

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \mu x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + \mu x) \stackrel{x < 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ x \cdot \underbrace{\left( -\sqrt{1 + 1/x^2} + \mu \right)}_{A(x)} \right] = L$$

Τώρα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A(x) = \mu - 1$

1m απφ. Αν  $\mu - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu > 1 \rightarrow L = -\infty$

2m  $\mu - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu < 1 \rightarrow L = +\infty$

3m  $\mu = 1$ . Το ακριβές όριο:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x} = 0$

Θεώρημα 2: Αν  $f(x) < A(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} A(x) = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$

Αν  $A(x) < f(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} A(x) = +\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$

αβν 5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + \mu x)$

$-1 \leq \mu x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \leq x^2 + \mu x \leq x^2 + 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 1) = +\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + \mu x) = +\infty$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad |m\mu x| \leq |x| \xrightarrow{x \leq 0} m\mu x \geq x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + m\mu x \geq x^2 + x \quad \checkmark$$

Zurück  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + m\mu x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad |m\mu x| \leq |x| \xrightarrow{x \geq 0} m\mu x < x \Rightarrow x^2 + m\mu x < x^2 + x \quad \left. \vphantom{\exists \varepsilon > 0} \right\} (?)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{m\mu x}{x} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{m\mu x}{x} \right| = \frac{|m\mu x|}{|x|} \leq \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$-\frac{1}{|x|} \leq \frac{m\mu x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{|x|}$$

↙ ↘  
0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + m\mu x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ x \cdot \underbrace{\left( x + \frac{m\mu x}{x} \right)}_{A(x)} \right] = L$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A(x) = -\infty \quad \rightarrow \quad L = +\infty$

abw  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + m\mu x)$

$$-1 \leq m\mu x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \leq x^2 + m\mu x \leq x^2 + 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + m\mu x) = +\infty$$

abu.4

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{ax+b}{1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{x-1} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow a, b = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ax^2 + (a+b)x - b - x^2}{x-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a-1)x^2 + (a+b)x - b}{x-1} = 0 \quad (1)$$

1m nsp.  $a-1 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 1$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a-1) \cdot x^2}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow +\infty = 0 \text{ Azo no.}$$

2m nsp.  $a-1 < 0 \Rightarrow a < 1$

$$(1) \Rightarrow -\infty = 0 \text{ Azo no.}$$

3m nsp.  $a = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+b)x - b}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+b) \cdot x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 1+b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

abu.5 / (67)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln x - 6w2x}{x^3 - x + 2} = L$$

$$-1 \leq -6w2x \leq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$-1 \leq \ln x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{x > 0} -x \leq x \ln x \leq x$$

$$\boxed{-x-1 \leq x \ln x - 6w2x \leq x+1} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 - x + 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 = +\infty \Rightarrow x^3 - x + 2 > 0 \text{ korã } 6w + \infty$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \frac{-x-1}{x^3 \dots} \leq \frac{x \ln x - 6w2x}{x^3 \dots} \leq \frac{x+1}{x^3 \dots}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x-1}{x^3 \dots} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{x^{3/2}} = 0$$

Ans kA  $\Rightarrow L = 0$