

1. Gyakorlat

Függvények határértéke

Def: $f \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; a \in D_f; \subset \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}; A \in \mathbb{R}$

Bt. - tart.

torlódási pontja.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f = A \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \setminus \{a\} \cap D_f, f(x) \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon)$$

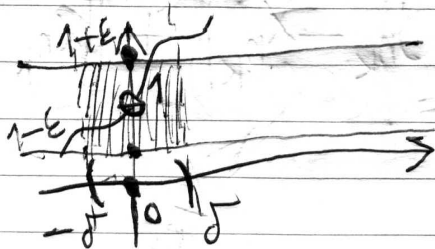
$$\{a\} \cap D_f, f(x) \in K_\varepsilon(A)$$

Mj: ha $x \sim a \Rightarrow f(x) \sim A$.

Spec. esetek: 9 eset; absz. értékkel is megfogalmazható

1.F

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = 1$



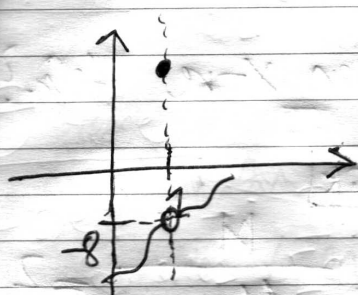
környezetekről:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \setminus \{x_0\} \cap D_f, f(x) \in K_\varepsilon(1)$$

Abz. értékkel: $\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in D_f:$

$$0 < |x-0| < \delta, \quad |f(x)-1| < \varepsilon.$$

(b) $\lim_1 f = -8$



Környezetekkel:

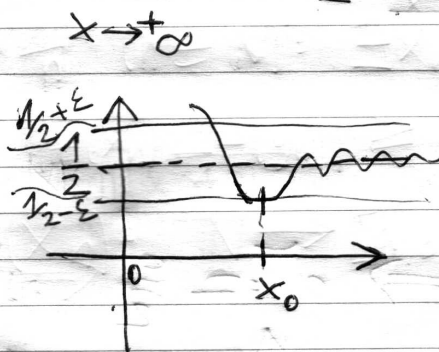
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in (K_\delta(1) \setminus \{1\}) \cap D_f:$$

$$f(x) \in K_\varepsilon(-8).$$

Abz. értékkel: $\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in D_f, 0 < |x-1| < \delta,$

$$|f(x) - (-8)| < \varepsilon.$$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$



Környezetekkel:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0:$$

$$\forall x \in K_\delta(+\infty) \cap D_f:$$

$$f(x) \in K_\varepsilon(1/2).$$

Abz. értékkel:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists x_0: \forall x \in D_f,$$

$$x > x_0: |f(x) - \frac{1}{2}| < \varepsilon.$$

2.F. Definíció alapján:

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$ sejtés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$

Biz: $\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in D_f, 0 < |x| < \delta$

$$(*) \quad \left| \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta)$$

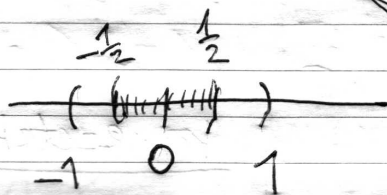
Adott $\varepsilon > 0$ esetén $(*)$ milyen x -re felj?

A $(*)$ megoldása helyett:

$$\left| \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 \right| = \frac{|x|}{|1+x|} \leq \frac{|x|}{1/2} = 2|x|$$

$$|1+x| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



$$|x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

↑
választás

$$\delta \leq \min \left\{ \varepsilon, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

Segítséghez: ha $x \sim 1 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$

||kicsi számok hányadosa||

⇒ ATALAKITÁNY!!!

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 2\}$

$$\frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \stackrel{||}{=} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+3)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x^2+3)}{(x-2)}$$

Ha $x \sim 1 \Rightarrow \sim -8$

Szűz: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = -8$

Biz.: Igazolni kell: $\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 2\}, 0 < |x-1| < \delta$.

$$\left| \frac{(x+1)(x^2+3)}{x-2} - (-8) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{(x+1)(x^2+3)}{x-2} - (-8) \right| = \left| \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 11x - 13}{x-2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + x^2 + 11x - 13 &= \underbrace{(x^3 - 1)}_{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} + \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{(x-1)(x+1)} + 11(x-1) \\ &= (x-1)[x^2 + 2x + 13] \end{aligned}$$

$$** = |x-1| \cdot \left| \frac{x^2 + 2x + 13}{x-2} \right| \leq |x-1| \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 13}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$

$$\Rightarrow C |x-1| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Telg., ha } |x-1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{C} \text{ és } |x-1| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \text{ -hoz } \exists \delta > 0 \dots$$

$$0 < \delta < \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{C}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$