

Regeln von Bernoulli - L'Hospital ⁰⁸⁰¹⁰⁸ ①

Grenzwert "0/0"

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = ? \quad \text{falls } g(x_0) = 0, f(x_0) = 0$$

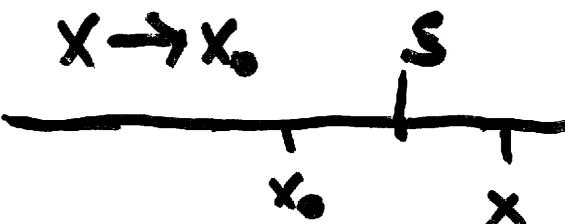
ff: $f'(x) \neq 0$ in $V(x_0)$

Dann ^{verallg. MWS}

$$\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{f(x) - f(x_0)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)}$$

mit ξ zwischen x und x_0

und $\xi \rightarrow x_0$, falls $x \rightarrow x_0$



A horizontal line with tick marks. The left tick mark is labeled x_0 and the right tick mark is labeled x . A vertical tick mark is placed between x_0 and x , labeled ξ above it.

→

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{g'(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

Bsp 11

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

080108

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ae^{ax}}{1} = \infty$$

anders als in
Vorlesung!

allgemeiner gilt ($\alpha > 0$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{a}{\alpha} x}}{x} \right)^\alpha = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a}{\alpha} e^{\frac{a}{\alpha} x}}{1} \right)^\alpha = \infty$$

Merke: Exponentialfunktion wächst stärker als jede Potenz

$$ii.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \alpha > 0$$

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

Merke: Logarithmus wächst langsamer als jede Potenz

iii) $\alpha > 0$

080102

(3)

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

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

Damit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x \ln x}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

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

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

$$v.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{-2 + 3\cos^2 x} \quad \text{080108 (4)}$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{vi) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Hier hilft Bernoulli - L'Hospital
nicht weiter

Ausweg: Lineares Modell

$$\cos x = 1 + \underbrace{k(x)}_{\pm(x)} \quad \text{mit } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(x)}{x} = 0$$

Bestimme $k(x)$:

$$\text{Dazu } -\sin x = \cos' x = k'(x)$$

$$-\sin x \sim -x \quad \text{bei } x=0 \quad \text{080108 (5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow k'(x) \sim -x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{~~k(x)~~ } k(x) \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

Damit

$$\cos x = 1 + k(x) \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 \sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Taylor-Formel

Idee: Die Verbesserung des linearen Modells

x_0 gegeben $t_1(x)$ (Tangent)

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + k_1(x)$$

mit $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{k_1(x)}{x-x_0} = 0$

Hinatz:

$$f(x) = t_1(x) + \underbrace{a_2(x-x_0)^2}_{\text{bestimmen!}} + k_2(x)$$

$t_2(x)$ (quadratisches Modell)

Forderungen:

i.) f 2 mal diffbar

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{k_2(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = 0$

Bestimme a_2 : es gilt

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= t_2'(x) + k_2'(x) \\ &= \underbrace{t_2'(x)}_{f'(x_0)} + 2a_2(x-x_0) + k_2'(x) \end{aligned}$$

Andererseits $p(x) := f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x-x_0)$

lineares Modell von $f'(x)$ bei x_0 ,

d.h.

$$f'(x) = p(x) + h(x) \text{ mit } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{h(x)}{x-x_0} = 0$$

Also

$$\cancel{f'(x_0)} + 2a_2(x-x_0) + k_2'(x)$$

$$= \cancel{f'(x_0)} + f''(x_0)(x-x_0) + h(x)$$

$$\rightarrow 2a_2 + \underbrace{\frac{k_2'(x)}{x-x_0}}_{\rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0)} = f''(x_0) + \underbrace{\frac{h(x)}{x-x_0}}_{\rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0)}$$

L'Hospital

$\rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0)$

$\rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0)$

Dann

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0),$$

also

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + k_2(x)$$

$$\text{mit } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{k_2(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = 0$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$: f n -diffbar $T_n(x)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n + k_n(x)$$

$$\text{mit } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{k_n(x)}{(x-x_0)^n} = 0 \quad T_n \text{ } n\text{-tes Taylor Polynom}$$