

6.15 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\lambda^2 - \sqrt{x}}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\lambda^2 - \sqrt{x}) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = (\lambda^2 - 1) \cdot (+\infty)$$

Οπότε

- αν $\lambda^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = +\infty}$
- αν $\lambda^2 - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in (-1, 1)$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -\infty}$
- αν $\lambda = \pm 1$ τότε

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{x})}{(x-1)^2 (1 + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}^2}{(x-1)^2 (1 + \sqrt{x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{(x-1)^2 (1 + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\cancel{(x-1)}}{(x-1)^{\cancel{2}} (1 + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{(x-1)(1 + \sqrt{x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Av } x > 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty \\ \searrow \text{Av } x < 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

Οπότε για $\lambda = \pm 1$ το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

6.15 2)

Έστω $f(x) = \frac{2x - \lambda}{(x-2)^2}$. Τότε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - \lambda}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x - \lambda) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = (4 - \lambda) \cdot (+\infty)$$

Οπότε

αν $4 - \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 4$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = +\infty}$

αν $4 - \lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda > 4$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = -\infty}$

Τέλος

Αν $\lambda = 4$ τότε $f(x) = \frac{2x - 4}{(x-2)^2}$ και ακόμη

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2\cancel{(x-2)}}{(x-2)^{\cancel{2}}} = \boxed{+\infty} \quad \text{και} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2\cancel{(x-2)}}{(x-2)^{\cancel{2}}} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

Οπότε για $\lambda = 4$ το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

Συνοπτικά

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda < 4 \\ -\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda > 4 \\ \text{δεν υπάρχει} & \text{αν } \lambda = 4 \end{cases}$$

6.15 3)

Έστω $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \lambda}{(x-4)^2}$. Τότε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \lambda}{(x-4)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (\sqrt{x} - \lambda) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x-4)^2} = (\sqrt{4} - \lambda) \cdot (+\infty) = (2 - \lambda) \cdot (+\infty)$$

Οπότε

αν $2 - \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 2$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = +\infty}$

αν $2 - \lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda > 2$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = -\infty}$

Τέλος

Αν $\lambda = 2$ τότε

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}{(x-4)^2(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \frac{\sqrt{x}^2 - 2^2}{(x-4)^2(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \frac{\cancel{x-4}^1}{(x-4)^2(\sqrt{x} + 2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}$$

Οπότε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (+\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

και

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-\infty) = \boxed{-\infty}$$

Οπότε για $\lambda = 2$ το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

Συνοπτικά

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda < 2 \\ -\infty, & \text{αν } \lambda > 2 \\ \text{δεν υπάρχει} & \text{αν } \lambda = 2 \end{cases}$$

6.15 4)

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^2 + 12x}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\lambda^2 + 12x}{(x+3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (\lambda^2 + 12x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} = (\lambda^2 - 36) \cdot (+\infty)$$

Οπότε

- αν $\lambda^2 - 36 > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in (-\infty, -6) \cup (6, +\infty)$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = +\infty}$
- αν $\lambda^2 - 36 < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in (-6, 6)$ τότε $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -\infty}$
- αν $\lambda = \pm 6$ τότε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{36 + 12x}{(x+3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{12(\cancel{x+3})}{(x+3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} 12 \frac{1}{x+3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{Av } x > -3} 12 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{1}{x+3} = 12 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty \\ & = \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{Av } x < -3} 12 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{1}{x+3} = 12 \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

Οπότε για $\lambda = \pm 6$ το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

6.15 5)

Έστω $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \alpha}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \alpha}{(x-1)^3}$. Τότε

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \alpha}{(x-1)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{x} - \alpha) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$$

Οπότε

αν $\alpha \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} = (1 - \alpha)(+\infty)$$

και

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} = (1 - \alpha)(-\infty)$$

Προφανώς $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ και άρα αν $\alpha \neq 1$ το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ δεν υπάρχει

Τέλος αν $\alpha = 1$ τότε $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{(x-1)^3}$ οπότε

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

Συνοπτικά

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{αν } \alpha = 1 \\ \text{δεν υπάρχει} & \text{αν } \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$