Fall 
$$f(x)$$
 ar en varioull function.  
 $dv.s.$   $f(x) = \frac{e+f Polynom}{e+f annaf Poly.}$ 

Metod 1

$$Ex: \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 2x - 3}$$
 $fins = thing$ 
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Dela bado I och N med (X-1)

Metoden.

Ann2

On X-3-1

boda I och N Möste delas Med X-(-1) dv,5 (x+1)

Andra Metal (tettare).

 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 2x - 3} \qquad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$ 

(Variabel byte)

X -> 1

X-1-71-1

X-1-70

Sett X-1=t] X-91

$$\begin{array}{c} x - 1 = t \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ \\ \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x^{2} + 2x - 3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t + 1)^{2} - 1}{(t + 1)^{3} + 2(t + 1) - 3} \\ \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^{2} + 2t + x - x}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 1 + 2t + 2 - 3} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 1 + 2t + 2 - 3} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t + 5t} \\ \\ \frac{t}{t^{3} + 3t^{2} + 3t} \\ \\ \frac{$$

Metal 3 L. Ho, SPital reget (Hopital regel) Sats  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  $\times \rightarrow \alpha$  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3}{x^3 + 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3}{x^3 + 2x - 3}$  $\times \rightarrow 1$ 

 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$   $= \frac{2}{5}$   $= \frac{2}{5}$   $= \frac{2}{5}$ 

Multiplicera bôda I och N Med Kenjugat ax T Kallas for Konjugat a'tb 9-6 a + b

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x}\left(1-\sqrt{x+1}\right)\left(1+\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

$$x \to 0$$

$$=\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{1 - (\sqrt{x+1})^2}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\chi(-(x+x))}{\chi(1+\sqrt{x+1})}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\chi(-1)}{\chi(1+\sqrt{x+1})}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

Andra metod Po Fall 2

$$(Hop: fall)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x+1}}{x} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (x+1)^{1/2}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1/2}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x \to 0}{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$(\sqrt{x} + 2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x^2 - 16)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}{x - 4}$$

 $= \lim_{(x \to 4)(x + 4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} (9)$   $= \lim_{(x \to 4)(x \to 4)} (x \to 4) = 8.4 = 32$ 

Sats Standard G.V.

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Hopital Lim SILX = Lim Costx

X > D

X > D

= Co,5P = 1 = 1

3 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x}-1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ 
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} = 1$ 

=3/2

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 4x} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{5x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{4x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{4x} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{4x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{4x} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5 \cos 5x}{4 \cos 5x}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5 \cos 5x}{4x} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5 \cos 5x}{$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{4\cdot t/3} = 34 \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{t}$$

$$t\to 0$$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{4\cdot t/3} = 34 \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{4\cdot t/3} = 34 \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{t}-1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{4\cdot t/3} = 34 \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{4\cdot t}$$

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$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{4\cdot t/3} = 34 \lim_{t\to 0}$$

G.V. da x -> ± 00

13

Vi acceseptera att

 $\lim_{x \to +\delta} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \to -\delta} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 

Fall 1 rationell

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

X -> P

Ann G.Vet blir antingen

eller ett tal)

metod dela boda I och N/ Med den term som har høgsta grad.  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 + 3x} \left(\frac{A}{A}\right)$ dela all t med x 3  $\frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}$  $\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{x^3}{x^3}$  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}$ 1-1/4-3/2

£ = 6

15

Amm

Svar = 0 on I har Mindre grad an

Namnare.

Hopital Eungerar Ocksoli &

 $\frac{d}{d}$   $\frac{1}{d}$   $\frac{1}{d}$   $\frac{1}{d}$   $\frac{1}{d}$   $\frac{1}{d}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - x^2 + 3x} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x}{3x - 2x + 3}$ 

 $\times \rightarrow A$   $\times \rightarrow A$ 

 $\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) = \lim_{K \to 0} \frac{2}{6x - 2} = \frac{2}{\mathcal{C}}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 2x} \left(\frac{a}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 2x} \left(\frac{a}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^2} + 1} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac$$

X ->8

$$\lim_{X \to \pm a} (1 + 1/x)^{X} = e$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5x}\right)^{3x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 \times = t \\ \times \rightarrow \partial \\ t \rightarrow -\partial \\ \times = -t$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{4})^{t} = e$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{4})^{t} = e$$

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$$\lim_{t \to -8} (1+1/t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \to -8} (1+1/t)^{t}$$

$$f(x) = 2 \times exf$$

$$f(x) = x^{2} \text{ Potens}$$

$$f(x) = |g| \times |\log x + \log x$$

S= H X=100

[19]

Vi vet att all 3 gor mot of men

exponential gar fortast

Potens ligger efter Och

logaritm ligger SISt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & = 8 \\ 2 & = 8 \\ 2 & = 8 \\ 2 & = 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Potens =

$$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}} = \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}} = e^{x} \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}}$$

$$\times \to e^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{\infty} \frac{60x^2}{ex} = \lim_{\infty} \frac{120x}{ex}$$

$$= 1/20$$

$$= 1/20$$

$$= 1/20$$

5.5 (c)  $x^3e^{x}+1$ x2 2x -2x Metod dela med den term som gor fortast met a.

 $x^{3}e^{x} = x(x^{2}e^{x})$   $x^{2}e^{2x} = e^{x}(x^{2}e^{x})$   $x^{3}e^{x} = e^{x}(x^{2}e^{x})$   $x^{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$   $x^{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$   $x^{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$   $x^{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$   $x^{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$ 

$$=\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{x}{e^{x}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{x}{e^{x}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}e^{2x}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left( \frac{1}{1} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x \right) \\ \times \rightarrow + \Phi \end{array}$$
in Settining

$$= \lim_{x \to +2x} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x) (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x)$$

$$\times \rightarrow +d$$

VX2 = X

Vx2 = (x)

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^{2}+2x}{x^{2}+2x} + x$$

$$=\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{2}{x})}} + x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2/x}} + 1$$

$$\times \rightarrow a$$