

Θεωρία 26

A1. $-2x < f(x) < x^2 + 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (-2x) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^2 + 1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{Από κρ. παρεμβολής} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 2$$

A2. $-2x < f(x) < x^2 + 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-2x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + 1) = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{Από κρ. παρεμβολής} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

A3. $-2x < f(x) < x^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow -2x - 2 < f(x) - 2 < x^2 - 1 \quad (x+1 > 0) \Leftrightarrow \frac{-2(x+1)}{x+1} < \frac{f(x)-2}{x+1} < \frac{x^2-1}{x+1}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 < \frac{f(x)-2}{x+1} < x-1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (-2) = -2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x-1) = -2 \end{array} \right\} \text{Από κρ. παρεμβολής} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x)-2}{x+1} = -2$$

A4. $f(x) < x^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) - x^2 - 1 < 0$

$$-1 \leq n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{f(x) - x^2 - 1} - n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) < \frac{1}{f(x) - x^2 - 1} - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{f(x) - x^2 - 1} - n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \right) < \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{f(x) - x^2 - 1} - 1 \right) = -\infty \quad \text{Άρα} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{f(x) - x^2 - 1} - n\mu\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \right) = -\infty$$

B. Θεωρούμε $k(x) = \frac{g(x)+1}{x+1}$ με $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} k(x) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = (x+1) \cdot k(x) - 1 \quad \text{τότε} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1)k(x) - 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) = -1$$

I1. $h(x) \geq x^2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = +\infty$$

I2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h^2(x) = 1$ Άρα $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = -1$ ή $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = 1$

όμως $h(x) \geq x^2 \geq 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = 1$$

Δ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) + (x+1)h(x) + 2}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) + 2}{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) - 2g(x) + 2g(x) + 2}{x+1} + 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(f(x)-2)g(x) + 2(g(x)+1)}{x+1} + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} g(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)-2}{x+1} + 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{g(x)+1}{x+1} + 1 = (-1)(-2) + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 5$$

E. $h(x) \geq x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) \geq h(0)$ Άρα h παρουσιάζει ϵ -λαϊχιότρο

οπότε από Θ. Fermat $h'(0) = 0$