

Θέτουμε

$$\frac{f(x) \eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} = h(x)$$

οπότε θα είναι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 3$

Ακόμη

$$\frac{f(x) \eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} = h(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x + \sigma \upsilon \nu x - 1 = h(x) [\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) \eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x = h(x) [\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1] + 1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x) [\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1] + 1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{\eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x) [\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1] + 1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{\eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x}$$

διαιρούμε αριθμητή
και παρονομαστή με x^2

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h(x) [\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1] + 1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{x^2}}{\frac{\eta \mu x \eta \mu 2x}{x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{x^2}}{\frac{\eta \mu x}{x} \cdot \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{x^2}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{x}} \quad (1)$$

Αλλά

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} \overset{\substack{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε αριθμητή} \\ \text{και παρονομαστή με } \sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}^2 - 1^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{1}^2 + x^2 - \cancel{1}^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x}^2}{\cancel{x}^2(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x}{x^2} \overset{\substack{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε αριθμητή} \\ \text{και παρονομαστή με } 1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu x)(1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x)}{x^2(1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sigma \upsilon \nu^2 x}{x^2(1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu^2 x}{x^2(1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \sigma \upsilon \nu x} \overset{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu x}{x} = 1}{=} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{x} \overset{\substack{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε αριθμητή} \\ \text{και παρονομαστή με } 2}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\eta \mu 2x}{2x} \overset{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \mu 2x}{2x} = 1}{=} 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \quad (5)$$

Έτσι τελικά

$$\textcolor{red}{(1)} \stackrel{\textcolor{red}{(2),(3),(4),(5)}}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 \cdot 2} = \boxed{1}$$