

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 $x \rightarrow a$, ako važi da je $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$, odnosno neodređeni oblik „ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ” ako $f(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ i $g(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^{ax}} &\stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot x^{n-1}}{a \cdot e^{ax}} = \frac{n}{a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{e^{ax}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \frac{n}{a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{a \cdot e^{ax}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{a^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{e^{ax}} = \\ &= \dots = \frac{n!}{a^n} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{ax}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{100 x^{99}} = \frac{1}{50} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^{102}} \quad \times \quad \begin{array}{l} 102 > 100 \\ \text{FOPE JE} \\ \text{4ERO III TO} \\ \text{JE BIVNO} \end{array}$$

$$= 50 \cdot 49 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{-96}}{e^{x^2}} = \dots = 50! \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{-2}}{e^{x^2}} = 50! \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{2}{x^3}}{e^{x^2} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3})} = 50! \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

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

$$= \cos a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{e^x - e^a}{e^x(x-a)} = \frac{\cos a}{e^a} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{e^x - e^a}{x-a} = \frac{\cos a}{e^a} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} e^x = \frac{\cos a}{e^a} \cdot e^a = \cos a$$

$$\ln 0^+ = -\infty$$

$$e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{ne postoji}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

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

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

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

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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ i $g(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$, tada je

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

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

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

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

b) „ $\infty - \infty$ ”

($f(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$ i $g(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$)

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

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

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

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[1 - x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \right] = \infty \cdot 0$$

$\ln e = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

c) „ 1^∞ ”, „ 0^0 ” i „ ∞^0 ”

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

- „ 0^0 ” ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$)
- „ ∞^0 ” ($f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$ i $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$) ili
- „ 1^∞ ” ($\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1$ i $g(x) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ kada $x \rightarrow a$),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\operatorname{ctgx})^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \infty$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 0 = \frac{\cos 0}{\sin 0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\operatorname{ctgx})}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ctgx}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{\operatorname{ctgx} \cdot \sin^2 x} =$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{ctgx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctgx})' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot \cos x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$