

## LIMESI

### Limes niza

#### Definicija 1

Niz  $(a_n)$  realnih brojeva je konvergentan ako postoji realni broj  $a$  takav da niz  $(a_n)$  teži broju  $a$  kada  $n$  neograničeno raste.

$$a_n \rightarrow a \text{ kad } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Kažemo da je  $a$  **limes** (granična vrijednost) **niza** i pišemo

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a.$$

#### Definicija 2

Realan broj  $a$  je limes niza realnih brojeva  $(a_n)$  ako za svaki  $\varepsilon > 0$  postoji prirodni broj  $n_0$  takav da za svaki  $n > n_0$  vrijedi

$$|a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$$

#### Pravila

Ako je

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \text{ i } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$$

tada vrijedi:

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a + b$$

(limes zbroja je zbroj limesa)

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a - b$$

(limes razlike je razlika limesa)

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a \cdot b$$

(limes produkta je produkt limesa)

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c = c, \text{ } c \text{ je konstanta}$$

$$5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c \cdot a_n) = c \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c \cdot a, \text{ } c \text{ je konstanta}$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n} = \frac{a}{b}, \text{ } b_n \neq 0, \text{ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$$

(limes kvocijenta je kvocijent limesa)

$$7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right| = |a|$$

(limes niza apsolutnih vrijednosti je apsolutna vrijednost limesa)

$$8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = 0$$

$$9) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{b_n} = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n} = a^b$$

$$10) \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow [a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n] \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = a$$

$$11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^m = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right)^m = a^m, \text{ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$$

(limes potencije je potencija limesa)

$$12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{a_n} = \sqrt[m]{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n} = \sqrt[m]{a}$$

13) Ako je  $a_n \leq b_n$  za svaki  $n$  onda je

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$14) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c = a + c$$

### Limes funkcije

#### Definicija 1 (H. E. Heine)

Realan broj  $A$  jest granična vrijednost funkcije  $f : D \rightarrow R$  u točki  $a \in D$ , ako za svaki niz  $(a_n)$  iz  $D$  i  $a_n \rightarrow a$ ,  $a_n \neq a$  vrijedi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = A.$$

#### Definicija 2 (A. L. Cauchy)

Broj  $A$  je granična vrijednost funkcije  $f : D \rightarrow R$  u točki  $a \in D$ , ako za svaki  $\varepsilon > 0$  postoji  $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$  takav da za

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta(\varepsilon) \text{ slijedi } |A - f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

#### Pravila

Ako je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \text{ i } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B$$

tada vrijedi:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A + B$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A - B$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A \cdot B$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (c \cdot f(x)) = c \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = c \cdot A, \quad c \text{ je konstanta}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)^{g(x)}) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} = A^B$$

$$7) \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow [f(x) < h(x) < g(x)] \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = A$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^m = A^m, \quad m \in Q$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |A|$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c^{f(x)} = c^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$$

Tablica nekih limesa

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{x} = 1$
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right) = C = 0.5772$ Eulerova konstanta				$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} q^x = 0,  q  < 1$	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}  x ^n = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ ako je }  x  < 1 \\ 1 \text{ ako je }  x  = 1 \\ \infty \text{ ako je }  x  > 1 \end{cases}$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = 1, x > 0$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = e$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \ln a$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c}{n^k} = 0, k \in \mathbb{N}$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$			$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{x_n} = e, \text{ kad } x_n \rightarrow \infty$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^x = e^\alpha$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{x} \right)^{\beta \cdot x} = e^{\alpha \cdot \beta}$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+\alpha \cdot x)^{\frac{\beta}{x}} = e^{\alpha \cdot \beta}$			$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$		
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = e$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^a - 1}{x} = a$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \frac{1}{e}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ne postoji		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$			$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)} - 1}{f(x)} = 1$ kad $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(n \cdot x)}{x} = n$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{a_m \cdot x^m + a_{m-1} \cdot x^{m-1} + \dots + a_2 \cdot x^2 + a_1 \cdot x + a_0}{b_n \cdot x^n + b_{n-1} \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots + b_2 \cdot x^2 + b_1 \cdot x + b_0} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_m}{b_n} & \text{kada je } m = n \\ 0 & \text{kada je } m < n \\ \pm \infty & \text{kada je } m > n \end{cases}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><math>(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}, a_m, b_n \neq 0)</math></p>					
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{a^x} = 0, p \in \mathbb{R}, a > 1$			$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$ kad $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a \cdot x)}{\operatorname{tg}(b \cdot x)} = \frac{a}{b}$		
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x \cdot \cos x}{x - \sin x} = 3$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+x) - \sin(a-x)}{x} = 2 \cdot \cos a$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m \cdot x)}{\sin(n \cdot x)} = \frac{m}{n}$		

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n} = \begin{cases} a & \text{kad je } a = b \\ a & \text{kad je } a > b, a \cdot b \neq 0 \\ b & \text{kad je } a < b \end{cases}$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{n} = 0$	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{n} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a } = 1, a \in R$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(a \cdot x) - \cos(b \cdot x)}{x^2} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ x ^n}{n!} = 0$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\ln f(x)) = \ln \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right)$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log a^n}{n^p} = 0$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow a}  f(x)  = \left  \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right $	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a} = -\sin a$		$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[n]{n+1} - \sqrt[n]{n} \right) = 0$	
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a}}{x} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{a}}$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a}, a > 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} x \cdot \sin x \text{ ne postoji}$		<p>Za polinom</p> $p(x) = a_n \cdot x^n + a_{n-1} \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot x + a_0$ <p>vrijedi <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} p(x) = p(a)</math></p>	
<p>Za polinome</p> $p(x) = a_n \cdot x^n + a_{n-1} \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot x + a_0 \text{ i } q(x) = b_m \cdot x^m + b_{m-1} \cdot x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 \cdot x + b_0$ <p>vrijedi <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{p(a)}{q(a)}, q(a) \neq 0</math></p>			
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 0, p > 0$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n - (-1)^n} = 1$	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{c}{f(x)} = \frac{c}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq 0$	
<p>Limes oblika</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x)^{v(x)}$ <p>1) Ako postoje <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x) = A</math> i <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} v(x) = B</math> tada je</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x)^{v(x)} = A^B.$ <p>2) Ako je <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x) = A \neq 1</math> i <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} v(x) = \pm \infty</math> traženi limes računamo neposredno.</p> <p>3) Ako je <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x) = 1</math> i <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow a} v(x) = \infty</math> tada je</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (u(x) - 1) \cdot v(x)}.$			

### L' Hospitalovo pravilo

Ako su  $f$  i  $g$  funkcije da je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \text{ ili } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty$$

i postoji

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)},$$

tada je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

To se pravilo primjenjuje za neodređene oblike  $\frac{0}{0}$  i  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ .

Ako razlomak  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  ponovno daje neodređeni oblik u točki  $x = a$   $\left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ ili } \frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$  onda se može prijeći na

kvocijent  $\frac{f''(x)}{g''(x)}$  itd. Neodređeni oblici  $\infty - \infty$ ,  $0 \cdot \infty$ ,  $0^\circ$ ,  $1^\infty$ ,  $\infty^\circ$  pomoću odgovarajućih

transformacija svode se na jedan od dva oblika:  $\frac{0}{0}$  ili  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ .

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