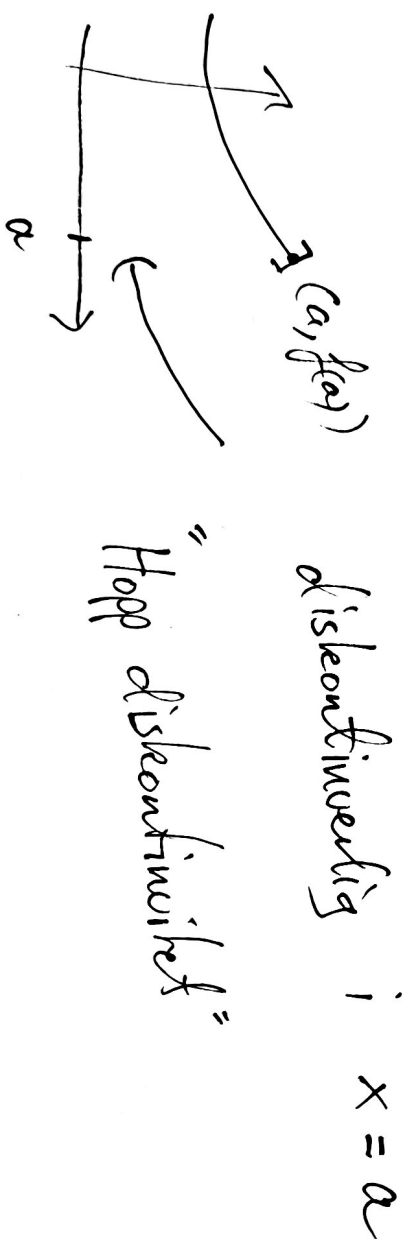
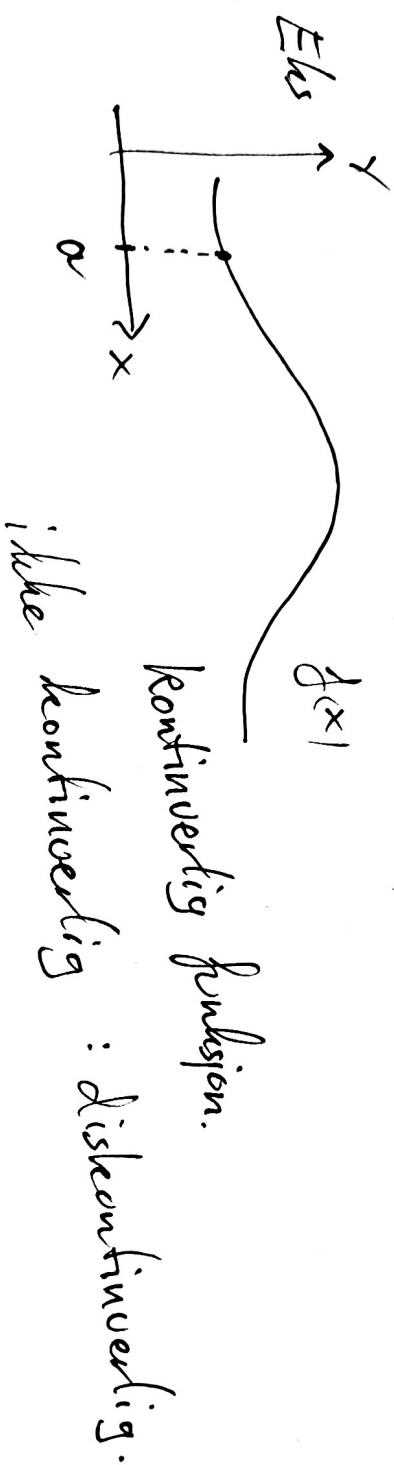


Ujan. 2021

Kap 6 Grenser og kontinuitet.

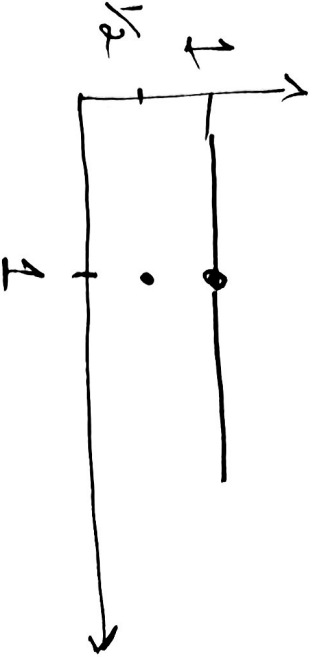
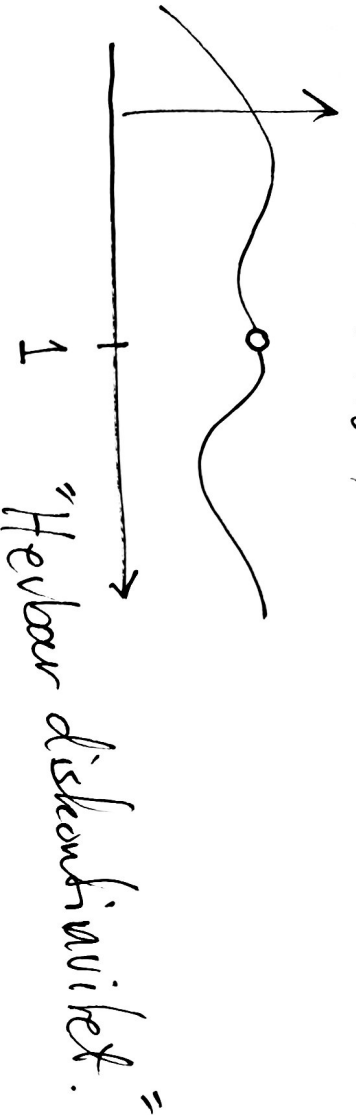
En funktion $f(x)$ er **KONTINUERLIG** i $x=a$ hvis $f(x)$ nærmer seg $f(a)$ når x nærmer seg a .



Endast funksjonen
(-1) for å gjøre
den kontinuerlig.

• $(1, f(1))$

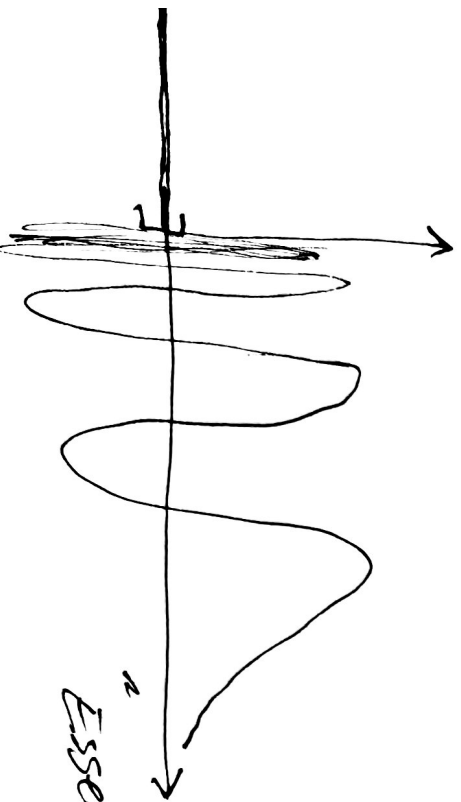
$$\frac{x-1}{x-1} = \begin{cases} 1 & x \neq 1 \\ \text{ikke def} & x = 1 \end{cases}$$



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

Gjæres kont. i $x=1$ ved å
flytte verdien $f(1) = 1/2$ til $f(1) = 1$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(1/x) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



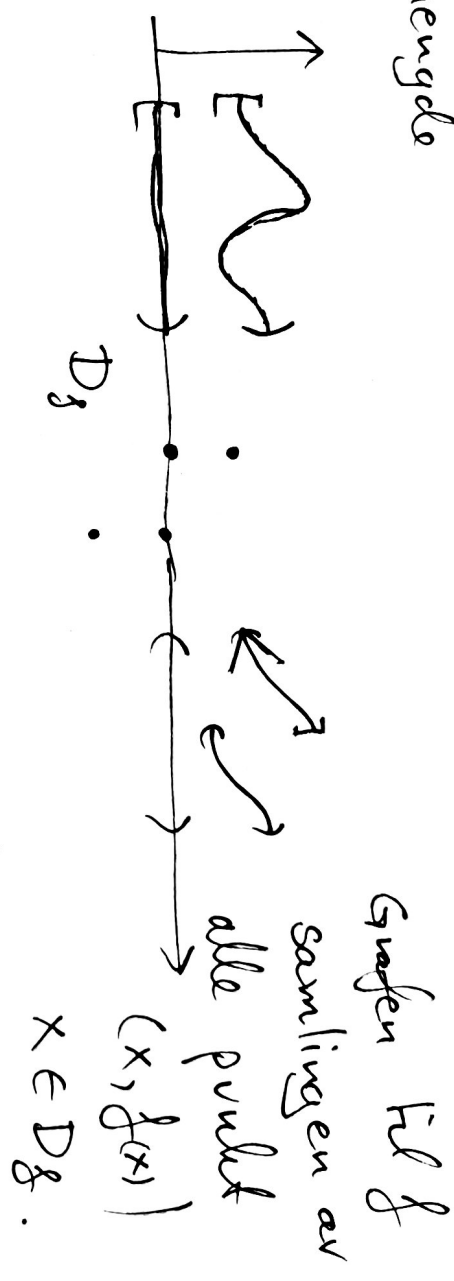
"Essensiell diskontinuitet"

$$f(0) = 0.$$

$f(x)$ tar alle verdier
mellom -1 og 1
vilkårlig nært 0
fra positiv side ($x > 0$)

Funksjoner: f, D_f
 funksjo- $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ def. mengde

For alle $x \in D_f$ så har vi en funksjonsverdi $f(x)$



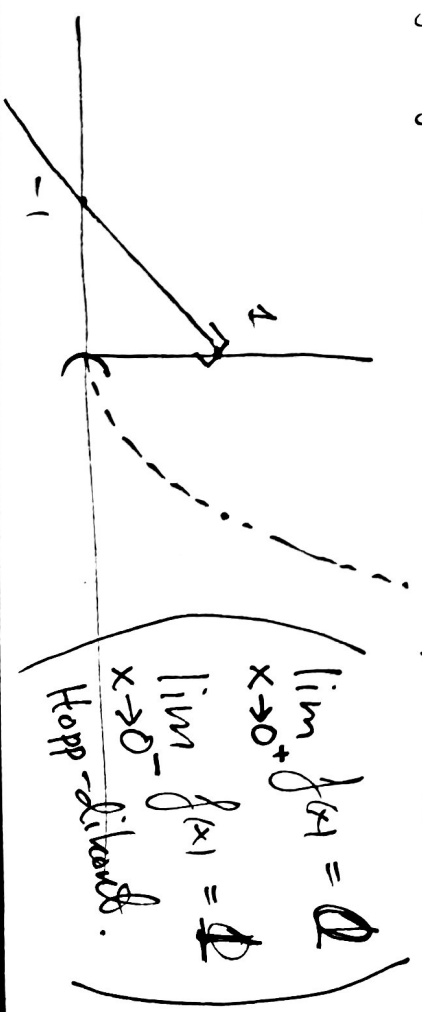
Funksjoner er ofte gitt av et uttrykk (formel)

$$f(x) = 2x - x^3$$

(D_f ikke er oppgitt: da menes ofte den naturlige def.-mengden.)

Delt forskjutt. ulike uttrykk på forskjellige deler av def. mengden

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



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

Grenser (6.1)

(limit (eng) = grense)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

"grensen når x nærmer seg a av $f(x)$ er lik L ".

$f(x)$ kan gøres vilkårlig nær L ved å angrense intervallet til x rundt $x=a$.

(vi bruker ikke verdien til f i $x=a$,
 f behøver ikke engang være def.)

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

$$x \neq 1$$

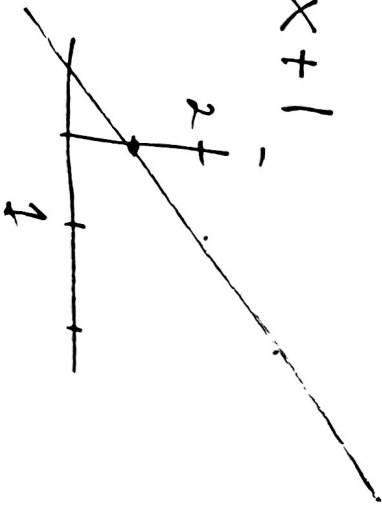
nat. def. mengde

$$(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

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

$$g(x) = x+1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 2$$



$$h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x)$$

$$h(1,1) = \frac{(1,1)^2 - 1}{1,1 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1,21 - 1}{0,1} = 2,1$$

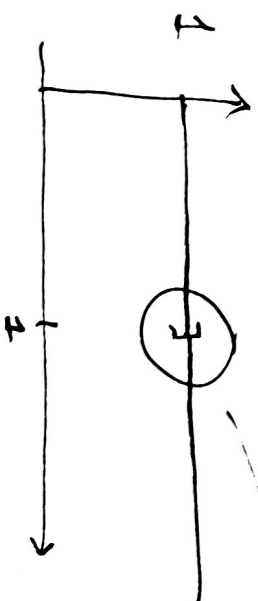
$$h(0,9) = \frac{(0,9)^2 - 1}{0,9 - 1} = \frac{0,81 - 1}{-0,1} = \frac{-0,19}{-0,1} = +1,9$$

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

$$\text{Så } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = \underline{2}$$

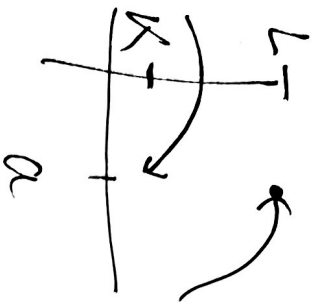
Eksempel på en graf som ser
beont. ut, men å være det

$$d(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq 1 \\ 1 + 10^{-6} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



Forstå
en milliongang
(←)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$



grensen fra høyre når x går mot a $\Rightarrow$
(positiv side
av $f(x)$ er lik L)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = K \quad \text{tilsvarende}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ eksisterer} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$

$P(x)$ polynom. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} P(x) = P(a)$ (polynom er kont.)

Hva er $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2}$

vel pol. div

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 2x + 4}{x + 2} \quad ? \quad \text{"type } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$= 4 + 4 + 2 = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

Utfør pol. division.

$$x^3 - 2x + 4 : x + 2 = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 \\ -2x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ \hline -2x^2 - 4x \\ 2x + 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

~~lim~~ oppg. $R(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$

Hva er $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} R(x)$ og hva $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} R(x)$?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} R(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x - 3)} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10} = \underline{0.6}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{x+1}{x+3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} R(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x+3}$$

=

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x+3}$$

=

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x-2)^2}$$

"
type 0/0"

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{(x-2)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{x+2}{x-2}$$

$$(x \neq 2)$$

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

existieren nicht.

$$x = 2 \pm \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \frac{1}{1000}}{\pm \frac{1}{1000}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 4001. & + \text{hilfe} \\ -3999 & - \text{hilfe} \end{cases}$$

Grenzesatzungen

$$f(x), g(x) \quad \text{Funktionen} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = K$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = K + L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot K$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{K}{L} \quad \text{Nur } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{K}{L}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = K \cdot L$$

Es.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (2f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (2f(x)) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (g(x))$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \underline{2K + L}$$

oppgave Finn grensen (hvis mulig)

$$X^3 + 1 : X + 1 = X^2 - X + 1$$

$$\frac{X^3 + X^2}{-X^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{-X^2 - X}{X + 1}$$

$$\frac{X + 1}{X + 1}$$

2. oppgave

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{X^2 + 4}{X - 2} & X > 2 \\ X + 3 & X \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) \quad \text{og} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{X^2 - 4}{X - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(X - 2)(X + 2)}{(X - 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} X + 2 = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{X^3 + 1}{X^2 + 3X + 2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{X^2 - X + 1}{X + 2} \quad (\text{type } \frac{0}{0})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{X^2 - X + 1}{X + 2} = 3$$

$$X \leq 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \quad (\text{hvis de eksisterer})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (X + 3) = 2 + 3$$

$$= 5$$

($\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ eksisterer ikke)

Given $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = 5$

Hence $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2f(x) + g(x)}{f(x)^2 + 3g(x)} = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2f(x) + g(x)) &= 2(-2) + 5 = 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x)^2 + 3g(x)) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 3g(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x))^2 + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) \\
 &= (-2)^2 + 3 \cdot 5 \\
 &= 4 + 15 = 19 \quad (\neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2f(x) + g(x)}{f(x)^2 + 3g(x)} &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2f(x) + g(x))}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x)^2 + 3g(x))} = \frac{1}{19}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hva er $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|$?

Den er 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

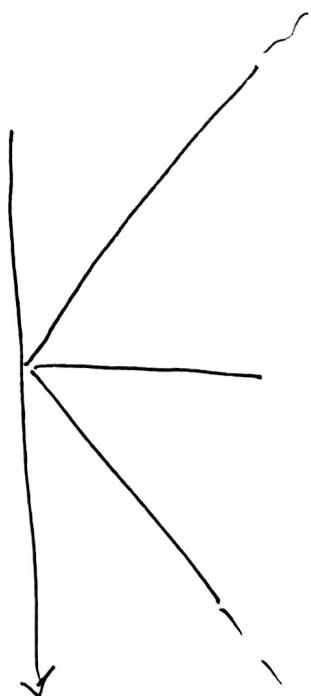
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x = -0 = 0$$

Hva er

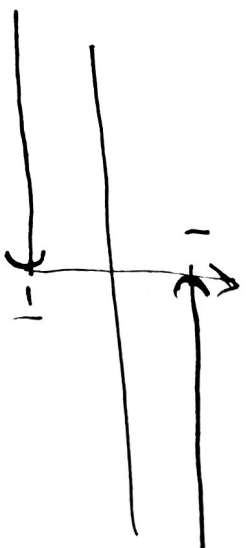
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \text{ ?}$$

Hva med $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x}$ og $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x}$?

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



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

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

Så $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ eksisterer ikke.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - 10)^9 &= \\
 &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - 10) \right)^9 \\
 &= (3 \cdot 2^2 - 10)^9 \\
 &= 2^9 = \underline{512}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gilt $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 2$

Hva er

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)^2 - 4}{f(x) - 2} \quad ?$$

Hvis $f(x) = 2$ for alle x

$$f(x)^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \text{for alle } x$$

har ingen
gryense ...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)^2 - 4}{f(x) - 2}$$

Anda $f(x) \neq 2$ for $x \neq a$
men nær a

$f(x) - 2 \neq 0$ for $x \neq a$
nær a .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)^2 - 4}{f(x) - 2}$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{4}}$$

Grense fra geogebra demonstrasjon:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} \quad \left(\text{type } \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

"l'Hôpital's"

$$(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = 1+x-1 = x$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$$

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

Så $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$