

Granične vrednosti funkcija

Neka je $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X \subset \mathbb{R}$ realna funkcija jedne realne promenljive i neka je a tačka nagomilavanja za definicioni skup X . Za funkciju $y = f(x)$ se kaže da ima graničnu vrednost A u tački a ako

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0)(\forall x \in X \setminus \{a\})(|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon).$$

Tada pišemo $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$.

Osnovne osobine graničnih vrednosti funkcija

Ako je $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ i $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B$, tada je, pod uslovom da je x_0 tačka nagomilavanja preseka definicionih skupova funkcija $f(x)$ i $g(x)$:

$$1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A \pm B$$

$$2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A \cdot B$$

$$3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c \cdot f(x) = c \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = c \cdot A, \quad c = \text{const.}$$

$$4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \text{za } g(x) \neq 0 \text{ i } B \neq 0$$

Ako u tački x_0 funkcija ima desnu i levu graničnu vrednost (jednostrane granične vrednosti) onda ona u toj tački ima graničnu vrednost ako su leva i desna granična vrednost jednake, tj. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ postoji ako $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$.

Korisne granične vrednosti:

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+1)}{x} = \log_a e$$

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

Sve napomene koje smo dali pri traženju graničnih vrednosti nizova primenjuju se i za traženje graničnih vrednosti funkcija.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x - 2)}{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 + x - 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 + x^2 + x - 3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)}{(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 + t^2 + t + 1}{t^2 + t + 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Smena: } \sqrt[12]{x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^{12}, \quad x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15}}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} - 3 + 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3} -$$

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + x^2 + 15)^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} + 9}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + x^2 + 15)^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} + 9} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5 - 9}{(x^2 - 5x + 6)(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)} -$$

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 15 - 27}{(x^2 - 5x + 6)(\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + x^2 + 15)^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} + 9)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 12}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + x^2 + 15)^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + 15} + 9} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x-3)} \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 3x + 6)}{(x-2)(x-3)} \cdot \frac{1}{27} = -4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{27} = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2x^2 - 3}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 - 4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x + 3 + 2x^2 - x - 6}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 - 4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(1 + \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 - 4}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(1 + \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{x+3}{2x^2 - x - 6} \cdot \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{x + 3} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x + 3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 - 4}} = e^{\frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(2x+3)}{(x-2)(x+2)}} =$$

$$= e^{\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{4}} = e^{\frac{7}{10}} = \sqrt[10]{e^7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - \ln e}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{e}}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \ln \left(\frac{x}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-e}} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \left(\frac{x}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-e}} = \\
&= \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \left(1 + \frac{x}{e} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x-e}} = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \left(1 + \frac{x-e}{e} \right)^{\frac{e}{x-e} \cdot \frac{1}{e}} = \ln e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{e}} = \ln e^{\frac{1}{e}} = \frac{1}{e}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \frac{\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)} \cdot 1 \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)}{\frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+tgx} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+tgx} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+tgx} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} &= \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+tgx - 1 - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+tgx} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{tg^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\sin x - 1} (\sin x - 1) \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{1 - \sin^2 x}} = \\
&= e^{1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(t+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \ln a}{\ln(t+1)} = \ln a \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(t+1)}{t}} = \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{\ln e} = \ln a$$

$$\text{Smena: } a^x - 1 = t, \quad a^x = t + 1, \quad x = \frac{\ln(t+1)}{\ln a}, \quad x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

Proveriti da li postoje sledeće granične vrednosti.

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x-2} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x-2} = -\infty$$

Funkcija nema graničnu vrednost jer sa jedne strane teži $+\infty$, a sa druge $-\infty$. Napomenimo da funkcija ne teži ni $+\infty$, ni $-\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow 2$.

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

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

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

Funkcija nema graničnu vrednost u tački $x=0$ jer su leva i desna granična vrednost različite.

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{|x-1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{-(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -1 = -1$$

Funkcija nema graničnu vrednost u tački $x=1$ jer su leva i desna granična vrednost različite.

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$$

Funkcija nema graničnu vrednost u tački $x=0$ jer su leva i desna granična vrednost različite.

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{bx}{\sin ax} = b \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \cdot a} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax}} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot 1 = \frac{b}{a}, \quad a, b \in R, a \neq 0$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}{3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cdot \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} = \cos \frac{2a}{2} \cdot 1 = \cos a$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{(x-1)^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{(-\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(x-1)^3}} =$$

$$= e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi x}{2})}{(x-1)^3}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)}{(x-1)^2 (x-1)}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)}{\frac{\pi}{2} (1-x) \frac{2}{\pi}} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}} =$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{kada } x \rightarrow 1^+ \\ \infty & \text{kada } x \rightarrow 1^- \end{cases}$$

Dakle, granična vrednost $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{(x-1)^3}}$ ne postoji.