = l$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = l$$

$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow s} f(x)$ și l -limite funcției f , l -conic

f - admite limite l dacă

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, (\exists) $\delta > 0$ a. s. $|x_n - s| < \delta$ și

(delta)

(delta)

Ex: 1. Calculați următoarele limite:

1.1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^5 + 9x^3 + 12x + 1}{16x^5 + 8x + 3} \stackrel{0}{=} \frac{4}{16}$

1.2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-5x+6} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

f - polinom
 x_1 - răd. nt. f } $\Rightarrow f: x-x_1$

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

$$1.3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 5x - 6} = \frac{0}{0} = *$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x+1}{x+6} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$1.4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = *$$

Limite remarcabile:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \ln \infty, \text{ deo} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin f(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} f(x)}{f(x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arcsin} f(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} f(x)}{f(x)} = 1,$$

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

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + f(x))}{f(x)} = 1, \text{ donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\star = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1 + 1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} +$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} =$$

$$= \ln 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{ax}{2}}{x^2} = \dots$$

$$1 - \cos x = \cos 0 - \cos x$$

$$\cos(+)=\cos \cdot \cos - \sin \cdot \sin$$

$$-\cos(-)=\cos \cdot \cos + \sin \cdot \sin \quad (-)$$

$$-\cos 0 - \cos x = -2 \sin \frac{0+x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{0-x}{2} = -\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$\dots = \ln 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \\
 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 3}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \text{TODO: APLAÇAR E ASTA} \\
 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 3}{3} \right]^{\frac{3}{2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 3}} &\quad \boxed{\frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 3}{3x}} \quad 1) \\
 = e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 3^x + 4^x - 3}{x}} &= \\
 e^{\frac{1}{3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} \right)} &= \\
 = e^{\frac{1}{3} (\ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4)} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1 + \operatorname{tg}(x-1))}{\operatorname{arcsin} 3(x-1)} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \text{* APLIC L'HOSPITAL}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1 + \operatorname{tg}(x-1)) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(x-1)}{\operatorname{arcsin} 3(x-1)} &= \\
 \frac{\operatorname{arcsin} 3(x-1) \rightarrow 1}{3(x-1)} \cdot 3(x-1) &=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x-1)}{3(x-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1.7) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x^3-1} \right)^{x-1} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{1}{x-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{0 \cdot x} = \infty$$

$$1.8) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x-2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{0^-}} = \frac{1}{e^{-\infty}} = e^\infty = \infty$$

1.9)

Lemă

Dacă există $(\exists)(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ și $(y_n)_{n \geq 1} \subseteq A$;

$$\text{c. s. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a$$

și $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funcție c. s. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n)$,

, atunci f nu admite limită.

Ex.: Anotoli co (E) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\cos x$.

$$x_n = 2n\pi \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\infty}$$

$$y_n = (2n+1)\pi \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(2n\pi) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\cos((2n+1)\pi) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{x}{3} \right\}$$

$$x_n = 3n \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$y_n = 9n \Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow \infty$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) \neq 0$$

Funcții continue

Dex.: $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este continuă în $a \in A$ dacă:

$$(\exists)(x_n)_{n \geq 1} \subseteq A \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$$

Criteriul de comutativitate:

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este continuă în $a \in A$ dacă:

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

Ex.: 1.) Studiați continuitatea funcției

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1/x}{|x|}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + x}{x}, & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - x}{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Caz I. $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$ -elementar $\Rightarrow f$ -cont.

Caz II. $x < 0 \Rightarrow f$ -elementar $\Rightarrow f$ -cont.

Caz III. $x = 0$; f -cont $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x^3}{-x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x(1-x)}{-x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ld}(0): \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+1)}{x} = 1$$

~~$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x}{x} = 1 \quad (\text{F}) \Rightarrow$$~~

f -nu cont in $x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 0$ - pt. de disc. de spuma $\alpha_{T=0}$

■ - e șt rezultat concav (aceste e rez. adu)

