

L'Hôpital / 177

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \ln(\cos(x))}{x^2 \cdot 2^x} = \frac{\cos(x)}{2^x} \cdot \frac{\ln(\cos(x))}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\rightarrow} \frac{-\sin(x)}{2^x} = -\frac{\sin(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\cos(x)}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\rightarrow} -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{2x^2+2} - (x+1)} = \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{2x^2+2} - (x+1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1|}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 1^+ & \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \infty & x-1 > 0 & x > 1 \\ x \rightarrow 1^- & \frac{-(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \infty & x-1 < 0 & x < 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n^n}{n!}\right) = \ln\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^n}{n!}}\right) \quad a_n = \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^n \cdot (n+1)}{n! \cdot (n+1)} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e$$

$$\ln(e) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{b} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$1 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$x = -1 \quad A = 1 \quad p(1) \quad p'(3)$$

$$x = 0 \quad 1 + C = 1 \quad C = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad 3 + 2B = 1 \quad B = -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln|x+1|$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1-1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$$

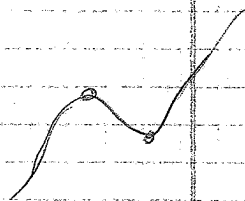
$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)$$

$$G(x) = \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} G(t) - G(1)$$

$$G(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

\downarrow
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln\left|\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\sqrt{3})$$

② $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin(x^4)}$

$$f'(0) \rightarrow \text{אינו קיים}$$

$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ המכנה יושב על 0, ולכן הפונקציה אינה ניתנת להגדרה ב-0

הגורם המכריע הוא $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ שגודלו הולך לאינסוף כש-x קטן

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin(x^4)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(x^4)} \rightarrow 1}{x^2 \rightarrow 0} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

הפונקציה קבועה ויש לה מקסימום ב-0

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

	-1		1	
f'	-	+	-	+
	↘	↗	↘	↗
	min		max	

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

הפונקציה קבועה ויש לה מקסימום ב-0

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$0 < \ln(1+x^2) \leq x$$

$$0 < \ln(1+x^2) \leq x$$

② ③

$$\ln(1+x^2) \leq x$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x^2) - \ln(1+0)}{x-0} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \leq 1$$

for $x > 0$

$$0 < \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\ln(1+x^2) \leq x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} - 1 \right) = -\infty$$

③ ④

$$h(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = -\infty$$

$$h(0) = f(0) > 0$$

for $x > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} = 3$$

$L > 0$ and $a_n \rightarrow L$

$$\frac{2L}{2} = 3 \quad 2=3$$

$$a_n = x^n$$

$$\frac{x^n + x^{n+2}}{x^{n+1}} \rightarrow 3$$

$$\frac{1+x^2}{x} = 3$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 < 1 \rightarrow a_n = 0$$

$$x_2 > 1$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow L$$

⊖

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{L} + L = 3 \quad L = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

אנו רוצים a_n לפי $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$ לכן a_n

$$L > 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$\ln(1+x)$ ב n פשוט $\sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)$ ⊖ ⊕

$$a_n \rightarrow \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 1+x \ln(1+x) - (1+x)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n-1}, \dots, 1 \right\} \text{ אולי עשית}$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 2 + 1$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad a = 0 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} e < 3 & 1 < e < 2 \\ e^e < 3^e \end{matrix} \right) \quad \text{⊖}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < e < \infty$$

$e = 2.71828$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{(n+1)!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{-1/2}}{(n+1)! 2^{n+1}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)! 2^{n+1}}$$