

9) Càlcul de límits. suposem coneguts els límits següents:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e.$$

Calculeu, cas d'existir, els límits següents:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -1 = -1 \end{array} \right\} = \text{A}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x - 1} = -1.$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - 3}{x - 4} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{x+5} - 3)(\sqrt{x+5} + 3)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+5} + 3)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x+5) - 9}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+5} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+5} + 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(d) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^3 - x^3}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 \Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3 - x^3}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) = 3x^2.$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

És clar que ~~A~~ si agafem valors de x adequats tendint a zero i veiem que $\sin(\frac{1}{x})$ no tendeix a un mateix valor per a tots ells.

P. ex. $x_m = \frac{1}{m\pi}$ tendeix a zero quan $m \rightarrow \infty$ i $\sin(\frac{1}{x_m}) = \sin(m\pi) = 0$

Pero, si $x_m = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi m}$ llavors també $x_m \rightarrow 0$ quan $m \rightarrow \infty$ però avc

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x_m}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi m\right) = 1$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot x = 1^2 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$(g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} = 1^2 \cdot \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

$$(h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{x} = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x (\sin x - \cos x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} -\frac{1}{\cos x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}/2} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$(j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 2x)/2x}{(\sin 3x)/3x} \cdot \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cos x = 0 \cdot 1 = 0.$$

$$(l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ ja que } \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \text{ si } x \neq 0 \text{ i llavors}$$

$$-|x| \leq x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |x| \text{ si } x \neq 0. \text{ Per tant, com } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0,$$

llavors la funció del mig també h. de tenir límit zero.

$$(m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x) E(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot E(x) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin x \cdot E(x) = 0 \cdot (-1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} = 0.$$

Ja que $E(x) = 0$ si $x \in [0, 1)$ i $E(x) = -1$ si $x \in [-1, 0)$.

$$\text{Així } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} E(x) = 0 \text{ i } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} E(x) = -1.$$

$$(n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x - 1} + \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} \right) = -\infty + \infty \text{ ja que } \cos x < 1 \text{ si } x \neq 0$$

Però $x \neq 0$ i per tant $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x - 1} = -\infty.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + 2(\cos x - 1)}{(\cos x - 1) \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + 2(\cos x - 1)}{(\cos x - 1) \sin^2 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos^2 x + 2\cos x - 1}{(\cos x - 1) \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(\cos x - 1)^2}{(\cos x - 1) \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} - \frac{(\cos x - 1)/x^2}{(\sin x / x)^2} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -(-1/2) = 1/2$$

Pero cal a elegir a la lista de límites de l'enumerat $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

De fet el podem demostrar fàcilment a partir de $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)}{x^2 (\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x^2 (\cos x + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(o) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\text{veure (i)})$$

$$Lp) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + e^{1/x}}{2 + e^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ ja que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + e^{1/x}}{2 + e^{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{1/x} + 1}{e^{1/x} + 2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 + e^{1/x}}{2 + e^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ usant } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-1/x} = e^{-\infty} = 0; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{1/x} = e^{-\infty} = 0.$$

$$(q) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-x}{2+x} \right)^{\csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-x}{2+x} \right)^{1/\sin x} = 1^\infty$$

$$\left(\frac{2-x}{2+x} \right)^{1/\sin x} = \left(1 - \frac{2x}{2+x} \right)^{1/\sin x} = \left(1 + \frac{(-2)x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{2+x}{-2x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{(-2)}{2+x}}$$

$$\text{Havens com } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{(-2)x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{2+x}{-2x}} = e.$$

$$\text{A més, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1. \text{ Finalment: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-x}{2+x} \right)^{\csc x} = e^{-1} = 1/e$$

$$(r) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \tan^2 x)^{\cot^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \tan^2 x)^{1/\tan^2 x} = 1^{+\infty} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \tan^2 x)^{\frac{1}{3 \tan^2 x}} \cdot 3 = e^3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$$