

Granične vrednosti funkcija

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Poznate granične vrednosti:

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

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

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1;$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1, \quad (\log = \log_e);$

Primer 1. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin ax}{ax} ax}{\frac{\sin bx}{bx} bx} = \frac{a}{b};$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)^2 a^2 = a^2;$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{kx}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{kx}{2}}{\frac{kx}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{k^2}{2} = \frac{k^2}{2};$

Zadaci:**1. Odrediti:**

$$\text{a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1});$$

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

$$\text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{2x} \right);$$

$$\text{f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{1+4x}-3}{\sqrt{2x}-2};$$

$$\text{c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x-1)^2};$$

$$\text{g)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x}-2}{\sqrt{x^2+3}-2};$$

$$\text{d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{4}{x}} - \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{3}{x}}}{1 - \sqrt{1+\frac{5}{x}}};$$

Rešenje: a) Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1}) \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} \frac{x+2 - (x+1)}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

b) Računamo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{2x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{2x} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{2x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - 2x}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{2x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}}} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}}{(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}}} + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

c) Nalazimo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)^2}{\left((\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)\right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

d) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}}}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \\ a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) \end{array} \right| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}}}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{x} - \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)}{1 - \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{5}{x}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2}} = -\frac{2}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

e) Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+2}{x^2 - 5x + 4} - \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+2}{(x-1)(x-4)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4 - (x-4)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{(x-2)(x-4)} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

f) Nalazimo

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{1+4x} - 3}{\sqrt{2x} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{1+4x} - 3}{\sqrt{2x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+4x} + 3}{\sqrt{1+4x} + 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x} + 2}{\sqrt{2x} + 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1+4x-9}{2x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x} + 2}{\sqrt{1+4x} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x-2)}{2(x-2)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x} + 2}{\sqrt{1+4x} + 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2 \frac{\sqrt{2x} + 2}{\sqrt{1+4x} + 3} = \frac{4}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

g) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(8x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8x} + 4}{\sqrt[3]{(8x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8x} + 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{8x - 8}{x^2 + 3 - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(8x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8x} + 4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{8(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(8x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8x} + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{8}{x+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(8x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8x} + 4} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Neka je

$$f(x) = \frac{27x^3 - 4x^2 + 2013 \sin x}{2013x^3 - 4x^2 + 27x}.$$

Odrediti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x);$$

Rešenje: Računamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{27x^3 - 4x^2 + 2013 \sin x}{2013x^3 - 4x^2 + 27x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 \left(27 - 4\frac{1}{x} + 2013 \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \right)}{x^3 \left(2013 - 4\frac{1}{x} + 27\frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{27 - 4\frac{1}{x} + 2013 \frac{\sin x}{x^3}}{2013 - 4\frac{1}{x} + 27\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{27}{2013}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{27x^3 - 4x^2 + 2013 \sin x}{2013x^3 - 4x^2 + 27x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(27x^2 - 4x + 2013 \frac{\sin x}{x})}{x(2013x^2 - 4x + 27)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{27x^2 - 4x + 2013 \frac{\sin x}{x}}{2013x^2 - 4x + 27} = \frac{2013}{27}.
\end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti graničnu vrednost

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[k]{x} - 1}{x - 1},$$

a zatim naći

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) \dots (\sqrt[10]{x} - 1)}{(x - 1)^9};$$

Rešenje: Važi:

$$a^k - b^k = (a - b)(a^{k-1} + a^{k-2}b + \dots + ab^{k-2} + b^{k-1}).$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[k]{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[k]{x} - 1}{(\sqrt[k]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[k]{x^{k-1}} + \sqrt[k]{x^{k-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[k]{x} + 1)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{x^{k-1}} + \sqrt[k]{x^{k-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[k]{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{k}.
\end{aligned}$$

Sada je

$$\begin{aligned}
L_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) \dots (\sqrt[10]{x} - 1)}{(x - 1)^9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1} \dots \frac{\sqrt[10]{x} - 1}{x - 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{10!}.
\end{aligned}$$

4. Neka je

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x}.$$

Odrediti granične vrednosti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \text{i} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x);$$

Rešenje: Neka je $L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ i $L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$.

Imamo

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{14}{x^2}} + 1 \right)}{x \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{14}{x^2}} + 1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} - x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 14 - x^2}{x^2 - 2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{14}{-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 14} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{14}{-2} \cdot \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} - x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{14}{x^2}} - x} = \left| |x| = -x, \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \right| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-7) \frac{-x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{14}{x^2}} + 1 \right)}{-x \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-7) \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{14}{x^2}} + 1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1} = -7. \end{aligned}$$

5. Neka je

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3}.$$

Odrediti granične vrednosti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x);$$

Rešenje: Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 2x + 6 - (x^2 + 2x - 6)}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} \\ &= \frac{-4(x - 3)}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} \\ &= \frac{-4}{(x - 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} = -\frac{1}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-4}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} = -\frac{1}{3},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-4}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_3 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Odrediti

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cot x;$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}};$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 3x}{\sin^2 5x};$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + 2x + \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}};$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^3 x};$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \tan 2x \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right);$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin 2x};$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2};$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{x^4};$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x};$

Rešenje: a) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos x}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

b) *I način:* Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 3x}{\sin^2 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{5x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 5x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2}}{\frac{5x}{2}} \cdot \frac{5x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5x}\right)^2 25x^2} = \frac{1}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

II način: Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 3x}{\sin^2 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos 2x - 1) + (1 - \cos 3x)}{\sin^2 5x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}}{\sin^2 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{3x}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{9}{4}}{\left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5x}\right)^2 25} = \frac{1}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

c) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^3 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{\cos x}}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^2 x \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(1 + \sin x) \sin^2 x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(1 + \sin x) 4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \sin x) \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

d) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{x \sin 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{x^2}{4} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} 2x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{4 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

e) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2 \sin^2 x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2(\sin^2 x)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{\sin(\sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \right)^2 \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

f) Određujemo

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

g) Određujemo

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

h) Neka je

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \tan 2x \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right).$$

Uvodimo smenu

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - x = t \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) = \tan t,$$

$$\tan 2x = \tan 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - t \right) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2t \right) = \cot 2t = \frac{1}{\tan 2t} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 t}{2 \tan t}.$$

Sada je

$$L = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t(1 - \tan^2 t)}{2 \tan t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \tan^2 t}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

i) Neka je

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2}.$$

Uvodimo smenu

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t \rightarrow 0, \quad \sin x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \cos t.$$

Imamo

$$L = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{t}{2}}{\frac{t}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

j) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

7. Odrediti:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{1+2x};$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\cot x/x};$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{3x}};$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + e^x)^{1/\sin x};$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - \cos x)^{\frac{3}{4x^2}};$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x - \sin x}};$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{2x}{x-1}};$

Rešenje: a) Računamo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{1+2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x + 1 - (x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{1+2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{\frac{-(x^2 + x + 1)}{x + 1}} \right)^{\frac{-(x + 1)(1 + 2x)}{x^2 + x + 1}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-(x + 1)(1 + 2x)}{x^2 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2 \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2 \right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

Sada je

$$L = e^{-2}.$$

b) Nalazimo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} \right)^{\frac{\tan x}{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + \tan x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cos x}} \\ &= e^{1/3}. \end{aligned}$$

c) Neka je

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - \cos x)^{\frac{3}{4x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + 1 - \cos x)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}} \right)^{\frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{4x^2}}. \quad (0.1)$$

Imamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{8}. \quad (0.2)$$

Na osnovu (0.1) i (0.2) dobijamo

$$L = e^{3/8}.$$

d) Određujemo

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{2x}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + x - 1)^{\frac{2x}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left((1 + x - 1)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \right)^{2x} = e^2.$$

e) Računamo

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\cot x/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + \cos x - 1)^{1/(\cos x - 1)} \right)^{\frac{(\cos x - 1) \cot x}{x}}. \quad (0.3)$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cot x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cos x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos x}{x \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \frac{\sin^2(x/2)}{(x/2)^2} \frac{1}{4} \cos x}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (0.4)$$

Zamenom (0.4) u (0.3) dobijamo $L = e^{-1/2}$.

f) Određujemo

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + e^x)^{1/\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + x + e^x - 1)^{1/(x + e^x - 1)} \right)^{(x + e^x - 1)/\sin x}. \quad (0.5)$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + e^x - 1}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} + \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} + \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = 1 + 1 = 2. \end{aligned} \quad (0.6)$$

Zamenom (0.6) u (0.5) dobijamo

$$L = e^2.$$

g) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x - \sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x - \sin x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{-x}} = e^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

8. Izračunati:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}} - e}{1 - \cos x};$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}};$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin^2 x)}{e^{x^2} - 1};$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - \cos x}{\log(1-x^2)};$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\log(1+2x)}{\log(1+x^2)};$

Rešenje: a) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}} - e}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}-1} - 1)}{1 - \cos x} = \left| \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1 \right| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}-1} - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}-1} - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+3x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+3x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}-1} - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{3x^2}{2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+3x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e(e^{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2}-1} - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{6}{\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+3x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+3x^2} + 1} = 2e. \end{aligned}$$

b) Određujemo

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin^2 x)}{e^{x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2} - 1} = 1.$$

c) Određujemo

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\log(1+2x)}{\log(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\frac{\log(1+2x)}{2x} 2x}{\frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x^2} x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\frac{\log(1+2x)}{2x}}{\frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = +\infty.$$

d) Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) - \log(1-x)}{2x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log(1+x)}{x} + \frac{\log(1-x)}{-x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(1+1) = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

e) Neka je

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - \cos x}{\log(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1) + (1 - \cos x)}{\log(1-x^2)}. \quad (0.7)$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1 &= \left(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1 \right) \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} \\
&= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1},
\end{aligned} \quad (0.8)$$

i

$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}. \quad (0.9)$$

Ako iskoristimo jednakosti (0.8) i (0.9) i podelimo brojilac i imenilac u (0.7) sa x^2 dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1) + (1 - \cos x)}{\log(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} + 2 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}}{\frac{\log(1-x^2)}{x^2}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2}{-\frac{\log(1-x^2)}{x^2}} = -\frac{5}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

9. Data je funkcija

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2010x} - 2}{e^{2011x} + 1}.$$

Odrediti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x);$$

Rešenje: Neka je

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2010x} - 2}{e^{2011x} + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} t = -x & \Rightarrow & \\ x \rightarrow -\infty & \Leftrightarrow & t \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right| \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-2010t} - 2}{e^{-2011t} + 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e^{2010t}} - 2}{\frac{1}{e^{2011t}} + 1} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2010x} - 2}{e^{2011x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{2010x} \left(1 - \frac{2}{e^{2010x}}\right)}{e^{2011x} \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^{2011x}}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{e^{2010x}}}{e^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^{2011x}}\right)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$L_3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2010x} - 2}{e^{2011x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Neprekidnost funkcije

Funkcija f je neprekidna u tački a ako važi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x) = f(a).$$

Neka je a tačka nagomilavanja oblasti definisanosti funkcije f . Funkcija u tački a ima prekid ukoliko nije definisana u tački a ili ukoliko jeste definisana u tački a , ali nije neprekidna u a .

Ako je a tačka prekida funkcije f i važi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a-} f(x) = B_1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} f(x) = B_2, \quad B_1, B_2 \in \mathbb{R},$$

tada kažemo da u tački a funkcija ima *prekid prve vrste*. U slučaju $B_1 = B_2$ prekid je *otklonjiv*.

Ako je a tačka prekida funkcije f i prekid nije prve vrste onda je *prekid druge vrste*.

Zadaci:

1. Ispitati neprekidnost funkcije

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{1/x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

u tački $x = 0$.**Rešenje:** Računamo levi i desni limes u nuli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} 2^{1/x} = \left| x \rightarrow 0- \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \right| = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} 2^{1/x} = \left| x \rightarrow 0+ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \right| = +\infty.$$

Imamo $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x)$ i $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = +\infty$. S obzirom da desni limes nije konačan prekid je druge vrste. Funkcija je neprekidna sleva.

2. Data je funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos^4(1 - e^x)}{x \sin 3x}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Odrediti $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija $f(x)$ bude neprekidna u $x = 0$.**Rešenje:** Vrednost koeficijenta $a \in \mathbb{R}$ određujemo iz uslova $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$.

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4(1 - e^x)}{x \sin 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(1 - e^x))(1 + \cos(1 - e^x))(1 + \cos^2(1 - e^x))}{x \sin 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{1-e^x}{2} (1 + \cos(1 - e^x))(1 + \cos^2(1 - e^x))}{x \sin 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{1-e^x}{2}}{\frac{1-e^x}{2}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1-e^x}{2} \right)^2 (1 + \cos(1 - e^x))(1 + \cos^2(1 - e^x))}{3x^2 \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \frac{1-e^x}{2}}{\frac{1-e^x}{2}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{e^x-1}{x} \right)^2 (1 + \cos(1 - e^x))(1 + \cos^2(1 - e^x))}{6 \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Imamo $a = f(0) = \frac{2}{3}$.

3. Odrediti vrednost konstante $A \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{1-x^3} + \frac{1}{x-1}, & x \neq 1, \\ A, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna u tački 1.

Rešenje: Funkcija je neprekidna u tački 1 ako važi $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) = A$.
Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{3}{1-x^3} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 - (1+x+x^2)}{1-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-x-x^2}{1-x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(2+x)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2+x}{1+x+x^2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Imamo $A = 1$.

4. Odrediti vrednost konstante $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+a, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1-\cos x}{ax^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna na \mathbb{R} .

Rešenje: Funkcija $x+a$ je neprekidna za $x < 0$, jer je elementarna. Funkcija

$$\frac{1-\cos x}{ax^2}$$

je neprekidna za $x > 0$ kao količnik elementarnih funkcija i imenilac je različit od nule.

Realnu konstantu a ćemo odrediti iz uslova neprekidnosti u tački $x = 0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0).$$

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} (x+a) = a = f(0), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1-\cos x}{ax^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{ax^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$

Iz uslova neprekidnosti imamo

$$a = \frac{1}{2a} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

5. Odrediti vrednost konstante $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + a, & x \leq 1, \\ axe^{1/(1-x)}, & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna na \mathbb{R} .

Rešenje: Kao elementarne funkcije, $x + a$ je neprekidna za $x < 1$, a $axe^{1/(1-x)}$ je neprekidna za $x > 1$. Realnu konstantu a ćemo odrediti iz uslova neprekidnosti u tački $x = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = f(1).$$

Određujemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} (x + a) = 1 + a = f(1),$$

i

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{1}{1-x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0-} \frac{1}{t} = -\infty,$$

odakle je

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

i

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} axe^{1/(1-x)} = 0.$$

Imamo $1 + a = 0$, pa je $a = -1$.

6. Odrediti konstante $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2015x}{x}, & x < 0, \\ ax + b, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{\log x^2}{x-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna na \mathbb{R} .

Rešenje: Funkcije

$$\frac{\sin 2015x}{x}, \quad ax + b, \quad \frac{\log x^2}{x-1}$$

su neprekidne na $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ i $(1, +\infty)$ redom, kao elementarne.

Realne konstante a i b ćemo odrediti iz uslova neprekidnosti u tačkama $x = 0$ i $x = 1$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0).$$

Određujemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin 2015x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin 2015x}{2015x} 2015 = 2015,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (ax + b) = b = f(0).$$

Dobijamo $b = 2015$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = f(1).$$

Određujemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} (ax + b) = a + b = f(1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{\log x^2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{2 \log x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{2 \log(1 + (x-1))}{x-1} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{2 \log(1+t)}{t} = 2, \end{aligned}$$

pri čemu smo uveli smenu $t = x - 1$ i važi $x \rightarrow 1+ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0+$.

Dobijamo $a + b = 2$, odakle je $a = 2 - 2015 = -2013$.

7. Odrediti konstante $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(e^x - 1)}{2x}, & x < 0, \\ x^2 + ax + b, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna na \mathbb{R} .

Rešenje: Funkcije

$$\frac{\sin(e^x - 1)}{2x}, \quad x^2 + ax + b, \quad \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$$

su neprekidne na $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ i $(1, +\infty)$ redom, kao elementarne.

Realne konstante a i b ćemo odrediti iz uslova neprekidnosti u tačkama $x = 0$ i $x = 1$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0).$$

Određujemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin(e^x - 1)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(e^x - 1)}{e^x - 1} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Imamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (x^2 + ax + b) = b = f(0).$$

Dobijamo $b = \frac{1}{2}$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = f(1).$$

Određujemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} (x^2 + ax + b) = 1 + a + b = f(1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x+3}+1} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Dobijamo $1 + a + b = \frac{2}{3}$, odakle je $a = \frac{2}{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{6}$.

8. Odrediti konstante $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2}{\pi^2} - 1, & x \leq -\pi/2, \\ 2b + \sin x, & -\pi/2 < x \leq \pi/2, \\ a - 5b \log_{\pi/2} x, & x > \pi/2 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna za svako $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Rešenje: Funkcije

$$\frac{ax^2}{\pi^2} - 1, \quad 2b + \sin x, \quad a - 5b \log_{\pi/2} x$$

su neprekidne na $(-\infty, -\pi/2)$, $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ i $(\pi/2, +\infty)$ redom, kao elementarne.

Realne konstante a i b određujemo iz uslova neprekidnosti u tačkama $x = -\pi/2$ i $x = \pi/2$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = -\pi/2$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2+} f(x) = f(-\pi/2).$$

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2-} \left(\frac{ax^2}{\pi^2} - 1 \right) = \frac{a}{4} - 1 = f(-\pi/2), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2+} (2b + \sin x) = 2b - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Dobijamo $\frac{a}{4} - 1 = 2b - 1$, odnosno $a = 8b$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = \pi/2$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2+} f(x) = f(\pi/2).$$

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-} (2b + \sin x) = 2b + 1 = f(\pi/2), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2+} (a - 5b \log_{\pi/2} x) = a - 5b. \end{aligned}$$

Važi $2b + 1 = a - 5b$, odakle imamo $a = 7b + 1$.

Koeficijente a i b određujemo kao rešenje sistema

$$\begin{cases} a = 8b \\ a = 7b + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 1, \quad a = 8.$$

9. Odrediti konstante $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin ax}{4x}, & x < 0, \\ b^2x^2 + b(x+2), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ e^{1/(2-x)} - 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna za svako $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Rešenje: Funkcije

$$\frac{\sin ax}{4x}, \quad b^2x^2 + b(x+2), \quad e^{1/(2-x)} - 1$$

su neprekidne na $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ i $(2, +\infty)$ redom, kao elementarne.

Realne konstante a i b određujemo iz uslova neprekidnosti u tačkama $x = 0$ i $x = 2$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = f(0).$$

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin ax}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \frac{a}{4} = \frac{a}{4}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (b^2x^2 + b(x+2)) = 2b = f(0). \end{aligned}$$

Dobijamo $\frac{a}{4} = 2b$, odnosno $a = 8b$.

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 2$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} f(x) = f(2).$$

Određujemo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} (b^2x^2 + b(x+2)) = 4b^2 + 4b = f(2), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} (e^{1/(2-x)} - 1) = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 2+ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2-x} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \Rightarrow e^{1/(2-x)} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Imamo $4b^2 + 4b = -1$, odakle je $(2b+1)^2 = 0$, odnosno $b = -1/2$. Sada je $a = 8b = -4$.

10. Odrediti konstante $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da je funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{3}x + e^{1/(x-1)}, & x < 1, \\ A, & x = 1, \\ B + \arctan \frac{1}{x-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

neprekidna na svako \mathbb{R} .

Rešenje: Funkcije $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + e^{1/(x-1)}\right)$ i $\left(B + \arctan \frac{1}{x-1}\right)$ su neprekidne za $x < 1$ i $x > 1$, redom, kao elementarne.

Realne konstante A i B određujemo iz uslova neprekidnosti u tački $x = 1$.

Najpre određujemo

$$x \rightarrow 1- \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow e^{1/(x-1)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$x \rightarrow 1+ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow e^{1/(x-1)} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Uslov neprekidnosti u $x = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = f(1).$$

Leva i desna granična vrednost su

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \left(\frac{\pi}{3}x + e^{1/(x-1)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \left(B + \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = B + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Dobijamo

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = A = B + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

odakle je $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $B = -\frac{\pi}{6}$.

11. Odrediti tačke prekida i vrstu prekida funkcije

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a)} f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}}, & \text{b)} f(x) = xe^{1/x}, & \text{c)} f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}, \\ \text{d)} f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, & \text{e)} f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}. \end{array}$$

Rešenje: U svakom od datih slučajeva tačka $x = 0$ je tačka prekida. Odredićemo vrstu prekida.

a) Određujemo levi i desni limes funkcije f u nuli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0- \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \Rightarrow e^{1/x} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = 1. \quad (0.10)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0+ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \Rightarrow e^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right| = 0. \quad (0.11)$$

Na osnovu rezultata (0.12) i (0.13) imamo da je prekid prve vrste, neotklonjiv ($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = 1 \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x)$).

b) Levi i desni limes funkcije f u nuli je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} x e^{1/x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0- \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \Rightarrow e^{1/x} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = 0. \quad (0.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x e^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{e^{1/x}}{1/x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0+ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \Rightarrow e^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right| \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t}{t} = +\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (0.13)$$

Na osnovu rezultata (0.12) i (0.13) imamo da je prekid druge vrste.

c) Za funkciju $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ne postoje ni leva ni desna granična vrednost. Naime, ako posmatramo nizove $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ i $\{x'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \rightarrow 0, \quad x'_n = \frac{2}{4n\pi + \pi} \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$$

vrednosti funkcije f u tačkama koje pripadaju ovim nizovima formiraju nizove $\{f(x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ i $\{f(x'_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ koji konvergiraju ka različitim vrednostima

$$f(x_n) = \sin n\pi = 0 \rightarrow 0, \quad f(x'_n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right) = 1 \rightarrow 1, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Na osnovu Hajneove definicije granična vrednost date funkcije ne postoji. Prekid je druge vrste.

d) Za funkciju f imamo

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

Prekid je prve vrste, otklonjiv.

e) Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{|x|}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{|x|}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Leva i desna granična vrednost su konačne i različite, pa je prekid prve vrste, neotklonjiv.

12. Odrediti vrstu prekida u tački $x = 0$ za funkciju

a) $f(x) = 2^{-1/x}$, **b)** $f(x) = 2^{-1/x^2}$.

Rešenje: a) Određujemo levi i desni limes funkcije

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} 2^{-1/x} = \left| x \rightarrow 0- \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \right| = +\infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} 2^{-1/x} = \left| x \rightarrow 0+ \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \right| = 0.$$

Imamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = +\infty$ i $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = 0$. S obzirom da levi limes nije konačan, prekid je druge vrste.

b) Određujemo limes funkcije (levi i desni limes su jednaki)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^{-1/x^2} = \left| x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2} \rightarrow -\infty \right| = 0.$$

Imamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$, prekid je prve vrste, otklonjiv.

13. Odrediti tačke prekida i vrstu prekida funkcije

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(x-3)}{x^2 - 4x + 3}.$$

Rešenje: Funkciju $f(x)$ možemo napisati u obliku

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(x-3)}{(x-3)(x-1)}.$$

Uočavamo da su tačke prekida $x = 1$ i $x = 3$. Odredićemo vrstu prekida u ovim tačkama.

Tačka $x = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{\sin(x-3)}{x-3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 1- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1- \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(x-3)}{x-3} \rightarrow \frac{\sin 2}{2} \end{array} \right| = -\infty.$$

Dobijena leva granična vrednost je beskonačna, pa možemo i bez određivanja desne granične vrednosti da zaključimo da je prekid druge vrste.

Tačka $x = 3$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin(x-3)}{x-3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(x-3)}{x-3} \rightarrow 1 \\ x \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

U ovom slučaju smo dobili konačnu graničnu vrednost, istu i levu i desnu graničnu vrednost, pa je prekid prve vrste, otklonjiv.

14. Dokazati da je $x = 1$ tačka prekida funkcije

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\arctan x + e^{1/(1-x)}}, & x \neq 1, \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

i odrediti vrstu prekida.

Rešenje: Određujemo levu i desnu graničnu vrednost:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{1}{\arctan x + e^{1/(1-x)}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 1- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1- \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1- \Rightarrow \arctan x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right| = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{1}{\arctan x + e^{1/(1-x)}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 1+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1+ \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 1+ \Rightarrow \arctan x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right| = \frac{4}{\pi}.$$

Imamo

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi}.$$

Funkcija ima prekid u $x = 1$ (neprekidna je sleva). Prekid je prve vrste.

15. Odrediti tačke prekida i ispitati vrstu prekida funkcije $f(x) = [x]$.

Rešenje: Za svako $x \in \mathbb{R}$ postoji jedinstveno $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ tako da važi

$$n \leq x < n+1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = [x] = n.$$

Sada imamo, za $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n-} [x] = n-1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n+} [x] = n = f(n).$$

S obzirom da leva i desna granična vrednost nisu jednake funkcija ima prekid u svakoj tački $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, a kako su dobijene granične vrednosti konačne, prekid je prve vrste, neotklonjiv.

16. Ispitati vrstu prekida funkcija

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = 1 + 2^{1/x}, \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 2^{1/x}}.$$

Rešenje: Za funkciju f važi

$$x \rightarrow 0- \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty$$

odakle imamo i bez određivanja desne granične vrednosti ($x \rightarrow 0+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty$) da je prekid druge vrste.

Za funkciju $g(x)$ imamo

$$x \rightarrow 0- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow 2^{1/x} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 2^{1/x} \rightarrow 1,$$

$$x \rightarrow 0+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow 2^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow 1 + 2^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Desna granična vrednost je beskonačna, pa je prekid druge vrste.

U slučaju funkcije $h(x)$ važi

$$x \rightarrow 0- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow 2^{1/x} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 2^{1/x} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + 2^{1/x}} \rightarrow 1,$$

$$x \rightarrow 0+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow 2^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow 1 + 2^{1/x} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + 2^{1/x}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Leva i desna granična vrednost su konačne i različite, pa je prekid prve vrste, neotklonjiv.