Onp. O-EONELLORO 4 0-MANORO Лизсто f(x) и g(x) определения на ин-ве M и $\alpha \in M'$ (предельная погка мен-ва М). f=0(g) npu x-7a f = O(g) npux>a eccue EC>0 u U(a): | YE>0 ZU(a): $\forall x \in \mathcal{U}(a) \cap M$ $|f(x)| \leq \varepsilon |g(x)|$ $|f(x)| \leq C |g(x)|$ Chegaran. $f = O(g) \neq g = O(f)$ = f=sinx g = 1 $f = o(g) \neq g = o(f)$ = $f = x^2$, g = xf=0(1) np4 x->a 1) f= O(1) npu x->a 03H, 4D f(x) SECK. 034., 470 f(x) ЛОКально Manasq.npu x->2 праничена в т.а f=O(1) npu x→∞ озн. Финальную бураниченностирих э 2) $f = o(g) \text{ npu } x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow f = O(g) \text{ npu } x \rightarrow a$ 3) f = O(g) upu $x \to a \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$ 4) f=O(g) upu x >a => I lim f(x) . Tourep. f(x)=Sinx

Сканировано с CamScanner

Choûctba cueubona o-maroe

Гусь f - б.м.Ф. при x-> хо. Рас. ми-во функций о(f).

Гозден обознатать Ф-уми, которые uler. o(f) (r.e. e un-by o(f)) roxe uepez off). Thoya

1 0(f) ± 0(f) = 0(f)

② o(kf)=o(f), kof)=o(f); ∀k≠o.

3) o (fn) = o (fk), rse k=1,...,n-1.

 $(\circ(f))^{n} = o(f^{n})$ $(\circ(f))^{n} = o(f^{n})$ $(\circ(f))^{n} = o(f^{n+1})$ $(\circ(f))^{n} = o(f^{n+1})$ $(\circ(f))^{n} = o(f^{n})$ $(\circ(f))^{n}$

6 0(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k f^k) = 0(f), \text{VCREIR}

 $(7) \circ (\circ(f)) = \circ(f)$

(8) 0 (f+0(f))= 0(f)

(9) Tyco $g - \delta$. M.Q. MM $x \rightarrow x_0$. Thoya $fg = o(f) \quad u \quad fg = o(g)$

10) Tyco f~g upu x→xo. Thoya f-g=0(f) 4 f-g=0(g).

Пример.

Hanucas pazio xenere φ -yuu $y = \cos(\ln x)$ npu $x \to 1$.

Pemerece. 1) Ucnorbzych bor 470: $\ln(1+x) = x + O(x)$ npu $x \to 0 \Longrightarrow$

 $\Rightarrow \ln\left(1+u(x)\right) = u(x) + O\left(u(x)\right) \text{ npu } x \to X_0,$ ecem $u(x) \to 0$ npu $x \to X_0$.

Thereps pac. upu x > 1 $\ln x = \ln(1+(x-1)) = (x-1) + o(x-1)$ upu x > 1

2) Menouszyeere: $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \text{ upu } x \to 0 = >$

 \Rightarrow cos $u(x) = 1 - \frac{u^2(x)}{2} + O(u^2(x))$ upy $x \Rightarrow x_0$, ecan $u(x) \Rightarrow 0$ upu $x \Rightarrow x_0$

Thereps pac. upu $x \to 1$ $\cos(\ln x) = \cos((x-1) + o(x-1)) =$ $= 1 - \frac{((x-1) + o(x-1))^2 + o(((x-1) + o(x-1))^2)}{2} =$ $= 1 - (\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + (x-1) \cdot o(x-1) + \frac{(o(x-1))^2}{2}) +$

$$+ o \left((x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) \cdot o(x-1) + (o(x-1))^2 \right) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} - o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2)) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) + o((x-1)^2) =$$

См. Бугузов Мая.ан. в присиерах и задатах Гримеры на С.61-63.

N

Hanucan payroxerene pynkynn $f(x) = \sin^2 x - x^2 e^x$ no isense nonexur are nemen x go une not 4-ro nop. manoca on x.

Pencence

$$f(x) = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)\right)^2 - x^2(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) =$$

$$= \left(x^2 + \left(\frac{x^3}{6}\right)^2 + \left(o(x^4)\right)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + 2 \cdot x \cdot o(x^4) - 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} \cdot o(x^4)\right)$$

$$- \left(x^2 - x^3 + \frac{x^4}{2} + x^2 \cdot o(x^2)\right) =$$

$$= \left(x^2 + \frac{x^6}{36} + o(x^9) - \frac{x^9}{3} + o(x^5) - o(x^7)\right) -$$

$$- \left(x^2 - x^3 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^9)\right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x^{4}}{3} + o(x^{4})\right) - \left(-x^{3} + \frac{x^{4}}{2} + o(x^{4})\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{x^{4}}{3} + o(x^{4}) + x^{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{2} - o(x^{4}) =$$

$$= x^{3} - \frac{5}{6}x^{4} + o(x^{4})$$

q-ry Tegropa: 1 tgx~x npu x>0 $=\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{1-(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos x}{x^4} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+x)^{2}}{(1+x)^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{2} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2+0)^2}{2} + \int_{0}^{\infty}$