

### Oppgave 3.6.13.

Her er det nyttig å definere funksjonen  $f(x)$  slik at Maple vet det er en funksjon:

```
> f := x ->  $\frac{x \sin(x)}{1 - \cos(x)}$ 
```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x \sin(x)}{1 - \cos(x)} \quad (1)$$

```
> for n from 0 by 1 to 3 do evalf(f(10-n), 40) end do  
1.830487721712451919268019438968816623758  
1.998333055489401450850046523135127764462  
1.999983333305555489417824073656537878653  
1.99999983333333055555489417987764582666
```

(2)

Det ser ut som om grenseverdien eksisterer og er lik 2.

Vi kontrollerer ved å bruke l'Hopitals regel:

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

```
> limit(f(x), x = 0)
```

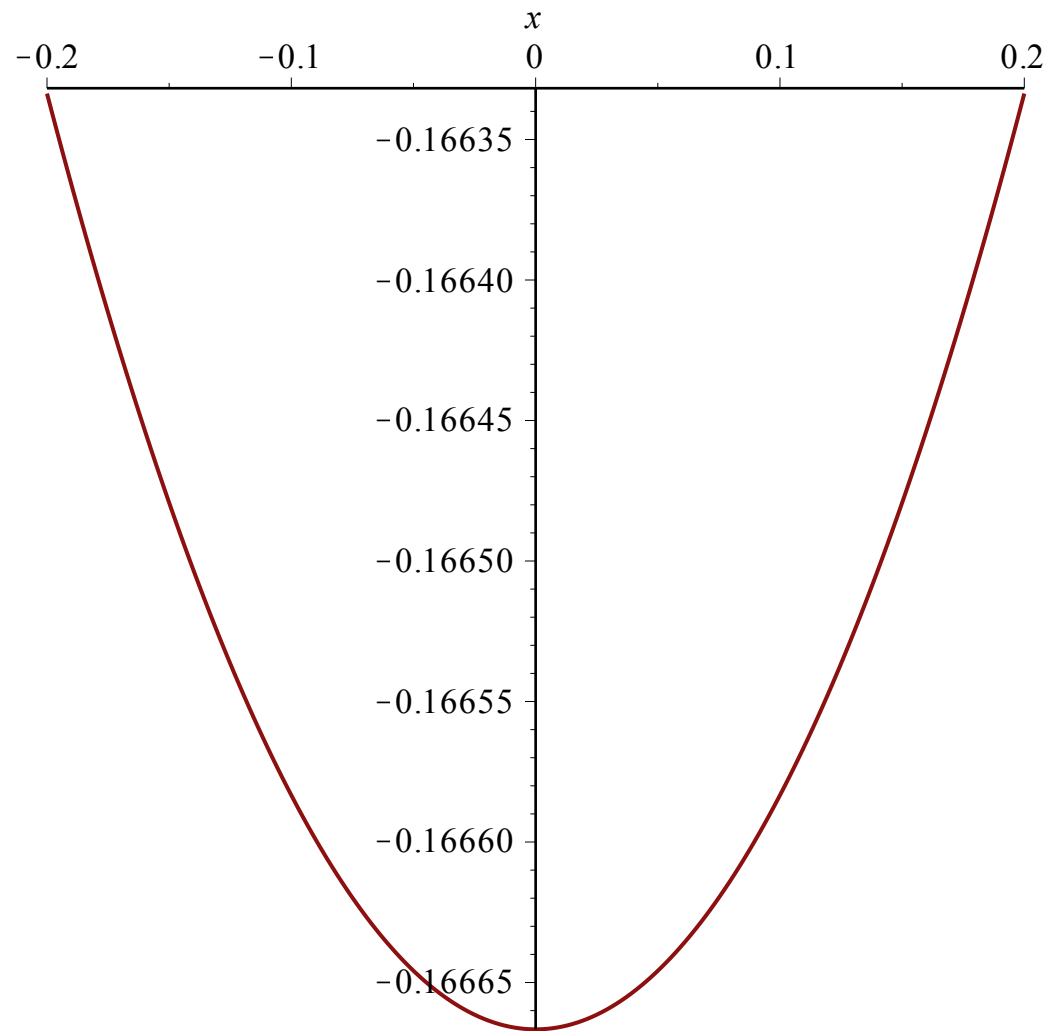
2

(3)

### Oppgave 3.6.14.

d)

>  $\text{plot}\left(\frac{\sin(x) - x}{x^3}, x = -0.2 \dots 0.2\right)$



Ved L'Hopitals regel finner vi at grenseverdien faktisk blir  $-\frac{1}{6}$ . Men vi kan også be Maple om å finne grenseverdien:

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{(\sin(x) - x)}{x^3}, x = 0\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}$$

(4)

### Oppgave 3.6.15.

a)

I oppgave 3.6.1 får vi

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{\sin(2x)}{x}, x = 0\right)$$

$$2$$

(5)

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{(\exp(x) - 1)}{x}, x = 0\right)$$

$$1$$

(6)

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{x}{\tan(3x)}, x = 0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

(7)

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\frac{\text{Pi}}{2} - x}, x = \frac{\text{Pi}}{2}\right)$$

$$1$$

(8)

$$> \text{limit}\left(\frac{(1 - \cos(x))}{x^3}, x = 0\right)$$

*undefined*

(9)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} > \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\ln(x) - x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} \right) \\ &= \\ > \end{array} \right.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

**(10**