

N 7.3.19

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 \cdot e^{-x}) &= \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} ((x^2)' \cdot (e^{-x})') = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{2x e^{-x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} ((1-2x)' \cdot (e^{-x})') = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-2 \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{-x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

N 7.3.20

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= [\infty - \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)'}{(x \sin x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)'}{(\sin x + x \cos x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x + (-x \sin x)} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

N 7.3.21

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x (e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) &= [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{1/x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)'}{(1/x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \cdot 0}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

N 7.3.22

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