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GRANIČNE VREDNOSTI FUNKCIJA I IZVODI

1. Naći sledeće limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15};$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 6x}{3x + 1};$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^3 - 8} \right);$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3}}{\sin x};$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2};$$

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

$$(g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+2} \right)^{x+1}.$$

Rešenje:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-2}{x-5} = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 6x}{3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 6}{3 + \frac{1}{x}} = -2;$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{12}{x^3 - 8} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4 - 12}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+4)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+4}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{3}}{\frac{x}{3}}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3}}{\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2}{4(\frac{x}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{4};$$

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

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

2. Naći asimptote sledećih krivih:

$$(a) y = \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} ;$$

$$(b) y = \sqrt{x^2+x} ;$$

$$(c) y = \frac{xe^x}{e^x-1} .$$

Rešenje:

(a)

i. Vertikalne asimptote:

Kako je oblast definisanosti za $y = \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ to je:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} = +\infty ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} = -\infty .$$

Dakle, $x = 0$ je vertikalna asimptota .

A. Horizontalne asimptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} = +\infty ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} = -\infty .$$

Dakle, nema horizontalnih asimptota.

B. Kose asimptote:

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^3} = 1 ;$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2} = 1 ;$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^3} = 1 ;$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^3+x^2+x+1}{x^2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2} = 1 ;$$

Dakle, kosa asimptota je $y = x + 1$.

(b)

i. Vertikalne asimptote:

Kako je oblast definisanosti za $y = \sqrt{x^2+x}$, $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$ to je:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^2+x} = 0 ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \sqrt{x^2+x} = 0 .$$

Dakle, nema vertikalnih asimptota .

A. Horizontalne asimptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2+x} = +\infty ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = -\infty .$$

Dakle, nema horizontalnih asimptota.

B. Kose asimptote:

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

;

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}+1} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$-1;$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+x}-x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}-1} = 1;$$

Dakle, kose asimptotesu $y = x + \frac{1}{2}$ i $y = -x - \frac{1}{2}$.

(c)

i. Vertikalne asimptote:

Kako je oblast definisanosti za $y = \frac{xe^x}{e^x-1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ to je:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{xe^x}{e^x-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{e^x+xe^x}{e^x} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{xe^x}{e^x-1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{e^x+xe^x}{e^x} = 1.$$

Dakle, nema vertikalnih asimptota.

A. Horizontalne asimptote:

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

;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{xe^x}{e^x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{1-\frac{1}{e^x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-2x}} = 0.$$

Dakle, $y = 0$ je horizontalna asimptota.

B. Kose asimptote:

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1;$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{xe^x}{e^x-1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x-1} =$$

$$0;$$

Dakle, kosa asimptota je $y = x$.

3. Naći izvode sledećih funkcija:

(a) $y = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4x - \sqrt{10}$;

(b) $y = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$;

(c) $y = (x^2 - 2)\sqrt{x}$;

(d) $y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}$;

(e) $y = \frac{1-\ln x}{1+\ln x}$;

(f) $y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$;

(g) $y = \ln(e^{2x} + 1) - 2\arctg(e^x)$.

Rešenje:

- (a) $y' = x^4 - 2x^2 + 4$;
(b) $y' = \frac{1-x^2+2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$;
(c) $y' = 2x\sqrt{x} + (x^2 - 2)\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^2-2}{2\sqrt{x}}$;
(d) $y' = \frac{2\sin x \cos x + \sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} = 2\operatorname{tg}x + \sin x \operatorname{tg}^2 x$;
(e) $y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}(1+\ln x) - \frac{1}{x}(1-\ln x)}{(1+\ln x)^2} = -\frac{2}{x(1+\ln x)^2}$;
(f) $y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1+x)^2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$;
(g) $y' = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} - 2\frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} = \frac{2(e^{2x}-1)}{e^{2x}+1}$.

4. Odrediti sledeće granične vrednosti:

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\ln(x+1)}$;
(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{10}}$;
(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)$;
(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$;
(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x$;
(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$;
(g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^x$.

Rešenje:

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\ln(x+1)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{\frac{1}{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)e^x = 1$;
(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{10}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{10x^9} = 10 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{10} = \infty$;
(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$;
(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = [\infty - \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2e^x + xe^x} = \frac{1}{2}$;
(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = A \quad [0^0]$;
 $\ln A = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$;
 $\ln A = 0 \implies A = e^0 = 1$;

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = A \quad [1^\infty]$;
 $\ln A = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln (e^{2x} + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln (e^{2x} + x) =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} + x)}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + x} = 3$;
 $\ln A = 3 \implies A = e^3$;

(g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = A \quad [\infty^0]$;
 $\ln A = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln \frac{1}{x} = [0 \cdot \infty] =$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} =$
 $= \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$;
 $\ln A = 0 \implies A = e^0 = 1$.

5. Odrediti intervale monotonosti funkcija i naći njihov minimum i maksimum ako postoje:

- (a) $y = xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$;
 (b) $y = x^2 - \ln x^2$.

Rešenje:

- (a) Funkcija je definisana za $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ pa imamo:

$$y' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{x-1}{x}$$
 ;

- i. Kako je $e^{\frac{1}{x}} > 0$ za svako x to je:

	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
x	-	+	+
$x - 1$	-	-	+
y'	+	-	+
y	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

A. Za $x = 1$ imamo minimum i to je $y = e$.

- (b) Funkcija je definisana za $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ pa imamo:

$$y' = 2x - \frac{1}{x^2} 2x = 2x - \frac{2}{x} = 2 \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$$
 ;

- i.

	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
x	-	-	+	+
$x - 1$	-	-	-	+
$x + 1$	-	+	+	+
y'	-	+	-	+
y	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

A. Za $x = -1$ imamo minimum i to je $y = 1$, a za $x = 1$ takođe imamo minimum i to je $y = 1$.

6. Naći prevojne tačke sledećih krivih:

(a) $y = 3x^5 - 2x^6$;

(b) $y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$.

Rešenje:

(a) Funkcija je definisana za svako $x \in R$ pa imamo:

$$y' = 15x^4 - 12x^5 ;$$

$$y'' = 60x^3 - 60x^4 = 60x^3(1-x) ;$$

i.

	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
x	-	+	+
$1-x$	+	+	-
y''	-	+	-
y	\cap	\cup	\cap

A. Tačke $(0, 0)$ i $(1, 0)$ su prevojne tačke .

(b) Funkcija je definisana za svako $x \in R$ pa imamo:

$$y' = \frac{x^2+1-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} ;$$

$$y'' = \frac{-2x(x^2+1)^2 - 4x(x^2+1)(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^4} = \frac{-2x^3 - 2x - 4x + 4x^3}{(x^2+1)^3} = 2x \frac{x^2-3}{(x^2+1)^3} ;$$

i. Kako je $x^2 + 1 > 0$ za svako x to imamo ;

	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	$(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$	$(0, \sqrt{3})$	$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
x	-	-	+	+
$x - \sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	+
$x + \sqrt{3}$	-	+	+	+
y''	-	+	-	+
y	\cap	\cup	\cap	\cup

A. Tačke $(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$, $(0, 0)$ i $(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$ su prevojne tačke .