

Ex 9 Bestäm  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x(e^x - 1 - x)}$ .

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

- Nämnaren:

$$x(e^x - 1 - x) = x\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^3) - 1 - x\right) = x\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^3)\right) = \frac{x^3}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$

- Vi utvecklar täljaren t.o.m. ordn 3:

$$\sin x - x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) - x = -\frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x - x}{x(e^x - 1 - x)} = \frac{-\frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)}{\frac{x^3}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)}{\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x)} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

### Ex 10 Best Maclaurinutv till $e^{\sin x}$ (orden 3)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{(\sin x)^2}{2} + \frac{(\sin x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(\sin x)^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\sin x \rightarrow 0$   
 $d: x \rightarrow 0$

$$= 1 + \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) \right) + \frac{(x + \mathcal{O}(x^3))^2}{2} + \frac{(x + \mathcal{O}(x^3))^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) + \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4) + \frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)}}$$

$e^{\cos x}$ :  $\cos x \not\rightarrow 0$  då  $x \rightarrow 0$ !

omskrivning:  $e^{\cos x} = e^{\cos x + 1 - 1} = e \cdot e^{\overbrace{\cos x - 1}^{\rightarrow 0 \text{ då } x \rightarrow 0}} = \dots$

Ex 11 Bestäm  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x} + \ln(1+x) - 1}{\arctan(-x) + \sin x}$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \Rightarrow e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \Rightarrow \arctan(-x) = -x + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

Nämnaren:

$$\arctan(-x) + \sin x = -x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)$$

Vi utvärter till närmare ordning 3:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-x} + \ln(1+x) - 1 &= 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^4) + x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^4) - 1 \\ &= \frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{-x} + \ln(1+x) - 1}{\arctan(-x) + \sin x} = \frac{\frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)}{\frac{x^3}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x)}{\frac{1}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \underline{\underline{1}} \text{ då } x \rightarrow 0.$$

Ex 12 Bestäm  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2x \cos x}{x + \arctan x - (x+2)\ln(1+x)}$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 2x - \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2x)^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

• Nämnaren:

$$\begin{aligned} x + \arctan x - (x+2)\ln(1+x) &= x + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots - (x+2)\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots\right) \\ &= \cancel{x} + \cancel{x} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots - \left(\cancel{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + \cancel{2x} - \cancel{x^2} + \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{2} + \dots\right) \\ &= -\frac{x^3}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4) \end{aligned}$$

• Utv tillräckligt hög ordning  $\geq$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2x - 2x \cos x &= 2x - \frac{4x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) - 2x\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)\right) = -\frac{x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\sin 2x - 2x \cos x}{x + \arctan x - (x+2)\ln(1+x)} &= \frac{-\frac{x^3}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^5)}{-\frac{x^3}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)}{-\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x)} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad \text{d.v. } x \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$