

# គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

## ក្រុមបំណាច់លីមីតពិសេសៗ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + kx)}{x} = k$$



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ឡេម ឡេង ខេង យ លោក ឈិន វ៉ាន់ ឡី

## លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

១. និយមន័យ១  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0; \exists \delta > 0 : |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

ឧទាហរណ៍: បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x - 1) = 3$

តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់  $\varepsilon > 0$  គេបាន  $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(2x - 1) - 3| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |2x - 4| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow 2|x - 2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{គេយក } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \quad \text{នោះគេបាន } |x - 2| < \delta$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x - 1) = 3$  ពិត

និយមន័យទី២  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists \delta > 0 : |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > M$

ឧទាហរណ៍: បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{2 - x} \right)^2 = +\infty$

តាមនិយមន័យ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $M > 0$  គេបាន  $f(x) > M$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2 - x} \right)^2 > M \Leftrightarrow (2 - x)^2 < \frac{1}{M} \Leftrightarrow (x - 2)^2 < \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x - 2| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \quad \text{គេយក } \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} > 0 \quad \text{នោះគេបាន } 0 < |x - 2| < \delta$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{2 - x} \right)^2 = +\infty$  ពិត

និយមន័យទី៣  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists \delta > 0 : |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) < -M$

ឧទាហរណ៍: បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{3x - 1}{x - 2} \right) = -\infty$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 2^-$  មានន័យថា  $x - 2 < 0$

# មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

ឬ  $2-x > 0$  តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់  $M > 0$  គេបាន  $f(x) < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x-1}{x-2} < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x-6+5}{x-2} < -M$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 + \frac{5}{x-2} < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{x-2} < -M-3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{2-x} > M+3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2-x}{5} < \frac{1}{M+3} \Leftrightarrow 2-x < \frac{5}{M+3} \text{ គេយក } \delta = \frac{5}{M+3} > 0 \text{ នោះគេបាន } 2-x < \delta$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{3x-1}{x-2} \right) = -\infty \text{ ពិត}$$

**និយមន័យទី៤**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0; \exists N > 0 : x > N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3x+5}{x+2} \right) = 3$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់ } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ គេបាន } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{3x+5}{x+2} - 3 \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{3x+5-3x-6}{x+2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{-1}{x+2} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|x+2|} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x+2| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ ដោយ } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{នោះគេបាន } x+2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 2 \text{ គេយក } N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 2 > 0 \text{ យើងបាន } x > N$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{3x+5}{x+2} \right) = 3 \text{ ពិត}$$

**និយមន័យទី៥**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0; \exists N > 0 : x < -N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{4x+1}{2x+1} \right) = 2$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់ } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ គេបាន } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{4x+1}{2x+1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{4x+1-4x-2}{2x+1} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{-1}{2x+1} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|2x+1|} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |2x+1| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

# មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

ដោយ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $2x+1 < -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow x < -\left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$  គេយក  $N = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} > 0$

យើងបាន  $x < -N$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{4x+1}{2x+1}\right) = 2$  ពិត

**និយមន័យទី៦**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists N > 0: x > N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{5x^2+4x-1}{x+2}\right) = +\infty$

តាមនិយមន័យ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $M > 0$  គេបាន  $f(x) > M \Leftrightarrow \frac{5x^2+4x-1}{x+2} > M$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5x^2+10x-6x-12+11}{x+2} > M \Leftrightarrow \frac{5x(x+2)-6(x+2)+11}{x+2} > M$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x-6+\frac{11}{x+2} > M$  ដោយ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $\frac{11}{x+2} \rightarrow 0$

គេបាន  $5x-6 > M \Leftrightarrow 5x > M+6 \Rightarrow x > \frac{M+6}{5}$  គេយក  $N = \frac{M+6}{5} > 0$  យើងបាន  $x > N$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{5x^2+4x-1}{x+2}\right) = +\infty$  ពិត

**និយមន័យទី៧**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists N > 0: x > N \Rightarrow f(x) < -M$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x-x^2}{3x+5}\right) = -\infty$

តាមនិយមន័យ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $M > 0$  គេបាន  $f(x) < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-x^2}{3x+5} < -M$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{x}{3} + \frac{11}{9} - \frac{55}{9(3x+5)} < -M$  ដោយ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $\frac{55}{9(3x+5)} \rightarrow 0$



$$\text{គេបាន } -\frac{x}{3} + \frac{11}{9} < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} > M + \frac{11}{9} \Leftrightarrow x > 3M + \frac{11}{3} \text{ គេយក } N = 3M + \frac{11}{3} > 0$$

យើងបាន  $x > N$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{2x - x^2}{3x + 5} \right) = -\infty \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{និយមន័យទី៨} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists N > 0: x < -N \Rightarrow f(x) < -M$$

$$\text{ឧទាហរណ៍: បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់ } M > 0 \text{ គេបាន } f(x) < -M \Leftrightarrow x^3 < -M \Leftrightarrow x < \sqrt[3]{-M}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -\sqrt[3]{M} \text{ បើគេយក } N = \sqrt[3]{M} > 0 \text{ យើងបាន } x < -N$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{និយមន័យទី៩} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists N > 0: x < -N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$$

$$\text{ឧទាហរណ៍: បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{1-x} = +\infty$$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យចំពោះគ្រប់ } M > 0 \text{ គេបាន } f(x) > M \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1-x} > M \Leftrightarrow 1-x > M^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 1 - M^2 \Leftrightarrow x < -(M^2 - 1) \text{ គេយក } N = M^2 - 1 > 0 \text{ យើងបាន } x < -N$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{1-x} = +\infty \text{ ពិត}$$

☆☆ សង្ខេបនិយមន័យខាងលើយើងបាន

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0; \exists \delta > 0: |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists \delta > 0: |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)| > M$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon; \exists N > 0: |x| > N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0; \exists N > 0: |x| > N \Rightarrow |f(x)| > M$$

☞ លីមីតឆ្វេងនិងលីមីតស្តាំ

**និយមន័យទី១** បើ  $L$  គឺជាលីមីតឆ្វេងនៃអនុគមន៍  $f$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow a^-$  ,  $(x < a)$

បើចំពោះ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ;  $\exists \delta > 0$  ដែល  $0 < a - x < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$  គេសរសេរ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2}$

តាមនិយមន័យ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $\varepsilon > 0$  គេបាន  $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}| < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\varepsilon < \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} - \varepsilon < \sqrt{x} < \varepsilon + \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{2} - \varepsilon)^2 < x < (\varepsilon + \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon + 2 < x < \varepsilon^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon + 2 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon < x - 2 < \varepsilon^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - x < 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2 \text{ បើគេយក } \delta = 2\sqrt{2}\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2 > 0 \text{ យើងបាន } 0 < 2 - x < \delta$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2}$  ពិត

**និយមន័យទី២** បើ  $L$  គឺជាលីមីតស្តាំនៃអនុគមន៍  $f$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow a^+$  ,  $(x > a)$

បើចំពោះ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ;  $\exists \delta > 0$  ដែល  $0 < x - a < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$  គេសរសេរ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$

**ឧទាហរណ៍:** បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \sqrt{x} = 2$

តាមនិយមន័យ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $\varepsilon > 0$  គេបាន  $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{x} - 2| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow -\varepsilon < \sqrt{x} - 2 < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - \varepsilon < \sqrt{x} < \varepsilon + 2 \Leftrightarrow (2 - \varepsilon)^2 < x < (\varepsilon + 2)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - 4\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 < x < \varepsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon + 4 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^2 - 4\varepsilon < x - 4 < \varepsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon \Rightarrow x - 4 < \varepsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon$$

$$\text{គេយក } \delta = \varepsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon > 0 \text{ យើងបាន } 0 < x - 4 < \delta$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \sqrt{x} = 2$  ពិត

លក្ខខណ្ឌចាំបាច់និងគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដើម្បីអោយ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$  គឺ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$

ឧទាហរណ៍បង្ហាញថា  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$  មានលីមីតស្មើ 4

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

$$\text{និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x + 2) = 4$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$$

☆☆ ប្រមាណវិធីលើលីមីតនិងលក្ខណៈ:

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} kf(x) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \quad (k \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ}) \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \times g(x)] = [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)] \times [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)] \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)]^n \quad (\text{ដែល } n \text{ ជាចំនួនគតិឡាទីបីវិជ្ជមាន}) \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k^{f(x)} = k^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} \quad \text{និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k = k \\ &+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [\ln f(x)] = \ln[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)] \end{aligned}$$

☛ ទ្រឹស្តីបទ

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \text{បើ } f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x) \text{ ចំពោះ } x \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ ហើយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L \\ &\text{ដែល } a \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ នោះគេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L \\ &+ \text{បើ } f(x) \geq g(x) \text{ ចំពោះ } x \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ ហើយ } a \in (\alpha, \beta) \text{ នោះគេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \\ &+ \text{បើ } f(x) \text{ មានដែនកំណត់ } D, a \in D \text{ នោះគេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) \\ &+ \text{បើ } f(x) \geq g(x) \text{ ចំពោះ } x \geq A \text{ ដែល } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty \text{ នោះគេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

# មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

- + បើ  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  ចំពោះ  $x \geq A$  ដែល  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$
- + បើ  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$  ចំពោះ  $x \geq A$  ដែល  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = L$  នោះគេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = L$
- + បើ  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  ចំពោះ  $x \geq A$  ដែល  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lambda$  នោះគេបាន  $L \leq \lambda$
- + បើ  $f(x)$  និង  $g(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍ដែលមានលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow L} f(x) = f(L)$  នោះគេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f[g(x)] = f(L)$

បើ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$

- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{L}$  កាលណា  $L \neq 0$
- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0$  កាលណា  $L = \pm\infty$
- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$  កាលណា  $L \rightarrow 0^+$
- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$  កាលណា  $L \rightarrow 0^-$
- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$  កាលណា  $L \neq 0$  ហើយ  $m = \infty$
- +  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$  កាលណា  $L \neq 0$  ហើយ  $m = 0$

## ២. លីមីត អនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ អិចស្ប៉ូន៉ង់ និងលោការីត

១.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin ax} = 1$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} = a^2$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 \right) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 3 \times 1 = 3$

២.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{1 - \cos ax} = 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x} \times 2 = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x} = 2 \times 0 = 0$

៣.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan ax} = 1$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 ax}{x^2} = a^2$



**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{x}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{5x} \times 5 = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{5x} = 5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 ax}{x^2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{4x^2} \times 4 = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{4x^2} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 2 + xe^x)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 2 + xe^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 2) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (xe^x) = (+\infty - 2) + (+\infty) \times (+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2e^x + e^{2x} + 1)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2e^x + e^{2x} + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x + 1)^2 = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x + 1 \right)^2 = (0 + 1)^2 = 1$$

$$៧. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty, \quad n > 0$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( \frac{e^x}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{e^x}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) = +\infty$$

$$៨. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0, \quad n > 0$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1} \right)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \left( 1 - \frac{x}{e^x} \right)}{e^x \left( 2 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{x}{e^x}}{2 + \frac{1}{e^x}} = \frac{1 - 0}{2 + 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

៩.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x \right)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = 0 - 2 \times (+\infty) = -\infty$$

១០.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 - x - 1 - 5 \ln x)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 - x - 1 - 5 \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 - x - 1) - 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -1 - 5 \times (-\infty) = +\infty$$

១១.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = 0, n > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} + 4x - \ln x \right) \right]$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} + 4x - \ln x \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + 4x^2 - x \ln x) = 1 + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 1 + 4 \times 0 - 0 = 1$$

១២.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = -\infty, n > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4x^2 + 3x - \ln x}{x^2}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4x^2 + 3x - \ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right) = 4 + \infty + \infty = +\infty$$

១៣.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0, n > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + \ln x}{x^2 - 4 \ln x}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + \ln x}{x^2 - 4 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 - 4 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2}}{1 - 4 \frac{\ln x}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{1 - 0} = 1$

១៤.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = 0, n > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4 \ln x}{x^2 - 2x - 3 \ln x}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 4 \ln x}{x^2 - 2x - 3 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x \left( \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + \frac{3x}{\ln x} + 4 \right)}{\ln x \left( \frac{x^2}{\ln x} - \frac{2x}{\ln x} - 3 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\ln x} + 3 \frac{x}{\ln x} + 4}{\frac{x^2}{\ln x} - 2 \frac{x}{\ln x} - 3} = \frac{0 + 0 + 4}{0 - 0 - 3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

១៥.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = +\infty, n > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + \ln x}{\ln x}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + \ln x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x \left( \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + 1 \right)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \right) = +\infty$

១៦.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty, a > 1$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (4 + 3^x)$  គេបាន

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (4 + 3^x) = 4 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3^x = +\infty$

១៧.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0, 1 > a > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + 2^{-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^x}\right) = 1 + 0 = 1$

១៨.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0, a > 1$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + 2^{x+1} + 2^{2x})$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + 2^{x+1} + 2^{2x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + 2^x)^2 = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + 2^x) \right]^2 = (1 + 0)^2 = 1$$

១៩.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = +\infty, 1 > a > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{x-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2x}}\right)$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{x-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2x}}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^x}\right)^2 = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^x}\right) \right]^2 = (1 + \infty)^2 = +\infty$

២០.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^n} = +\infty, a > 1$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3^x + 4^x}{x^2 + 2x + 1}\right)$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3^x + 4^x}{x^2 + 2x + 1}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3^x}{x^2} + \frac{4^x}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3^x}{x^2} + \frac{4^x}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + \infty + \infty}{1 + 0 + 0} = +\infty$$

២១.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^n} = 0, 1 > a > 0$

**ឧទាហរណ៍** គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3^{-x} + 4^{-x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right)$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3^{-x} + 4^{-x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3^{-x}}{x^2} + \frac{4^{-x}}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3^{-x}}{x^2} + \frac{4^{-x}}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{1 - 0 + 0} = 1$$

$$២២. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+8}{x-2}\right)^x$

យើងមាន  $\frac{x+8}{x-2} = \frac{x+8}{x-2} - 1 + 1 = 1 + \frac{10}{x-2}$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+8}{x-2}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{10}{x-2}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{x-2}\right)^{\frac{x-2}{10}}\right]^{\frac{10x}{x-2}} = e^{10}$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}\right)^{x^2}$  យើងមាន  $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} = 1 + \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} - 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}$

គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)^{(x^2-1)}\right]^{\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}\right)} = e^0 = 1$$

$$២៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} = 1$$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនា  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x} + 3e^x - 4}{e^{3x} + 2e^x - 3}\right)$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x} - 1 + 3e^x - 3}{e^{3x} - 1 + 2e^x - 2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{x} + 3 \frac{e^x-1}{x}}{\frac{e^{3x}-1}{x} + 2 \frac{e^x-1}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x}-1}{2x} \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot \frac{e^x-1}{x}\right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{3x}-1}{3x} \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot \frac{e^x-1}{x}\right)} = \frac{1 \times 2 + 3 \times 1}{1 \times 3 + 2 \times 1} = 1$$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x) + e^{3x} - 1}{\sin 4x}$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x) + e^{3x} - 1}{\sin 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+3x) + e^{3x} - 1}{x}}{\frac{\sin 4x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \cdot 3 + \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{3x} \cdot 3}{\frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4} = \frac{1 \times 3 + 1 \times 3}{1 \times 4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

២៤.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^x - 8^x}{3^x - 4^x}$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 4^x}{3^x - 4^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{4^x \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^x - 1 \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^x - 1}{\left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^x - 1} = \frac{\ln 5 - \ln 4}{\ln 3 - \ln 4}$$

២៥.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^n - 1}{x} = n$

ឧទាហរណ៍គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 2x}$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^3 - 1}{(1+x)^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(1+x)^3 - 1}{x}}{\frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

## ៖ វិធានក្នុងការគណនាលីមីត

១. គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  មានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\frac{0}{0}$  ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់  $\frac{0}{0}$  បែបនេះគេត្រូវ៖

- បំបែកភាគយកនិងភាគបែងអោយមានកត្តារួម  $(x-a)$  ឬ  $(x-a)^2$  .....
- សម្រួលកត្តារួម  $(x-a)$  ចោលដើម្បីបំបាត់រាងមិនកំណត់

(ព្រោះកាលណា  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ  $x \neq a$  ឬ  $x - a \neq 0$  ដូច្នេះគេអាចសម្រួលកត្តា  $(x-a)$  ចោលបាន)

- ជំនួសតម្លៃ  $x$  ដោយ  $a$  ទៅក្នុងលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មី



ឧទាហរណ៍: គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x}$  មានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\frac{0}{0}$

វិធីទី១ យើងគណនាដោយប្រើកន្សោមផ្លាស់នោះគេបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x})(1 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2})}{3x(1 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 1 + x}{3x(1 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3(1 + \sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2})} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

វិធីទី២ គេតាង  $u^3 = 1-x \Rightarrow x = 1-u^3$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 0$  នោះ  $u \rightarrow 1$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-u}{3(1-u^3)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-u)}{3(1-u)(1+u+u^2)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3(1+u+u^2)} = \frac{1}{9}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x} = \frac{1}{9}$

☆☆ ចំណាំ ដើម្បីអោយការបំបែកជាផលគុណកត្តាមានភាពងាយស្រួលយើងត្រូវចាំឯកលក្ខណៈភាពខាងក្រោម៖

- +  $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$
- +  $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
- +  $a^5 - b^5 = (a-b)(a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4)$
- +  $a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + ..... + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$
- +  $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
- +  $a^5 + b^5 = (a+b)(a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4)$
- +  $a^n + b^n = (a+b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + ..... + (-1)^p a^p b^{n-p} + ..... + b^{n-1})$   $n$  ជាចំនួនគត់សេស

☞ បើភាគយកឬភាគបែងជាប់រ៉ាឌីកាល់គេត្រូវគុណភាគយកនិងភាគបែងជាមួយកន្សោមផ្លាស់របស់វាដោយប្រើរូបមន្តខាងក្រោម៖

$$\sqrt[n]{a} - \sqrt[n]{b} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a^n} - \sqrt[n]{b^n}}{\sqrt[n]{a^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{a^{n-2}}\sqrt[n]{b} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{a}\sqrt[n]{b^{n-2}} + \sqrt[n]{b^{n-1}}}$$

២.គណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតប្រភេទនេះគេត្រូវ៖

- ទាញយកតួ  $x$  ដែលមានដឺក្រេខ្ពស់ជាងគេក្នុង  $f(x)$  និង  $g(x)$  ចេញជាកត្តា
- សម្រួលកត្តានោះចោល(ព្រោះ  $x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow x \neq 0$ )
- អោយតម្លៃ  $x \rightarrow \infty$  យើងនឹងបានលទ្ធផល

ឧទាហរណ៍: គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 1}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 7}$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 1}{3x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{4x^2}{x^3} + \frac{5x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right)}{x^3 \left( 3 + \frac{4x^2}{x^3} - \frac{6x}{x^3} + \frac{7}{x^3} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{3 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{7}{x^3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 1}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 7} = \frac{1}{3}$

★ ចំពោះពហុធា  $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1} x + a^n$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $P(x) \cong a_n x^n$

៣.គណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\infty - \infty$  គេត្រូវដាក់តួដែលមានដឺក្រេធំជាងគេជាកត្តារួមហើយគណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មី។ គេច្រើនជួបរាងមិនកំណត់  $\infty - \infty$  នៅពេល  $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$  បើកន្សោមដែលត្រូវគណនា លីមីតមានជាប់រ៉ាឌីកាលនោះគេប្រើកន្សោមឆ្លាស់ដើម្បីបំបាត់រាងមិនកំណត់  $\infty - \infty$  នេះ។

ឧទាហរណ៍: គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})$  គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})(\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 5x - 1) - (x^2 + 3x + 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{|x| \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)}$$

កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = x$  និងកាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}} = 1$$

$$\text{និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{-x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x}}{- \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)} = -1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

#### ៤. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

ក) លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណកាលណា  $x \rightarrow 0$  ( $x$  គិតជា រ៉ាដ្យង់) គេប្រើរូបមន្តខាងក្រោម

$$១. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin ax} = 1 \quad ២. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{1 - \cos ax} = 0$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan ax} = 1 \quad ៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

#### ចំណាំ

$$+ \text{ បើ } x \text{ គិតជាដឺក្រេនោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$+ \text{ បើ } x \text{ គិតក្រាដនោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \frac{\pi}{200}$$

ខ) គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រកាលណា  $x \rightarrow x_0$  ( $x$  គិតជាដឺក្រេ) ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រកាលណា  $x \rightarrow x_0$  ។

គេត្រូវតាង  $u = x - x_0$  (ឬ  $u = x_0 - x$ ) កាលណា  $x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$

រួចជំនួស  $x = u + x_0$  ឬ  $x = x_0 - u$  ក្នុងលីមីតដែលគេអោយរួចមកប្រើរូបមន្ត

$$១. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin ax} = 1 \quad ២. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{1 - \cos ax} = 0$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan ax} = 1 \quad ៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ឧទាហរណ៍: គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x+2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1-x^2}{\sin \pi x} \right), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^2} \right]$$

ចម្លើយ

1. តាង  $u = x + 2 \Rightarrow x = u - 2$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -2$  នោះ  $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x+2} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi(u-2)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi u - 2\pi)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan(2\pi - \pi u)}{u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi u}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi u}{\pi u} \times \pi = 1 \times \pi = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x+2} = \pi$$

2. តាង  $u = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - u$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1-x^2}{\sin \pi x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{\sin \pi x} \right] = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{u(1+1-u)}{\sin(\pi - \pi u)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(2-u)}{\sin \pi u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi u}{\sin \pi u} \times \frac{2-u}{\pi} = 1 \times \frac{2-0}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1-x^2}{\sin \pi x} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$

3. តាង  $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $u \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^2} \right] = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - u \right)}{u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

លំហាត់

I. គណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់  $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2}$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^9 - 3x + 2}{x^6 + 5x - 6}$
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2}$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1}$
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^7 + 1}{x^5 + 1}$
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m - m}$
8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n - na^{n-1}x + na^n}{(x - a)^2}$
9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - nx + n - 1}{(x - 1)^2}$
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3}$
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1}$
12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1-3x} - 2}{\sqrt[3]{5x-3} + \sqrt{7+3x}}$
13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{50} - 7x + 6}{x^{20} + 3x - 4}$
14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x^2 - \frac{1}{3}}{x + \frac{1}{3}}$
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+1}}$
16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x| + \sqrt{x^2}}{x^2 - |x| + 5x}$
17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2016} - x^{2015}}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}$
18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2015} - 2015}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2017} - 2017}$
19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+10} - 2}{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt[3]{3x-2}}$
20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2015\sqrt{1+3x} - 2017\sqrt{1-2x}}{x}$
21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2015\sqrt{1+3x} - 2017\sqrt{1-2x}}{2014\sqrt{1+2x} - 2016\sqrt{1-3x}}$
22.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - 2015\sqrt{x}}{1 - x}$
23.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{9x^2 - 1}{3x + 1}$
24.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1}$
25.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$
26.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x - 1}$
27.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2}$
28.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - 3}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2}}$
29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x}$
30.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{4+x} - 3}{x}$
31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{4x+4} - 2}$
32.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2}}{x^2 - 1}$
33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$
34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x}$
35.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2}$
36.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3 - 3x + 1}{x - 4} + 1 \right)$
37.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{8x^3 - 1}{6x^2 - 5x + 1}$
38.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^3}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^4}}$
39.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^3+x-2)}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$
40.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - 3}{x - 2}$
41.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{x^{m+1} - x^m - x + 1}$
42.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2m} - 1}$
43.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 8}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 4}$
44.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3x+1}}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$
45.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7+x^3} - \sqrt{3+x^2}}{x - 1}$
46.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$
47.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$
48.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$
49.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x^2 - 25}$
50.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4}$
51.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$
52.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 20}$
53.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - x - 6}$
54.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}$
55.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$
56.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^6 - 5x^5 + x}{(1-x)^2}$



II. គណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់  $\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 + x + 2}$     2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x}{x^4 - 3x^2 + 1}$     3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x} - 1}{x + 2}$     4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$     5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 2}}$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1 + \sqrt{16x^2 + x + 1}}{7x}$     7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x + 3)(3x - 5)(x - 1)^2}{x^2(2x - 3)(4x + 3)}$     8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - 1)(3 + 2x)(2 - x)}{(x^2 + 1)(1 - 2x)}$     9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x}}$     11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x + 3}}$     12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 3} + 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x}$     13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$     14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{2 + x^4}}{\sqrt[3]{5 + 27x^3}}$
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x^3 + 12x^2 + x + 1}{6x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 2}$     16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^3 + 2x + 5}$     17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 5}{2x + 1}$     18.  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}$     19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 1}{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 6}$
20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 5}{2x^2 + 1}$     21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5x - 7}{x^2 + 3x - 1}$     22.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + 5}{2x^2 + 3x + 7}$     23.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 5x}{x^2 - 3x + 1}$     24.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + x - 3x^3}{1 + x^2 + 3x^3}$
25.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 1}{3x^2 - x + 5}$     26.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 8}{x^4 - 6x + 1}$     27.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - 2)(2x + 1)(1 - 4x)}{(3x + 4)^3}$     28.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 + 3x - 7}{x^2 - 3x + 5}$     29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 3x}{2 - x}$
30.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 2x + 1}$     31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x - 3)(3x + 5)(4x - 6)}{3x^3 + x - 1}$     32.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + 1 + 4x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} + 2 - x}$
33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x + 1}$     34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$     35.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{7x}{1 + 14x + \sqrt{16x^2 + x + 1}}$
36.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x + 1}}$     37.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x + 1}}$     38.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 5 + \sqrt{x^4 - 3x + 1}}{x - 1 + \sqrt[3]{4x^6 + 3x - 2}}$     39.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt[3]{1 + x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{1 + x^4} - \sqrt[5]{1 + x^4}}$

III. គណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $(+\infty - \infty)$

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})$     2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[4]{4 + x^4} - x)$     3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{(x + a)(x + b)} - x)$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$     5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x})$     6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x})$
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x} - 1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1} \right)$     8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{n}{1 - x^n} - \frac{1}{1 - x} \right)$     9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2014}{1 - x^{2014}} - \frac{2015}{1 - x^{2015}} \right)$     10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)$
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x(x - 4)})$     12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - (ax + b)]$     13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1} - x)$     14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1 + x} - \sqrt[3]{x})$
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 3})$     16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[4]{1 + x^4} - x)$     17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})$     18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1})$

មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 2}) \quad 20. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \quad 21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1}) \\
 &22. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{3x^2 + 7x + 1} - \sqrt{3}x) \quad 23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) \quad 24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2}{2x + 1} \right) \quad 25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \\
 &26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) \quad 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left( \frac{1}{x + 2} - \frac{12}{x^3 + 8} \right) \quad 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{1}{x(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right] \quad 29. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{x+1} - x \right) \\
 &30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x}) \quad 31. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} \right) \quad 32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})
 \end{aligned}$$

IV. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 3x} \quad 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos x}{\sin 2x} \quad 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{5x^2} \quad 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3} \quad 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \\
 &6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2} \quad 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \sin x}{45x^3} \quad 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+2x) - 2 \sin(a+x) + \sin a}{x^2} \quad 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{x^4} \\
 &10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+3x) - 3 \sin(a+2x) + 3 \sin(a+x) - \sin a}{x^3} \quad 11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad 12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\tan 2x} \quad 13. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a^2 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2a} \\
 &14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{2 \cos x - \sqrt{2}} \quad 15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \quad 16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \quad 17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2x \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \quad 18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - 2 \cos x}{\sin 3x} \\
 &19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 3\pi x} \quad 20. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cdot \tan x \quad 21. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{x^3 - a^3} \quad 22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x^2}{\sin \pi x} \quad 23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2} \quad 24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 + \cos x}{(x - \pi)^2} \\
 &25. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan^3 x - 3 \tan x}{\cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} \quad 26. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)}{1 - 2 \cos x} \quad 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \quad 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan x - \tan a}{\cos x - \cos a} \quad 29. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cot x - \cot a}{\tan x - \tan a} \\
 &30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{4 \cos^2 x - 3} \quad 31. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan x \quad 32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 2x + \cos 2x + 1}{\cos 2x + \sin x} \quad 33. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \cdot \cot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \\
 &34. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{2a} \quad 35. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \sqrt{x}) \quad 36. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x-1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}) \cdot \sin x}{1 - \cos \pi x}
 \end{aligned}$$

37.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2}$  38.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2) - \cos x}{\tan^2 x}$  39.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(5\pi + \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{4}{\sin x}\right)$  40.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2x \tan x - \frac{\pi}{\cos x}\right)$
41.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos x}$  42.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\tan x}$  43.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 a}{x^2 - a^2}$  44.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+a) - \sin(a-x)}{x}$
45.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan x}$  46.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x \tan \frac{\pi}{2^x}$  47.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x}$  48.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 7x + \cos 7x}{\sin 9x - \cos 9x}$  49.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x}$
50.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{x}$  51.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x$  52.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan 4x}$  53.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \tan 2x$
54.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \tan x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}$  55.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(4x \tan 2x - \frac{\pi}{\cos 2x}\right)$  56.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt[3]{(1 - \cos x)^2}}$  57.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$
58.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$  59.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{x-1}$  60.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{\sin x}$  61.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2 (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})}$  62.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x}$
63.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin 3x}{1 - 2 \cos x}$  64.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$  65.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$  66.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 3x}$  67.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x - 1}{\tan x - 1}$
68.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \cot x}$  69.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1) \cdot \sin x}{x^2 + 2}$  70.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}\right)$  71.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\sin^2 x}$  72.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2 \cos x} - 1}{2 \cos 2x + 1}$
73.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x}$  74.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$  75.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}$  76.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(3 + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x}\right)$  77.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x}{2x - 3 \sin 2x}$
78.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2 - 2 \cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$  79.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{\sin 2x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}\right)$  80.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x$  81.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}$
82.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)$  83.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x$  84.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + 1 - \cos x}{x}$  85.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$  86.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$
87.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos x}\right)$  88.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$  89.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x + 1) \sin \frac{2\pi x}{x-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 90. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (7x+2) \cos \frac{\pi x}{2(x+1)} \quad & 91. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x^m}{\sin \pi x^n} \quad & 92. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \log_2 x + \log_2 \sin \frac{2}{x} \right) \\
 93. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{(x-1)^2} \quad & 94. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{ \log_3(x+1) - \log_3 x \} \quad & 95. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1 + \tan \pi x}{x-1} \\
 96. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4 + \sin \pi x}{x-2} \quad & 97. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x-1) \sin \frac{\pi x}{x+3} \quad & 98. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8 + \tan \pi x}{x-2} \\
 99. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\cot^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} \quad & 100. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 3 \arcsin x}{2 \arcsin x}
 \end{aligned}$$

V. គណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ខាងក្រោម៖  $f$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \quad & 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^x \quad & 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} \quad & 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2-5x+8}{x^2-6x+3} \right)^x \quad & 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{3x} \quad & 6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x \\
 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x^2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} \quad & 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{x-1} \right)^x \quad & 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2-6x+5}{x^2-3x+4} \right)^{\frac{x}{4}} \quad & 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin 3x}} \quad & 11. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\tan x)^{\cos x} \\
 12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{3}{\cos x}} \quad & 13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \quad & 14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x} \quad & 15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{x} \right) \quad & 16. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \\
 17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad & 18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} \quad & 19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} \quad & 20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{kx} - 1}{x} \quad & 21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} \quad & 22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9^x - 7^x}{5^x - 3^x} \\
 23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx} \quad & 24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x \quad & 25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\tan x \cdot \ln(1+2x)} \quad & 26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \cdot \ln x} \quad & 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan 2x}}{x} \quad & 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \\
 29. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^{x+c} \quad & 30. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad & 31. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2-2x+3}{x^2-3x+2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \quad & 32. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} \quad & 33. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{(x+1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

VI. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃអនុគមន៍និងកំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនបេរ

១. កំណត់អនុគមន៍ដ៏ក្រេទីងដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌលីមីតទាំងពីរខាងក្រោម៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2+1} = 2 \quad (i) \quad \& \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2-1} = -1 \quad (ii)$$

២. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ  $a$  និង  $b$  ដើម្បីចំនួនទាំងនេះបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌដូចខាងក្រោម:

$$1). \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + ax - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = b \quad 2). \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax} + b}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - (ax + b) \right] = 0$$

៣. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ  $a$  ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាចំនួនថេររួចរកលីមីតនោះផង

$$1). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} + a}{x} \quad 2). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x - 1} \quad 3). \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{ax+1} - 3}{x - 2}$$

### ដំណោះស្រាយ

I. គណនាលីមីតដែលមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

វិធាន: ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  ដែលមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$  គេត្រូវ៖

១. បម្លែងភាគយក និងភាគបែងឲ្យបានផលគុណកត្តារួម  $(x-x_0), (x-x_0)^2, \dots, (x-x_0)^n$  ។

២. សម្រួលកត្តា  $(x-x_0)$  ចោលដើម្បីបំបាត់រាងមិនកំណត់

(ព្រោះកាលណា  $x \rightarrow x_0$  នោះ  $x \neq x_0$  ឬ  $x-x_0 \neq 0$  ដូចនេះគេអាចសម្រួលកត្តា  $(x-x_0)$  ចោលបាន)

៣. គណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មីដោយគ្រាន់តែជំនួសតម្លៃ  $x$  ដោយ  $x_0$  ទៅក្នុងលីមីតគេបានលីមីតដែលត្រូវរក។

ចំណាំ: បើភាគយក ឬភាគបែងមានជាប់រ៉ាឌីកាលគេត្រូវគុណភាគយកនិងភាគបែងជាមួយកន្សោមធ្វាស់របស់វា។

សំគាល់: បើ  $L$  ជាចំនួនថេរណាមួយនោះគេបាន  $\frac{L}{0} = \pm \infty$  ហើយតម្លៃ  $\pm \infty$  អាចញែកជាករណីដូចតទៅ

$$\frac{L}{0^+} = +\infty \text{ បើ } L > 0; \quad \frac{L}{0^+} = -\infty \text{ បើ } L < 0; \quad \frac{L}{0^-} = -\infty \text{ បើ } L > 0, \quad \frac{L}{0^-} = +\infty \text{ បើ } L < 0$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យការបម្លែង  $f(x)$  និង  $g(x)$  ជាផលគុណកត្តាមានភាពងាយស្រួល យើងសូមរំលឹកនូវឯកលក្ខណភាព

សំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួន:

# មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

$$1. a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$2. a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$3. a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

$$4. a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$5. a^5 + b^5 = (a+b)(a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4)$$

$$6. a^n + b^n = (a+b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + \dots + (-1)^p a^p b^{n-p} + \dots + b^{n-1}), n \text{ ជា ចំនួនគត់សេស}$$

$$7. \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = \frac{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$$

$$8. \sqrt[n]{a} - \sqrt[n]{b} = \frac{(\sqrt[n]{a} - \sqrt[n]{b})(\sqrt[n]{a^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{a^{n-2}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{b^{n-1}})}{\sqrt[n]{a^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{a^{n-2}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{b^{n-1}}}$$

យើងធ្វើការគណនាលីមីតទៅតាមវិធានខាងលើ:

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^9 - 3x + 2}{x^6 + 5x - 6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^9 - 1 - 3x + 3}{x^6 - 1 + 5x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) - 3(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + 5(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - 3)}{(x-1)(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + 5)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - 3}{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + 5} = \frac{1^8 + 1^7 + 1^6 + 1^5 + 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1 - 3}{1^5 + 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1 + 5} \\ &= \frac{6}{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^3 - 8 - x^2 + 4 - x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4) - (x-2)(x+2) - (x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)[(x^2 + 2x + 4) - (x+2) - 1]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x + 4) - (x+2) - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2^2 + 2 \times 2 + 4) - (2+2) - 1} = \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1}{x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1} = \frac{\overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}^m}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_n} = \frac{m}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1) = \underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_n = n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^7 + 1}{x^5 + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + x^6}{1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4} = \frac{1+1+1+1+1+1+1}{1+1+1+1+1} \\
 &= \frac{7}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m - m} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - \left( \overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}^n \right)}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m - \left( \underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_m \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + (x^3-1) + \dots + (x^n-1)}{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + (x^3-1) + \dots + (x^m-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x-1)(x+1) + (x-1)(x^2+x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)}{(x-1) + (x-1)(x+1) + (x-1)(x^2+x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \left[ 1 + (x+1) + (x^2+x+1) + \dots + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1}) \right]}{(x-1) \left[ 1 + (x+1) + (x^2+x+1) + \dots + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1}) \right]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1})}{1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1})} \\
 &= \frac{1 + (1+1) + (1+1+1) + \dots + \left( \overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}^n \right)}{1 + (1+1) + (1+1+1) + \dots + \left( \underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_m \right)} \\
 &= \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{1+2+3+\dots+m} = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{\frac{m(m+1)}{2}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{m(m+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n - na^{n-1}x + na^n}{(x-a)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x + a^{n-1}) - na^{n-1}(x-a)}{(x-a)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)[x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x + a^{n-1} - na^{n-1}]}{(x-a)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x - (n-1)a^{n-1}}{x-a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x - \left( \overbrace{a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1}}^{n-1} \right)}{x-a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^{n-1} - a^{n-1}) + (ax^{n-2} - a^{n-1}) + \dots + (a^{n-2}x - a^{n-1})}{x-a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^{n-2} + ax^{n-3} + \dots + a^{n-3}x + a^{n-2}) + a(x-a)(x^{n-3} + ax^{n-4} + \dots + a^{n-4}x + a^{n-3}) + \dots + a^{n-2}(x-a)}{x-a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a) \left[ (a^{n-2} + a^{n-3}x + \dots + ax^{n-3} + x^{n-2}) + a(a^{n-3} + a^{n-4}x + \dots + ax^{n-4} + x^{n-3}) + \dots + a^{n-2} \right]}{x-a} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ (a^{n-2} + a^{n-3}x + \dots + ax^{n-3} + x^{n-2}) + a(a^{n-3} + a^{n-4}x + \dots + ax^{n-4} + x^{n-3}) + \dots + a^{n-2} \right] \\
 &= \overbrace{a^{n-2} + a^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2} + a^{n-2}}^{(n-1)} + \overbrace{a^{n-2} + a^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2} + a^{n-2}}^{(n-2)} + \dots + a^{n-2} \\
 &= a^{n-2} [1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1)] \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1) \cdot a^{n-2}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n - nx + n - 1}{(x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^n - 1) - (nx - n)}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1}) - n(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1}) - n]}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + \dots + (x^{n-2}-1) + (x^{n-1}-1)}{(x-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x-1)(x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(1+x+\dots+x^{n-4}+x^{n-3}) + (x-1)(1+x+\dots+x^{n-3}+x^{n-2})}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[1+(1+x) + \dots + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-4}+x^{n-3}) + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-3}+x^{n-2})]}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [1+(1+x) + \dots + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-4}+x^{n-3}) + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-3}+x^{n-2})] \\
 &= 1+(1+1) + \dots + \overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1+1}^{(n-2)} + \overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1+1}^{(n-1)} \\
 &= 1+2+3+\dots+(n-2)+(n-1) \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{\sqrt{x+7}-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+7}-3)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2-4)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(x+7-9)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7}+3}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} = \frac{\sqrt{2+7}+3}{\sqrt{2+2}+2} = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x-1} \text{ គេតាង } t^3 = x \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } t \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{t^3-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)}{(t-1)(t^2+t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{t^2+t+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-2}{\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+\sqrt{7+3x}}$$

យើងដឹងថា  $\sqrt{1-3x}-2 = \frac{(\sqrt{1-3x}-2)(\sqrt{1-3x}+2)}{\sqrt{1-3x}+2} = \frac{1-3x-4}{\sqrt{1-3x}+2} = \frac{-3(x+1)}{\sqrt{1-3x}+2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{5x-3}+\sqrt{7+3x} &= \sqrt[3]{5x-3}+2+\sqrt{7+3x}-2 \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+2)(\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4)}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{(\sqrt{7+3x}-2)(\sqrt{7+3x}+2)}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^3}+8}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{7+3x-4}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2} \\ &= \frac{5x-3+8}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{3(x+1)}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2} \\ &= (x+1) \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-2}{\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+\sqrt{7+3x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{-3(x+1)}{\sqrt{1-3x}+2}}{(x+1) \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{-3}{\sqrt{1-3x}+2}}{\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x-3}+4} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7+3x}+2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{-3}{\sqrt{1+3}+2}}{\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{(-5-3)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{-5-3}+4} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7-3}+2}} = \frac{\frac{-3}{4}}{\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{9}{14} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{50} - 7x + 6}{x^{20} + 3x - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{50} - 1 - 7x + 7}{x^{20} - 1 + 3x - 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{48}+x^{49}) - 7(x-1)}{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{18}+x^{19}) + 3(x-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\left[(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{48}+x^{49}) - 7\right]}{(x-1)\left[(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{18}+x^{19}) + 3\right]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{48}+x^{49}) - 7}{(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{18}+x^{19}) + 3} \\
 &= \frac{\overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}^{50} - 7}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_{20} + 3} = \frac{43}{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x^2 - \frac{1}{3}}{x + \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{9}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} 3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 3\left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = -2$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)}{|x+1|} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -1^+ \text{ នោះតែបាន } |x+1| = (x+1) \\ -1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -1^- \text{ នោះតែបាន } |x+1| = -(x+1) \end{cases}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x| + \sqrt{x^2}}{x^2 - |x| + 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x| + |x|}{x^2 - |x| + 5x}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  ឬ  $x > 0$  នោះតែបាន  $|x| = x$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x| + |x|}{x^2 - |x| + 5x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ x > 0}} \frac{x^2 + x + x}{x^2 - x + 5x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ x > 0}} \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x+2}{x+4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow 0^-$  ឬ  $x < 0$  នោះតែបាន  $|x| = -x$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + |x| + |x|}{x^2 - |x| + 5x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^- \\ x < 0}} \frac{x^2 - x - x}{x^2 + x + 5x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^- \\ x < 0}} \frac{x(x-2)}{x(x+6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-2}{x+6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2016} - x^{2015}}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2015}(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2015}(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{2015}(\sqrt{x+3}+2) = 4$$



$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2015} - 2015}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2017} - 2017}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2015} - \overbrace{(1+1+1+\dots+1+1)}^{2015}}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{2017} - \overbrace{(1+1+1+\dots+1+1)}^{2017}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + (x^3-1) + \dots + (x^{2015}-1)}{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + (x^3-1) + \dots + (x^{2017}-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x-1)(x+1) + (x-1)(x^2+x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(x^{2014} + x^{2013} + \dots + x+1)}{(x-1) + (x-1)(x+1) + (x-1)(x^2+x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(x^{2016} + x^{2015} + \dots + x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \left[ 1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2 + \dots + x^{2012} + x^{2013} + x^{2014}) \right]}{(x-1) \left[ 1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2 + \dots + x^{2014} + x^{2015} + x^{2016}) \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2 + \dots + x^{2012} + x^{2013} + x^{2014})}{1 + (1+x) + (1+x+x^2) + \dots + (1+x+x^2 + \dots + x^{2014} + x^{2015} + x^{2016})} \\ &= \frac{1 + (1+1) + (1+1+1^2) + \dots + \overbrace{(1+1+1^2 + \dots + 1^{2012} + 1^{2013} + 1^{2014})}^{2015}}{1 + (1+1) + (1+1+1^2) + \dots + \overbrace{(1+1+1^2 + \dots + 1^{2014} + 1^{2015} + 1^{2016})}^{2017}} \\ &= \frac{1+2+3+\dots+2015}{1+2+3+\dots+2017} = \frac{2015 \times 2016}{2017 \times 2018} \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+10}-2}{\sqrt{2-x}+\sqrt[3]{3x-2}} \text{ យើងដឹងថា}$$

$$\oplus \quad \sqrt{3x+10}-2 = \frac{(\sqrt{3x+10}-2)(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)}{\sqrt{3x+10}+2} = \frac{3x+10-4}{\sqrt{3x+10}+2} = \frac{3(x+2)}{\sqrt{3x+10}+2}$$

$$\oplus \quad \sqrt{2-x}+\sqrt[3]{3x-2} = \sqrt{2-x}-2+\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+2$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{2-x}-2)(\sqrt{2-x}+2)}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} + \frac{(\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+2)(\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^3}-2\cdot\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4)}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^3}-2\cdot\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(2-x)^2}-4}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^3}+8}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^3}-2\cdot\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4} = (x+2) \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^3}-2\cdot\sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} \right)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+10}-2}{\sqrt{2-x}+\sqrt[3]{3x-2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{3(x+2)}{\sqrt{3x+10}+2}}{(x+2) \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^2}-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{3x+10}+2}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-2)^2}-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x-2}+4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}+2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{-6+10}+2}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(-6-2)^2}-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{-6-2}+4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+2}+2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4+4+4} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{0} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{{}^{2015}\sqrt{1+3x} - {}^{2017}\sqrt{1-2x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{{}^{2015}\sqrt{1+3x} - 1 - {}^{2017}\sqrt{1-2x} + 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{{}^{2015}\sqrt{(1+3x)^{2015}} - 1^{2015}}{x \left( {}^{2015}\sqrt{(1+3x)^{2014}} + {}^{2015}\sqrt{(1+3x)^{2013}} + \dots + {}^{2015}\sqrt{1+3x} + 1 \right)} \\ &\quad - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{{}^{2017}\sqrt{(1-2x)^{2017}} - 1^{2017}}{x \left( {}^{2017}\sqrt{(1-2x)^{2016}} + {}^{2017}\sqrt{(1-2x)^{2015}} + \dots + {}^{2017}\sqrt{1-2x} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{x \left( 1 + {}^{2015}\sqrt{1+3x} + \dots + {}^{2015}\sqrt{(1+3x)^{2013}} + {}^{2015}\sqrt{(1+3x)^{2014}} \right)} \\ &\quad - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x \left( 1 + {}^{2017}\sqrt{1-2x} + \dots + {}^{2017}\sqrt{(1-2x)^{2015}} + {}^{2017}\sqrt{(1-2x)^{2016}} \right)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{1 + \sqrt[2015]{1+3x} + \dots + \sqrt[2015]{(1+3x)^{2013}} + \sqrt[2015]{(1+3x)^{2014}}} \\
 &\quad - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{1 + \sqrt[2017]{1-2x} + \dots + \sqrt[2017]{(1-2x)^{2015}} + \sqrt[2017]{(1-2x)^{2016}}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_{2015}} + \frac{2}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_{2017}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2015} + \frac{2}{2017}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[2015]{1+3x} - \sqrt[2017]{1-2x}}{\sqrt[2014]{1+2x} - \sqrt[2016]{1-3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[2015]{1+3x} - \sqrt[2017]{1-2x}}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt[2014]{1+2x} - \sqrt[2016]{1-3x}}{x}}$$

តាមលំហាត់ទី២០យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[2015]{1+3x} - \sqrt[2017]{1-2x}}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt[2014]{1+2x} - \sqrt[2016]{1-3x}}{x}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2015} + \frac{2}{2017}}{\frac{2}{2014} + \frac{3}{2016}}$  ។

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[2015]{x}}{1 - x} \text{ គេតាង } x = k^{2015} \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 1$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[2015]{x}}{1 - x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - k}{1 - k^{2015}} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - k)}{(1 - k)(1 + k + k^2 + \dots + k^{2013} + k^{2014})} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 + k + k^2 + \dots + k^{2013} + k^{2014}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\underbrace{1+1+1^2+\dots+1^{2013}+1^{2014}}_{2015}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2015}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{9x^2 - 1}{3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3x+1)(3x-1)}{(3x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} (3x-1) = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1 + x - 1}{(x - 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1) + (x - 1)}{(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)[(x + 1) + 1]}{(x - 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 2) = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{(x + 2)} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x + 3} - 2}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 3} - 2)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x + 3 - 4)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 3} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x^3 - 8 - x^2 + 4 - x + 2)\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{[(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4) - (x - 2)(x + 2) - (x - 2)]\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{(x - 2)[(x^2 + 2x + 4) - (x + 2) - 1]\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \frac{4}{7 \times 0} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x + 1} - 3}{\sqrt{x - 2} - \sqrt{2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{2x + 1} - 3)(\sqrt{2x + 1} + 3)(\sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x - 2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2x + 1} + 3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(2x + 1 - 9)(\sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{2})}{(x - 2 - 2)(\sqrt{2x + 1} + 3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2(x - 4)(\sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{2})}{(x - 4)(\sqrt{2x + 1} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2(\sqrt{x - 2} + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2x + 1} + 3} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

29.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x}$  គេដឹង  $1+x = k^6 \Rightarrow x = k^6 - 1$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 0$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 1$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{k^3 - k^2}{k^6 - 1} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{k^2(k-1)}{(k-1)(1+k+k^2+k^3+k^4+k^5)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{k^2}{1+k+k^2+k^3+k^4+k^5} \\ &= \frac{1^2}{1+1+1^2+1^3+1^4+1^5} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

30.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x+4} - 3}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 + \sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+4} - 2)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-1}{x(\sqrt{x+1}+1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+4-4}{x(\sqrt{x+4}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{4x+4} - 2}$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2}}{x^2-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1 + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} - 1}{x^2-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1}{x^2-1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} - 1}{x^2-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1)}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{(1-x+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} + 1)}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt[3]{(1-x+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-2+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x+x^2-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{(1-x+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{(1-x+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1-x+x^2} + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$  គេតាង  $x = k^{n \cdot m}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 1$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{k^m - 1}{k^n - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{(k-1)(1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{m-2}+k^{m-1})}{(k-1)(1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{n-2}+k^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{m-2}+k^{m-1}}{1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{n-2}+k^{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{\overbrace{1+1+1^2+\dots+1^{m-2}+1^{m-1}}^m}{\underbrace{1+1+1^2+\dots+1^{n-2}+1^{n-1}}_n} = \frac{m}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

34.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x}$  គេដឹង  $k^3 = 1-x \Rightarrow x = 1-k^3$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 0$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 1$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{3x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-k}{3(1-k^3)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-k)}{3(1-k)(1+k+k^2)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3(1+k+k^2)} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)(\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2)}{(\sqrt{x^2+3} - 2)(\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2)}{(x^2+3-4)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2)}{(x+1)(x-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + 2}{(x-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \\ &= \frac{4}{-2 \times 3} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3 - 3x + 1}{x - 4} + 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{8x^3 - 1}{6x^2 - 5x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(4x^2 + 2x + 1)}{6x^2 - 3x - 2x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(4x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(2x-1)(3x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 + 2x + 1}{(3x-1)} = \frac{1+1+1}{\frac{3}{2}-1} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^3}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^4+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{0} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 39. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^3+x-2)}{x^3-x^2-x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^3+x-2)}{(x-1)(x^2-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+2)}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x+1} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 40. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7}-3}{(x-2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+7}-3)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+7-9)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+7}+3} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 41. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{x^{m+1} - x^m - x + 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^n(x-1) - (x^n-1)}{x^m(x-1) - (x-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[nx^n - (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1})]}{(x-1)(x^m-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\overbrace{x^n+x^n+\dots+x^n}^n - (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}+x^{n-1})}{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^n-1) + (x^n-x) + (x^n-x^2) + \dots + (x^n-x^{n-2}) + (x^n-x^{n-1})}{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n-1}(x-1) + x^{n-2}(x^2-1) + \dots + x(x^{n-1}-1) + (x^n-1)}{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}(x+1) + \dots + x(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}) + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})]}{(x-1)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}(x+1) + \dots + x(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-2}) + (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})}{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-2}+x^{m-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$



មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} \cdot (1+1) + \dots + 1 \cdot \overbrace{(1+1+1^2 + \dots + 1^{n-2})}^{(n-1)} + \overbrace{(1+1+1^2 + \dots + 1^{n-1})}^n}{\underbrace{1+1+1^2 + \dots + 1^{m-2} + 1^{m-1}}_m} \\
 &= \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)+n}{m} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2m}
 \end{aligned}$$

42.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2m} - 1}$  គេតាង  $x = \sqrt{k}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 1$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2m} - 1} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{k^n - 1}{k^m - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{(k-1)(1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{n-1})}{(k-1)(1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{m-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{n-1}}{1+k+k^2+\dots+k^{m-1}} \\
 &= \frac{\overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1+1}^n}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1}_m} = \frac{n}{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

43.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x}-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-4}$  យើងតាង  $x = k^6$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 64$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 2$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x}-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-4} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 2} \frac{k^3-8}{k^2-4} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 2} \frac{(k-2)(k^2+2k+4)}{(k-2)(k+2)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 2} \frac{k^2+2k+4}{k+2} = \frac{4+4+4}{4} = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 44. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-\sqrt{3x+1}}{\sqrt{x}-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3}-\sqrt{3x+1})(\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})\sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+3-3x-1)\sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2(x-1)\sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2\sqrt{x-1}}{(\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{3x+1})} = \frac{-2 \times 0}{4} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 45. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7+x^3} - \sqrt{3+x^2}}{x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7+x^3} - 2 - \sqrt{3+x^2} + 2}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7+x^3} - 2}{x-1} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3+x^2} - 2}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{7+x^3} - 2) \left( \sqrt[3]{(7+x^3)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7+x^3} + 4 \right)}{(x-1) \left( \sqrt[3]{(7+x^3)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7+x^3} + 4 \right)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{3+x^2} - 2)(\sqrt{3+x^2} + 2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{3+x^2} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(7+x^3-8)}{(x-1) \left( \sqrt[3]{(7+x^3)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7+x^3} + 4 \right)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3+x^2-4)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{3+x^2} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{(x-1) \left( \sqrt[3]{(7+x^3)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7+x^3} + 4 \right)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{3+x^2} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x+1}{\sqrt[3]{(7+x^3)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{7+x^3} + 4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3+x^2} + 2} \\
 &= \frac{1+1+1}{4+4+4} - \frac{1+1}{2+2} = -\frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$46. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x+1}{x+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$48. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = 4$$

$$49. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2-7x+10}{x^2-25} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x-2)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-2}{x+5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$50. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2x+4}{x+2} = \frac{4+4+4}{2+2} = 3$$

$$51. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = -2$$

$$52. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 12x + 20} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x-10)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x-10} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$53. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x+1)}{x-3} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$54. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{1 - 3 + 2}{1 - 1 - 1 - 1} = 0$$

$$55. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2(x-1) - 5x(x-1) + 6(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 6)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x-2} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^6 - 5x^5 + x}{(1-x)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(4x^5 - 5x^4 + 1)}{(1-x)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x[4x^4(x-1) - (x^4 - 1)]}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)[4x^4 - (1+x+x^2+x^4)]}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)[(x^4-1) + (x^4-x) + (x^4-x^2) + (x^4-x^3)]}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)^2[(1+x+x^2+x^3) + x(1+x+x^2) + x^2(x+1) + x^3]}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x[(1+x+x^2+x^3) + x(1+x+x^2) + x^2(x+1) + x^3] \\ &= 1 \times [(1+1+1^2+1^3) + 1 \times (1+1+1^2) + 1^2 \times (1+1) + 1^3] \\ &= 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

## II. គណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$

វិធាន: ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$  គេត្រូវ៖

១. ទាញយកដីក្រេភាគយក និងភាគបែងដែលខ្ពស់ជាងគេជាកត្តារួម

២. សម្រួលកត្តារួមចោល(ព្រោះ  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $x \neq 0$ )

៣. គណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មីគ្រាន់តែជំនួស  $x$  ដោយ  $\infty$  ចូលទៅ យើងនឹងបានលទ្ធផលលីមីតត្រូវរក

សំគាល់: បើ  $L$  ជាចំនួនថេរណាមួយនោះគេបាន  $\frac{L}{\pm\infty} = 0$  ។

យើងធ្វើការគណនាលីមីតទៅតាមវិធានខាងលើ ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x}{x^4 - 3x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^4 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)} = \frac{1 + 0}{\infty \cdot (1 - 0 + 0)} = 0$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}\right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0 + \sqrt{0}}}} = 1$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} \right)}{\sqrt{x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x^4} \right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \times \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}} = \frac{2 - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0}} = 2$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1 + \sqrt{16x^2 + x + 1}}{7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 \left( 16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}}{7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1 + |x| \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7x}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x + 1 + |x| \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x + 1 - x \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( 4 + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)}{7x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7} = \frac{4 + 0 - \sqrt{16 + 0 + 0}}{7} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x + 1 + |x| \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x + 1 + x \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left( 4 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)}{7x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{7} = \frac{4 + 0 + \sqrt{16 + 0 + 0}}{7} = \frac{8}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1 + \sqrt{16x^2 + x + 1}}{7x} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{7} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ 0 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)(3x-5)(x-1)^2}{x^2(2x-3)(4x+3)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( 2 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \cdot x \left( 3 - \frac{5}{x} \right) \cdot x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2}{x^2 \cdot x \left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right) \cdot x \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 2 + \frac{3}{x} \right) \left( 3 - \frac{5}{x} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2}{\left( 2 - \frac{3}{x} \right) \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} \\ &= \frac{(2+0)(3-0)(1-0)^2}{(2-0)(4+0)} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)(3+2x)(2-x)}{(x^2+1)(1-2x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{3}{x} + 2\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{3}{x} + 2\right) \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)} = \frac{(1-0)(0+2)(0-1)}{(1+0)(0-2)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}\right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0}}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}\right)}}{\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}} = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0} + \sqrt{0}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+3}}$  គេតាង  $x = k^{12}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow +\infty$  គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+3}} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^6 + k^4 + k^3}{\sqrt{2k^{12} + 3}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3}\right)}{k^6 \cdot \sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{k^{12}}}} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{k^{12}}}} = \frac{1+0+0}{\sqrt{2+0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 3} + 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)} + 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2x}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2x}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2x}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+0-0}+2}{\sqrt{1+0}+1} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2x}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 2x}{-x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}}}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{1+0-0}}{1 - \sqrt{1+0}} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 3} + 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ \infty & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$  គេតាង  $x = k^{12}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow +\infty$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + k^3}{k^8} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^3}\right)}{k^8} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{k^3}}{k^5} = \frac{1+0}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{2+x^4}}{\sqrt[3]{5+27x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^4}\right)}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 \left(27 + \frac{5}{x^3}\right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{\sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+0}}{\sqrt[3]{27+0}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4}}}{\sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{5}{x^3}}} = \frac{-\sqrt[4]{1+0}}{\sqrt[3]{27+0}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{2+x^4}}{\sqrt[3]{5+27x^3}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x^3 + 12x^2 + x + 1}{6x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(8 + \frac{12}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \left(6 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 + \frac{12}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}}{6 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}} = \frac{8+0+0+0}{6+0-0+0} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^3 + 2x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(2 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^3}\right)} = \frac{2-0+0}{\infty \cdot (1+0+0)} = 0$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 5}{2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)}{x \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}\right)}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\infty \cdot (3+0+0)}{2+0} = \infty$$



$$18. \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}{x} = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt{1-0} = 1$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = -\sqrt{1-0} = -1$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 1}{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \left(2 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{2 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^3}} = \frac{1-0+0-0}{2+0-0+0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 5}{2x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1+0-0}{2+0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 5x - 7}{x^2 + 3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3}\right)}{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty \cdot (1+0-0)}{1+0-0} = \infty$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+5}{2x^2+3x+7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)}{x^2 \left(2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{5}{x}}{x \left(2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{1+0}{\infty \cdot (2+0+0)} = 0$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 5x}{x^2 - 3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(1 - \frac{5}{x^3}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{5}{x^3}\right)}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty \cdot (1-0)}{1-0+0} = \infty$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x-3x^3}{1+x^2+3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left( \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} - 3 \right)}{x^3 \left( \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + 3 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} - 3}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + 3} = \frac{0+0-3}{0+0+3} = -1$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2+3x+1}{3x^2-x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left( 3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} = \frac{2+0+0}{3-0+0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+3x-8}{x^4-6x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}{x^4 \left( 1 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2}}{x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)} = \frac{1+0-0}{\infty \cdot (1-0+0)} = 0$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-2)(2x+1)(1-4x)}{(3x+4)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) \cdot x \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot x \left( \frac{1}{x} - 4 \right)}{x^3 \left( 3 + \frac{4}{x} \right)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \left( \frac{1}{x} - 4 \right)}{\left( 3 + \frac{4}{x} \right)^3} \\ = \frac{(1-0)(2+0)(0-4)}{(3+0)^3} = -\frac{8}{27}$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3+3x-7}{x^2-3x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3} \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( 4 + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{7}{x^3} \right)}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty \cdot (4+0-0)}{1-0+0} = \infty$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3x}{2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( \frac{1}{x} - 3 \right)}{x \left( \frac{2}{x} - 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 3}{\frac{2}{x} - 1} = \frac{0-3}{0-1} = 3$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2+3}{x^3-2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right)}{x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x^2}}{x \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)} = \frac{2+0}{\infty \cdot (1-0+0)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 31. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)(3x+5)(4x-6)}{3x^3+x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(3 + \frac{5}{x}\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(4 - \frac{6}{x}\right)}{x^3 \left(3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right) \left(3 + \frac{5}{x}\right) \left(4 - \frac{6}{x}\right)}{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{(2-0)(3+0)(4-0)}{3+0-0} = 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}+1+4x}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}+2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)} + x \left(4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(4 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} + x \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + x \left(4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} + x \left(4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(\sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x \cdot \left(\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x} - 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 4 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x} - 1} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3+0+0}+4+0}{\sqrt{4+0+0}-1} = 4 + \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} + x \left(4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(-\sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 4 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x \cdot \left(-\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x} - 1\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 4 + \frac{1}{x}}{-\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x} - 1} \\
 &= \frac{-\sqrt{3+0+0}+4+0}{-\sqrt{4+0+0}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}+1+4x}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}+2-x} = \begin{cases} 4 + \sqrt{3} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}-4}{3} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 33. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} - \sqrt{x^2 \left(4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \left(\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \left(\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{9 + 0 + 0} - \sqrt{4 + 0 + 0}}{1 + 0} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \left(\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \left(\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{-\sqrt{9 + 0 + 0} + \sqrt{4 + 0 + 0}}{1 + 0} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x + 1} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 34. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{x^2-x+1}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} + \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)}{x + |x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

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

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

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

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{x^2-x+1}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ \infty & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{7x}{1+14x+\sqrt{16x^2+x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{7x}{x \left(14 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \sqrt{x^2 \left(16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{7x}{x \cdot \left(14 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + |x| \cdot \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7x}{x \left(14 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + x \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7x}{x \left(14 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7}{14 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \\
 &= \frac{7}{14+0+\sqrt{16+0+0}} = \frac{7}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{7x}{x \left( 14 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - x \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{7x}{x \left( 14 + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{7}{14 + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{16 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{14 + 0 - \sqrt{16 + 0 + 0}} = \frac{7}{10}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{7x}{1 + 14x + \sqrt{16x^2 + x + 1}} = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{18} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ \frac{7}{10} & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

36.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$  គេតាង  $x = k^{12}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow \infty$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^6 + k^4 + k^3}{\sqrt{2k^{12} + 1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^6 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3} \right)}{k^6 \cdot \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{k}}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{k}}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{\sqrt{2 + 0}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x} \right)}}{\sqrt{x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0 + \sqrt{0}}}}{\sqrt{1 + 0}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 5 + \sqrt{x^4 - 3x + 1}}{x - 1 + \sqrt[3]{4x^6 + 3x - 2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 5 + \sqrt{x^4 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)}}{x - 1 + \sqrt[3]{x^6 \left(4 + \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^6}\right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 5 + x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}}}{x - 1 + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4 + \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^6}}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(2 - \frac{5}{x^2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}}\right)}{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{4 + \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^6}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{5}{x^2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{4 + \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^6}}} \\
 &= \frac{2 - 0 + \sqrt{1 - 0 + 0}}{0 - 0 + \sqrt[3]{4 + 0 - 0}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

39.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - \sqrt[5]{1+x^4}}$  គេតាង  $x = k^{15}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow +\infty$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - \sqrt[5]{1+x^4}} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+k^{30}} - \sqrt[3]{1+k^{30}}}{\sqrt[4]{1+k^{60}} - \sqrt[5]{1+k^{60}}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^{15} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}} - k^{10} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}}}{k^{15} \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}} - k^{12} \cdot \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}}} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^{15} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}} - \frac{1}{k^5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}} \right)}{k^{15} \cdot \left( \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}} - \frac{1}{k^3} \cdot \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}} - \frac{1}{k^5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{30}}}}{\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}} - \frac{1}{k^3} \cdot \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{1}{k^{60}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+0} - \frac{1}{+\infty} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+0}}{\sqrt[4]{1+0} - \frac{1}{+\infty} \cdot \sqrt[5]{1+0}} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

### III. គណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់ $(+\infty - \infty)$

វិធាន: ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតមានរាងមិនកំណត់  $(+\infty - \infty)$

⊕ បើ  $P(x)$  ជាកន្សោមពហុធា គេត្រូវ៖

១. ដាក់តួដែលមានដឺក្រេធំជាងគេជាកត្តារួម

២. គណនាលីមីតនៃកន្សោមថ្មី

⊕ បើ  $P(x)$  ជាកន្សោមកំណត់ គេត្រូវគុណនឹងចែកកន្សោមនោះជាមួយកន្សោមឆ្លាស់របស់វា។

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})(\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1 - x^2 - 3x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 3}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} + \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)}{|x| \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)}{x \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}} = \frac{2 - 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0 + 0}} = 1$$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)}{-x \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x}}{-\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}\right)} = \frac{2 - 0}{-(\sqrt{1 + 0 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0 + 0})} = -1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -1 & \text{បើ } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[4]{4+x^4} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[4]{4+x^4} - x) \left( \sqrt[4]{(4+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(4+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{4+x^4} + x^3 \right)}{\sqrt[4]{(4+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(4+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{4+x^4} + x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4+x^4-x^4}{\sqrt[4]{x^{12} \left(1+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^8 \left(1+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^4 \left(1+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)} + x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{x^3 \left( 1 + \sqrt[4]{\left(1+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)^3} + \sqrt[4]{\left(1+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)^2} + \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{4}{x^4}} \right)} \\
 &= \frac{4}{\infty \cdot \left( 1 + \sqrt[4]{(1+0)^3} + \sqrt[4]{(1+0)^2} + \sqrt[4]{1+0} \right)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x) (\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + x)}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+a)(x+b) - x^2}{x \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right) \left(1+\frac{b}{x}\right)} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x(a+b) + ab - x^2}{x \left( \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right) \left(1+\frac{b}{x}\right)} + 1 \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left( a+b + \frac{ab}{x} \right)}{x \left( \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right) \left(1+\frac{b}{x}\right)} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a+b + \frac{ab}{x}}{\sqrt{\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right) \left(1+\frac{b}{x}\right)} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{a+b+0}{\sqrt{(1+0)(1+0)} + 1} = \frac{a+b}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - x}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}{\sqrt{x} \left( \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}} + 1 \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0 + \sqrt{0}}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - x \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x \right) \\
 \text{តែ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - x \right) \left( \sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + x^2 \right)}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x^3}{x^2 \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + 1 \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(1+0)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+0} + 1} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \right) = 2$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left( \sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left( \sqrt[4]{x^4 \left( 1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} - \sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( |x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - x \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} - |x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right)$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - x \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} - x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \left( \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right) \\ &= (+\infty) \times \left( \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{+\infty}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{+\infty}} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{+\infty}} \right) = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះ  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - x \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot \left( -\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{x}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right) \\ &= (-\infty) \times \left( -\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{4}{-\infty}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{-\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{-\infty}} \right) = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} \right) = \mp \infty$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1} \right)$  គេតាង  $t^6 = x$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $t \rightarrow 1$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1} \right) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{t^3-1} - \frac{2}{t^2-1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(t^2-1) - 2(t^3-1)}{(t^2-1)(t^3-1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)[3(t+1) - 2(t^2+t+1)]}{(t-1)^2(t+1)(t^2+t+1)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3t+3-2t^2-2t-2}{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2t^2+t+1}{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+t+1)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(-2t-1)}{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-2t-1)}{(t+1)(t^2+t+1)} = \frac{-2-1}{(1+1)(1+1+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{n}{1-x^n} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{n(1-x) - (1-x^n)}{(1-x)(1-x^n)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{n(1-x) - (1-x)(1+x+\dots+x^{n-1})}{(1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)[n - (1+x+\dots+x^{n-1})]}{(1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x) + (1-x^2) + \dots + (1-x^{n-1})}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)[1 + (1+x) + \dots + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-2})]}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + (1+x) + \dots + (1+x+\dots+x^{n-2})}{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{1 + (1+1) + \dots + \overbrace{(1+1+\dots+1+1)}^{(n-1) \text{ ដង}}}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1+1+1}_n} \\
 &= \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}{n} = \frac{n-1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2014}{1-x^{2014}} - \frac{2015}{1-x^{2015}} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2014}{1-x^{2014}} - \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2015}{1-x^{2015}} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2014}{1-x^{2014}} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2015}{1-x^{2015}} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2014-1}{2} - \frac{2015-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (ព្រោះតាមលំហាត់ទី 8)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x+|x| \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

⊕ បើកាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

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

⊕ បើកាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x - x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{-\infty}}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x})(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - x^2 + 4x}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)} + \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{|x| \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

⊕ បើកាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{+\infty}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{+\infty}}} = 3$$

⊕ បើកាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x}{-x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}}} = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{-\infty}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{-\infty}}} = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - (ax + b) \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[ \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - (ax + b) \right] \left[ \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + (ax + b) \right]}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + (ax + b)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - (ax + b)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} + x \left(a + \frac{b}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left(a + \frac{b}{x}\right)^2 \right]}{x \left(a + \frac{b}{x}\right) + |x| \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{x \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right) + x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{x \left( a + \frac{b}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$\oplus \quad \text{បើ } 1 > a \quad \text{នោះគេបាន} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{(+\infty)(1-a^2)}{(a+1)} = (+\infty)(1-a) = +\infty$$

$$\oplus \quad \text{បើ } a > 1 \quad \text{នោះគេបាន} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{(+\infty)(1-a^2)}{(a+1)} = (+\infty)(1-a) = -\infty$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{x \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right) - x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{x \left( a + \frac{b}{x} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$\otimes \quad \text{បើ } 1 > a \quad \text{នោះគេបាន} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{(-\infty)(1-a^2)}{(a-1)} = (-\infty)(-1-a) = +\infty$$

$$\otimes \quad \text{បើ } a > 1 \quad \text{នោះគេបាន} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \left( a + \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \right]}{a + \frac{b}{x} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{(-\infty)(1-a^2)}{(a-1)} = (-\infty)(-1-a) = +\infty$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3+1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^3+1} - x) \left( \sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} + x^2 \right)}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} + x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3+1-x^3}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2} + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} + x^2} = 0$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{x}) \left( \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x(1+x)} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right)}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x(1+x)} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x-x}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x(1+x)} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}} = 0$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-7x+3}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-7x+3}) (\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+3})}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+3}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 5 - \frac{4}{x} \right)}{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} \right)}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

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

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} - x) \left( \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + x^3 \right)}{\sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^4-x^4}{\sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^3} + x \cdot \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4)^2} + x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + x^3} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 17. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})(3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})}{3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 - x^2 + x - 1}{3x + |x| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 8 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{3x + |x| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 8 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x \left( 3 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 8 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{3 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = +\infty$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 8 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x \left( 3 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 8 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{3 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\infty$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 18. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{1+x^2} - x + x - \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{1+x^2} - x \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( x - \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x)(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x)}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt[3]{x^3-1})(x^2 + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2})}{x^2 + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^3 + 1}{x^2 + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2-2x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-7x+2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-7x+2})(\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+2})}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-2x-1-x^2+7x-2}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x-3}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7x+2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 5 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 5 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5 - \frac{3}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 5 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{-x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\left( 5 - \frac{3}{x} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - \sqrt{1 + x^2}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - \sqrt{1 + x^2})(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 5 - 1 - x^2}{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( 2 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 2 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}{x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = 1$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot \left( 2 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}{-x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\left( 2 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1})(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 7 - x^2 - 4x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 7} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{3x^2 + 7x + 1} - \sqrt{3}x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{3x^2 + 7x + 1} - \sqrt{3}x)(\sqrt{3x^2 + 7x + 1} + \sqrt{3}x)}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 7x + 1} + \sqrt{3}x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 7x + 1 - 3x^2}{x \sqrt{3 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{3}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left( 7 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \left( \sqrt{3 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{3} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{3 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \right) \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 7 - x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 7} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{4x + 11}{|x| \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} \right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left( 4 + \frac{11}{x} \right)}{x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{11}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( 4 + \frac{11}{x} \right)}{-x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{11}{x}}{- \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} \right)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2}{2x + 1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^4 + x^2}{(2x^2 - 1)(2x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^3 \left( 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x^3 \left( 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\left( 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x-1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2-(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( -\frac{1}{x+1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{12}{x^3+8} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left[ \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{12}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-2x+4-12}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2-2x-8}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} = \frac{-2-4}{4+4+4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{1}{x(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{1}{x(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-1)-x(x-2)}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^2+3x-1}{x(x-1)(x-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4+6-1}{2 \times 1 \times 0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 29. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{x+1} - x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3-x(x+1)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3-x^2-x}{x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\infty \times (1-0-0)}{1+0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-4x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-4x})(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2-4x})}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2-4x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - x^2 + 4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{|x| \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)}$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

⊕ កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះគេបាន  $|x| = -x$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x}{-x \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x}}} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 31. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} & \left( \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} \right) \left( \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4} \right)}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4}} = \frac{4}{\infty} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{(3x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})(3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})}{3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{9x^2 - x^2 + x - 1}{3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 9 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{3x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \pm \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

#### IV. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

រូបមន្តដែលត្រូវចងចាំរួមមាន៖

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\oplus \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 & \oplus \sin 2a &= 2 \sin a \cos a & \oplus \cos 2a &= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a \\
 &\oplus 1 - \cos a = 2 \sin^2 \frac{a}{2} & \oplus \sin 3a &= 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a & \oplus \cos 3a &= 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a & \oplus \tan 3a &= \frac{3 \tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3 \tan^2 a} \\
 &\oplus \tan 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} & \oplus \sin a + \sin b &= 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a-b}{2} & \oplus \sin a - \sin b &= 2 \sin \frac{a-b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \\
 &\oplus \cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a-b}{2} & \oplus \cos a - \cos b &= -2 \sin \frac{a-b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \\
 &\oplus \tan a \pm \tan b = \frac{\sin(a \pm b)}{\cos a \cdot \cos b} & \oplus \cot a \pm \cot b &= \frac{\sin(b \pm a)}{\sin a \cdot \sin b} & \oplus \tan a &= \frac{\sin 2a}{1 + \cos 2a} & \oplus \tan \frac{a}{2} &= \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a} \\
 &\oplus \sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b \pm \sin b \cdot \cos a & \oplus \cos(a \pm b) &= \cos a \cdot \cos b \mp \sin a \cdot \sin b \\
 &\oplus \tan(a \pm b) = \frac{\tan a \pm \tan b}{1 \mp \tan a \cdot \tan b} & \oplus \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} &= 1 + \tan^2 a & \oplus 1 + \cot^2 a &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 a} \\
 &\oplus \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha & \oplus \cos(-\alpha) &= \cos \alpha & \oplus \tan(-\alpha) &= -\tan \alpha & \oplus \cot(-\alpha) &= -\cot \alpha \\
 &\oplus \sin(\pi \mp \alpha) = \pm \sin \alpha & \oplus \cos(\pi \pm \alpha) &= -\cos \alpha & \oplus \tan(\pi \pm \alpha) &= \pm \tan \alpha & \oplus \cot(\pi \pm \alpha) &= \pm \cot \alpha \\
 &\oplus \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha & \oplus \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) &= \mp \sin \alpha & \oplus \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) &= \mp \cot \alpha & \oplus \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) &= \mp \tan \alpha \\
 &\oplus \sin(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \sin \alpha & \oplus \cos(\alpha + 2k\pi) &= \cos \alpha \\
 &\oplus \tan(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \tan(\alpha + k\pi) = \tan \alpha & \oplus \cot(\alpha + 2k\pi) &= \cot(\alpha + k\pi) = \cot \alpha ; k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

រូបមន្តលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ៖

លីមីតត្រីកោណមាត្រទាក់ទងនឹងអថេរដូចជា៖  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ;  $x \rightarrow \infty$  ។

⊗ បើរងមិនកំណត់កើតឡើងត្រូវនឹង  $x \rightarrow 0$  នោះគេប្រើ៖

# មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបជាស្ថាបនិកនៃជោគវាសនាខ្លួនផ្ទាល់

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin ax} = 1 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan ax} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{kx} = 0 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2} = \frac{k^2}{2}$$

⊗ បើរងមិនកំណត់កើតឡើងត្រូវនឹង  $x \rightarrow x_0$  នោះគេត្រូវតាង  $k = x - x_0$  ឬ  $k = x_0 - x$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow x_0$  នោះ

$k \rightarrow 0$  បន្ទាប់មកប្រើរូបមន្តមិនកំណត់ខាងលើ។

⊗ បើរងមិនកំណត់កើតឡើងត្រូវនឹង  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះគេត្រូវតាង  $k = \frac{1}{x}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  បន្ទាប់មក

ប្រើរូបមន្តមិនកំណត់ខាងលើ។

យើងធ្វើការគណនាលីមីតខាងលើទៅតាមវិធាននិងរូបមន្តដែលបានបង្ហាញខាងលើ

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} \times \frac{x}{\sin 3x} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \times 5 \right) \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \times \frac{1}{3} \right) = 5 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) - (1 - \cos 2x)}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(1 - \cos x) - (1 - \cos 2x)}{x} \right] \times \frac{x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right] \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \times \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= (0 - 0 \times 2) \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \cos x)}{5x^2} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - 2\sin x \cos x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (1 - \cos x)}{x \cdot x^2}$$

$$= 2 \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3 \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{(kx)^2} \times k^2 = k^2 \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{(kx)^2} = k^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{k^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \sin x}{45x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \right) \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right) \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a + 2x) - 2\sin(a + x) + \sin a}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a + 2x) + \sin a - 2\sin(a + x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{a + 2x + a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a + 2x - a}{2}\right) - 2\sin(a + x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin(a + x) \cdot \cos x - 2\sin(a + x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot [-2\sin(a + x)] = \frac{1}{2} \times (-2\sin a) = -\sin a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2} \times \frac{(1 - \cos 2x)^2}{(4x^2)^2} \times 16 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos 2x)}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2} \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \right]^2 \times 16 = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \times 16 = 2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+3x) - 3\sin(a+2x) + 3\sin(a+x) - \sin a}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a+3x) - \sin a + 3\sin(a+x) - 3\sin(a+2x)}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{a+3x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a+3x+a}{2}\right) + 6\sin\left(\frac{a+x-a-2x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a+x+a+2x}{2}\right)}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2a+3x}{2}\right) \left[ \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) - 3\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right]}{x^3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2a+3x}{2}\right) \left( 3\sin\frac{x}{2} - 4\sin^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 3\sin\frac{x}{2} \right)}{x^3} \\
 &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^3 \times \cos\left(\frac{2a+3x}{2}\right) = -1 \times \cos a = -\cos a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \right) \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = 0 \times 1 = 0$$

$$12. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\tan 2x} \quad \text{តើតាង } k = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \quad \text{កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\right) = -\sin k \quad \text{និង } \tan 2x = \tan(\pi + 2k) = \tan 2k$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\tan 2x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin k}{\tan 2k} = -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k} \times \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k} \right) \cdot \left( \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a^2 - x^2) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}$  តើសិន  $k = a - x \Rightarrow x = a - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a} = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi k}{2a} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2a}}$  និង  $a^2 - x^2 = (a - x)(a + x)$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a^2 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2a} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} k(2a - k) \left( \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2a}} \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (2a - k) \times \frac{\frac{\pi k}{2a}}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2a}} \times \frac{2a}{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left[ \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (2a - k) \right] \times \left( \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi k}{2a}}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2a}} \right) = \frac{2a}{\pi} \times 2a \times 1 = \frac{4a^2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{2 \cos x - \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{2 \left( \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}}{-2 \sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ គេស្គាល់ } k = \frac{1}{x} \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi k}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi k}{\pi k} \times \pi = 1 \times \pi = \pi$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \text{ គេស្គាល់ } k = 1-x \Rightarrow x = 1-k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi k}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2}}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi k}{2}}{\tan \frac{\pi k}{2}} \times \frac{2}{\pi} = 1 \times \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2x \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \text{ គេស្គាល់ } k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \tan 2x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k \right) = \frac{1}{\tan 2k}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2x \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan k}{\tan 2k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan k}{k} \times \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1-2\cos x}{\sin 3x} \text{ គេស្គាល់ } k = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \sin 3x = \sin(\pi + 3k) = -\sin 3k \text{ និង}$$

$$\cos x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + k \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos k - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos k - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin k$$

$$\text{យើងបាន}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1-2\cos x}{\sin 3x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-2\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos k - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin k\right)}{\sin 3k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos k + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin k}{\sin 3k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1-\cos k + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin k}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{k}{\sin 3k} \\ &= \left( \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{3k}{\sin 3k} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right) \left( \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos k}{k} + \sqrt{3} \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k} \right) \\ &= \left( 1 \times \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot (0 + \sqrt{3} \times 1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\end{aligned}$$

19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 3\pi x}$  គេតាង  $k = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\sin \pi x = \sin(\pi - \pi k) = \cos \pi k$  នឹង

$\sin 3\pi x = \sin[2\pi + (\pi - 3\pi k)] = \sin(\pi - 3\pi k) = \cos 3\pi k$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 3\pi k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos k}{\cos 3\pi k} = 1$

20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cdot \tan x$  គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \frac{1}{\tan k}$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \times \tan x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\tan k} = 1$

21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{x^3 - a^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}$  គេតាង  $k = x - a \Rightarrow k + a$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{x^3 - a^3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k[(k+a)^2 + (k+a)a + a^2]} = 1 \times \frac{1}{a^2 + a^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2}$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{\sin(\pi - \pi x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{\sin \pi (1-x)}$$

គេតាង  $k = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{\sin[\pi(1-x)]} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(1+1-k)}{\sin \pi k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi k}{\sin \pi k} \times \frac{(2-k)}{\pi} = 1 \times \frac{(2-0)}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right)}{(\pi - x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi - x}{2}\right)}{(\pi - x)^2}$$

គេតាង  $k = \pi - x$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \pi$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi - x}{2}\right)}{(\pi - x)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{k}{2}}{k^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{k}{2}}{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 + \cos x}{(x - \pi)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos(\pi - x)}{(\pi - x)^2} \text{ គេតាង } k = \pi - x \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \pi \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos(\pi - x)}{(\pi - x)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos k}{k^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan^3 x - 3 \tan x}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan x \left(\tan^2 x - \sqrt{3}^2\right)}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan x \left(\tan^2 x - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan x \left(\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \left(\tan x + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan x}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

គេតាង  $k = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = k + \frac{\pi}{3}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan^3 x - 3 \tan x}{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(k + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin k \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\right) \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(k + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin k \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\right) \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(k + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin k \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\right)}{-\sin k \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\right) \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(k + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\right) \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = -24
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 26. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{1 - 2 \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos x\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)}{(x-a)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)} = 1 \times \cos a = \cos a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan x - \tan a}{\cos x - \cos a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{\cos x \cdot \cos a} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[-2 \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)\right]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cdot \cos a} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[-2 \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)\right]} \\
 &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cdot \cos a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)} = - \frac{2}{\sin 2a \cdot \cos a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cot x - \cot a}{\tan x - \tan a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan a - \tan x}{\tan x \cdot \tan a (\tan x - \tan a)} = - \frac{1}{\tan^2 a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin x - 1}{4\cos^2 x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \cdot \left( \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right)}{4 \cdot \left( \cos^2 x - \frac{\sqrt{3}^2}{4} \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos^2 x - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \right)}{-2\sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \right) \left( \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \cot \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

31.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan x$  គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\cos x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - k \right) = \sin k$  និង  $\tan x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - k \right) = \frac{1}{\tan k}$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin k}{\tan k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\sin k}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{k}{\tan k} = 1 \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{0} \right) = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 2x + \cos 2x + 1}{\cos 2x + \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x + \cos 2x + 1}{1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 2x - \cos 2x - 2}{2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 + \cos 2x)(\cos 2x - 2)}{(2\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$



គេបាន  $\cos 2x = \cos(\pi - 2k) = -\cos 2k$  និង  $\sin x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \cos k$  យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 + \cos 2x)(\cos 2x - 2)}{(2 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1)} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2k)(-\cos 2k - 2)}{(1 + 2 \cos k)(\cos k - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(1 - \cos 2k)}{(2k)^2} \cdot \frac{k^2}{(1 - \cos k)} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot (2 + \cos 2k)}{(1 + 2 \cos k)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cdot (2 + \cos 2k)}{1 + 2 \cos k} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

33.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \cdot \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$  គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{ដោយ } \tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \frac{1}{\tan k} \text{ និង } \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{k}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \cdot \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{k}{2}}{\tan k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{k}{2}}{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{k}{\tan k} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cot\left[\frac{\pi(a-x)}{2a}\right] \end{aligned}$$

គេតាង  $k = x - a$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \cdot \cot\left[\frac{\pi(a-x)}{2a}\right] &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan\left(-\frac{\pi k}{2a}\right)} \\ &= -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{k}{2}}{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi k}{2a}}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi k}{2a}\right)} \cdot \frac{a}{\pi} = -\frac{a}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$35. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \sqrt{x})$$

យើងមាន  $\sin \sqrt{1+x} \leq 1$  និង  $\sin \sqrt{x} \leq 1$  ចំពោះ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  គេបាន  $\sin \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \sqrt{x} \leq 0$  នោះគេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x-1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}) \cdot \sin x}{1 - \cos \pi x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1+1+x) \cdot \sin x}{\left[ \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} \right] (1 - \cos \pi x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot \sin x}{\left[ \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} \right] (1 - \cos \pi x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\pi x)^2}{1 - \cos \pi x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi^2 \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2-1} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} \right)}$$

$$= 2 \times 1 \times \frac{2}{\pi^2 \cdot (1+1+1)} = \frac{4}{3\pi^2}$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2}$$

ដោយ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x$  គ្មានលីមីតតែយើងដឹងថាចំពោះ  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$\text{គេបាន } -\frac{1+x}{3+x^2} \leq \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2} \leq \frac{1+x}{3+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-(1+x)}{3+x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x)}{3+x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x) \cdot \sin x}{3+x^2} = 0$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 1 - \cos x}{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x^2}{\tan^2 x} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) \right] = 1^2 \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$39. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(5\pi + \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{4}{\sin x}\right)$$

តាម  $\sin(2\pi k + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$  យើងបាន  $\sin\left(5\pi + \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\sin \frac{x}{2}$

យើងបាន:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(5\pi + \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{4}{\sin x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{x}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \cdot (4x - \cos x \cdot \sin x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \cdot \left(4 - \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4 - 1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

40.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2x \cdot \tan x - \frac{\pi}{\cos x}\right)$  តែតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \frac{1}{\tan k}$  និង  $\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \sin k$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2x \cdot \tan x - \frac{\pi}{\cos x}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi - 2k}{\tan k} - \frac{\pi}{\sin k}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{\tan k} - \frac{2k}{\tan k} - \frac{\pi}{\sin k}\right)$$

$$= -2 \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\tan k} + \pi \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos k - 1}{\sin k}$$

$$= -2 - \pi \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos k}{k} \times \frac{k}{\sin k}\right) = -2 - \pi \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{-2 \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{6} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{6} + x}{2}\right)}$$

គេសាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{6} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-k)}{-2\sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} - k}{2}\right)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - k}{2}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\frac{k}{2}}{\sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - k}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\tan x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - 1 + \sin x}{\tan x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x}{\tan x \cdot (\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x})} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x})} \right] \\ &= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 43. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 a}{x^2 - a^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sin x - \sin a)(\sin x + \sin a)}{(x - a)(x + a)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x - a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x + a}{2}\right) (\sin x + \sin a)}{\left(\frac{x - a}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \cdot (x + a)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x + a}{2}\right) \cdot (\sin x + \sin a)}{x + a} = \frac{\sin 2a}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

$$44. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+a) - \sin(a-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{x+a-a+x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x+a+a-x}{2}\right)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x \cdot \cos a}{x} = 2\cos a$$

$$45. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x \cdot \cos 2x}{\tan x \cdot (1 + \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x}{\tan x \cdot (1 + \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + 2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}{\tan x \cdot (1 + \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin 2x \right) \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2x})}$$

$$= (0 + 1 \cdot 0) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$46. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2^x}\right) \text{ គេតាង } k = \frac{1}{2^x} \Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{1}{k} \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^x \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2^x}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi k}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi k}{\pi k} \cdot \pi = \pi$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right)}{\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin x\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\left[2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\left[2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]}{2\sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + x}{2}\right)}$$

$$\text{គេតាង } k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0 \text{ យើងបាន}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x} &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{2 \sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - k}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{2k} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - k}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}48. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 7x + \cos 7x}{\sin 9x - \cos 9x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 7x + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 7x\right)}{\sin 9x - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 9x\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{7x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 7x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{7x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 7x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\frac{9x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 9x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{9x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 9x}{2}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \cos\left(7x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin\left(9x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos\left(7x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin\left(9x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos\left(7x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin\left(9x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} - 7k - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{4} - 9k - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 7k\right)}{\sin(2\pi - 9k)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 7k}{-\sin 9k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7k}{7k} \cdot \frac{9k}{\sin 9k} \cdot \frac{7}{9} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{9}\end{aligned}$$

$$49. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{(\cos x - \sin x) \cdot (\cos x + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$50. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 2) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{\tan\left[\frac{\pi}{2x}(x - 2)\right]}$$

គេតាង  $k = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 + k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 2$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 2) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\tan\left[\frac{\pi k}{2(k+2)}\right]} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi k}{2(k+2)}}{\tan\left[\frac{\pi k}{2(k+2)}\right]} \cdot \frac{2(k+2)}{\pi} = 1 \cdot \frac{2(0+2)}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$51. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\pi - 2x) \cdot \tan x = \left(\pi - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$52. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan 4x} \text{ គេតាង } k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \sin 2x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2k\right) = \cos 2k \text{ នឹង}$$

$$\tan 2x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) = \frac{1}{\tan 2k}, \tan 4x = \tan(\pi - 4k) = -\tan 4k$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan 4x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos 2k) \left( \frac{1}{-\tan 2k \cdot \tan 4k} \right)$$

$$= -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2k}{4k^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{4k}{\tan 4k} \cdot \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

53.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \tan 2x$  តើសំនុំ  $k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\sin 2x = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k \right) = \cos 2k$  និង  $\tan 2x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right) = \frac{1}{\tan 2k}$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin 2x) \cdot \tan 2x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2k}{\tan 2k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2k}{4k^2} \right) \cdot \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} \cdot 2k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

54.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \tan x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}$  តើសំនុំ  $k = \pi - x \Rightarrow x = \pi - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \pi$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

តើ  $\tan x = \tan(\pi - k) = -\tan k$  និង  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{k}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \left( \frac{k}{2} \right)}$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \tan x \cdot \tan 2x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan k}{\tan \left( \frac{k}{2} \right)} = -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan k}{k} \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{2}}{\tan \frac{k}{2}} \cdot 2 = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -2$$

55.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left( 4x \cdot \tan 2x - \frac{\pi}{\cos 2x} \right)$  តើសំនុំ  $k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

តើ  $\tan 2x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right) = \frac{1}{\tan 2k}$  និង  $\cos 2x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k \right) = \sin 2k$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left( 4x \cdot \tan 2x - \frac{\pi}{\cos 2x} \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{4 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - k \right)}{\tan 2k} - \frac{\pi}{\sin 2k} \right] = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(\pi - 4k)}{\tan 2k} - \frac{\pi}{\sin 2k} \right]$$

$$= -2 \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{\tan 2k} + \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\pi \cdot \cos 2k}{\sin 2k} - \frac{\pi}{\sin 2k} \right) = -2 \cdot 1 - \pi \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2k}{2k} \right) \cdot \frac{2k}{\sin 2k} \right] = -2 - \pi \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = -2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 56. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt[3]{(1 - \cos x)^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt[3]{4 \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos x \cdot \sqrt[3]{4 \sin \frac{x}{2}}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sin \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4 \cdot 0}} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$57. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [-\tan x \cdot \cos x] = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 58. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$59. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{[\sin \pi(1 - x)]^2}{x - 1} \quad \text{គេស្គាល់ } k = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - k$$

កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{x - 1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \pi k}{-k} = -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi k}{\pi k} \cdot \sin \pi k = -1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 60. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+1 - x-1)}{\sin x \cdot (\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$61. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$62. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{-2 \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + x}{2}\right)}$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x} &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{\sin \frac{k}{2} \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - k}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{2k} \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{2}}{\sin \frac{k}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - k}{2}\right)} \\ &= -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = -2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 63. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin 3x}{1 - 2 \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(\pi - 3x)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos x\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left[3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)\right]}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left[3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)\right]}{-2 \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + x}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left[3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)\right]}{\sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + x}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin 3x}{1 - 2\cos x} &= -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3k}{\sin \frac{k}{2} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} - k}{2} \right)} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3k}{3k} \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{2}}{\sin \frac{k}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{k}{2} \right)} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = -\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$64. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = -2$$

(ឆ្លើយក  $k = \frac{\pi}{3} - x$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$ )

$$65. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} = -1 \text{ (យក } k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0)$$

$$66. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 3x} \text{ តើតាង } k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{តើ } \sin 2x = \sin(\pi - 2k) = \sin 2k \text{ និង } \cos 3x = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 3k\right) = -\sin 3k \text{ យើងបាន}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{-\sin 3k} = -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2k}{2k} \cdot \frac{3k}{\sin 3k} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 67. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x - 1}{\tan x - 1} &= \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \sin \left( \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

តាង  $k = x - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x - 1}{\tan x - 1} &= 2 \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{k}{2} \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + k}{2} \right)}{\sin k} \cdot \cos \left( k + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\sin k} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{k}{2}}{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( k + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$68. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{\cot \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \cdot \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x = -1$$

$$69. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1) \sin x}{2+x^2} \text{ ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \text{ គ្មានលីមីត}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះគ្រប់ } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ គេបាន } -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{(x+1)}{2+x^2} \leq \frac{(x+1) \cdot \sin x}{2+x^2} \leq \frac{x+1}{2+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(x+1)}{2+x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1) \cdot \sin x}{2+x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{2+x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1) \cdot \sin x}{2+x^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1) \cdot \sin x}{2+x^2} = 0$$

$$70. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$\text{ដោយ } -1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -x \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 71. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x (\cos x + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 2\cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x (\cos x + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x (\cos x + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$72. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2\cos x} - 1}{2\cos 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2\cos x - 1}{(2\cos 2x + 1)(\sqrt{2\cos x} + 1)}$$

$$\text{គេតាង } k = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{តែ } 2\cos x - 1 = 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - k\right) - 1 = 2\cos k \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\sin k \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 = \cos k - 1 + \sqrt{3} \sin k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\cos 2x + 1 &= 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2k\right) + 1 = 2\cos 2k \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\sin 2k \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + 1 \\ &= 1 - \cos 2k + \sqrt{3} \sin 2k \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \cos x - 1}{(2 \cos 2x + 1)(\sqrt{2 \cos x} + 1)} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos k - 1 + \sqrt{3} \sin k}{(1 - \cos 2k + \sqrt{3} \sin 2k)(\sqrt{\cos k + \sqrt{3} \sin k} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin k}{k} - \frac{1 - \cos k}{k}}{\left( \frac{1 - \cos 2k}{2k} \cdot 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 2k}{2k} \right) (\sqrt{\cos k + \sqrt{3} \sin k} + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 1 - 0}{(0 \cdot 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 1)(1 + 1)} = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

73.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x}$  គេតាង  $k = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

តែ  $1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 1 - \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - k\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2} \cos k \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2} \sin k \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \cos k - \sin k$

$1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x = 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - k\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos k + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin k = 1 - \cos k + \sin k$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos k - \sin k}{1 - \cos k + \sin k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos k}{k} - \frac{\sin k}{k} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1 - \cos k}{k} + \frac{\sin k}{k}} \right) = (0 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{0 + 1} \right) = -1\end{aligned}$$

74.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$  គេតាង  $k = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi + k)}{\tan k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin k}{\tan k} = -\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k} \cdot \frac{k}{\tan k} = -1 \times 1 = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} 75. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\sin 5x + \sin 3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x - 1 + \cos 3x}{\sin 5x + \sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - 3 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{3x}}{5 \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} + 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} = \frac{0 - 3 \cdot 0}{5 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$76. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( 3 + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( 3 + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \right)$$

គេតាង  $k = x + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = k - \frac{\pi}{4}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( 3 + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ 3 + \frac{\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2} \sin k} \right] = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 + \frac{\sin 2k}{\sqrt{2} \sin k} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 + \frac{2 \sin k \cdot \cos k}{\sqrt{2} \sin k} \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 + \sqrt{2} \cos k \right) = 3 + \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 77. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x}{2x - 3 \sin 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin 3x}{2x}}{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}} \right) \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 3 \cdot 1} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 78. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2 - 2\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1 - \cos x)} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x - 2}{2\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1 - \cos x)}{2\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = -\frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$79. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{\sin 2x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$80. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x \text{ តើស្វ័យគ្រឹះ } k = x + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k$$

$$\text{កាលណា } x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{តែ } \sin x = \sin \left( k - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\cos k \text{ និង } \tan x = \tan \left( k - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{\tan k}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos k) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos k}{k^2} \right) \cdot \frac{k^2}{\tan^2 k} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$81. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2} \text{ យើងស្វ័យគ្រឹះ } k = \pi - x \Rightarrow x = \pi - k \text{ កាលនា } x \rightarrow \pi \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \cos x = \cos(\pi - k) = -\cos k \text{ និង } \tan \frac{x}{2} = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{k}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{k}{2}}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos x) \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos k) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{k}{2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos k}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{2}}{\tan \frac{k}{2}} \cdot 2 = 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$82. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0$$



$$83. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x \text{ តើស្វ័យគ្រប់គ្រង } k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{តើ } \sin x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \cos k \text{ និង } \tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \frac{1}{\tan k}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) \cdot \tan^2 x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos k) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos k}{k^2} \right) \cdot \frac{k^2}{\tan^2 k} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$84. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + 1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$85. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|}$$

$$\text{បើ } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ ឬ } x > 0 \text{ នោះគេបាន } \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = \sin \frac{x}{2} \text{ យើងបាន}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 2 - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{បើ } x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ ឬ } x < 0 \text{ នោះគេបាន } \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = -\sin \frac{x}{2} \text{ យើងបាន}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x - \sin x}{-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( 2 - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} & , x > 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$86. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{1 - \cos(\pi - x)} \text{ តើយក } k = \pi - x \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \pi \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{1 - \cos k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin k}{k} \cdot \left( \frac{k}{1 - \cos k} \right) \right] = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

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

88.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$  គេតាង  $k = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = k + \frac{\pi}{3}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\cos x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + k \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos k - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin k$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{k + \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos k - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin k \right) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{k}$   
 $= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{k}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \cos k + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} \sin k \right) \cdot \frac{1}{k}$   
 $= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1 - \cos k}{k} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{\sin k}{k} \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}$

89.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x + 1) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{2\pi x}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 3(x-1) + 4 \right] \cdot \sin \left[ 2\pi \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \right]$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{k}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x+1) \sin \frac{2\pi x}{x-1} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{3}{k} + 4 \right) \cdot \sin(2\pi + 2\pi k) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin 2\pi k}{2\pi k} \cdot 6\pi + 4 \sin 2\pi k \right] = 6 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 6\end{aligned}$$

$$90. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (7x+2) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi x}{2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 7(x+1) - 5 \right] \cdot \cos \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{k}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (7x+2) \cos \frac{\pi x}{2(x+1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{7}{k} - 5 \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi k}{2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{\pi k}{2}}{\frac{\pi k}{2}} \cdot \frac{7\pi}{2} - 5 \sin \frac{\pi k}{2} \right) = 1 \cdot \frac{7\pi}{2} - 5 \cdot 0 = \frac{7\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}91. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x^m}{\sin \pi x^n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \left[ \pi(1-x^m) \right]}{\sin \left[ \pi(1-x^n) \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \frac{\sin \left[ \pi(1-x^m) \right]}{\pi(1-x^m)} \cdot \frac{\pi(1-x^n)}{\sin \left[ \pi(1-x^n) \right]} \cdot \frac{\pi(1-x^m)}{\pi(1-x^n)} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^m}{1-x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{m-1}}{1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1}} = \frac{\overbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1}^m}{\underbrace{1+1+1+\dots+1}_n} = \frac{m}{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}92. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \log_2 x + \log_2 \sin \frac{2}{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \log_2 \left( x \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x} \right) \right] = \log_2 \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x} \right] \\ &= \log_2 \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} \cdot 2 \right] = \log_2 2 = 1\end{aligned}$$

(គេតាង  $k = \frac{2}{x}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$ )

93.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{(1-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \cos[\pi(1-x)]}{(1-x)^2}$  យើងតាង  $k = 1 - x$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{(1-x)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \pi k}{k^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \pi k}{(\pi k)^2} \cdot \pi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$

94.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\log_3(x+1) - \log_3 x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \log_3 \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right) \right] = \log_3 \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x} \right] = \log_3 1 = 0$

95.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1 + \tan \pi x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x-1} + \frac{\tan \pi x}{x-1} \right)$

យើងតាង  $k = x - 1 \Rightarrow x = k + 1$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 1$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  តែ  $\tan \pi x = \tan(\pi + \pi k) = \tan \pi k$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1 + \tan \pi x}{x-1} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+k} - 1}{k} + \frac{\tan \pi k}{k} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+k-1}{k \left( \sqrt[3]{(1+k)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+k} + 1 \right)} + \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi k}{\pi k} \cdot \pi \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+k)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+k} + 1} + 1 \cdot \pi = \pi + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

96.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4 + \sin \pi x}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( x + 2 + \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-2} \right) = 4 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-2}$

គេតាង  $k = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 + k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 2$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2\pi + \pi k)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi k}{\pi k} \cdot \pi = 1 \cdot \pi = \pi$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4 + \sin \pi x}{x-2} = 4 + \pi$

$$97. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x-1) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 2(x+3)-5 \right] \cdot \sin \left[ \pi \left( 1 - \frac{3}{x+3} \right) \right]$$

គេតាង  $k = \frac{1}{x+3} \Rightarrow x+3 = \frac{1}{k}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x-1) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{x+3} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{k} - 5 \right) \cdot \sin(\pi - 3\pi k) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3\pi k}{3\pi k} \cdot 6\pi - 5 \sin 3\pi k \right) = 1 \cdot 6\pi - 5 \cdot 0 = 6\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$98. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8 + \tan \pi x}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( x^2 + 2x + 4 + \frac{\tan \pi x}{x-2} \right) = 12 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x-2}$$

គេតាង  $k = x-2 \Rightarrow x = 2+k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 2$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$  យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x-2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2\pi + \pi k)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi k}{\pi k} \cdot \pi = 1 \cdot \pi = \pi$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8 + \tan \pi x}{x-2} = 12 + \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} 99. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\cot^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \cdot 4 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2}{\tan^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + 1 \right) \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$100. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 3 \arcsin x}{2 \arcsin x} \quad \text{គេតាង } k = \arcsin x \Rightarrow x = \sin k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 3 \arcsin x}{\arcsin x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin k - 3k}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin k}{k} \cdot 2 - 3 \right) = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 = -1$  ។

v.គណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់  $1^\infty$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $0 \times \infty$ ,  $0^0$

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតដែលមានរាងមិនកំណត់ដូចខាងលើគេត្រូវប្រើរូបមន្តដូចខាងក្រោម:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$     b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$

បើរាងមិនកំណត់កើតឡើងមានរាង  $0 \times \infty$  ឬ  $0^0$  គេត្រូវបំប្លែងអោយបានជារាងមិនកំណត់  $\frac{0}{0}$ ,  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$  គេតាង  $k = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{k}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \infty$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1+k)^{\frac{-1}{k}} = \left[ \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1+k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \right]^{-1} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2 = e^2$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2x+3}{2x-1} - 1\right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{2x-1}\right)^{x+1}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x-1}{4}}\right)^{\frac{2x-1}{4}} \right]^{\frac{4(x+1)}{2x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4(x+1)}{2x-1}} = e^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} - 1 \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x + 5}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right)^{\frac{x(x+5)}{x^2 - 6x + 3}} \right] = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(x+5)}{x^2 - 6x + 3}} = e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^6 = e^6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x}{1+x} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{1+x} - 1 \right)^x \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-(x+1)} \right)^{-(x+1)} \right]^{\frac{x}{-(x+1)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{-(x+1)}} = e^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x^2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1+x^2}{x^2-1} - 1 \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2-1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x^2-1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2x^2}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1}} = e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{x-1} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2x+1}{x-1} - 1 \right)^x \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} \right]^{\frac{x(x+2)}{x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x(x+2)}{x-1}} = \pm \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 3x + 4} \right)^{\frac{x}{4}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 3x + 4} - 1 \right)^{\frac{x}{4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x + 4} \right)^{\frac{x}{4}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{1 - 3x}} \right)^{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{1 - 3x}} \right]^{\frac{x(1 - 3x)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 4)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 - 3x)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 4)}} = \sqrt[4]{e^{-3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin 3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$11. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\tan x)^{\cos x} \quad \text{គេតាង } k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \cos x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - k \right) = \sin k \text{ និង } \tan x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - k \right) = \cot k \text{ យើងបាន}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\tan x)^{\cos x} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (\cot k)^{\sin k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\tan k} \right)^{\sin k} = \frac{1}{\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (\tan k)^{\sin k}}$$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត



$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (\tan k)^{\sin k} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin k - \cos k}{\cos k} \right)^{\sin k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\sin k - \cos k}{\cos k} \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{\sin k - \cos k}{\cos k}}} \right]^{\frac{\sin k (\sin k - \cos k)}{\cos k}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k (\sin k - \cos k)}{\cos k}} = e^0 = 1\end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\tan x)^{\cos x} = 1$

12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{3}{\cos x}}$  គេស្នើ  $k = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $k \rightarrow 0$

ដោយ  $\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - k\right) = \sin k$  យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{3}{\cos x}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin k)^{\frac{3}{\sin k}} = e^3$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e$

14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + kx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + kx)^{\frac{1}{kx} \cdot k} \right] = \ln e^k = k$

15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)^x = \ln \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right] = \ln e = 1$

16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  នោះយើងបាន  $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$  និង  $e^x \rightarrow 0$  នាំឲ្យ  $\ln \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \ln 1 = 0$

⊕ បើ  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)}{x}$  អនុវត្តតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទឡូព័តាល់យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = 1$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = e$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+\sqrt{x})}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+x}{2+x} \right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1+x}{2+x} - 1 \right)^{\frac{(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+\sqrt{x})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-x-2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}}$$

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

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{kx} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{kx} - 1}{kx} \cdot k = k$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot 2 \right] = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9^x - 7^x}{5^x - 3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^x \left[ \left( \frac{9}{7} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{3^x \left[ \left( \frac{5}{3} \right)^x - 1 \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \frac{7}{3} \right)^x \cdot \frac{\left[ \left( \frac{9}{7} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{x}}{\frac{\left( \frac{5}{3} \right)^x - 1}{x}} = \frac{\ln 9 - \ln 7}{\ln 5 - \ln 3}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - e^{bx} + 1}{\sin ax - \sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} \cdot a - \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{bx} \cdot b}{\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \cdot a - \frac{\sin bx}{bx} \cdot b} = \frac{a-b}{a-b} = 1$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + (x-1)]^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (x-1)]^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \right\}^{x(x-1)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(x-1)} = e^0 = 1$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\tan x \cdot \ln(1+2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{4x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{2x}{\ln(1+2x)} \cdot 2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$26. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \cdot \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \cdot \ln x} - 1}{x \cdot \ln x} = 1$$

$$27. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan 2x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \right) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} - \left( \frac{e^{\tan 2x} - 1}{\tan 2x} \right) \cdot \frac{\tan 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 \right] = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$28. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( 1 + \frac{x-2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \quad \text{គេតាង } k = x-2 \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow 2 \text{ នោះ } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{k}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{k}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$29. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^{x+c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a-b}{x+b} \right)^{x+c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{a-b}{x+b} \right)^{\frac{x+b}{a-b}} \right]^{\frac{(x+c)(a-b)}{x+b}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+c)(a-b)}{(x+b)}} = e^{a-b}$$

$$30. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{-1}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} \right]^{\frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \left( -\sin \frac{x}{2} \right)} = e^{1 \cdot 0} = 1$$

$$31. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$32. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} \quad \text{គេតាង } x = k^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ នោះគេបាន}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left( \ln k^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^3}{\left( k^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^3 \cdot \left( \frac{\ln k}{k} \right)^3 \right] = \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$33. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{(x+1)^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^3 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right)^3 \right] = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

VI. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃអនុគមន៍និងកំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ

១. កំណត់អនុគមន៍ដឺក្រេទី២ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌលីមីតទាំងពីរ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 + 1} = 2 \quad (i) \quad \& \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \quad (ii)$$

យើងតាងអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  ដែល  $a \neq 0$

$$\text{តាមលក្ខខណ្ឌ}(i) \text{ យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 + 1} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2 + 1} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

តាមលក្ខខណ្ឌ(ii) យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + bx + c}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \text{ ដោយលីមីតភាគបែង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1) = 0 \text{ ដើម្បីលីមីតជាចំនួន}$$

$$\text{កំណត់លុះត្រាតែលីមីតភាគយក } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x^2 + bx + c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -b - 2$$

ហេតុនេះយើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + bx - b - 2}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(2x+2+b)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x+2+b}{x+1} = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 + 2 + b = -2 \Rightarrow b = -6$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } b = -6 \Rightarrow c = -b - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះយើងបាន } f(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 4$$

២. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ  $a$  និង  $b$  ដើម្បីចំនួនទាំងនេះបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌលីមីត

$$1). \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + ax - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = b$$

កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -2$  នោះយើងបានលីមីតភាគបែងខិតទៅរកសូន្យដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតជាចំនួនកំណត់លុះត្រាតែ  
លីមីតភាគយកខិតទៅរកសូន្យដែរគេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (2x^2 + 3x - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 + ax - 6) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 2a - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } a = -1 \text{ យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(2x-1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x-3}{2x-1} = 1$$

ដូច្នេះ  $a = -1$  &  $b = 1$  ។

2).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax + b}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$  កាលណា  $x \rightarrow -1$  នោះលីមីតភាគបែងខិតទៅរកសូន្យដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតជាចំនួន  
កំណត់លុះត្រាតែ លីមីតភាគយកខិតទៅរកសូន្យដែរ។

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\sqrt{x^2 + ax + b}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1-a} + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\sqrt{1-a}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax + b}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax} - \sqrt{1-a}}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a-2}{-2(\sqrt{1-a} + \sqrt{1-a})} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a-2 = -2\sqrt{1-a} \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 4a + 4 = 4 - 4a \Rightarrow a = 0$$

ដូច្នេះ  $a = 0$  &  $b = -1$  ។

3).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - (ax + b) \right] = 0$  ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតស្មើសូន្យលុះត្រាតែដីក្រភាគបែងធំជាងដីក្រភាគយក

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - (ax + b) \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (a+b)x + 1-b}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\text{យើងទាញបាន} \begin{cases} 1-a=0 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } a=1 \quad \& \quad b=-1$$

៣. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ  $a$  ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតជាចំនួនថេរនិងគណនាលីមីត

$$1). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x}+a}{x} \text{ ដោយលីមីតភាគបែងខិតទៅរកសូន្យកាលណា } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ ដើម្បីលីមីតជាចំនួនថេរលុះ}$$

ត្រាតែលីមីតភាគយកខិតទៅរកសូន្យដែរ។

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+3x}+a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1+a=0 \Rightarrow a=-1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+3x-1}{x(\sqrt{1+3x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+3x}+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } a=-1 \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x}-1}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2). \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-ax+1}{x-1} \text{ ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0 \text{ ដើម្បីលីមីតជាចំនួនកំណត់លុះត្រាតែ}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2-ax+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-a+1=0 \Rightarrow a=2$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-2x+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } a=2 \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-2x+1}{x-1} = 0$$

$$3). \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{ax+1}-3}{x-2} \text{ ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0 \text{ ដើម្បីលីមីតជាចំនួនកំណត់លុះត្រាតែ}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (\sqrt{ax+1}-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2a+1}-3=0 \Leftrightarrow 2a+1=9 \Rightarrow a=4$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}-3}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x+1-9}{(x-2)(\sqrt{4x+1}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4}{\sqrt{4x+1}+3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } a=4 \text{ នឹង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}-3}{x-2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ទៅតាមលក្ខខណ្ឌដែលដឹងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

$$1). \text{ គេឲ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x)-3}{x-1} = -1 \text{ គណនាលីមីត } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$\text{គេតាង } A = \frac{2f(x)-3}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow 2f(x)-3 = A(x-1) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{A(x-1)+3}{2}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x)-1}{x-1} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} A = -1$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{A(x-1)+3}{2} = \frac{-1 \cdot (1-1)+3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2). \text{ គេឲ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)-1}{x-1} = 3 \text{ គណនាលីមីត } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 f(x)-1}{x^2-1}$$

$$\text{យើងតាង } A = \frac{f(x)-1}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = A(x-1)+1 \text{ គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} A = 3$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 f(x)-1}{x^2-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 [A(x-1)+1]-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{Ax^2(x-1)+x^2-1}{x^2-1} \\ &= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{Ax^2(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = 1 + \frac{3 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 f(x)-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

3). គេឲ្យ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 8$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 5x] = 2$

គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) + 2x}{xf(x) - 5x^2 + 4}$

យើងមានកន្សោម  $\frac{f(x) + 2x}{xf(x) - 5x^2 + 4} = \frac{x \left[ \frac{f(x)}{x} + 2 \right]}{x \left[ f(x) - 5x + \frac{4}{x} \right]} = \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} + 2}{f(x) - 5x + \frac{4}{x}}$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) + 2x}{xf(x) - 5x^2 + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} + 2}{f(x) - 5x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{8 + 2}{2 + 0} = 5$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) + 2x}{xf(x) - 5x^2 + 4} = 5$

4). គេឲ្យ  $x + 4 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} + 2$  គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 4) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} + 2 \right) \Leftrightarrow 6 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2 + 2) = 6$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 6$

5). គេឲ្យ  $\sin 5x - x^3 \leq xf(x) \leq \sin 4x + x$  ចំពោះ  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

យើងមាន  $\sin 5x - x^3 \leq xf(x) \leq \sin 4x + x \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin 5x}{x} - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\sin 4x}{x} + 1$

គេបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot 5 - x^2 \right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4 + 1 \right) \Leftrightarrow 5 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \leq 5$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 5$



6). គេឲ្យ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$  គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+2} + \sqrt{f(x)+7} - 5}{f(x) - 2}$

គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+2} + \sqrt{f(x)+7} - 5}{f(x) - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)+2} - 2 + \sqrt{f(x)+7} - 3}{f(x) - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{f(x)+2-4}{(f(x)-2)(\sqrt{f(x)+2}+2)} + \frac{f(x)+7-9}{(f(x)-2)(\sqrt{f(x)+7}+3)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)+2}+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)+7}+3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

7). គេឲ្យ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \sqrt{x}}{x} = 1$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - 1}{x} = 2$

គណនាលីមីត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) - \sqrt{x}}{x}$

យើងតាង  $A = \frac{f(x) - \sqrt{x}}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = Ax + \sqrt{x}$  និង  $B = \frac{g(x) - 1}{x} \Rightarrow g(x) = Bx + 1$

នោះគេបាន  $f(x) \cdot g(x) = (Ax + \sqrt{x})(Bx + 1)$  ហើយ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A = 1$  និង  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} B = 2$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot g(x) - \sqrt{x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(Ax + \sqrt{x})(Bx + 1) - \sqrt{x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ABx^2 + Bx\sqrt{x} + Ax + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ABx + B\sqrt{x} + A) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$