

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

6.5 1)

$$\alpha) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x-2)(x+1)^3} \stackrel{x^2 - x - 2 = (x-2)(x+1)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)} (x+1)}{\cancel{(x-2)} (x+1)^{\cancel{3}^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\beta) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \stackrel{x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x-3)(x+1)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)} (x+1)}{(x-3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-3} = 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x-3} =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{Av } x > 3 \quad 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = 4 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty \\ \searrow \text{Av } x < 3 \quad 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{x-3} = 4 \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty \end{array}$$

Άρα το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$ δεν υπάρχει

$$\gamma) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4} \stackrel{\substack{2x^2 - 8 = 2(x^2 - 4) = 2(x-2)(x+2) \\ x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4: \text{ρίζα το } x=2 \\ \text{παραγοντοποίηση με Horner}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-2)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2(x+2)}{(x-1)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{2(2+2)}{(2-1)} \cdot (+\infty) = 8 \cdot (+\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

6.5 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2x+8}{(x-3)(x+4)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2\cancel{(x+4)}}{(x-3)(x+4)^{\cancel{3}^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2}{x-3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{1}{(x+4)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{-7} \cdot (+\infty) = \boxed{-\infty}$$

6.5 3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{2x-10}{(x-5)^2(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{2\cancel{(x-5)}}{(x-5)^2(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{1}{(x-5)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{36} \cdot (+\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

6.5 4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x-2}{(2x+9)(2x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2\cancel{(2x-1)}}{(2x+9)(2x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{2x+9} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2x-1} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2x-1} =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{Av } x > \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty \\ \searrow \text{Av } x < \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty \end{array}$$

$$\text{Άρα το } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x-2}{(2x+9)(2x-1)^2} \text{ δεν υπάρχει}$$

6.5 5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{10 - 5x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-5(\cancel{x-2})}{(x-2)^2} = -5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{(x-2)} = -5 \cdot (-\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

6.5 6)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x - 12}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4(\cancel{x-3})}{(x-3)^2} = 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x-3} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Av } x > 4 & 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = 4 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty \\ \searrow \text{Av } x < 4 & 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{x-3} = 4 \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty \end{matrix}$$

Άρα το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x - 12}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$ δεν υπάρχει

6.5 7)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(\cancel{x-1})}{(x-1)^3} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = 2 \cdot (+\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

6.5 8)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2x + 6}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 9} \stackrel{\substack{x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 9: \text{ρίζα το } x = -3 \\ \text{παραγοντοποίηση με Horner}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2(\cancel{x+3})}{(x+3)^2 (x-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2}{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{2}{-4} \cdot (-\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

6.5 9)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 4} \stackrel{\substack{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 4: \text{ρίζα το } x = 1 \\ \text{παραγοντοποίηση με Horner}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(\cancel{x-1})}{(x-1)^2 (x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x-4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} =$$

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

Άρα το $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x - 2}{(2x + 9)(2x - 1)^2}$ δεν υπάρχει

6.5 10)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} \stackrel{\substack{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1: \text{ρίζα το } x = 1 \\ \text{παραγοντοποίηση με Horner}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x^2 - 1}}{(x-1)(\cancel{x^2 - 1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$= \left. \begin{matrix} \text{Av } x > 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty \\ \text{Av } x < 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\infty \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} \text{ δεν υπάρχει}$$

6.5 11)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x - 1} \overset{\substack{\text{παραγοντοποιήσεις με Horner} \\ x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 4: \text{ ρίζα το } x = -1}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} =$$

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