

18.6 1)

Χωρίζουμε το όριο σε δύο απλούστερα όρια. Δηλαδή

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \cdot \ln(x+1)}{x \cdot \eta\mu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\eta\mu x}$$

Όμως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = e^0 = 1$$

και

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\eta\mu x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\ln(x+1)]'}{(\eta\mu x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Επομένως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \cdot \ln(x+1)}{x \cdot \eta\mu x} \stackrel{\begin{matrix} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\eta\mu x} = 1 \end{matrix}}{=} 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

18.6 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \eta\mu 2x}{\ln(x+1) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2} - x\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(x+1)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2} - x\right)} \stackrel{\begin{matrix} \text{επεξήγηση 1} \\ \text{επεξήγηση 2} \end{matrix}}{=} 1 \cdot 2 = \boxed{2}$$

επεξήγηση 1

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(x+1)}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1}} = 1$$

επεξήγηση 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2} - x\right)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x}{-\eta\mu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2} - x\right)(-1)} = 2$$

18.6 3)

Χωρίζουμε το όριο σε δύο απλούστερα όρια. Δηλαδή

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot (e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)}{(e^x - 1)(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{e^x - 1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}$$

Όμως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{e^x - 1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)'}{(e^x - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \eta\mu x}{e^x} = \frac{1+0}{1} = 1$$

και

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x^2]'}{(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\eta\mu x} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\eta\mu x} = 1}{=} 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

Επομένως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot (e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)}{(e^x - 1)(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x)} \stackrel{\begin{matrix} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{e^x - 1} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x} = 2 \end{matrix}}{=} 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

Χωρίζουμε το όριο σε δύο απλούστερα όρια. Δηλαδή

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 2x - 1)[\ln(x+1) - x]}{(x^3 + x^2)(\sin x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2x - 1}{x^3 + x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{\sin x - 1}$$

Όμως

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2x - 1}{x^3 + x^2} &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 2x - 1)'}{(x^3 + x^2)'} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - 2}{3x^2 + 2x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2e^{2x} - 2)'}{(3x^2 + 2x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x}}{6x + 2} = \frac{4e^0}{6 \cdot 0 + 2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

και

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{\sin x - 1} &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\ln(x+1) - x]'}{(\sin x - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - 1}{-\eta\mu x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+1} - 1\right)'}{(-\eta\mu x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+1} - 1\right)'}{(-\eta\mu x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}{-\sin x} = \frac{-\frac{1}{(0+1)^2}}{-\sin 0} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Επομένως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 2x - 1)[\ln(x+1) - x]}{(x^3 + x^2)(\sin x - 1)} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2x - 1}{x^3 + x^2} = 2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{\sin x - 1} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{\sin x - 1} = 1}{=} 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)\ln(\ln x)}{\ln(x^2 - 1)\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln(x^2 - 1)} \stackrel{\substack{\text{επεξήγηση 1} \\ \text{επεξήγηση 2}}}{=} 1 \cdot 1 = \boxed{1}$$

επεξήγηση 1

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{\ln x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \boxed{1}$$

επεξήγηση 2

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln(x^2 - 1)}} &\stackrel{\frac{-\infty}{-\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{2x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$