## Задания к уроку №4

1) Найти области определения функций:

a) 
$$f(x) = \ln(x+2)$$
.

2) Построить график функции:

a) 
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$
;

$$\vec{6}$$
)  $y = -2\sin 3x$ ;

B) 
$$y = |\{x\} - \frac{1}{2}|$$
.

Примечание:  $\{x\}$  — https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%94%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F\_%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C

3) Найти пределы:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25}$$
;

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^3 + 1}$$
;

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3}-3}{\sqrt{x-2}-1}$$
;

4) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}$$
;

5) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x;$$

6) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt[2x]{1+3x}$$
;

7) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3+5x}{3+2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
.

1. Найти области определения функции. f(x) = ln(x+2)vorapuopou enpegeren modero getel nodoneumenbelle ruced Hangers OD3: x + 2 > 0  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow = \{x \in R \mid x > -2\}, m.e.$  x > -2  $\Rightarrow x \in (-2; +\infty)$ 2. Flocmpoumb Paque gryhkyuu: a) y= x2+4x+3=(x+3)(x+1) Градак Ф. сум у= х2 сгатаем известими Imo napadona, bembo bbenx. Haigé le ce beplieure  $(x^2 + 4x + 3)' = 2x + 4$  y = (3-2)(1-2) 2x + 4 = 0 = x y = -40 (-2; -1) - bepulles napadouer A(-3;0) u B(-1;0) - morker nepecereteres  $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$ 0)4 = -2 sin 3x Pragux y = sin x cramaeu uzbecmunul Imosor rooms rooms rraque y = f(kx), rago zueno k

Traque que y = -f(p) nougraemed us y +f(x) 3epkadekorde ompancelleed omhodunesebko Ox чтобы полугить ординату г. ар. y=kf(x) в тогке x, нужно значение ординаты f(x) yeuronecemb ha rue no k.  $y = 2 \sin 3y$   $y = -2 \sin 3y$ B) y= \{x}-\frac{1}{2}\ 1. (paque q-yuy y= \{x}\-gpoyear racms ruch q-crumaen
uz become one 2. 4 moder norgeums opglekamy y= f(x)+C & morke fgorts our Dy na Ici burez, ecnu C LO 3. 4modin nougrums zpagoux y=|f(x)| mago gracming Brue Do ocmabient, kak ecms, a teure Do gepleansho empagiens omposens omposens of gracmus J=1{x}- ½1 The same of the sa

 $\frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \frac{\text{Hauma}}{nnegens}$ 3. a)  $\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25} = \lim_{x \to 5}$ RUCHUMENT = lim  $\frac{\kappa-1}{\chi+5}$ ; Apre  $\kappa \rightarrow 5$ 5-1=4 3 Havekam. 5+5=10 34 a rum lim x2-6x +5 = 0, 4. Ombem: 0, 4 δ) lim x3+x+2 Mpegen ruenumedis  $\lim_{x \to -1} (x^3 + x + 2) = \lim_{x \to -1} x \cdot \lim_{x \to -1} x \cdot \lim_{x \to -1} x + \lim_{x \to -1} x + 2 =$ = -1.(-1).(-1)-1+2=-1-1+2=0 Treger 3 Haweramedo!  $\lim_{x \to -1} (x^3 + 1) = \lim_{x \to -1} x \cdot \lim_{x \to -1} x \cdot \lim_{x \to -1} x + 1 = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) + 1$ +1=-1+1=0 Uween reonpegenentocms buga o  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x^3 + 1) + (x + 1)}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x^3 + 1)}{x^3$ = lim  $(x+1)(x^2-x+1)+(x+1)=(x+4)(x^2-6)$   $(x+1)(x^2-x+1)$  $= \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1 + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 - x + 1} =$  $= \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3} \approx 1,(3)$ Ombem: 1, (3) A 100 Franch

в) lim 12x+3-3 Подставич значение x > 3 б вира же вис Домножаем ка сопредженные для числитемия и знаменатель!  $\lim_{\kappa \to 3} \frac{(2x+3'-3)(2x+3'+3)(\sqrt{x-2'+1})}{(\sqrt{x-2}-1)(\sqrt{2}x+3'+3')(\sqrt{x-2}+1)} =$  $= \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(2x+3-9)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-2-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{2(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}-3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-2-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}-3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-2-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-2-1)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2}+1)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+3}+3)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{2x+$ =  $\lim_{k \to 3} \frac{2(\sqrt{k-2}+1)}{\sqrt{2p+3}+3} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{2(\sqrt{3-9}+1)}{\sqrt{2\cdot 3+3}+3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ Cmbem. 2/2 2) lim 1-cosk Nogemaber pregentetytes

1 to 1 cosk norther pregentetytes lim 1-coso = 0 tocceles recorpageden
x+0 02 0 Hocmb  $\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \iff \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\sin \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) / \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{x}$ Mon zualen nepbris zamerameronen pregen. lim  $\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  Moomowy npegogyiye bupa- $x \to 0$   $\frac{x}{x} = 1$  Moomowy npegogyiye bupa- $\frac{x \to 0}{x} = 1$   $\frac{x}{x} = 1$   $\frac{$ Ombem: 1

g) lim X. ctg & Togemabreen gracemen ctg0 = \$ . Unella reonnegen-m6 fug q 0.00 ctgd = cos & Montyragey lim  $\frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$  & cos x & come  $\int_{x \to 0}^{x} \frac{3aue}{x}$ .

lim  $\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  (n.3.n), normoley

lim  $\cos x = 1$  (n.3.n), normoley

lim  $\cos x = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$  e)  $\lim_{x \to 0} 2x = \lim_{x \to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$  Regemblus 0 4  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+3.0)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1$ lim  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$  Regemblus  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$  Regemblus  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$  Regemblus  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1$  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{2x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{3x}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$ Знаси второй замегатемьный предел: lim (1+1)2=e np4 = +0 Lim (1+3x) 3x  $2 = e\sqrt{e}$  npy 3x > 0  $x \rightarrow 0$  Ombem:  $e\sqrt{e}$ B rainer cuyrae  $Z = \frac{1}{3x}$  $e^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt[2]{e^3} = e\sqrt{e}$ an fap:

Lim (3+5x) x Hogemabub & x npagers.

1 +0 3+2x ) Hypo morry, noughtiese reonnegere uno baga 100 4 groot ocmobine x b grame name 12.  $\frac{5x+3}{2x+3} = \frac{4(5x+3)}{4(2x+3)} = \frac{20x+12}{4(2x+3)} = \frac{20x+30-18}{4(2x+3)}$  $= \frac{10(2x+3)-18}{4(2x+3)} = \frac{10(2x+3)}{4(2x+3)} - \frac{18}{4(2x+3)} = \frac{1}{4(2x+3)}$ =  $\frac{5}{2}$  -  $\frac{9}{2(2x+3)}$  Novyraem npegen lim  $(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{9}{2(2x+3)})^{\frac{1}{x}}$  crumai  $p \Rightarrow 0$  Kounblomep.

Repensureur npeger, un noci63 get mpëx-3c = 3 - 3 - 2x + 3 = 3ma gre neg 10
2x + 3 = cmeneus:)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(1+\frac{3}{2}-\frac{9}{2(2x+3)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{9}{2(2x+3)}} = \frac{3}{2x+3}$ 3kaeu Emopoù zauerameissuruiges lim (1+  $\frac{1}{k}$ ) = e npue  $\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$   $\lim_{k \to \infty} (1+\frac{3}{2}-\frac{9}{2(2k+3)})^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{9}{2(2k+3)}}$   $\frac{3}{2}\times +3$ =  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2(2x+3)} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}}$ ,  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}}$ ,  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}}$ ,  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{p \to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2x+3}} = 0$  Rogemalnsen  $\lim_{y\to 0} e^{\frac{3}{2\cdot 0}+3} = e$  Omben: e.