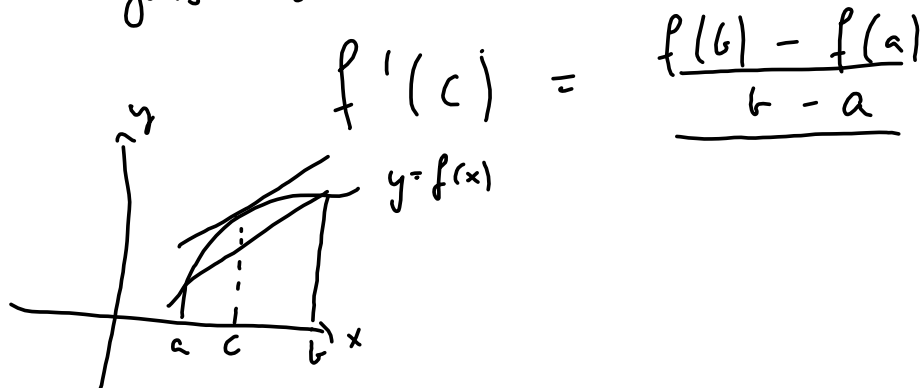


L' Hôpital

(anvendelser av middelverdisætningen)

MVS: Dersom en funksjon f er kontinuert på $[a, b]$ og deriverbar på (a, b) så fins det en $c \in (a, b)$ slik at



Korollar: Dersom f er kontinuert på $[a, b]$ og $f'(c) > 0$ for hver $c \in (a, b)$, så er f voksende på $[a, b]$.

Tilsvarende $f'(c) < 0$ for hver $c \in (a, b) \Rightarrow f$ avtagende
 $f'(c) = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \Rightarrow f$ konstant.

Beris: Vel vise at dersom $a \leq x_1 < x_2 \leq b$ så er $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$.

Vel ar MVS at det fins en $c \in (x_1, x_2)$

slik at
$$f'(c) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

men $f'(c) > 0$ så
$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} > 0$$

men da er $f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$

som betyr $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$. □

Cauchy's MVS Dersom f, g er kontinuerlige på $[a, b]$ og deriverbare på (a, b) , så fins det $c \in (a, b)$ slik at

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \quad (g'(c) \neq 0)$$

Beris

$$\text{La } h(x) = [g(b) - g(a)] \cdot f(x) - [f(b) - f(a)] g(x)$$

Da er h kontinuerlig på $[a, b]$ og deriverbar på (a, b) .

MVS: Det fins en $c \in (a, b)$ s.a

$$h'(c) = \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b - a} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$h(b) = [g(b) - g(a)] f(b) - [f(b) - f(a)] g(b)$$

$$h(a) = \quad \quad \quad f(a) \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad g(a)$$

$$h(b) - h(a) = [g(b) - g(a)](f(b) - f(a)) - [f(b) - f(a)](g(b) - g(a)) = 0$$

$$\text{så } h'(c) = 0$$

$$h(x) = [g(b) - g(a)] \underline{f(x)} - [f(b) - f(a)] \underline{g(x)}$$

$$h'(x) = [g(b) - g(a)] \underline{f'(x)} - [f(b) - f(a)] \underline{g'(x)}$$

$$h'(c) = [g(b) - g(a)] f'(c) - [f(b) - f(a)] g'(c) = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \\ g'(c) = \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a} \end{array} \right) \quad [g(b) - g(a)] f'(c) = [f(b) - f(a)] g'(c)$$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \quad \square$$

L'Hôpital: Anta at $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ og $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$
 (og at $g \neq 0$ i en omegn om a)
 Anta videre at $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ eksisterer, (også om grensen er ∞ eller $-\infty$)
 Da eksisterer også $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ og

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

Beris: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$
 så vi kan sette $f(a) = 0$ og $g(a) = 0$
 så f, g bli kontinuerlige i a .

Cauchy MVS: det finnes c : $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ der c ligger mellom x og a .
 Anta $\lim_{c \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$

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

L'Hôpital gjelder også for ensidige grenser.

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

$\cos x - 1$, x^2 er kontinuerlige og deriverbar i en omegn om 0 .

$$\begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - 1) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} (\cos x - 1)' = -\sin x \\ (x^2)' = 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

L'Hôpital: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\sin x}{x}$	$\frac{\cos x}{1}$
\downarrow	\downarrow
1	1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

L'Hôpital: Dersom $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$
 og $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ eksisterer så eksisterer også
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ og de to er like.

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

så antar at $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 0$ og $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 0$

og at $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}$ eksisterer ($= L$). ←

$$\frac{d}{dt} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = D\left(f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)$$

$$D\left(g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right) = g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{D f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{D g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{f'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \rightarrow L$$

$$\text{Så } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{D\left(f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)}{D\left(g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)} = L.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xRightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{D\left(f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)}{D\left(g\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)} = L \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) &= \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

Eks

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$$

"0 · (-∞)" utrykke

$$x \ln x = \frac{x \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln x)' &= \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x}' &= -x \\ \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' &= -\frac{1}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x^2}' &= -x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Siden } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln x)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

$$\text{Så er ved l'Hôpital } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{l'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \quad 1^\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x} \\ &= e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a > 0 \\ a &= e^{\ln a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \infty \cdot 0$$

$$x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)' &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\text{Så } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \stackrel{\text{l'H.}}{=} 1$$

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

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

cls
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(\ln x)^a}{x^b} \right| = 0 \quad a, b > 0$

Basis: $\frac{(\ln x)^a}{x^b} = \left(\frac{\ln x}{x^{1/a}} \right)^a \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/a}} \stackrel{*}{=} 0$ $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
 $(x^{1/a})' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot x^{1/a - 1}$ $(x^{1/a})' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot x^{-1/a}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^a}{x^b} = 0$



$= \frac{a}{x} \cdot x^{-1 - 1/a + 1}$
 $= \frac{a}{x} \cdot x^{-1/a} = \frac{a}{x^{1/a + 1}}$
 $\rightarrow 0$
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^b}{e^{ax}} = 0 \quad a, b > 0.$

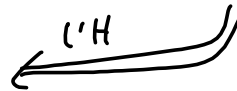
$\frac{x^b}{e^{ax}} = \left(\frac{x}{e^{a/b} x} \right)^b$

$\frac{x}{e^{a/b} x}$

$(x)' = 1$
 $(e^{a/b} x)' = \frac{a}{b} \cdot e^{a/b} x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x'}{(e^{a/b} x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b} e^{a/b} x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{a/b} x} = 0$



□