

Задача на нахождение
решения
B-1

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^{\textcircled{3}} - 5x^2 + 2}{2x^{\textcircled{3}} + 5x^2 - x} = \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} = \frac{3}{2} = \underline{1.5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{\textcircled{5}} - 2x + 4}{2x^{\textcircled{4}} + 3x^2 - x} = \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} = \underline{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^4 + \sqrt{3x-5}}{7x^3 - 2x^2 + 1} = \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^{\textcircled{4}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{7x^{\textcircled{3}} - 2x^2} = \frac{-5^{\frac{1}{2}}}{+1} = \underline{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 20} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} D = 25 - 24 = 1 \\ x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x-2) \\ \phantom{x_{1/2}} = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$D = 144 - 80 = 64$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{12 \pm 8}{2} = 10 \Rightarrow (x-10)(x-2) \\ \phantom{x_{1/2}} = 2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-3)(\cancel{x-2})}{(x-10)(\cancel{x-2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x-10} = \frac{2-3}{2-10} = \underline{\frac{1}{8}}$$

Апробовані А.В. АРС-10.2.

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 + 11x + 15}{3x^2 + 5x - 12} = \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3^2 + 11 \cdot 3 + 15}{3 \cdot 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3 - 12} = \frac{66}{30} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{5}}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{4-x}} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+4)(x-3)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x})}{x-2 - 4+x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+4)(\cancel{x-3})(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x})}{2x-6 = 2(\cancel{x-3})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+4)(\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x})}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{(3+4)(\sqrt{3-2} + \sqrt{4-3})}{2} = \underline{\underline{7}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 3}{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{(\sqrt{1-x} - 3)(\sqrt{1-x} + 3)}{(2 + \sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt{1-x} + 3)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{1-x}} - 9}{(2 - \sqrt[3]{x})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{(1-x-9) \cdot (4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(\sqrt{1-x} + 3)(2 + \sqrt{x})(4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{(-x-8)(4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(\sqrt{1-x} + 3)(8+x)} = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} - \frac{(x+8)(4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(\sqrt{1-x} + 3)(8+x)} = \\
&= \frac{4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{-8} + \sqrt[3]{(-8)^2}}{\sqrt{1+8} + 3} = \\
&= \frac{4 - 2 \cdot (-2) + \sqrt[3]{64}}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{4+4+4}{3+3} = \\
&= \frac{16}{9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2}{x^2-4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{x^2-4-2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x^2-4)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-4-2x-4}{x^3+2x^2-4x-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-2x-8}{x^3+2x^2-4x-8} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{x^2(x+2)(x+4)+4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-4}{-4x^2(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^0-4}{-4x^3-16x^2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

⑨ $\rightarrow \sim$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} - x) =$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 2x + 3 - x^2}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 3}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^0 + 3}{x^0 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{1} = \underline{3}$$