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Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{f(x)\eta\mu(\pi x)}{\sqrt{x}-1}$ οπότε προφανώς $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = +\infty$ (1)

Ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)\eta\mu(\pi x)}{\sqrt{x}-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{\eta\mu(\pi x)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{h(x)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{\eta\mu(\pi x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\eta\mu(\pi x)} \quad (2)$$

Όμως

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\eta\mu(\pi x)} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=x-1 \Rightarrow x=y+1 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow 1, \text{ τότε } y \rightarrow 0}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{y+1}-1}{\eta\mu[\pi(y+1)]} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{y+1}-1}{\eta\mu(\pi y + \pi)} \stackrel{\eta\mu(\pi y + \pi) = -\eta\mu(\pi y)}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{y+1}-1}{-\eta\mu(\pi y)} \stackrel{\substack{\text{πολλαπλασιάζουμε αριθμητή} \\ \text{και παρονομαστή με την συζυγή} \\ \text{παράσταση}}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{y+1}-1)(\sqrt{y+1}+1)}{-\eta\mu(\pi y)(\sqrt{y+1}+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{-\eta\mu(\pi y)(\sqrt{y+1}+1)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-(\sqrt{y+1}+1)} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\eta\mu(\pi y)} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi y}{\pi \eta\mu(\pi y)} \stackrel{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi y}{\eta\mu(\pi y)} = 1}{=} -\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Δηλαδή $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\eta\mu(\pi x)} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}$ (3)

Επομένως

(2) $\stackrel{(1),(3)}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)} = (+\infty) \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \right) = \boxed{-\infty}$