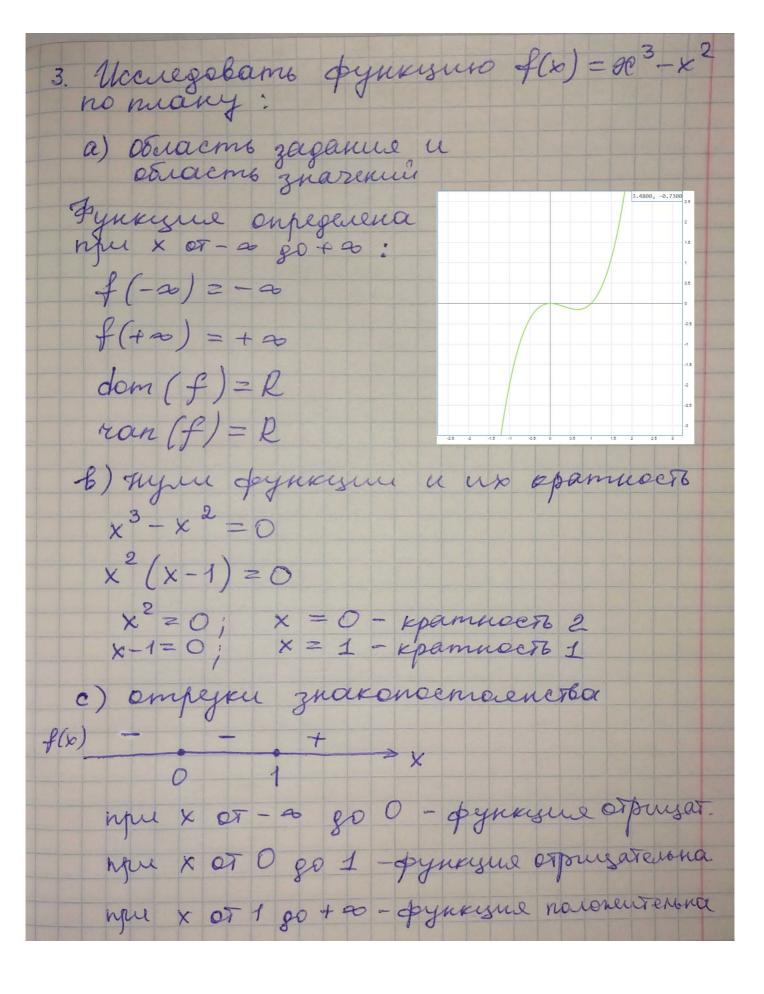
Thema , Epigen pynkismi 1. Аредионенть пример функции не имеющей предело в пунк и бесконетиски. y = ctg(x) $\lim_{x\to 0} \operatorname{efg}(x) = \infty$ - Ecconerners upegles, inpegence cyusecityes (Lynkyme et wette Ecconerno Ecuculat & mon rouce To Teine: rucuo A naporbalmae npege nou principul f(s) nou so a ecruque motion beckonerno bonomos nociegosareno пости значений аргупента хи соответствуюyour nouregobannenshoet guarenne pyrking f(xn) exogretice & A. Die moro, mooting goragast 750 marois inpeger ne equipertyes, gornamorno yrajast gle tecroneras sono une nocuegolateronoes x n u x marue, ruo lim f (xn) + limf(xn). Tryets $X_n = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$, a $X_n^* = n\pi$, morga: lim (#+nh) = 0; lim (nh) = 0; linf(x)=lim cfg(\frac{h}{y}+n\frac{h}{n})=1; limfleshim ctg (nt) = =. 3 mariet, lim cfg(x) se cynjectbyen

2 trubleme npurier dynkume ne unevergers npegera & morke, no enpe-genérous bieis. y = sgn(x) $sgn(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ lim sgn(x) = 1 lim sgn(s) = -1 him sgn(x) + him sgn(x) => inpegera & nyre ne eynjectbyet, no poyakusus onfequence 6 mois morke.



d) untersauer monomonnoeru найдем жетренумиг функции; $\left(x^3 - x^2\right) = 3x^2 - 2x$ 32 - 20 = 0 X (3x-2) = 0 $3x-2 \ge 0$, 3x=2, $x=\frac{2}{3}=0$, 6(6)2(x) 1 0 0,6(6) 1 > x om - 20 go 0, som 0,6(6) go + 20 Fynkyne ytorbæt na unteplane om 0 g0 0,6(6) e) rémuceme faguersur eenu f(x) = f(x) - rêmmane, eenu f(x) = -f(x) - nerêmmane, unare - osujero buga, $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - f(x) = -x^3 + x^2$ $f(-x) = (-x)^3 - (-x)^2 = -x^3 - x^2 \neq f(x)$ f(1) = 1-1=0 f(-1) = -1 - 1 = -2 Fynkisine - võngero buga.

f) orpanirenno emo - 2 go + 2 - pynkisme ne organizena g) repregurusemo opynousure heproguena, econ f(x) = f(x + nT) $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$ $f(x+T) = (x+T)^3 - (x+T)^2 =$ $= x^3 + 3x^2T + 3xT^2 + T^3 - x^2 - 2xT -T^2 = X^3 + 2x^2T + 5xT^2 + T^3 - T^2$ f(x+T) + f(x) => fynkyme aneproguena 4. Hairmu npegen: (a) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2}{4x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2(3x-2)}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x-2}{4}$ $=-\frac{2}{4}=-\frac{1}{2}$

$$a^{3}-b^{2}=b$$

$$kim \frac{\sqrt{1+x'-1}}{\sqrt{4+x'-1}} = (0) = kim (\sqrt{1+x'})^{3}-1$$

$$(a^{2}+06+6) = kim \frac{\sqrt{1+x'-1}}{\sqrt{1+x'-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x'-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x'-1}}$$

$$= kim \frac{1}{x \to 0} = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(x+3) \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x'-1}} = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(x+3) \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x'-1}} = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= kim (1+\frac{3}{x}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = (1+\frac{3}{x}) = kim (1+\frac{3}{x}) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= kim (1+\frac{3}{x}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{x} = kim (1+\frac{3}{x}) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= kim (1+\frac{3}{x}) = kim \frac{3(4x+1)}{x} = kim \frac{1}{x} = kim \frac{x}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= kim (\frac{x+3}{x}) = kim \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 12.$$

$$kim (\frac{x+3}{x}) = e^{12}$$

$$kim (\frac{x+3}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{0} \sim \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ c) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\operatorname{arcsin}(x)} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \sim \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ $\frac{d}{\sin\left(\frac{4x+3}{4x-3}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{4x-3+6}{4x-3}\right)^{6x}}{x\rightarrow 2\left(\frac{4x-3}{4x-3}\right)} =$ $= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{36x}{4x-3} = \frac{9}{2}$ lim (4x+3) = e9