

4

Neprekidnost i limes

Definicija. Neka je $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ otvoreni interval i $c \in I$. Funkcija

$$f: I \setminus \{c\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

ima **limes u točki** c jednak $L \in \mathbb{R}$ ako za svaki niz (x_n) u $I \setminus \{c\}$ vrijedi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = c \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = L.$$

Može se pokazati da je, u slučaju da postoji, limes funkcije jedinstven pa pišemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L.$$

Vrijedi:

Teorem. (Cauchyeva definicija limesa)

Neka je $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ otvoreni interval. Funkcija $f: I \setminus \{c\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ima limes $L \in \mathbb{R}$ u točki $c \in I$ ako i samo ako vrijedi

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0) \text{ td. } x \in I, 0 < |x - c| < \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon.$$

■

Primjer 4.1 (a) Dokažimo po Cauchyvoj definiciji limesa da je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4.$$

Neka je $\varepsilon > 0$. Tada za $\delta = \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 1\}$ i $x \in \mathbb{R}$ takav da je $|x - 2| < \delta$ vrijedi

$$|x + 2| \leq |x - 2| + 4 < \delta + 4 \leq 1 + 4 = 5$$

pa je

$$|x^2 - 4| = |x - 2||x + 2| < 5\delta \leq \varepsilon.$$

(b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 4) = 4 + 4 = 8.$$

Napomena. Ako funkcije $f: I \setminus \{c\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ i $g \setminus \{c\}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ imaju limese u točki $c \in I$ i ako su $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, onda

- funkcija $\lambda f + \mu g$ ima limes u točki c i vrijedi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (\lambda f(x) + \mu g(x)) = \lambda \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) + \mu \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x);$$

- funkcija $f \cdot g$ ima limes u točki c i vrijedi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x);$$

- u slučaju da je $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \neq 0$ i funkcija $\frac{f}{g}$ ima limes u točki c i vrijedi

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

Definicija. Neka je $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ otvoreni interval. Funkcija $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je **neprekidna** u $c \in I$ ako za svaki niz (x_n) u I vrijedi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = c \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = f(c).$$

Teorem. (Cauchyeva definicija neprekidnosti)

Neka je $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ otvoreni interval. Funkcija $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je neprekidna u točki $c \in I$ ako i samo ako vrijedi

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0) \text{ td. } x \in I, |x - c| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(c)| < \varepsilon.$$

■

Napomena. Na predavanjima ste pokazali da su sve elementarne funkcije neprekidne na njihovim prirodnim domenama.

Zadatak 4.1 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}, n \in \mathbb{N} & \text{(c)} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^3 - a^3}{h}, a \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}, m, n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \text{(g)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}}. & & \end{array}$$

Definicija. Kažemo da $f: I \setminus \{c\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ima limes u točki $c \in I$ jednak $+\infty$ ako

$$(\forall M > 0)(\exists \delta > 0) \text{ td. } x \in I, 0 < |x - c| < \delta \implies f(x) > M.$$

Pišemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = +\infty.$$

Analogno definiramo limes jednak $-\infty$.

Primjer 4.2 Dokažimo po definiciji da je

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

Neka je $M > 0$ proizvoljan. Za $\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$ vrijedi

$$0 < |x| < \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \implies \frac{1}{x^2} > \frac{1}{\frac{1}{M}} = M.$$

Definicija. Kažemo da $f: \langle -\infty, a \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ima limes u $-\infty$ jednak $L \in \mathbb{R}$ ako

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists M > 0) \text{ td. } x < -M \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon.$$

Pišemo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L.$$

Analogno definiramo limes u $+\infty$.

Primjer 4.3 (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ i $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(b) Dokažimo po definiciji da je

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

Neka je $\varepsilon > 0$. Tada za $M = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$ vrijedi

$$x > M \implies \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} = \varepsilon.$$

Zadatak 4.2 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(2x-3)(3x+5)(4x-5)}{3x^3 + x^2 - x + 1}$ | (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 + 1}$ | (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{100x}{x^2 - 1}$ |
| (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$ | (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 - x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}$ | (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 1}{3x + 1}$ |
| (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$ | (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5 + 6} + x).$ | |

Napomena. Vrijedi analogon teorema o sendviču: ako je

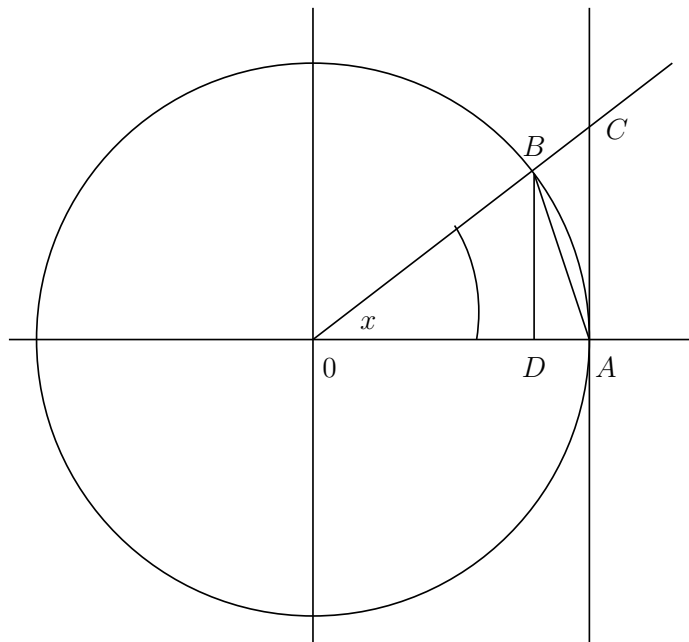
$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x), \quad \forall x \in I \setminus \{c\},$$

i ako je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x),$$

onda i g ima limes u c i vrijedi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x).$$



Primjer 4.4 (a) Izračunajmo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}$.

Vrijedi

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}x \leq x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}x$$

pa je po teoremu o sendviču

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

(b) Dokažimo da je

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

Neka je $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$. Tada iz slike vidimo da se za

$$O = (0, 0), \quad A = (1, 0), \quad B = (\cos x, \sin x), \quad C = (0, \operatorname{tg} x), \quad D = (\cos x, 0)$$

površina kružnog isječka OAB nalazi između površina trokuta $\triangle OAB$ i $\triangle OAC$:

$$\frac{1 \cdot \sin x}{2} \leq \frac{1 \cdot x}{2} \leq \frac{1 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{2},$$

odakle je

$$1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Tada tvrdnja slijedi po teoremu o sendviču.

(c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Dakle,

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1}, \quad \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}}.$$

Zadatak 4.3 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(13x)}{\sin(21x)} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\sin(3\pi x)} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x}{1 - 2 \cos x} & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x})}{\sin(\pi x)} \\ \text{(g)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} & \text{(h)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^3}. \end{array}$$

Zadatak 4.4 Izračunajte

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdots \cos nx - 1}{x^2}.$$

Napomena. Sljedeći oblici su neodređeni:

$$(\pm\infty) \cdot 0, \frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}, \frac{0}{0}, (\pm\infty) - (\pm\infty), (\pm\infty) + (\mp\infty), 1^{\pm\infty}.$$

Napomena. Određeni i neodređeni oblici:

DEFINIRANO	NIJE DEFINIRANO
$x + (\pm\infty) = \pm\infty, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$	
$(\pm\infty) + (\pm\infty) = \pm\infty$	$(\pm\infty) + (\mp\infty)$
$-(+\infty) = -\infty$ $-(-\infty) = +\infty$	
$x \cdot (+\infty) = \begin{cases} +\infty & x > 0 \\ -\infty & x < 0 \end{cases}$	$0 \cdot (+\infty)$
$x \cdot (-\infty) = \begin{cases} -\infty & x > 0 \\ +\infty & x < 0 \end{cases}$	$0 \cdot (-\infty)$
$\frac{x}{\pm\infty} = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$	$\frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}, \frac{\pm\infty}{\mp\infty}, \frac{0}{0}$
$x^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < 1 \\ +\infty & x > 1 \end{cases}$	$1^{+\infty}$
$x^{-\infty} = \begin{cases} +\infty & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$	$1^{-\infty}$

Na predavanju je dokazano

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

Napomena. Vrijedi

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{x-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) = e \cdot 1 = e. \end{aligned}$$

Stoga je i

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

Napomena. Ako su f i g funkcije takve da je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{i} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = +\infty,$$

onda je

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (1 + (f(x) - 1))^{g(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left[(1 + (f(x) - 1))^{\frac{1}{f(x)-1}} \right]^{(f(x)-1)g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x)-1)g(x)}.\end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 4.5 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{x} \right)^{1+x} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x+1} \right)^{x^2} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^x, a \in \mathbb{R} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}. \end{array}$$

Primjer 4.5 (a)

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

(b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{ll} t = e^x - 1 & x = \ln(t+1) \\ x \rightarrow 0 & t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(t+1)} = 1.$$

Dakle,

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1}, \quad \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1}.$$

Zadatak 4.6 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}, a > 0 & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{x} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x - 1}{x^2} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1+5^x)}{\ln(1+3^x)} & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos(2x)} e^{3x^2} - 1}{x \operatorname{th}(4x)}. \end{array}$$

Zadatak 4.7 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}, a \in \mathbb{R} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{x^3} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)) & \text{(f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}. \end{array}$$

Zadatak 4.8 Izračunajte limese funkcija:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^\pi(\pi x)}{x^2} & \text{(b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} & \text{(c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\cos^3 x} - 1}{x^3 \operatorname{ctg} x} \\ \text{(d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{x^2} & \text{(e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}). \end{array}$$

Zadaci za vježbu

4.9 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x^2 - 2x}$$

4.10 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+2)^3(x^2+x+1)^2}{x^7 - 50x + 5} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2}}{x}$$

4.11 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^3}{2x^3 - x + 2} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{3x + 7} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[6]{x^2 + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$$

4.12 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1}, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

4.13 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[5]{x}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1}$$

4.14 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x^2} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-x^3}$$

4.15 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{x+1} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg} a}{x - a}, a \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$

4.16 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)$$

4.17 Odredite parametar a takav da funkcija

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & x < 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \\ 1 + x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

bude neprekidna.

4.18 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)}{x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{1 - 2 \cos x}$$

4.19 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\cos \alpha x} - \sqrt[n]{\cos \beta x}}{x^2}, m \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1+\operatorname{ctg}^2 x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x+\sin x}}$$

4.20 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x \sin x}} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 2 \sin^2 x)}{x^2}$$

4.21 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \pi x)}{x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+2) - \ln 2}{x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6^x - 5^x}{4^x - 3^x}$$

4.22 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3})}{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6})} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 - \sqrt[3]{x+5}}{2 - \sqrt{x+1}} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x}}{x - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2}}$$

4.23 Je li moguće proširiti funkciju

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x-1}$$

do neprekidne funkcije na \mathbb{R} ?

4.24 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - \cos x}{3^x - \operatorname{ch} x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x)^2}{x^2 \operatorname{tg}(x^2) \sin(x^2)} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdot e^{2x^2} - 1}{\ln(1+2x) \cdot \ln(1+2 \operatorname{arcsin} x)}$$

4.25 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} - e^{\operatorname{arcsin} x}}{1 - \cos^3 x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-x}} - \sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4} \sin x))^{\operatorname{ctg}(\pi \sin x)}$$

4.26 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(x^2 + 3x + 4)}{\ln(x^2 + 2x + 3)} \right)^{x \ln x} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(a+x) \operatorname{tg}(a-x) - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}{x^2}, a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

4.27 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a+x) + \ln(a-x) - 2 \ln a}{x^2}$$

4.28 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2} - 1)^2 + x^2}{\cos x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + 5^x)}{\ln(1 + 3^x)}$$

4.29 Može li se funkcija

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1}$$

proširiti do neprekidne funkcije na $[-1, +\infty)$?

4.30 Neka je $f: \langle -a, a \rangle \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Koje su od sljedećih tvrdnji istinite:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l;$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(|x|) = l?$$

Dokažite.

4.31 Dokažite da za $f: \langle -a, a \rangle \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$ takvu da je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) = 2$$

vrijedi

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

4.32 Izračunajte limese:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x] \sin(\pi x) \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-x} + \sin x}{2^{-x} + \cos x}$$

4.33 Dokažite da je

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lfloor 3e^x \rfloor + 2}{\lfloor 2e^x \rfloor + 1} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor = 0 \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\sin \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - \sin x \right] = 0$$



4.34 Neka je $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ neprekidna funkcija. Dokažite da f ima **fiksnu točku**, tj. da postoji $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ takav da je $f(x_0) = x_0$. (Uputa: Bolzano-Weierstrassov teorem)

4.35 Dokažite da svaki polinom neparnog stupnja ima barem jednu realnu nultočku.

4.36 Dokažite da jednačba $x^5 - 3x - 1 = 0$ ima barem jedno realno rješenje na segmentu $[1, 2]$.

4.37 Neka su $f, g: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ funkcije takve da je $f \circ g = g \circ f$. Dokažite da postoji $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ takav da je $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$.

4.38 Neka je $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ neprekidna i periodična s periodom $\tau > 0$. Dokažite da postoji $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ takav da je

$$f\left(x_0 + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) = f(x_0).$$

4.39 Neka je $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ neprekidna funkcija. Dokažite da postoje $x, y \in [0, 2]$ takvi da je

$$y - x = 1, \quad f(y) - f(x) = \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2}.$$

4.40 Nađite sve neprekidne funkcije $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ koje zadovoljavaju Cauchyevu funkcionalnu jednačbu:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y), \quad \text{za sve } x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

4.41 Nađite sve neprekidne funkcije $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ takve da je $f(1) > 0$ i

$$f(x + y) = f(x) \cdot f(y), \quad \text{za sve } x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$