

## Limite remarcabile de tipul $\frac{0}{0}$ . Aplicații

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

Din limita remarcabilă precedentă deducem:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$  ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$  ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = 1$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Prima variantă de rezolvare a limitei cu numărul 4:

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

A doua variantă de rezolvare a limitei cu numărul 4:

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

A treia variantă de rezolvare a limitei cu numărul 4:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{l'Hospital}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

A patra variantă de rezolvare a limitei cu numărul 4:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{Polinom Taylor}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots\right)}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} - \dots}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{x^2}{4!} + \frac{x^4}{6!} - \dots\right)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin x^n}{x^{3n}} = \frac{1}{6}$  ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$7. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x^{n+2}} = \frac{n}{6}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

O metodă de rezolvare a limitei cu numărul 7 este:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x^{n+2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \cdot \sin x + \dots + \sin^{n-1} x)}{x^{n+2}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \cdot \sin x + \dots + \sin^{n-1} x)}{x^3 \cdot x^{n-1}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overbrace{x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \cdot \sin x + \dots + \sin^{n-1} x}^{n \text{ termeni}}}{x^{n-1}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot n = \frac{n}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x - \sin x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6}}$$

$$9. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx}{x} = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$10. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot \dots \cdot \cos nx}{x^2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$11. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} \stackrel{\text{notăm } x - x_0 = y}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$$

$$12. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{\text{notăm } \frac{1}{x} = y}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$$

Sursa [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limite\\_notevole](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limite_notevole)