LOPITALOVO PRAVILO

Za nalaženje graničnih vrednosti neodređenih oblika " $\frac{0}{0}$ " i " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ " kao vrlo korisnim se pokazalo korišćenje Lopitalovog pravila.

Količnik $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ima neodređeni oblik " $\frac{0}{0}$ " kada $x \to a$, ako važi da je $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 0$, odnosno neodređeni oblik " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ " ako $f(x) \to \pm \infty$ i $g(x) \to \pm \infty$ kada $x \to a$.

Za nalaženje granične vrednosti neodređenog oblika " $\frac{0}{0}$ " i " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ " treba proveriti da li granična vrednost $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ postoji ili ne i tu se često koristi Lopitalovo pravilo.

Neka su funkcije $f:(a,b) \to R$ i $g:(a,b) \to R$ diferencijabilne nad otvorenim intervalom (a,b) i pri tom je $g'(x) \neq 0$, $x \in (a,b)$ i neka je

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} g(x) = 0 \qquad (\lim_{x \to b^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} g(x) = 0).$$

Ako postoji
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A \left(\lim_{x\to b^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = B\right)$$
 tada postoji i $\lim_{x\to a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \left(\lim_{x\to b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)$ i važi jednakost

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A \quad (\lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = B).$$

Ako
$$\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \to \pm \infty$$
, kada $x \to a^+$ (kada $x \to b^-$), tada i $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \to \pm \infty$, kada $x \to a^+$ (kada $x \to b^-$).

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

2. Naći
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}}, \ a > 0, \ n > 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot x^{n-1}}{a \cdot e^{ax}} = \frac{n}{a} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{e^{ax}} = \frac{n}{a} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{a \cdot e^{ax}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{a^2} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{e^{ax}} = \dots = \frac{n!}{a^n} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{ax}} = 0$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{100}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{-100}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-100 \cdot x^{-101}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3})} = 50 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{-98}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 50 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-98 \cdot x^{-99}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3})} = \frac{100 \cdot x^{-101}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$=50.49 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{-96}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \dots = 50! \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{-2}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 50! \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{2}{x^3}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3})} = 50! \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(x - a)}{\ln(e^x - e^a)} = \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\ln(x - a)}{\ln(e^x - e^a)} = \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\frac{1}{x - a}}{\frac{e^x}{e^x - e^a}} = \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \to a} \frac{e^x - e^a}{\frac{e^x}{e^x - e^a}} = \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \to a} \frac{e^x - e^a}{e^x - e^a} = \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \to a} \frac{e^x - e^a}{e^x - e^a} = \cos a$$

$$5. \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x}$$

Neka je $f(x) = x + \sin x$, a g(x) = x. Ovde ne možemo da primenimo Lopitalovo pravilo jer $\lim_{x \to \infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \cos x)$ ne postoji.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}) = 1, \text{ jer je } \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

I ostali neodređeni izrazi oblika " $0 \cdot \infty$ ", " $\infty - \infty$ ", " 0^0 ", " ∞^0 " i " 1^∞ " mogu se određivati koristeći Lopitalovo pravilo (ukoliko su zadovoljeni uslovi za njegovu primenu).

a)
$$,0\cdot\infty$$
"

Ako je lim
$$f(x) = 0$$
 i $g(x) \to \pm \infty$ kada $x \to a$, tada je

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}}, \text{ a to je neodređeni izraz oblika "} \frac{0}{0}, \text{ ili}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{1/f(x)}, \text{ a to je neodređeni izraz oblika "} \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
".

6.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \ln(x-1) \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(x-1)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{-1}{\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x \cdot \ln^2 x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln^2 x + x \cdot 2 \ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = -\lim_{x \to 1} (\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x) = 0$$

b)
$$,,\infty-\infty$$
"

$$(f(x) \to \pm \infty \text{ kada } x \to a \text{ i } g(x) \to \pm \infty \text{ kada } x \to a)$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \left[f(x) - g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right]$$

Ako je
$$\lim_{x \to a} \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right] = 0$$
 slučaj se svodi na prethodni.

Ako je
$$\lim_{x\to a} \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right] \neq 0$$
, to $f(x) - g(x) \to \pm \infty$, kada $x \to a$.

7.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x \left[1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left[1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-(\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}))}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-(\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}))}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^4}{2x^2(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{2(x^2+2x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c)
$$,1^{\infty}, ,0^{0}, i, \infty^{0}$$

Neka je $\phi(x) = f(x)^{g(x)}$, f(x) > 0 (u nekoj okolini tačke a). Ako je $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)^{g(x)}$ neodređen izraz oblika:

• ,,
$$0^{\circ}$$
 '' $(\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 0)$

• ,,
$$\infty^0$$
" $(f(x) \to \infty \text{ kada } x \to a \text{ i } \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = 0)$ ili

•
$$,1^{\infty}$$
" ($\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = 1 \text{ i } g(x) \to \pm \infty \text{ kada } x \to a$),

tada je $\lim_{x\to a} \ln \phi(x) = \lim_{x\to a} g(x) \ln f(x)$ neodređen izraz oblika " $0\cdot\infty$ " ili " $\infty\cdot0$ ".

8.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x) - 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x) - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \ln y = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \ln \lim_{x \to 0} y = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

9.
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\frac{3}{4 + \ln x}}$$

$$y = x^{\frac{3}{4 + \ln x}} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{3}{4 + \ln x} \cdot \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{3 \ln x}{4 + \ln x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y = 3 \Rightarrow \ln \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} y = 3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} y = e^{3}$$

10.
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (ctgx)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$y = (ctgx)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \ln(ctgx)$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{\ln x})$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \ln y = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(ctgx)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{ctgx} \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sin^{2} x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin^{2} x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin^{2} x$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln y = -1 \Rightarrow \ln \lim_{x \to 0^+} y = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0^+} y = e^{-1}$$