L'HOPITALOVI IZREKI

G. L'Hôpital 1661-1704

Cauchyju imr

Lema (poplosem lagrangew int). Naj bosta fing wrini

funkciji ma [a,b], odvidljin ma (a,b) in maj relja  $g'(x)\neq 0 \ \forall x\in (a,b)$ . Tedaj obstaja stenilo ce(a,b)davelja  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}=\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 

Upomba. Zug(x)=x dobino Lagranger int.

Johns. Ker je  $g'(x)\neq 0$   $\forall x\in (a,b)$  it lagrangeauga imma dobimo  $g(b)-g(a)\neq 0$ .

Naj vo  $k:=\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$ 

Definizajuro funtajo Fs predpisous

F(x) = (f(x) - f(a)) - k(g(x) - g(a))

Fx werna ma [a,b] in odvedegiva ma (a,b). F(a) = 0 in F(b) = 0.

Po Pollorein i vretu obstaja ce (a,b), da je F(c)=0.

 $0 = F'(c) = f'(c) - kg'(c), \dagger, \quad k = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 

mr 1 ( l'Hopitaloro pravilo). Naj bosta sing odvidljin funziji ma (a, b) in deunio, da (i)  $g(x) \neq 0$ ,  $g'(x) \neq 0$   $\forall x \in (a,b)$ , (ii) lui f(x)=0, luig(x)=0 a obstaja lunta B=lun f(x), potem obstaja. A = ling(x) in velja A = B. Posdru primer: a sta da pria advada va definirana in wound in g'(a) \$0 => A = f'(a). Opombe. 1) Sterilo b ni pomembro: lahro je poljulno blizu a. 2) Analogen resultat velja za len in abojestranske limite. Dobur. Définirans fla)=gla)=0. Petereno xe (a, b). Fundaji fing sta iveni na [a,x] in odnodljin na (a,x). To levi obstaja Cx E(a,x), daje 1 d. 270. 3570 xe (a, a+5):  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(cx)}{g'(cx)}$ 13/(x) - B ] < E. aje x ∈ (a, a+d) =) cx ∈ (a, a+d) Ko gre x Ja, gn Cx Ja, odtod ient sledi. 1816. Priner: 1) lui  $\frac{8\pi x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \frac{\cos 0}{1} = 1$ 2) lim  $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$ = lun Zxin2x = 2.

LHZ

Naj vosta jing odvedljiri ma (a,b), g'(x) +0

+xe(a,b)in lung(x)=0 (ali-0). (i obstaja 3= lim f(x), potem obstaja Indi A = lim f(x) in relja A = B. Douve de de lui fil obstaja. Ilbereuro E>O. Po depririji limite obstaja iterilo b', a<b<b , da relja  $B-E < \frac{1(c)}{g'(c)} < B+E \quad \forall c \in (a,b').$ Provino Xe(a,b). To lemi relya  $\frac{f(x)-f(b')}{g(x)-g(b')} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$  2a met c, x < c < b'. Odtodie prijenje ocene sledi:  $3-2 < \frac{f(x)-f(b')}{g(x)-g(b')} < 3+2$  in NSE  $x \in (a,b')$ . Ker je luin  $g(x)=\infty$ , obstaja  $b''\in(a,b')$ , da za vsak  $x\in(a,b'')$ velja: g(x)70, g(x)-g(b')>0. Necnarost (x) poumorium  $z = \frac{g(x) - g(b')}{g(x)} > 0$ :  $(B-E)(1-\frac{g(b')}{g(x)})<\frac{f(x)-f(b')}{g(x)}<(B+E)(1-\frac{g(b')}{g(x)})$  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(b')}{g(x)} = ) (B-\epsilon)(1 - \frac{g(b')}{g(x)}) + \frac{f(b')}{g(x)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)$  $Ko \times \lambda \alpha, g(x) \rightarrow \omega$  , eato  $\frac{g(b')}{g(x)} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\frac{f(b')}{g(x)} \rightarrow 0$  in dobuio:  $\frac{g(x)}{g(x)} \in (B-H)$  $(B-E) \le \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \le \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \le B + E$ . Kerje to us za VE>0, lim f(x) obstuja in je enaku B.

Innieri. 1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log x}{\lg(x-\frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\log^2(x-\frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2(x-\frac{\pi}{2})}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$$

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

Podobno:  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}(-\frac{1}{x})} = 0$ 

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0.00: problitujemo v ulaner:  $\lim_{x \to 0} x \log x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log x}{1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1} = \lim_{x \to 0} (-x) = 0.$ 

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Posledica. Naj bosta jing odvedljini frukciji ma (A, w),  $g(x)\neq 0$  in  $g'(x)\neq 0$  in  $l_{x}$  in g(x)=0. Co obstaja  $l_{x}$  in g'(x), potem obstaja  $l_{x}$  obstaja  $l_{x}$  in  $l_$ Dobar. Predpotamis labro, daje A>O. Naj bo F(t) = g(1/t) in G(t) = g(1/t) in  $t \in (0, 1/A)$ . Tedaj sta Fir G odvedljiri ma (0, 1/A).  $\frac{T'(t)}{G'(t)} = \frac{f'(1/t)}{g'(1/t)}$  in  $\frac{T(t)}{G(t)} = \frac{f(1/t)}{g(1/t)}$ . Kort-00 1/6-700, podedica sadi ir iunka 1. todobus velja la ient 2.

frin logx x + 100

## ALOVOO V GEONETRIJI UPORABA

PODAJANJE KRIVULJ

V kartenianh boordinatah: 1) Eksplicitus: Knimlja K je dana kot graf funkcije

f:[a,b] -> IR, toris

 $K = \Gamma_{J} = \{(x, f(x)); x \in [a, b]\}$ .

2/ huplicitus: Knimlja K je dana kot množica revitu enache g(x,y)=0, bjer k  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  dana funkcija.  $K=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}: g(x,y)=0\}$ . 3) <u>Parametricuo</u>: Kninlja k je dana bot minorica tock

(x,y), hi so dolocene z x=d(t), y=B(t), bjer sta

 $\alpha, \beta: [t_0, t_1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dani funtaji.

 $K = \{(\alpha(x), \beta(x)); t \in [t_0, t_1]\}$ .

t -> (x(t), B(t))=:F(t) je netonka fundaja.

huplicitai macin je bolj splošen od etoplicitanga (podarno lahko vec bring), parametricini je bolj splosen od unplicitnega ( N. Nsakem čaru t, podamo lego točke na knimlji (x(x), y(d) Princer 1) y<sup>2</sup>= x<sup>3</sup>: implicativo podama knimlja mi graf mad alsciano osojo (je pa graf mad ordinativo orojo). parametricio: x=t<sup>2</sup> y=t<sup>3</sup>

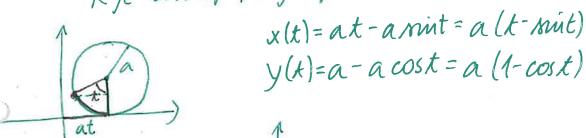
Priner 2). knounce o orediscen v (0,0) in polmerou 1. simplicites:  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( mi graf, lato je me morano podati etroplicitus). x=acost y=asint ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ parametricuo;

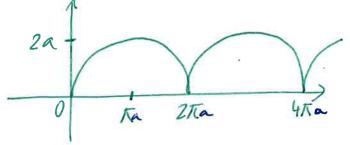
3) clipsa: \( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1: \quad \text{x}\_0 = a \cos t, \quad \text{y}\_0 = \text{ksint}, \text{telo, Ca}.

4) hipervola: 2 - 4=1:



5) cibloida: valj botaluno po rami podlagi. K je unimlja, ki jo opise točta na plasču valja.





6) Navin knimljo, ki je podana  $| = t^{2} - 1$   $| = t^{3} - t' | t \in \mathbb{R}$  = t(t-1)(t+1) = t(t-1)(t+1) $x(t)=t^{z}-1$  $y(t)=t^3-t^{-1}$   $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

V plannih koordinatah Knimlja K je dana kot mnovila toch s polamina boordinatama (r, e), kjer je r=h(e) za neko funkcijo h:Lto, GJ->R:  $K = \{(h(t)\cos t, h(t)\sin t); t \in [t_0, t_1]\}$ . Primer. 0 = 1, 0 P= 4 Arhinedora spirala © 120 © (G) ECO Junaja. Pot v ramuni je produzava F= (A,B): I-> R2, kjer je I interval v R, «inßpa wern frukciji ma I. Tir (sled) pot je mnorica C=F(I)= {F(t); t \in I3. Fi parametrizacija knimbje C 18to brimljo labbo ddoano z rarliciumi parametrizacijami. (Po isti poti se pramitamo z raslicus hitrostys). Ministra Prestitava F je zverna €) d, Bsta zverni. Defincija. Pot F. I -> R2 je odvedljiva, ce sta komponenti 0,13 odvedljin ma I. Pot Fje navreda C' (werns odvedljin, verus diferencialilna), à sta d'in B wesus odvedyinina I. V tan primem:  $F(t) := F'(t) = (\alpha'(t), \beta'(t)) = \lim_{t \to \infty} f(F(t+b) - F(t))$ F(t) F(t) se memije tangentni virtor poti F v točni F(t), tudi lutrostin virtor.

Int Naj bo F: I - R2 worns odvedljiva pet, to E I in F(t.) \$0. Dennis, da je & (t.) \$0. Pokem obstaja tar \$50, da lahko kriviljo K= { F(t); It-tol<03 Zapiseuro kot graf nere odvedljin funkcije y=f(x) mad ukwalom V otrog toche xo = X(to):  $C = \{(x, f(x)); x \in U \}.$ Velja: f'(\a(t)) = \frac{3(t)}{\alpha(t)} za kt-to/\delta \frac{t}{to} \to whar Jenno, da je & (to)>0. l'otem je & v neti o'zolici to strogo marascapia, lato Za net  $\delta$ 70 prestera internal  $(t_0-\delta, t_0+\delta)$  bijektimo na internal  $U = (\alpha(t_0-\delta), \alpha(t_0+\delta)) = (a,b)CIR$ Obstaja innerna prestitara t=b(x), x ∈ U, da je  $\alpha(t) = \alpha(\delta(x)) = x, x \in U$ Definitarno  $f(x) = \beta(\delta(x))$ ,  $x \in U$ . Tedaj vilja:  $(x, f(x)) = (\alpha(t), \beta(t))$  za  $t = \delta(x)$ . Ker je  $\zeta = \chi^{-1}$  odvedljiva, je f odvedljiva. Ker je  $f(\alpha(t)) = \beta(t)$ , je  $f'(\alpha(t)) = \chi'(t) = \beta'(t)$ . Opomba a je  $\beta(t) \neq 0$  potem je  $\chi$  obtatnograf nad  $\chi$  obje.  $= (1, \frac{1}{2})$ Tosledics. Naj bosta din B drabrat adridijin ma (to, ti) in demmio, da je  $\dot{\alpha}(t) \neq 0$  en  $t \in (t_0, t_1)$ . Potem je funccija f 12

imha dvalnut odvodljiva ur velja;  $f''(\alpha(t)) = \frac{\dot{\alpha}(t)\dot{\beta}(t) - \dot{\alpha}(t)\dot{\beta}(t)}{(\dot{\alpha}(t))^3}$ Déran. Verus:  $\int (\alpha(x)) = \frac{\dot{\beta}(x)}{\dot{\alpha}(x)} \forall x$ . Odvajumo:  $f''(\alpha(k))\dot{\alpha}(k) = \frac{\beta(k)\dot{\alpha}(k) - \dot{\beta}(k)\dot{\alpha}(k)}{\dot{\alpha}(k)^2}$ 

Jefnicija. Naj bo F: I -> IR advedljiva pot. a je F(t)=0, je te I unitiona tocha presiran F. aje F(t) +0 jt&I regulama tocka prestikan F. le so vx tocke te I regulame toche, je F regulama parametrizacija lir migulame parametrianse je gladin kningz Enacha tangentema til poti F: El je t regularna tocka, je F(t) smeni vektor tangenke skori F(t), menal enacea: reletons  $S \mapsto F(t) + S F(t)$ parametriara enada tangente:  $X = \alpha(k) + \alpha \alpha(k)$ SER.  $y = \beta(x) + \beta(x)$ elininizamo s in dobrnis implicito obliro encibe tangente  $(x-\alpha(x))\beta(t)=(y-\beta(x))\alpha(t)$ , orinours signished adstroined  $\frac{x-\alpha(t)}{\dot{\alpha}(t)} = \frac{y-\beta(t)}{\dot{\beta}(t)}$ Eracha Momale smenni vertor: (-B(t), &(t)); dobuis  $\frac{x - \chi(t)}{-\beta(t)} = \frac{y - \beta(t)}{\dot{\chi}(t)}$  ouroma  $((x-\alpha(k))\dot{\alpha}(k) + (y-\beta(k))\dot{\beta}(k) = 0)$ T F(k) Fitt x=acost, y=asmt Primen: 1) knowica: x=-a suit, y=a cost Enach tangent: x-acost = y-a sunt a cost (x-acost)acost = (y-asont) (-asont) x cost + y smt = a

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Tangenta je odnima samo od tira poti in mi odnima od istin regulame parametrizacije: po mhu:  $\alpha p \in \mathcal{F}: I \to \mathbb{R}^e$  w. odv. pot in  $\mathcal{F} = (\alpha, \beta)$ , à(to) +0: Potem obernja 570, da je K = (F(t); It-toKJ3={(x,f(x)); xeU3, bjer je Vorslien tocke Xo = X(to). langutu na KN tolli (Xolto), B(to)) unix

smeni solter (1, J'(x)), in mi odiven od ichin parametiracje.

Opombor. V kritiansk todah mi migno, da bi mela odvidljim pot Aangento:

1) 
$$\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ k^2, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$
  
 $\beta(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & t \leq 0 \\ 0, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 

(x, p) je w. odv. pot.
Tir pohi

2) 
$$\alpha(t)=t^3$$
 $\beta(t)=t^2$ 
 $y=\sqrt{x^2}$ 

3)  $(k)=t^3$ B(t)=13 7