

Granična vrijednost funkcije

$$f: X \rightarrow Y, \quad X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

Definicija: kažemo da je A granična vrijednost funkcije f u tački x_0 i pišemo $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

ako je funkcija f definisana u nekoj okolini tačke x_0 , sa isključenjem možda tačke x_0 i važi:

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon))(\forall x \in X)(0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon)$$

Osnovne granične vrijednosti:

$$1^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$5^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

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

$$6^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

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

$$7^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \ln a$$

$$4^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^{x-2} - 1}{x-2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \\ x-2=t \\ x \rightarrow 2, t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}{(x-3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}}{(x-3)(x+3)} \quad \text{izračunaj se sam}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x^2 - 5x + 6)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x-2)(x+3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x-2)}{(x+3)} =$$

$$\boxed{(x^2 - 5x + 6) = x^2 - (3x + 2x) + 6 = (x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{3(3-2)}{3+3} = \frac{9-6}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^4 + x^2 + 2x + 3}{3x^4 + x^2 + x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4(2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^4})}{x^4(3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^4})} = \frac{2}{3}$$

veći stepen polinoma bira se kao stepen

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^7 + x^6 + 3x^4}{x^6 + x^5 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4(x^3 + x^2 + 3)}{x^4(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{5x^2 - 3}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(5 - \frac{3}{x^2})}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{5 - \frac{3}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{5}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\sqrt{5 - \frac{3}{x^2}} = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x| \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3} = x \quad \sqrt{(-5)^2} = |-5|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 3x^2 + 2x + 5}{4x^4 + x^2 + x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^5(1 + \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{5}{x^5})}{x^4(4 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^4})} = \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\infty}{4} = \infty$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2 \quad \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3(1 + \frac{2}{x^3})}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^3}}}{x} = \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{8} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2-9} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2-9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1}} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+13 - 4(x+1)}{(x-3)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+13 - 4x-4}{(x-3)(x+3) \cdot (\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{8x-9}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{8(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} \\
 &= \frac{8}{(3+3)(\sqrt{3+13} + 2\sqrt{3+1})} = \frac{8}{6 \cdot (\sqrt{16} + 2\sqrt{4})} = \frac{8}{6 \cdot (4+4)} = \frac{8}{2 \cdot 8} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l}
 \text{Rozlika uadrata: } a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) \\
 \text{Rozlika kubova: } a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{9} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{8+x} - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{8+x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(8+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8+x} + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(8+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8+x} + 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt[3]{(8+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8+x} + 4)}{8+x-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt[3]{(8+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8+x} + 4)}{x} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{(8+x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8+x} + 4 = \sqrt[3]{8^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{8} + 4 = \sqrt[3]{64} + 2 \cdot 2 + 4$$

$$= 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 \quad \left(\sqrt[3]{(2^3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{2^6} = 2^2 = 4 \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - x}_{a^3 - b^3} + \underbrace{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}_{a^2 - b^2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - x \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2} + x\sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2} + x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2} + x\sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2} + x^2} + x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x^3}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2}^2 + x\sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2} + x^2} + \frac{x^2 - x^2 - 2x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3(1 + \frac{3}{x})}^2 + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3(1 + \frac{3}{x})} + x^2} + \frac{-2x}{x + \sqrt{x^2(1 - \frac{2}{x})}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{(x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + (x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + x^2} + \frac{-2x}{2x + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{3x^2 \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} \right)} + \frac{-2x}{2x + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1} + \sqrt[3]{1}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + (-1) = \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{17} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} =$$

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

$$\frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\frac{1-\cos x}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1+1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{18} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{3}{1-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) = \Gamma_{x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x^{\frac{1}{3}}} =$$

$$x=t^6, \quad G = \text{NZS}(2,3)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t^3, \quad \sqrt[3]{x} = t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt[6]{x}, \quad x \rightarrow 1, \quad t \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{3}{1-t^3} - \frac{2}{1-t^2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{3}{(1-t)(1+t+t^2)} - \frac{2}{(1-t)(1+t)} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(1+t) - 2(1+t+t^2)}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2t^2 + t + 1}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-2)(t+\frac{1}{2})(t-1)}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2 \cdot (1+1+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{19} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2+e^{3x})}{\ln(3+e^{2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln e^{3x} \left(\frac{2}{e^{3x}} + 1 \right)}{\ln e^{2x} \left(\frac{3}{e^{2x}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln e^{3x} + \ln \left(\frac{2}{e^{3x}} + 1 \right)}{\ln e^{2x} + \ln \left(\frac{3}{e^{2x}} + 1 \right)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x + \ln \left(\frac{2}{e^{3x}} + 1 \right)}{2x + \ln \left(\frac{3}{e^{2x}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(3 + \frac{1}{x} - \ln \left(\frac{2}{e^{3x}} + 1 \right) \right)}{x \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} - \ln \left(\frac{3}{e^{2x}} + 1 \right) \right)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{5}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{5}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1+\frac{2x}{2x})^{\frac{1}{2x}} \right)^{2x \cdot \frac{5}{x}} = e^{10}$$

$$(*) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \Gamma_{2x=2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e$$

$$\textcircled{21} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1 \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1} \right)^x$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{22} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x + 5^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x + 5^x}{2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x + 5^x - 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2^x + 5^x - 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2^x + 5^x - 2} \cdot \frac{2^x + 5^x - 2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 5^x - 2}{2x}} \stackrel{(x)}{=} e^{\ln \sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\stackrel{(x)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 5^x - 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1 + 5^x - 1}{2x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 + \ln 5) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10 =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{10}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 5x)}{\ln(\cos 7x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+\cos 5x-1)}{\cos 5x-1} \cdot (\cos 5x-1)}{\frac{\ln(1+\cos 7x-1)}{\cos 7x-1} \cdot (\cos 7x-1)} =$$

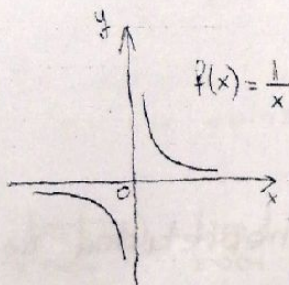
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+\cos 5x-1)}{\cos 5x-1}}{\frac{\ln(1+\cos 7x-1)}{\cos 7x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x-1}{\cos 7x-1} = 1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-\cos 5x}{25x^2} \cdot 25x^2}{\frac{1-\cos 7x}{49x^2} \cdot 49x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{25}{49} = \frac{25}{49}$$

② Naci lijevu i desnu granicnu vrijednost funkcije $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-3}$ u tacki $x=3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{2}{x-3} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{3+\varepsilon-3} = 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = +\infty$$



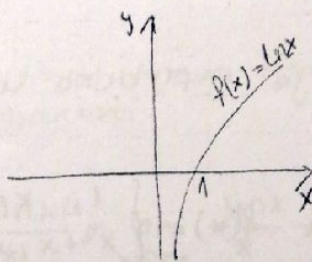
Df = R \setminus \{0\}, stalno opadajuća

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$



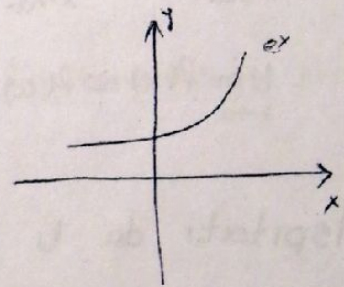
Df = R^+ rastuća

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

$$\ln x > 0, x > 1$$

$$\ln x < 0, 0 < x < 1$$



Df = R rastuća

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$e^x > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Drugi način: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{2}{x-3} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x-3} = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2}{x-3} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{3-\varepsilon-3} = -2 \cdot \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -\infty$$