## Занятие 8. Эквивалентные бесконечно малые Функции.

Onp. Tycmo  $\alpha(x) + \beta(x) - \delta \cdot \mu \cdot \varphi$ . Note  $x \to x_0$  $(\tau \cdot e \cdot \lim_{x \to x_0} \alpha(x) = 0) \cdot \lim_{x \to x_0} \beta(x) = 0)$ .  $\alpha = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$ .

Thorga &(x) 4 B(x) Haz. эквивалентныму беск. малыми Ф-им при x->xo.

Таблиуа эквив. Ф-ий

sinx~x npux>0

arcsin x~x npu x>0

tgx~x npu x>0

arctex~x npu x>0

CAEGCTBUR

Sin  $u(x) \sim u(x)$  hpu  $x \rightarrow x_0$ , ecau  $u(x) \rightarrow 0$  hpu  $x \rightarrow x_0$ 

ercsin  $u(x) \sim u(x)$  npu  $x > x_0$ err u(x) > 0 npu  $x > x_0$ 

 $tgu(x) \sim u(x) npu x > x$ 

corcteu(x)~u(x) npu x>xo

Hapucyure rpapukul y=sinx, y=arcsinx, y=tgx, y=arctgx u y=x

в окрестность г. (9,0)

 $e^{x}-1 \sim x$  npu  $x \to 0$   $e^{x}-1 \sim x \ln a \text{ npu } x \to 0$   $\ln (1+x) \sim x \text{ npu } x \to 0$   $\log_a (1+x) \sim \frac{x}{\ln a} \text{ npu } x \to 0$ 

 $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) lna npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) lna npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$   $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$  $e^{u(x)} - 1 \sim u(x) npu x \rightarrow x_0$ 

! Hapucyûre rpaqueur y=x u $y=e^{x}-1$ ,  $y=ln(1+x) b oxp^{-7}u \tau. (0,0)$ 

 $\cos x - 1 \sim x^2 n \mu x \rightarrow 0$   $\cos (x) - 1 \sim \frac{u^2(x)}{2} n \mu u x \rightarrow x_0$  e ceu - u - u

Hapucylite zpaqueu  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$  Le  $y = \cos x - 1$   $\theta$  okp.  $\tau$ . (0,0)

(1+x) 2 -1~ ax npu x>0 (+u(x))2 1~ a·u(x) upux>x eccue -1-

Примерьт:  $(1+x)^2-1 \sim 2x$  при x > 0  $\sqrt{1+x}-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x$  при x > 0

Hapuc. YPAPUKY  $y = (1+x)^2 \, \text{U} \, y = 2x$   $y = \sqrt{1+x} - 1 \, \text{U} \, y = \frac{1}{2}x$   $6 \, \text{OKP.} (0,0).$ 

T-MA. Tiyor  $\mathcal{L}(x)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(x)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(x)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}_{1}(x)$  -  $\mathcal{E}$ . M.  $\mathcal{P}$ .

NPU  $x \Rightarrow x_{0}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(x) \sim \mathcal{L}_{1}(x)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(x) \sim \mathcal{B}_{1}(x)$  npu  $x \Rightarrow x_{0}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}(x) \sim \mathcal{B}_{1}(x)$  npu x

Thora bornonnelloral palenciba  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) \propto (x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) \propto_1(x)$ ,

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\chi(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\chi(x)}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to k_0} \frac{d(x)}{\beta(x)} = \lim_{x \to k_0} \frac{d_1(x)}{\beta_1(x)}$ 

Tipumepholim  $\frac{\sin 10x}{x} = [0] = \frac{\cos 10x}{\cos 10x}$  son  $\frac{\cos 10x}{\cos 10x}$  n/μ  $\frac{\cos 10x}{\cos 10x}$ 

 $=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{10x}{x}=10$ 

Эгот мегод мегге исп-р I замечат предела

2 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{g \ln(1-2x)V}{4 \operatorname{arctg} 2x} = \frac{g}{4} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+(-2x))}{\operatorname{corctg} 2x} = \frac{g}{4} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+(-2x)$$

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x-3)}{tg(4x-6)} = \int_{0}^{0} \sqrt{5}$$

 $Sin(2x-3) \sim 2x-3$  upu  $x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$   $tg(4x-6) \sim 4x-6$  upu  $x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$ 

Velim 
$$\frac{5^{\alpha r c s in(x^2)}}{x^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix} \in$$

5 arcsch(x2) ~ 1 ~ ourcsch(x2). In 5 hpu x >0

$$(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{arcscn}(x^2) \cdot \ln 5}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln 5}{x^2} = \ln 5.$$

 $arcsin(x^2) \sim x^2 n\mu x \Rightarrow 0$ 

ln(cosx) = ln (1+(cosx-1)) ~ cosx-1 upu x->0

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{(3) lim } \frac{\cos x - 1}{e^{x^2} - 1} &= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} &= -\frac{1}{2}
\end{array}$$

$$cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2} \quad npu \quad x \to 0$$

$$e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2 \quad npu \quad x \to 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^{x}-1}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \left[\frac{a^{x}-1}{yu} \times \frac{\ln a}{x}\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \ln a}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \ln a = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\log_{\alpha} x - 1}{x - a} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \left[\frac{t = x - a}{x \to a} \Rightarrow t = a + t\right] = x \to a$$

= 
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\log_a(\alpha+t)-1}{t} = \left[\log_a(\alpha+t) = \log_a\alpha + \log_a(1+\frac{t}{\alpha})\right]$$

= 
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_a(1+\frac{t}{\alpha})}{t} = \left[\log_a(1+\frac{t}{\alpha}) \sim \frac{t}{\alpha \ln \alpha} \text{ nput} \right] =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\frac{t}{\alpha \ln \alpha}}{t}=\frac{1}{\alpha \ln \alpha}$$

D/3I: N. 1.329, 1.331.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x) \frac{1}{\sin x} = [1^{\infty}] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) \frac{1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) \frac{1}{\cos x - 1} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) \frac{1}{\cos x - 1} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} = [\cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \lim_{x \to 0}] =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{lgx} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t = x - 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 + t \\ x \to 1 \Rightarrow t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{-t}{\log_{10}(1+t)}=\left[\begin{array}{c}\log_{10}(1+t)\sim\frac{t}{\ln 10}\\ \text{npu}\ t\to 0\end{array}\right]=$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{-t}{\frac{t}{e_{n,0}}}=-\ln t0\lim_{t\to 0}1=-\ln t0.$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{\operatorname{corcsin}(1 - 2x)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c} \cos \csc \left( 1 - 2x \right) \sim 1 - 2x \\ npu \times \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \tau. \kappa. & 1 - 2x \Rightarrow 0 \text{ npu } x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0$$

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

$$=-(2.\frac{1}{2}+1)=-2$$