

Μια εμπειρική επιβεβαίωση του κανόνα De L'Hospital.

Αν το όριο είναι μορής $\frac{0}{0}$ και υπάρχει το $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \neq 0 \pm \infty$
τότε υπάρχει το $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$.

$f(x) = x + nx$, $g(x) = x$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + nx}{1}$ το οποίο δεν υπάρχει

Αντί δεν εμπειρία ότι δεν υπάρχει το ακριβές $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

Διότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + nx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{nx}{x} \right) = 1$



abu. 4] f 2q. n2p/yn.

i) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)] \stackrel{(*)}{=} f(x) - 2f(x) + f(x) = 0$

Arvon f n2p/yn \Rightarrow exms $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+2h) = f(x)$

ii) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2h) - f'(x+h)}{h} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x+2h) \cdot 2 - f''(x+h)}{1} \quad (:\infty)$



$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f'(x+2h) - f'(x)}{h} + \frac{f'(x) - f'(x+h)}{h} \right] = \underbrace{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+2h) - f'(x)}{h}}_{L_1} - \underbrace{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h}}_{L_2}$

Siis $f''(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h}$

no L_1 siis $n = 2h$, joo $h \rightarrow 0$ siis $n \rightarrow 0$

$L_1 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+n) - f'(x)}{\frac{n}{2}} = 2f'(x)$, $L_2 = f'(x)$

Arj $L = 2f'(x) - f'(x) = f'(x)$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 24. napolun Guo 0.

$f(0) = f'(0) = 0, \quad f''(0) = 2$

$f(x) \cdot f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$

i) $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2$

$f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = 2$

ii) $B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \stackrel{0}{\underset{DLH}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$

$$\Gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x} f'(x) + \frac{f''(x)}{x^2} + \frac{e^{2mx} - 2mx - 1}{x^2}}{x^2 + f(x) \cdot f'(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f'(x)}{x} + \frac{f''(x)}{x^2} + \frac{e^{2mx} - 2mx - 1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \cdot f'(x)} =$$

$= \frac{2 + 0 + 2}{1 + 1 \cdot 0} = \frac{4}{1} = 4.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f'(x)}{x} \right)' = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{0}{\underset{DLH}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(0) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2mx} \cdot 2mx - 2mx}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2mx \cdot \frac{e^{2mx} - 1}{x}}{2} \right] =$

$= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2mx} \cdot 2mx}{1} = 2$