Drogi czytelniku,

Zeszyt 9 310 przykładów granic z pełnymi rozwiązaniami krok po kroku... z serii: Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych,

zawiera 310 przykładów granic wraz z obliczeniami krok po kroku. Przykłady granic ciągów, funkcji jednej i dwóch zmiennych prezentują różnorodne metody obliczania granic. Książka może być przydatna zarówno dla początkujących jak i bardziej zaawansowanych w tematyce granic czytelników. Przykłady zostały pogrupowane z uwzględnieniem stosowanych metod oraz stopnia trudności.

Owocnej nauki

Autor



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310 przykładów granic z pełnymi rozwiązaniami krok po kroku...



ZESZYT9

Materiały Pomocnicze do Nauki dla Studentów Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych



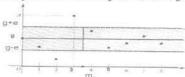
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1. Granice ciagów

1/ Definicja granicy właściwej ciągu

Liczba g jest granicą ciągu (a_n) tzn.: $\lim a_n = g$, wtedy i tylko wtedy, gdy: $\bigwedge_{\varepsilon>0} \bigvee_{m\in \mathbb{N}} \bigwedge_{n>m} [|a_n-g|<\varepsilon]$

Na rys. 1 przedstawiona jest ilustracja powyższej definicji.



Mówiąc prościej: Liczba g jest granicą ciągu wówczas, gdy wybierając dowolną liczbę $\varepsilon > 0$, potrafimy znaleźć taka liczbę m \in N, że dla ka – dej liczby n > m (wskaźniki ciągu) wszystkie wyrazy ciągu będa znaj dować się w pasie (g - ε, g + ε). Inaczej mówi się, że prawie wszystkie wyrazy ciągu należą do przedziału (g - ε , g + ε).

2/ Definicja granicy niewłaściwej ciagu:

Granica ciagu (a_n) jest ∞ $(-\infty)$ tzn.: $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \infty$ lub $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = -\infty$, wtedy i tylko wtedy, gdy odpowiednio:

Wybrane twierdzenia o granicach ciągów:

Twierdzenie 1

Każdy ciąg zbieżny (tzn. posiadający granicę właściwa) ma tylko jedna granicę. Każdy podciąg ciągu zbieżnego (do granicy właściwej lub niewłaściwej) jest zbieżny do tej samej granicy.

Twierdzenie 2

Jeżeli $\lim_{n \to a} a = i \lim_{n \to b} b = b$, to:

 $\lim (a_n \pm b_n) = a \pm b;$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_n\cdot b_n)=a\cdot b; \quad \lim_{n\to\infty}(k\cdot a_n)=k\cdot \lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=k\cdot a \quad dla \quad k\in R;$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n}{\lim b_n} = \frac{a}{b} \qquad b\neq 0;$ $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_n)^k=\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n^k\qquad k\in Z-\left\{0\right\};\qquad \lim_{n\to\infty}{}^k\sqrt{a_n}=\sqrt[k]{\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n}\qquad k\in N-\left\{1\right\};$

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Twierdzenie 3 (o trzech ciagach)

Jeżeli $\lim a_n = \lim c_n = g$ oraz istnieje taka liczba $m \in \mathbb{N}$, że dla każdej liczby n > m, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ zachodzi: $a_n \le b_n \le c_n$ to $\lim b_n = g$

Twierdzenie 4 (o dwóch ciągach)

Jeżeli ciagi a_n i b_n spełniają warunki: $a_n \le b_n$ dla n > m, gdzie n, $m \in N$ oraz $\lim a_n = \infty$ to $\lim b_n = \infty$. Jeżeli $\lim b_n = -\infty$ to $\lim a_n = -\infty$.

Twierdzenie 5 (arytmetyka granic ciągów)

Jeżeli $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ oraz $a_n > 0$ $(a_n < 0)$ to $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = \infty(-\infty)$. Jeżeli $\lim_{n\to\infty} |a_n| = \infty$ to $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = 0$.

$$\text{Jeżeli} \ \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \infty \quad i \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = b, \ \ \text{to} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(a_n \cdot b_n \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \infty \, ; & b > 0 \\ - \infty \, ; & b < 0 \end{array} \right. .$$

Jeżeli $\lim a_n = \lim b_n = \infty(-\infty)$, to $\lim_{n \to \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \infty(-\infty)$.

(Zapis ∞(-∞) należy rozumieć, ..granice jednocześnie równe ∞ lub jednocześnie rów-

Jeżeli ciąg a_n jest ograniczony oraz $\lim b_n = 0$, to $\lim (a_n \cdot b_n) = 0$. Jeżeli ciąg a_n jest ograniczony oraz $\lim_{n\to\infty} |b_n| = \infty$, to $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n / b_n = 0$.

PRZYKŁADY

Il Opierając się na definicji granicy ciągu wykazać, że:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 2}{n^2 + 2n + 1} = 3$$

Korzystając z definicji granicy ciągu możemy zapisać:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3n^2+2}{n^2+2n+1}=3\Leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{\varepsilon>0}\bigvee_{m\in\mathbb{N}}\bigwedge_{n\geq m}\left|\frac{3n^2+2}{n^2+2n+1}-3\right|<\varepsilon$$

Szukamy m ∈ N, dla którego nierówność jest spełniona dla każdego ε. Oszacujemy nierówność po prawej stronie następująco:

$$\left| \frac{3n^2 + 2}{n^2 + 2n + 1} - 3 \right| = \left| \frac{3n^2 + 2 - 3n^2 - 6n - 3}{n^2 + 2n + 1} \right| = \frac{6n + 1}{n^2 + 2n + \frac{1}{6}1} < \frac{6n + 2n}{n^2} = \frac{8}{n} < \varepsilon$$

Nierówność 8/ε jest spełniona dla "> ε. Wystarczy zatem za m w def. przyjąć $m=\frac{8}{2}$ aby nierówność była spełniona dla dowolnego ε .

2/ Wykazać, że $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} = 2$. Niech $\varepsilon > 0$ będzie dowolną liczbą. Z definicji granicy ciągu można zapisać: $\left|\frac{2n}{n+1}-2\right| = \left|\frac{-2}{n+1}\right| = \frac{2}{n+1} < \varepsilon$. Wystarczy zatem z ostatniej nierówności wyznaczyć m, od którego począwszy spełniona jest nierówność. Nierówność jest spełniona dla n > m, gdzie $m = \frac{2-\epsilon}{\epsilon}$.

3/ Opierając się na def. granicy niewłaściwej ciągu, wykazać, że $\lim (\sqrt{n-n}) = -\infty$

Wykorzystując definicję granicy niewłaściwej ciągu możemy zapisać: $\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n} - n) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{n \to \infty} \bigvee_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n} - n < \varepsilon)$

Wystarczy wskazać liczbę m taką, że nierówność zapisana po prawej stronie będzie prawdziwa dla każdego ε < 0. Przekształcajac te nie równość otrzymujemy:

 $\sqrt{n}-n = \frac{n-n^2}{\sqrt{n}+n} \le \frac{n-n^2}{n+n} = \frac{1-n}{2} < \varepsilon$ Ostatnia nierówność jest spełniona dla: $n > 1 - 2\varepsilon$.

A zatem jako poszukiwana liczbę m wystarczy przyjąć $m = 1-2\varepsilon$ aby rozpatrywana nierówność była spełniona dla dowolnego $\varepsilon < 0$.

4/ Wykorzystując tw. o trzech ciągach wykazać, że limⁿ√3" + 5" + 10" = 10 . Prawdziwe jest oszacowanie:

$$10'' \le 3'' + 5'' + 10'' \le 10'' + 10'' + 10''$$

$$\sqrt[n]{10''} \le \sqrt[n]{3'' + 5'' + 10''} \le \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 10''}$$

Wykorzystamy tu fakt, że $\lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$. Ponieważ $\lim \sqrt[n]{10}^n = 10$ oraz $\lim \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 10^n} = 10 \lim \sqrt[n]{3} = 10$ wiec na mocy tw. o trzech ciagach

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 5^n + 10^n} = 10$$

$$5/Wykorzystując tw. o trzech ciągach wykazać:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n + 2n}{5n - 1} = \frac{2}{5}$$$$

Aby wykazać powyższą równość wykorzystamy własność:

$$0 \le \sin^2 n \le 1$$
. Stad możemy zapisać: $0 + 2n \le \sin^2 n + 2n \le 1 + 2n$. A zatem $\frac{2n}{5n-1} \le \frac{\sin^2 n + 2n}{5n-1} \le \frac{1+2n}{5n-1}$

Wiadomo, że
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n}{5n-1} \cdot \frac{n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{5-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{5}$$
 oraz $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+2n}{5n-1} \cdot \frac{n}{n} = \frac{2}{5}$, więc na mocy tw. o trzech ciągach $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n + 2n}{5n-1} = \frac{2}{5}$.

6/ Wykorzystując tw. o dwóch ciągach obliczyć granicę: $\lim_{n \to \infty} (-10n^6)$.

Wiadomo, że: $n^5 - 10n^6 + 1 \ge -10n^6$ oraz $\lim_{n \to \infty} (n^5 - 10n^6 + 1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^6 (\frac{1}{n} - 10 + \frac{1}{n^6}) = -\infty$ Na mocy tw. o dwóch ciągach $\lim_{n\to\infty} (-10n^6) = -\infty$.

Dla obliczenia wielu granic wykorzystuje się wzory skróconego mnożenia oraz własności funkcji.

$$\frac{II}{1} \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \left(2n^2 + 1 - \left(2n^2 - 1 \right) \right)}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} \right) : n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{\left(\sqrt{2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{2$$

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$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{8I}_{n \to \infty} \int_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n - \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n} - n + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n - \sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n - \sqrt{n}}} : \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2}}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2}}}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Wykorzystano tu fakt, że: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = 0$ dla k > 0. Należy także pamiętać, że umieszczając zmienne lub liczby pod symbolem pierwiastka stopnia k, należy podnieść zmienną lub liczbę do potęgi k.

$$9/\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{5n^6 - 3n^4 + 2}{5 - 9n^6} : \frac{n^6}{n^6} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{5n^6}{n^6} - \frac{3n^4}{n^6} + \frac{2}{n^6}}{\frac{5}{n^6} - \frac{9n^6}{n^6}} = -\frac{5}{9}$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{10}'}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}}{n} : n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}}{n} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{11/}_{n \to \infty} \left[\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} - \sqrt{n} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1 - n}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6\sqrt{n} + 1}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} + \sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} : \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{11/}{\sqrt{n}} : \frac{$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n} + 6\sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 1 - n^2 - 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1}} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 1$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{4n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{2n}{n^2}}}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5(\sqrt{n^2 + 2} + n)}{2(\sqrt{n^2 + 5} + n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5(\sqrt{n^2 + 2} + n)}{2(\sqrt{n^2 + 5} + n)} : n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5(\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2}} + \frac{n}{n})}{2(\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{5}{n^2}} + \frac{n}{n})} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{14/}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} : \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(Wykorzystano fakt, że licznik jest ciągiem arytmetycznym o różnicy 1.)

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\ldots+(2n-1)}{2+4+\ldots+2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1+2n-1)2n}{2n(2+2n)} : \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{4n^2}{n^2}}{\frac{4n}{n^2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3n - 2)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(3n - 1)n}{2n^2} : \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1) \cdot n^3}{6n^3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^3 + 3n^{n^2} + n}{n^3 + 3n^3 + n^3}}{\frac{6n^3}{n^3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(Wykorzystano zależność
$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$
)

$$\underbrace{\frac{18!}{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \dots - 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}}_{n \to \infty} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \underbrace{\frac{(1 + 3 + \dots + (2n - 1)) - (2 + 4 + \dots + 2n)}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}}_{n \to \infty} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 - n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = -1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono sumy ciągów arytmetycznych w nawiasach.

$$\frac{19!}{\lim_{n\to\infty}} \frac{1^3+2^3+\ldots+n^3}{n^4} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n^4} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^4+2n^3+n^2}{4n^4} : \frac{n^4}{n^4} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{n^4}{n^2}+\frac{2n^3}{n^4}+\frac{n^2}{n^4}}{\frac{4n^2}{n^4}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Wykorzystano fakt dowodzony indukcyjnie, że $1^3+2^3+...+n^3=(1+2+...+n)^2$

$$\frac{20/}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^k}} + \frac{2}{n^k} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^k} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^k} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + n}{2n^k} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{gdy } k > 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{gdy } k = 2 \\ \infty & \text{gdy } k = 1 & \text{lub } k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{21/}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\ldots+\frac{1}{2^n}}{1+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\ldots+\frac{1}{3^n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Wykorzystano fakt, że w liczniku i mianowniku są ciągi geometryczne nieskończone.

$$\frac{22!}{\lim_{n\to\infty}} \left(\frac{1}{1\cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2\cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{23}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+2+3+...+n}{n^3+1}} \cos n!$$

Przyjmijmy, że $a_n = \frac{1+2+...+n}{n^3+1}$ oraz $b_n = \cos n!$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)n : n^3}{2(n^3+1) : n^3} = 0 \text{ a także } |\cos n!| \le I, \text{ więc ciąg } b_n \text{ jest ograniczony.}$ Na mocy twierdzenia 5, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \cdot b_n = 0$.

$$\frac{24!}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{1^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 4^2} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot (n+1)^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9}) + (\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{16}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}) \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = 1$$

25/
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \right)$$

Pomocniczo tworzymy różnice:
$$a_n - \frac{1}{2}a_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{3}{2^3} - \frac{5}{2^4} - \dots - \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{2^3} - \frac{3}{2^3}\right) + \dots$$

$$+\left(\frac{2n-1}{2^n}-\frac{2n-3}{2^n}\right)-\frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}}=\frac{1}{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2^2}+\ldots+\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)-\frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

Stad
$$a_n = 2(a_n - \frac{1}{2}a_n) = 2(\frac{1}{2}a_n) = 2(\frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}) - \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}}] = 1 + (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}) - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = -8 -$$

$$=1+1\cdot\frac{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{2n-1}{2^{n}}=1+2\left(1-\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)-\frac{2n-1}{2^{n}}$$
Ostatecznie: $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_{n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+2\left(1-\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)-\frac{2n-1}{2^{n}}\right)=3$

$$=\frac{1}{26l}\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{1}{2^{2}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{3^{2}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4^{2}}\right)...\left(1-\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)$$

$$1-\frac{1}{2^{2}}=\frac{2^{2}-1}{2^{2}}=\frac{2-1}{2}\cdot\frac{2+1}{2};$$

$$1-\frac{1}{3^{2}}=\frac{3^{2}-1}{3^{2}}=\frac{3-1}{3}\cdot\frac{3+1}{3};$$

$$\vdots$$

$$1-\frac{1}{n^{2}}=\frac{n^{2}-1}{n^{2}}=\frac{n-1}{n}\cdot\frac{n+1}{n};$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{3}{n}\right)\left(\frac{2}{n}\cdot\frac{4}{n}\right)\left(\frac{3}{n}\cdot\frac{5}{n}\right),\quad (n-1+n+1)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4}\right) \dots \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \frac{n}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{27}{n} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} - \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^4 + n^2 - n^4 + n^2}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}} = \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}} = \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}} = \frac{2}{n^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{28}{10} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 1})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 1})} \left(\sqrt{n(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 1})}\right)}{\sqrt{n(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 1})}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n^4 - n^2}}}} = \lim_{$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sqrt[3]{n^3 + n} - n \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \left(n^3 + n - n^3 \right)}{\sqrt[3]{\left(n^3 + n \right)^2 + n^3 \sqrt{n^3 + n} + n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^6 + n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 2n^4 + n^2}} : \frac{1}{n^6} : \frac{1}{n^6$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{n(n-1)^2} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)^2 - n(n-1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^2(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{n^2(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^2(n-1)^4}} = \frac{n(n+1)^2 - n(n-1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^2(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{n^2(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{n^2(n+1)^4$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6+4n^5+6n^4+4n^3+n^2}}\frac{:n^2}{+\sqrt[3]{n^6-2n^4+n^2}}+\sqrt{n^6-4n^5+6n^4-4n^3+n^2}}\frac{:n^2}{:n^2}=\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1 + n}{2} n}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n + n^2}{2}}}{n} : n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{33}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+2+3+\ldots+n}}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+n}{2}}n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n+n^2}{2}}:n}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{34l}{\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{n}}-1)n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{n}}-1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{n}-1}{\frac{1}{n}(\sqrt[3]{(1-\frac{1}{n})^2}+\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{n}}+1)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^{*}]{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \dots \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n}}\right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{1} = 2$$

(Pomocniczo obliczono sumę ciągu geometrycznego: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2}$)

$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{4 \cdot 3^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 4^n}{5 \cdot 2^n + 4^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{12 \cdot 3^n + 2 \cdot 4^n}{5 \cdot 2^n + 16 \cdot 4^n} : \frac{4^n}{4^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{12 \cdot \frac{3^n}{4^n} + 2 \cdot \frac{4^n}{4^n}}{5 \cdot \frac{2^n}{4^n} + 16 \cdot \frac{4^n}{4^n}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(Dla ciągów typu wykładniczego, dzielimy przez najszybciej rosnący ciąg z mia-

-nownika)
$$\frac{37!}{10!} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n+2}{n}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+2)!}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n! \cdot (n+1)(n+2)}{2 \cdot n^2 \cdot n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + 3 \cdot n + 2}{2 \cdot n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{38/}{\lim_{n \to \infty}} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n+1}} - \sqrt{n^2 - \sqrt{n-1}}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(n^2 + \sqrt{n+1} - n^2 + \sqrt{n-1}\right)\left(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n+1}} + \sqrt{n^2 - \sqrt{n-1}}\right)\left(n+1-n\right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}\right)\left(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n+1}} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - n}\right): n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(n^2 + \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\right)\left(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{n^2 + \sqrt{n+1}} + \sqrt{n^2 - \sqrt{n-1}}\right): n} = 2$$

$$\frac{39!}{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n + 1)! + 1}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n - 1)!}{(2n - 1)!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n^2 + 1}{(2n - 1)!}}{\binom{(2n -$$

$$\frac{40!}{10!} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n+2}{n+2} + \binom{n+1}{n+1}}{\binom{n+2}{n+2} - \binom{n+1}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n+1}{n+1} \binom{n+3}{n+1}}{\binom{n+1}{n+1} - \binom{n+3}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\binom{n+3}{n+1}}{\binom{n+3}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \binom{n+3}{n+1} = \lim_$$

41/
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n^{10} - 2n^2 + 2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^5 \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n^6} + \frac{2}{n^{10}}} = +\infty$$

$$\underline{42} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^n - 2^n}{4^n - 3^n} : \frac{4^n}{4^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{43/}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{7^n + 5^n}{5^n + 3^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{7^n \left(1 + \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^n\right)}{5^n \left(1 + \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^n\right)} = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^n = \infty$$

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$$\underbrace{44/}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^n}}{\sqrt[n]{3^n}} = \frac{n}{3} = \infty$$

(Wykorzystano fakt, że $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$)

45) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!}$ Do rozwiązania zadania wykorzystamy zadanie 44/. Zachodzi $n! > \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n$ oraz $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n} = \infty$, stąd na mocy twierdzenia o dwóch ciągach $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$

46/ Pokazać, że:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$

Pomocniczo:
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$
; $a_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{2^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot 2 \cdot n!}{n!(n+1) \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{n+1} = 0$$

Na podstawie tw. jeżeli $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = g < 1$ to $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$.

Pokazać, że $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = 0$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = 0$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{(n+1)}} \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2(n+1)n^n}{(n+1)^n (n+1)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^n}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$

A zatem na podstawie tw.

$$|\dot{z}|_{n\to\infty} |\dot{z}|_{a_n} = 0$$
 pokazaliśmy, $|\dot{z}|_{n\to\infty} |\dot{z}|_{n\to\infty} |\dot{z}|_{n\to\infty} = 0$

$$\frac{48/}{\text{Pokazać, że}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)} = 0$$

Rozwiązanie podobnie jak w przykładach 46/ i 47/.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{((n+1)!)^2 (2n)!}{(2n+2)! (n!)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\ln\left(n+1\right) - \ln n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\ln\frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln e = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{50/}}{\lim_{n\to\infty} n} (\ln(n-3) - \ln n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n (\ln\frac{n-1}{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n (\ln(1 + (-\frac{1}{n}))) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln(1 + (-\frac{3}{n}))^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\ln(1 + (-\frac{3}{n}))^{-\frac{n}{3}} \right]^{-3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\ln(1 + (-$$

$$= \ln e^{-3} = -3 \ln e = -3$$

$$\frac{51/}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln e^3 = 3$$

Wykorzystano granicę $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n = e$ lub bardziej ogólnie $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{521}}_{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log_{2}(n+1)}{\log_{3}(n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log_{2}(n+1)}{\frac{\log_{2}(n+1)}{\log_{1}3}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \log_{2} 3 = \log_{2} 3$$

$$\underline{53/} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n(\ln(n+1) - \ln n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n \ln(\frac{n+1}{n})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{\ln(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{\ln n} =$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}(n+1)=\infty$$

$$\underbrace{54/}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+2^n-3^n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 3^n \left(\frac{1}{3^n} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 1\right) = -\lim_{n\to\infty} 3^n = -\infty$$

$$\underbrace{55/}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{2n+1}{n}\right)^1 = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(2+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n}+\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{n}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^n \cdot 2 = \infty$$

$$\frac{56!}{16!} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{3n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right]^{\frac{n}{2}} = e^{3}$$

$$\frac{57/}{1} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}\right]^2 = e^2$$

$$\frac{58!}{n+\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{5}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{5}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{3}}\right]^5 = e^5$$

$$\frac{59!}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-5n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right]^{-5} = e^{-5}$$

$$\frac{60!}{\lim_{n\to\infty} (1-\frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[(1+(-\frac{1}{n}))^{-n} \right]^{-1} = e^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \left(-\frac{3}{n}\right)\right)^{-\frac{n}{3}}\right]^3 = e^{-3}$$

$$\frac{62!}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{4}{n}\right)^{-n+3}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\left(-\frac{4}{n}\right)\right)^{-n} \left(1+\left(-\frac{4}{n}\right)\right)^3 = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1+\left(-\frac{4}{n}\right)\right)^{-\frac{n}{4}}\right]^4 \cdot 1 = e^4$$

$$\underline{63I} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1} \cdot e^1 = e^0 = 1$$

(Wykorzystano zadanie 60/ oraz $\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$)

$$\underbrace{64!}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+6}{n^2}\right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{6}{n^2}\right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{6}{n^2}\right)^{n^2}\right]^6 = e^6$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n+2}\right)^{6n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\left(-\frac{1}{3n+2}\right)\right)^{6n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left[\left(1+\left(\frac{1}{-3n-2}\right)\right)^{-3n-2}\right]^{-2}}{\left(1+\left(\frac{1}{-3n-2}\right)\right)^4} = \frac{e^{-2}}{1} = e^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+4}{n+3} \right)^{5-2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+3} \right)^{5-2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+3} \right)^{n+3} \right]^{-2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+3} \right)^{-11}} = \frac{e^{-2}}{1} = e^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\binom{n+1}{n}^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} = e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{68!}{\lim_{n\to\infty} (n^2 - n + 1)^{\cos\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n^2 - n + 1)^{\lim_{n\to\infty} \cos\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^1 = \infty$$

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 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sin\left(\pi\sqrt{n^2+1}\right)$

Pomocniczo wykorzystamy fakt, że sinπn = 0 dla każdego n∈ N. Stąd:

$$\sin\left(\pi\sqrt{n^{2}+1}\right) = \sin \pi\sqrt{n^{2}+1} - \sin n\pi = 2\sin \frac{\pi\left(\sqrt{n^{2}+1}-n\right)}{2}\cos \frac{\pi\left(\sqrt{n^{2}+1}+n\right)}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin\left(\pi\sqrt{n^{2}+1}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2\sin \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{2}+1}+n}\right)\cos \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\sqrt{n^{2}+1}+n\right) = 0$$

Powyższa granica wynosi 0 ponieważ: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n} = 0$, a zatem $\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n} \right) = 0$

Oznaczmy: $x_n = \frac{n}{n^2+1}$; $y_n = \sin(3n+1)$ n = 1,2...

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1} = 0 \text{ oraz prawdziwe jest, } \dot{z}e: |y_n| = |\sin(3n+1)| \le 1 \text{ jest ograniczony.}$

A zatem na mocy twierdzenia o ciągu ograniczonym i dążącym do 0: $\lim_{x_n \to y_n} x_n = 0$

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right)$ Pierwszy wyraz ciągu jest największy, ostatni wyraz ciągu jest najmniejszy.

$$n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \le n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}}} = 1 \text{ oraz } \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = 1$$

Stąd na mocy tw. o trzech ciągach granica 71/ jest równa 1.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} arctg\left(\frac{n^2+1}{n}\right) = arctg\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n}\right) = arctg\left(+\infty\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \sin n!}{n^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n^2} \sin n!}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{0 \cdot \sin n!}{1} = 0$$

74/ Wiadomo, że ciągi a_n oraz b_n spełniają zależność $a_n + b_n \sqrt{3} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^n$ n = 1, 2...

Obliczyć lim 4.

Pomocniczo zapiszmy fakty:

$$(2+\sqrt{3})^n(2-\sqrt{3})^n = 1$$
 $(a_n + b_b \sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{(2-\sqrt{3})^n} = (2-\sqrt{3})^{-n}$

Stad ponieważ: $(a_n + b_n \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})^n = 1$ to $a_n - b_n \sqrt{3} = (2 - \sqrt{3})^n$

$$(a_n + b_n \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 1$$
 to $a_n - b_n \sqrt{3} = (2 - \sqrt{3})$.

Otrzymujemy układ równań. Po dodaniu stronami równań układu:

$$\begin{cases} a_n - b_n \sqrt{3} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^n \\ a_n + b_n \sqrt{3} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^n \end{cases}$$

otrzymamy: $a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 + \sqrt{3})^n \right]$. Po wstawieniu a_n do drugiego równania otrzymujemy: $b_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n - (2 + \sqrt{3})^n \right]$

Ostatecznie:
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \sqrt{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 + \sqrt{3})^n}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 + \sqrt{3})^n} : \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^n}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^n} = \sqrt{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^{3/2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^{3/2}}} = \sqrt{3}$$

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^n \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = 0^\infty = 0$

2. Granice funkcji jednej zmiennej

Granica właściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego) $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \exists \forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \underset{\varepsilon > 0}{\forall} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow (x_0) [(x - x_0) < \delta) \Rightarrow (|f(x) - g| < \varepsilon)]$

Granica właściwa lewostronna funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego) $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \exists_{\varepsilon > 0} \forall f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \exists_{\varepsilon > 0} \forall f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall f(x) = f(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow (|f(x) - g| < \varepsilon)$

Granica właściwa prawostronna funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego) $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \exists_{\varepsilon > 0} \forall x \in S[x_0^+] [(0 < x - x_0 < \delta) \Rightarrow (|f(x) - g| < \varepsilon)]$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego)

 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \Leftrightarrow & \forall \exists \forall (x - x_0) < \delta \\ -\infty & \Rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) > \varepsilon \\ f(x) < -\varepsilon \end{cases}$

Granica właściwa funkcji w nieskończoności (wg Cauchy'ego) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \exists_{\varepsilon > 0} \exists_{M \in R} \forall x \in S(x) \Big[(x > M) \Rightarrow \Big(\Big| f(x) - g \Big| < \varepsilon \Big) \Big]$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w nieskończoności (wg Cauchy'ego) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{\varepsilon > 0} \underset{M \in \mathbb{R}}{\exists} \bigvee_{x \in S(\infty)} [(x > M) \Rightarrow (f(x) > \varepsilon)]$

Granica właściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Heinego) $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall \lim_{x_0 \in S(x_0)} \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x_0 \right] \Rightarrow \left(\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = g \right)$

Granice właściwe jednostronne w punkcie (wg Heinego) $\lim_{x \to \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{x_n \in \begin{bmatrix} S(x_0) \\ G(x_n) \end{bmatrix}} \left(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x_0 \right) \Rightarrow \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = g \right]$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Heinego) $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{x_n \in S(x_0)} \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x_0 \right] \Rightarrow \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x) = \infty \right]$

Granica właściwa funkcji w nieskończoności (wg Heinego) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{x_n \in S(\infty)} \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \infty \right] \Rightarrow \left[\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = g \right]$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w nieskończoności (wg Heinego) $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \underset{x_n \in S(\infty)}{\forall} \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \infty \right] \Rightarrow \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = \infty \right]$

Wybrane twierdzenia o granicach funkcji:

Jeżeli funkcje f(x) i g(x) mają granice właściwe w punkcie x_0 , to:

$$\frac{1}{\lim_{x \to x_0} (f(x) \pm g(x))} = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$

$$\frac{2}{\lim_{x\to x_0}}(k\cdot f(x))=k\lim_{x\to x_0}f(x)\quad dla\quad k\in R;$$

$$3/\lim_{x\to x_0} (f(x)\cdot g(x)) = \left(\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)\right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x\to x_0} g(x)\right)$$

$$3/\lim_{x \to x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \left(\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)\right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)\right)$$

$$4/\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)} \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) \neq 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \left(\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)\right)^{\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)}$$

Symbole nieoznaczone: $\infty - \infty$; $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$; $\frac{0}{0}$; $\infty \cdot 0$; ∞^0 ; 0^0 ; 1^∞ . Twierdzenie de L'Hospitala dla nieoznaczoności:

Jeżeli funkcje f(x) oraz g(x) spełniaja warunki:

Jezeli funkcje f(x) oraz g(x) spełniają warunki:

$$1/\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$
 $g(x) \neq 0$; $x \in S(x_0)$ lub

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = \infty$$

(otrzymujemy zatem symbol nieoznaczony: $\frac{0}{0}$ lub $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$) $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ 2/ Istnieje granica właściwa lub niewłaściwa dla wyrażenia: $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

wówczas: $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

Uwaga! Twierdzenie jest prawdziwe także dla granic $w \pm \infty$ oraz dla granic jednostronnych.

Przekształcanie nieoznaczoności

Nieoznaczoność	Przekształcenie	Otrzymana nieoznaczoność
$\infty - \infty$	$f - g = \frac{\frac{1}{g} - \frac{1}{f}}{\frac{1}{f \cdot g}}$	$\frac{0}{0}$
0-∞	$f \cdot g = \frac{f}{\frac{1}{g}}$	$\frac{0}{0}$ lub $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$
∞°;0°;1 [∞] ;	$f^g = e^{g \ln f}$	0 ⋅ ∞

Granice niektórych wyrażeń nieoznaczonych:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a \quad dla \quad a > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = e^a \quad dla \quad a \in R$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{thx}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a(1 + x)}{x} = \log_a e \quad dla \quad 0 < a \neq 1$$

PRZYKŁADY

Najprostsze granice funkcji obliczamy przez podstawienie wartości granicznej argumentu.

$$\frac{76l}{100} \lim_{x \to -2} (x^2 + 5x + 6) = (-2)^2 + 5 \cdot (-2) + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{177l}{100} \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^3 + 3^t}{\sqrt{t + 3}} = \frac{1^3 + 3^t}{\sqrt{1 + 3}} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 - 4}} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{78/}_{x\to 2} \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{2x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2^2-4}}{2\cdot 2+1} = \frac{0}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{79!}{100} \lim_{x \to -2} \log(2 + 2x + x^2 - x^3) = \log(2 + 2 \cdot (-2) + (-2)^2 - (-2)^3) = \log 10 = 1$$

$$\underbrace{80} / \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{81/}}_{y\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(2x-y)^3 - \sin y}{x^2 + y^2 + tg2y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{8x^3 - 12x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 - \sin y}{x^2 + y^2 + tg2y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{8x^3}{x^2} = 8x$$

Dla obliczenia większości granic stosuje się wzory oraz udowodnione twierdzenia.

$$\underbrace{82}/\lim_{t\to 1}\frac{3t^2-t-2}{2t^2+5t-7}=\lim_{t\to 1}\frac{3\left(t+\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(t-1\right)}{2\left(t+\frac{2}{2}\right)\left(t-1\right)}=\frac{3}{2}\lim_{t\to 1}\frac{t+\frac{2}{3}}{t+\frac{7}{3}}=\frac{5}{6}$$

83/
$$\lim_{x \to -a} \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^3 + x^3} = \lim_{x \to -a} \frac{(a - x)(a + x)}{(a + x)(a^2 - xa + x^2)} = \lim_{x \to -a} \frac{a - x}{a^2 - xa + x^2} = \frac{2a}{3a^2} = \frac{2}{3a}$$

$$\frac{84/}{\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 - 9}} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)^2}{(x - 3)(x + 3)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)}{(x + 3)} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$$

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85/
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^3}{1-x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-x)(1+x^2+x)}{(1-x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+x^2+x) = 3$$

86/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^4 - (1-x)^4}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+4x+6x^2+4x^2+x^4) - (1-4x+6x^2-4x^3+x^4)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{8x+8x^3}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{8(1+x^2) - 8}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-1)(x^6+x^5+x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)}{x} = \frac{7}{10}$

88/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-3^{2a}}{3^a-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-1)(x^6+x^5+x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)}{(x-1)(x^9+x^8+x^7+x^6+x^5+x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)} = \frac{7}{10}$

89/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-3^{2a}}{3^a-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-3^a)(1+3^a)}{(1-3^a)} = -2$

89/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-x^2}{(1-\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(1-\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})(1+x)}{(1-\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sqrt{x})(1+x) = 4$

90/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{3}{4}$

91/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3}{4}$

92/ $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2-1}{(x-\sqrt{x}+5x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-5x}{x+\sqrt{x^2}+5x} = -\frac{5}{2}$

92/ $\lim_{x\to 0} (x-\sqrt{x^2}+5x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-\sqrt{x}+5x)(x+\sqrt{x}+5x)}{(x+\sqrt{x}+5x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-5x}{(x+\sqrt{x}^2+5x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2-1}{(x+\sqrt{x}^2+1+\sqrt{x}^2+1)} = \lim_$

$$\underbrace{\frac{98}{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x+13}-2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2-9}}}_{x\to 3} = \underbrace{\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{x+13-4(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13}+2\sqrt{x+1})}}_{x\to 3} = \underbrace{\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{-3(x-3)}{(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13}+2\sqrt{x+1})}}_{-17} = \underbrace{\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{-3}{(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13}+2\sqrt{x+1})}}_{-17} = \underbrace{\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{-3}{(x+3)(\sqrt{x$$

$$\underbrace{99/} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2 - \sqrt{x + 4}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(2 + \sqrt{x + 4})}{(2 - \sqrt{x + 4})(2 + \sqrt{x + 4})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(2 + \sqrt{x + 4})}{-x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (-2 - \sqrt{x + 4}) = -4$$

$$\underbrace{100/}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 1}{5x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{5 + \frac{2}{x}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\underbrace{101/}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 - x - x^2}{x^3 + 3} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^1} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{2x^2 - 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\frac{1}{x}}^{x} + \sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\int_{-\frac{x}{x}}^{x} - \frac{1}{x}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{104}{104} \lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{3}{1 - x^3} + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{3}{(1 - x)(1 + x^2 + x)} + \frac{1}{-(1 - x)} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-x^2 - x + 2}{(1 - x)(1 + x + x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-(x - 1)(x + 2)}{(x - 1)(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \to$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-(x-1)(x+2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x+2)}{(1+x+x^2)} = 1$$

$$\frac{106!}{106!} \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^4 - 18x^2 + 81}{2x^2 - 3x - 9} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 9)}{2(x + \frac{3}{2})(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)^2(x + 3)^2}{2(x + \frac{3}{2})(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)(x + 3)^2}{2(x + \frac{3}{2})} = 0$$

$$\frac{107/}{p^{3}-2p^{4}+p^{2}-3p+2} = \lim_{p\to 2} \frac{(p^{4}+p-1)(p-2)}{p^{3}-2p^{2}+3p-6} = \lim_{p\to 2} \frac{(p^{4}+p-1)(p-2)}{p^{2}(p-2)+3(p-2)} = \lim_{p\to 2} \frac{(p^{4}+p-1)(p-2)}{(p^{2}+3)(p-2)} = \frac{17}{7}$$

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

$$\underbrace{109/}_{s \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x - (1-x)}{x \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1+x)(1-x)} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{1+2x + x^2} + \sqrt[3]{1-2x + x^2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}+2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2}}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1117}{\lim_{x\to 81} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-9}} = \lim_{x\to 81} \frac{(x-81)}{(\sqrt[4]{x}+3)(\sqrt{x}+9)(\sqrt{x}-9)} = \lim_{x\to 81} \frac{(x-81)}{(\sqrt[4]{x}+3)(x-81)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{112!}{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^4 - 1}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\underbrace{113/}_{x\to 64} \lim_{x\to 64} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-4}{\sqrt{x}-8} = \lim_{x\to 64} \frac{(x-64)(\sqrt{x}+8)}{(\sqrt{x}-8)(\sqrt[3]{x^2}+4\sqrt[3]{x}+16)(\sqrt{x}+8)} = \lim_{x\to 64} \frac{(x-64)(\sqrt{x}+8)}{(x-64)(\sqrt{x}^2+4\sqrt[3]{x}+16)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-(x^6 + 1)}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-(x - 1)(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} = -3$$

$$\underbrace{115/}_{x \to -1} \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\left(x^2 + 4\right)\left(x^2 - 1\right)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\left(x^2 + 4\right)\left(x - 1\right)\left(x + 1\right)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \left(x^2 + 4\right)\left(x - 1\right) = -10$$

$$\underbrace{116} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 - \sqrt[5]{x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(1 - x)(\sqrt[5]{x^4} + \sqrt[5]{x^3} + \sqrt[5]{x^2} + \sqrt[5]{x} + 1)}{(1 + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})(1 - x)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 16} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 2^3}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 16} \frac{\left(\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 2^3\right)}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 16} \frac{\left(\sqrt[4]{x} - 2\right)\left(\sqrt[4]{x^2} + 2\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\right)}{\left(\sqrt[4]{x} - 2\right)} = \lim_{x \to 16} \left(\sqrt[4]{x^2} + 2\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\right) = 12$$

$$\frac{118!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{x(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x(x-1)^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x(x+1)^2 - x(x-1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{x^2(x^2-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^2(x-1)^4}} = \\
= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x(x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{x^6 + 4x^5 + 6x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2}} : x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{119!}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1\sqrt{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1}}{x\sqrt{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x+x^2}{x\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(1+x)}{x\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(1+x)}{x$$

$$\frac{120!}{\lim_{x \to 2}} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} - x + 2}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 4x^2 + x^2 + 4} - (x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(x + 1) - 4(x^2 - 1)} - (x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{(x + 1)(x - 2)^2} - (x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(x + 1) - 4(x^2 - 1)} - (x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(x + 1) - 4(x^2 - 1)} - (x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

A zatem granica nie istnieje, ponieważ granice lewo- i prawostronna są różne.

$$\frac{121/}{\lim_{x \to \infty} x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} - x\sqrt{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1} - 2x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{2}x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^4 + 1} - x^2\right)}{\sqrt{x^$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x - 1} - \sqrt[3]{3x - 2}}{\sqrt{4x - 3} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(2x - 1) - (3x - 2)}{(\sqrt{4x - 3} - 1)\left(\sqrt[3]{(2x - 1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(2x - 1)(3x - 2)} + \sqrt[3]{(3x - 2)^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{(\sqrt{4x - 3} + 1)\left(\sqrt[3]{4x^2 - 4x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{6x^2 - 7x + 2} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2 - 12x + 4}\right) \cdot \left(\sqrt[3]{4x - 3 + 1}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(1 - x)(\sqrt[3]{4x^2 - 4x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{6x^2 - 7x + 2} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2 - 12x + 3})}{-4(1 - x)\left(\sqrt[3]{4x^2 - 4x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{6x^2 - 7x + 2} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2 - 12x + 3}\right)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{123!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{x + 1}} \left(\sqrt{x^3 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \left(\sqrt{x^3 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 - 1} \right) \left(\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + \sqrt{x^3 - 1} \right)}{\sqrt{x + 1} \left(\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + \sqrt{x^3 - 1} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^3 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + x^3 - x - 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^4 + 4x^2}}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^3 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^4 + x^3 - x - 1}} : x^2 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4x^4}{x^4} + \frac{4x^2}{x^4}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{x^3}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{x^3}{x^4} - \frac{x}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4}}}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

124/ Wykazać, że $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x^n}{n!}=0$.

Niech k < |x| < k+1, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Wówczas:

$$\left|\frac{x^n}{n!}\right| = \left|\frac{x^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{x}{k+1} \cdot \frac{x}{k+2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{x}{n}\right| < \left|\frac{x^k}{k!}\right| \cdot \left|\frac{x}{k+1}\right|^{n-k}$$

Dla ustalonego k: $\left| \frac{x^k}{k!} \right|$ jest wielkością stałą.

Na mocy założenia $\left|\frac{x}{k+1}\right| < 1$, a dla $n \to \infty$ $\left|\frac{x}{k+1}\right|^{n-\kappa} \to 0$ Ostatecznie iloczyn stałej i wielkości nieskończenie małej dąży do 0.

$$\underbrace{125/}_{x\to\pi} \lim_{x\to\pi} 5\sin\frac{3x}{x-\pi}$$

Czynnik $\frac{3x}{x-\pi} \to \infty$ dla $x \to \pi$, $\sin(\infty)$ nie dąży do żadnej określonej wartości lecz przyjmuje różne wartości z przedziału <-1, 1>. A zatem granica 125/ nie istnieje.

$$\frac{126}{\frac{126}{\phi - \frac{\pi}{4}}} \lim_{\phi \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2\phi}{\sin \phi - \cos \phi} = \lim_{\phi \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi}{\sin \phi - \cos \phi} = \lim_{\phi \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos \phi - \sin \phi)(\cos \phi + \sin \phi)}{-(\cos \phi - \sin \phi)} =$$

$$= -\lim_{\phi \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \phi + \sin \phi) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{127}{1} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin 2x}{2x} = 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 2$$

$$\frac{128}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin 5x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4 \cdot 5x \cdot \sin 4x}{5 \cdot 4x \cdot \sin 5x} = \frac{4}{5} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{129}{\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{1+x} \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{130}{\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sin(x-a)}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{\sin(x-a)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x-a)}{\sin(x-a)} (x+a) = \lim_{x \to a} (x+a) = 2a$$

$$\frac{130}{\sin(x-a)} \lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sin(x-a)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{\sin(x-a)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x-a)}{\sin(x-a)} (x+a) = \lim_{x \to a} (x+a) = 2a$$

$$\frac{131l}{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{tgbx}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin ax \cdot \cos bx}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a \cdot b \cdot x \cdot \sin ax \cdot \cos bx}{a \cdot b \cdot x \cdot \sin bx} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{bx}{\sin bx} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \cos bx = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos ax}{\cos bx} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych

$$\underbrace{132/}_{h\to 0} \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x-h)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{2\cos\frac{2x}{2}\sin\frac{2h}{2}}{h} = 2\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sinh}{h}\cos x = 2\cos x$$

$$\underbrace{133/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 4x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{16\sin 4x \sin 4x}{16x \cdot x} = 16\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} = 16$$

$$134/\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x^3 \sin x^7}{\sin x^4 \sin x^6} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^{10} \sin x^3 \sin x^7}{\sin x^4 \sin x^6} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \frac{\sin x^7}{x^7} \frac{x^4}{\sin x^4} \frac{x^6}{\sin x^6} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 5x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{7x}{2} \sin \frac{-3x}{2}}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{7}{2} \sin \frac{7x}{2}}{\frac{7x}{2}} \frac{\frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{3x}{2}} = \frac{21}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos px - \cos qx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin\frac{px + qx}{2}\sin\frac{px - qx}{2}}{x^2} = -2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{p + q}{2} \cdot \frac{p - q}{2}\sin\frac{x(p + q)}{2}\sin\frac{x(p - q)}{2}}{x \cdot \frac{p + q}{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{p - q}{2}} = -2\left(\frac{(p + q)(p - q)}{2}\right) = \frac{q^2 - p^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\pm \sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \cos x}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Ponieważ otrzymana granica nie jest jednoznaczna, zatem granica nie istnieje

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x}}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - x}\right)\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x}\right)5x}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x}\right)5x\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{x}{5x\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x}\right)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{140/}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + tgx} - \sqrt{1 - tgx}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{\sqrt{1 + tgx} - \sqrt{1 - tgx}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1 + tgx} + \sqrt{1 - tgx}}{2tgx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{$$

$$\frac{141}{1} \lim_{x \to 1} (1-x) t g \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(1-x) \sin \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} (1-x)}{\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}\right)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}\right)} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\underbrace{142/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} xctg \ 2x = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x \cdot \cos 2x}{2\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{143/}_{x \to \pi} \lim_{x \to \pi} 2x c t g x = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\sin 2x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{2 \sin x \cos^2 x}{\sin x} = 2 \lim_{x \to \pi} \cos^2 x = 2$$

$$\frac{144I}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x(1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x})}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x})}{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos x(\cos x + \sin x)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{145}{\sin 5x} \lim_{x \to 0} \sin 3x \cdot ctg \, 5x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x \cdot \cos 5x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{15x \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \cos 5x}{15x \cdot \sin 5x} = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cos 5x = \frac{3}{5}$$

146/
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\arcsin 2x} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{3x} \frac{2x}{\arcsin 2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{147}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{arctgx}{2tgx}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot arctgx}{x \cdot tgx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{148!}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{tg \ 4x}{tg \ 5x}} = \begin{vmatrix} u = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = u + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{4}{5} \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{tg \ 4\left(u + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{4\left(u + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \frac{5\left(u + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{tg \ 5\left(u + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{\arcsin(x+1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \arcsin(x+1) = t \\ x + 1 = \sin t; & x = \sin t - 1; \\ g dy & x \to -1 & to & t \to 0 \\ x^3 = \sin^3 t - 3\sin^2 t + 3\sin t - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin^3 t - 3\sin^2 t + 3\sin t}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t \left(\sin^2 t - 3\sin t + 3\right)}{t} = 3$$

$$\frac{150/}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \cos ec \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + x\right)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{4} - x = t \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} - t \\ \frac{3\pi}{4} + x = \pi - t \\ gdy \quad x \to \frac{\pi}{4} \quad to \quad t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} t \cos ec (\pi - t) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = 1$$

W zadaniu 150/ wykorzystano własność: $\cos ecx = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ Warto zapamiętać także, że: $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$$\underbrace{\textbf{151/}}_{x \to -\infty} \lim_{x \to -\infty} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{arct} gx \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{arct} gx = t \\ x = tgt \\ gdy \quad x \to -\infty \quad to \quad t \to -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to -\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t \right) tgt =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to -\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\sin t}{\cos t}=\lim_{t\to -\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin t\lim_{t\to -\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos t}=-1\cdot\lim_{t\to -\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=-1$$

$$\underbrace{152l}_{n\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} n \sin \frac{x}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \underbrace{\frac{n\pi}{n} \sin \frac{x}{n}}_{n\to\infty} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x}{n} = t; & n = \frac{x}{t}; \\ n\to\infty & to & t\to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t\to0} t \cdot n = \lim_{t\to0} t \cdot n = \lim_{t\to0} t \cdot \frac{x}{t} = x$$

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$$\frac{153/}{\lim_{n \to +\infty} 2^n t g \, 2^{-n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \sin 2^{-n}}{\cos 2^{-n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin 2^{-n}}{2^{-n} \cos 2^{-n}} = \begin{vmatrix} 2^{-n} = t; & \frac{1}{2^n} = t; \\ n \to \infty & to & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t \cdot \cos t} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (2\cos ec 2x - ctgx) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{2}{\sin 2x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - 2\cos^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos^2 x)}{2\sin x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sqrt{tg^2 x + \sec x - tgx} \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sqrt{tg^2 x + \sec x - tgx} \right) \sqrt{tg^2 x + \sec x + tgx}}{\left(\sqrt{tg^2 x + \sec x + tgx} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x}{\sqrt{tg^2 x + \sec x + tgx}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \sec x + tgx}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos x}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos x + \sin x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{156I}{\lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} (tgx - \sec x)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} (tgx - \sqrt{1 + tg^2 x}) = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{(tgx - \sqrt{1 + tg^2 x})(tgx + \sqrt{1 + tg^2 x})}{(tgx + \sqrt{1 + tg^2 x})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{-1}{tgx + \sqrt{1 + tg^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{-1}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{-1}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{|\cos x|}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{\sin x + 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

W zadaniu 156/ wykorzystano własność: $1+tg^2x = \sec^2 x$ Warto także zapamiętać, że: $ctg^2x+1=\cos ec^2x$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3 - \sqrt{2x + 9}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x \cdot (3 + \sqrt{2x + 9})\sin 3x}{3x(3 - \sqrt{2x + 9})(3 + \sqrt{2x + 9})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x(3 + \sqrt{2x + 9})}{-2x} = -9$$

158/
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x^{3} \operatorname{arct} g \frac{1}{x} = t; \quad x = \frac{1}{t};$$

$$x^{3} = \frac{1}{t^{3}}$$

$$x \to 0^{-} \quad to \quad t \to -\infty$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t^{3}} \operatorname{arct} g t = 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x} \sin\left(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x} \sin\left(\frac{x+1-x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}\right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x} \sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} : \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x+3} \sin(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1}) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x+3} \sin\frac{x+2-x-1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x+3} \sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} = -23 -$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1}} : \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{161/}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\underbrace{162/}_{r \to \infty} \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{10^{x} - 2}{10^{x+1} + 5} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{10^{x}}{10^{x}} - \frac{2}{10^{x}}}{\frac{10 - 10^{x}}{10^{x}} + \frac{3}{10^{x}}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\underbrace{163/}_{x\to 0^+} \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{3^x-1}{5^{\sqrt{x}}-1} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{(3^x-1)x}{(5^{\sqrt{x}}-1)x} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{3^x-1}{x} \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}\cdot\sqrt{x}}{5^{\sqrt{x}}-1} = \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 5} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

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

(W ostatnim oszacowaniu wykorzystano własność funkcji wykładniczej)

$$\underbrace{\frac{165}{165}}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{5x}-1}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{15x \cdot \left(e^{5x}-1\right)}{15x \cdot \sin 3x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{5x}-1}{5x} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3 \cdot 5x}{3\sin 3x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{166}{166}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x - 5^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x - 1 + 1 - 5^x}{2x} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0}} \left[\frac{4^x - 1}{x} - \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right] = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0}} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0}} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(\ln 4 - \ln 5) = \frac{1}{2}\ln \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to e} \frac{\ln x^4 - 4}{x - e} = \begin{cases} x - e = u; & x = u + e \\ x \to e & to \quad u \to 0 \end{cases} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4(\ln(u + e) - 1)}{u} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\ln(u + e)^4 - 4}{u} = \lim_{u$$

$$=4\lim_{u\to 0}\frac{\ln(u+e)-\ln e}{u}=4\lim_{u\to 0}\frac{\ln\frac{u+e}{e}}{u}=4\lim_{u\to 0}\frac{\ln(\frac{u}{e}+1)}{\frac{u}{e}}\cdot\frac{1}{e}=\frac{4}{e}$$

$$\frac{168/}{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1-3x^4)}{x^4}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(-3)\ln(1-3x^4)}{(-3)x^4} = (-3)\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln((-3)x^4+1)}{(-3)x^4} = -3$$

$$\frac{169!}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x - 8^x}{7^x - 5^x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x + 1 - 1 - 8^x}{7^x + 1 - 1 - 5^x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4^x - 1 - (8^x - 1) : x}{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1) : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - 8^x}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x}}{\frac{7^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x} : x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{4^x - 1 - (5^x - 1)}{x}}$$

$$\underbrace{170/}_{x \to 1} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{6 \cdot 2^x - 3 \cdot 5^x}{4 \cdot 3^x - 7 \cdot 4^x} = \begin{vmatrix} u = x - 1 \\ x + u + 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{6 \cdot 2^{u+1} - 3 \cdot 5^{u+1}}{4 \cdot 3^{u+1} - 7 \cdot 4^{u+1}} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3^u - 28 \cdot 4^u} = \frac{12 \cdot 2^u - 15 \cdot 5^u}{12 \cdot 3$$

$$= \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{12 \cdot 2^{u} - 12 + 12 + 3 - 3 - 15 \cdot 5^{u}}{12 \cdot 3^{u} - 12 + 12 + 16 - 16 - 28 \cdot 4^{u}} : u = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\frac{12(2^{u} - 1)}{u} - \frac{15(5^{s} - 1)}{u} - \frac{3}{u}}{\frac{12(3^{u} - 1)}{u} - \frac{16}{u}} = \frac{12 \ln 2 - 15 \ln 5}{12 \ln 3 - 28 \ln 4} = \frac{3(4 \ln 2 - 5 \ln 5)}{4(2 \ln 3 - 28 \ln 4)}$$

$$\frac{1711}{1711} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{172l}{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2\ln \cos x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln \cos^2 x}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1-\sin^2 x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{(-\sin^2 x) \cdot \ln(1+(-\sin^2 x))}{(-\sin^2 x) \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+(-\sin^2 x))}{(-\sin^2 x) \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+(-\sin^2 x))}{(-\sin^2 x) \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+(\cos x))}{(-\sin^2 x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(1+\cos x)}{\ln(1+\cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\cos x)}{\ln(1+\cos x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3u \cdot (-\sin u)}{3u \cdot \sin 3u} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3u}{\sin 3u} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(-\sin u)}{u} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{174l}{\sin x} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{3}{3}\sqrt{x})}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{3}{3}\sqrt{x})}{3\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(-\sin u)}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \infty$$

$$\frac{175l}{\sin x} (1+\frac{a}{n})^n = \begin{vmatrix} n = ax; & x = \frac{a}{a} \\ n \to \infty & to & x \to \infty \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\frac{a}{ax})^{ax} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[(1+\frac{1}{x})^{ax} \right] = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[(1+\frac{1}{x})^{x} \right]^{ax} = e^{at}$$

$$\frac{176l}{\sin x} \lim_{x\to 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{n}{p}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{t}{t} = \frac{t}{t} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1+\frac{a}{t+1} \right)^{\alpha x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1+\frac{1}{t+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = e^{at}$$

$$\frac{177l}{\sin x} \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(\frac{t}{t+1} \right)^t = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(\frac{t+1-1}{t+1} \right)^t = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{t+1} \right)^t = \lim_{t\to 0} \left(1+\frac{1}{t+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = e^{at}$$

$$\frac{178l}{\sin x} \lim_{t\to \infty} \frac{(t-3)^{2t+1}}{(t+2)^{2t+1}} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(\frac{t+2-5}{t+2} \right)^{2t+4-3} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{5}{2} \right)^{(2t+4)-3} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{5}{2} \right)^{2(t+2)} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{5}{2} \right)^{2(t+2)} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1+\frac{2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = e^{-10}$$

$$\frac{179l}{\sin x} \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(\frac{2x-5}{2x+1} \right)^{x-1} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1-6}{2x+1} \right)^{x-1} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{6}{2x+1} \right)^{x-1} = \left[-\frac{6}{2x+1} = t; \quad x=-\frac{3}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{6}{2x+1} \right)^{x-1} = \lim_{t\to \infty} \left(1-\frac{6}{2x+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{179!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x-5}{2x+1}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1-6}{2x+1}\right)^{-1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{6}{2x+1}\right)^{-1} = \left| -\frac{6}{2x+1} = t; \quad x = -\frac{3}{t} - \frac{1}{2}; \right| = \lim_{t \to 0} \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left[\left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}}\right]^{-3}}{\left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = e^{-3}$$

$$\frac{180/}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x - 3}\right)^{2x - 1}} = \begin{vmatrix} x - 3 = t, & x = t + 3; \\ x \to \infty & to & t \to \infty \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2(t + 3) - 1} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2t + 5} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{t} = \lim_{t \to$$

$$\frac{181!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+4}{2x+7}\right)^{x+2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+7+\left(-3\right)}{2x+7}\right)^{x+2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1+\frac{\left(-3\right)}{2x+7}\right)^{x+2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1+\frac{\left(-3\right)}{2x+7}\right)^{\frac{3(x+2)}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1+\frac{\left(-3\right)}{2x+7}\right)^{\frac{(2x+7)+3}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+1} \right)^{2x-5} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{3x+1} + \frac{\left(-2\right)}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3(2x-5)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3(2x-5)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{6(2x-5)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{-2x}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt[x]{1 - 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \begin{vmatrix} -2x = t; & x = -\frac{t}{2}; \\ x \to 0 & to & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + t)^{-\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{-2} = e^{-2}$$

$$184/ \qquad \text{(182)} \qquad |tgx| = 1 + t; \quad t = tgx - 1; \qquad \text{(20)}$$

$$\frac{184/}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (tgx)^{g^2x}} = \begin{vmatrix} tgx = 1 + t; & t = tgx - 1; \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{4} & to & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + t)^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{1(2+t)}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{-2(1+t)}{2+t}} = \lim_{t \to$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \left[(1+t)^{1 \over t} \right]_{t=0}^{\lim \frac{-2-2t}{2+t}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

W zadaniu 184/ wykorzystano zależność:

$$tg \, 2x = \frac{2tgx}{1 - tg^2x} = \frac{2(1 + t)}{(1 - (1 + t))(1 + (1 + t))} = \frac{2(1 + t)}{-t(2 + t)}$$

$$\frac{185/l}{\lim_{x \to \pi} (1 + 3tgx)^{ctgx}} = \lim_{x \to \pi} (1 + 3tgx)^{\frac{3}{3tgx}} = \left| tgx \to 0 \quad ctgx = \frac{1}{tgx} \to \infty \right| = \lim_{x \to \pi} \left(1 + 3tgx \right)^{\frac{1}{3tgx}} \right|^{3} = e^{3}$$

$$\frac{186/}{\lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{2\sec x}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{2}{\cos x}} = \left| x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos x \to 0 - \sec x \to \infty \right| = \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \left[(1 + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \right]^2 = e^2$$

$$\frac{187/}{\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt[x]{1 + \sin x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{\sin x}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\ln x}{\pi}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\ln x}{\pi}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\ln x}{\pi}} = e^{1} = e$$

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$$\frac{188!}{\lim_{x \to 0}} (1 + tg2x)^{ctgx} = |2x = t; \quad x = \frac{t}{2}| = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + tgt)^{ctg'_2} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{1}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t})^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin t}} = e^{\frac{1}{\cos t}} = e^{\frac{1}{\cos$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{2x^2 - x}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{x^2} \right]^2}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{2}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$
190/

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 3} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3} + \frac{5}{x^2 - 3} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2 - 3} \right)^{\frac{x^2 - 13 \cdot 5}{3}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2 - 3} \right)^{\frac{x^2 \cdot 5}{3}} \right]^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x^2 - 3} \right)^{\frac{5}{3}} = e^5$$

$$\frac{191/l}{\lim_{x \to \frac{r}{2}} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{2 + \sigma}}} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x - \pi = t \\ x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \cos(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}))^{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + (-\sin(\frac{t}{2}))^{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + (-\sin(\frac{t$$

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

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$192t \lim_{t \to 0} \left(2x + 3 \right)^{x+1} - \lim_{t \to 0} \left(2x + 1 + 2 \right)^{\frac{2(x+1)}{2}} - \lim_{t \to 0} \left(1 + 2 \right)^{\frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{192!}{192!}}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x+1} + \frac{2}{2x+1} \right)^{\frac{2(x+1)}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{2x+1} \right)^{\frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \left| u = \frac{1}{2x+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{u \to 0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 25} - 5} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{2}{0}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 25}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 25}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = 5$$

$$\underbrace{195/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}\left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

(Symbol = oznacza stosowanie tw. de L'Hospitala. Do obliczenia granicy, jeżeli zachodzi potrzeba oraz spełnione są założenia tw. de L'Hospitala można stosować wspomniane tw. wielokrotnie)

$$\frac{197!}{197!} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{1 - 2\cos x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}^{H} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2\sin x} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{198!}{\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\arcsin(x+2)}{x^2 + 2x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x+2)^2}}}{2x + 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{2(x+1)\sqrt{1 - (x+2)^2}} = \frac{1}{2(-1)\sqrt{1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{5x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{5} = \frac{1+1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\underbrace{200} / \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)^2}{x^2 \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)\left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)}{2x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\left(e^{2x} - e^{-2$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4e^{2x} + 4e^{-2x}}{2\cos x - 2x\sin x - 2x\sin x - x^2\cos x} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$\underbrace{ 201/}_{x \to \pi} \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x}}{(\pi - x) - \sin x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{-e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\sin x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\sin x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\sin x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\sin x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x} \sin x}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x}}_{-1 - \cos x} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to \pi}^{H} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{2} x + e^{\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{-e^{\pi - x} - e^{\sin x} \cos^{3} x + 2 \cos x \sin x e^{\sin x} + e^{\sin x} \sin x \cos x + e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\underbrace{202/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x}-1}{\ln(1+2x)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2e^{2x}}{\frac{2}{1+2x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{2x} (1+2x) = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{203}{19}}_{x\to 2} \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{32-x^5}{x^4+5x^2-6x-24} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]_{x\to 2}^{H} \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{-5x^4}{4x^3+10x-6} = -\frac{80}{38} = -\frac{40}{19}$$

$$\frac{204}{1} \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^m - 3^m}{x^n - 3^n} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{mx^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 3^{m-n}$$

$$\frac{205!}{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^6 - 1}{x - 1}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{6x^5}{1} = 6$$

$$\frac{206!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^H \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{e^x} = \dots = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot (n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{e^x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{n!}{e^x} = \frac{k}{\infty} = 0$$

Symbol $\frac{H}{H} = \frac{H}{H}$ oznacza stosowanie reguły d'Hospitala n razy. Jako stałą n! przyjęto k. Iloraz stałej i wielkości nieskończenie dużej jest równy 0.

$$\underbrace{207} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} = \left[\sum_{\infty}^{\infty} \right]_{x \to \infty}^{H} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} : x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}} = 1$$

Praktyczny schemat obliczania granic z wykorzystaniem reguły d'Hospitala:

 a/ Sprawdzić poprzez podstawienie granicznej wartości argumentu jaki symbol nieoznaczony otrzymujemy;

b/ Doprowadzić poprzez odpowiednie przekształcenie nieoznaczoności - 28 -

Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych

do symbolu: $\frac{x}{x}$ lub $\frac{0}{0}$.

c/ Zastosować regułę d'Hospitala. Ponownie sprawdzić otrzymaną nieoznaczoność poprzez podstawienie wartości granicznej argumentu do wyrażenia. d/ Operacje a/-c/ można powtarzać wielokrotnie.

208/
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{2 \ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^H \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x^2} = \frac{0^+}{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{209!}{\sin \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin x - \cos x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\cos x + \sin x} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underbrace{210/}_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5 - \sqrt{25 - x^2}}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{25 - x^2}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{25 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\underbrace{211/}_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{tg \, 2x}{tg \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{2}{\cos^{2} 2x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\cos^{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{\cos^{2} 2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-4\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{-4\cos 2x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^{2} 2x}{\cos^{2} 2x} = \lim_{x$$

$$= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \cos^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{-2\sin^{2}2x + 2\cos^{2}2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{213!}{\lim_{x \to 0}} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{3x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{6x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{6x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{$$

$$\left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos x - x\sin x}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{-1}}{ctgx} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{\frac{\sin^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{2}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2\cos 2x}{1}=1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x + \cos x}{\sin 2x - \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to \frac{x}{2}} \frac{-\cos x - \sin x}{2\cos 2x + \sin x} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{-2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4\sin x \cos x + \cos x}{-4\sin x \cos x - 3\cos x} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x (x - \sin x \cos x)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{H}{2}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{-x \sin x + \cos x - \cos^{3} x + 2 \cos x \sin^{2} x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{H}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{-2 \sin x - x \cos x + 3 \cos^2 x \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x + 4 \cos^2 x \sin x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{\frac{1}{0}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos x - x\sin x}{-3\cos x + x\sin x - 14\cos x\sin^2 x - 6\sin x\cos x + 7\cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{218!}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln\left(\ln x\right)}{x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$\frac{219!}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - tgx}{x^2 tgx}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{2x tgx + x^2 \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{2x \sin x \cos x + x^2}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x \sin 2x + x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x \sin 2x + x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x$$

$$\frac{220/}{1000} \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin 2x}{\ln \sin 6x} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^{\frac{H}{2}} \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin 2x} \cdot 2\cos 2x}{\frac{6\cos 6x}{\sin 6x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{\sin 6x}{\cos 6x} \cdot \frac{2x}{6x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos 6x} = 1$$

$$\frac{221}{x + 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sqrt{1 + x} - 1 - \frac{3}{2}x}{2x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{1 + x}} - \frac{3}{2}}{4x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\left(1 - \sqrt{1 + x}\right)}{8x\sqrt{1 + x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \frac{3}{8} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + x}}}{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{1 + x}} + \sqrt{1 + x}} = \frac{3}{8} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1}{3x + 2} = -\frac{3}{16}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right)5x}{5x \cdot \sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{5x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}}}{5} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{10\sqrt{x+4}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{223!}{\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{x - \pi}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{H} \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{224!}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1 + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1 + x}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin x \sqrt{1 + x}}{2 + 3x - 2\sqrt{1 + x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1\right)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \left($$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cos x \sqrt{1 + x} + \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + x}}}{3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x}}} = 1$$

$$\frac{225!}{\sum_{x\to -1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi(x+1)}{\sqrt[3]{x}+1}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x\to -1} \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = \pi \lim_{x\to -1} 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} = 3\pi$$

$$226/ \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{x}{\ln x} \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{\ln x} = \left[\frac{1}{0} \right]^{\frac{H}{2}} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = -1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$228/ \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{2}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{x^2 - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{229!}{\lim_{x \to 0}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2xtgx} \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx - x}{2x^2tgx} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{4xtgx + \frac{2x^2}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2x(\sin 2x + x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2(\sin 2x + x) + 2x(2\cos 2x + 1)} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos 2x}{8\cos 2x - 8x\sin 2x + 4} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{231/}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2x - 1}{x^2}} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{2y - 1}{x^2}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{2x^2 \cdot (2x - 1)2x}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2x - 1}{x^2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \exp \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \cos \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 2} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{232!}{\int_{x\to 0}^{1} \left(1 - e^{2x}\right) ctgx}}_{x\to 0} = \left[\infty \cdot 0\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 - e^{2x}}{\frac{1}{ctgx}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{H} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-2e^{2x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^{2}x}} = \lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{-2e^{2x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^{2}x} \cos^{2}x} = \lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{-2e^{2x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^{2}x} \cos^{2}$$

$$\underbrace{233/}_{x\to\alpha}\lim_{(\alpha-x)}(\alpha-x)tg\left(\frac{\pi\cdot x}{\alpha}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\left[0\cdot\infty\right]=\lim_{x\to\alpha}\frac{tg\left(\frac{\pi\cdot x}{\alpha}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{\alpha-x}}=\left[\frac{x}{\alpha}\right]^{H}=\lim_{x\to\alpha}\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\frac{(\alpha-x)^{2}}{\cos^{2}\left(\frac{\pi\cdot x}{\alpha}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]=$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\pi - 2 \operatorname{arct} g x) \ln x = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\pi - 2 \operatorname{arct} g x}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{-2}{1 + x^{2}}}{\frac{-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x \ln^{2} x}{(1 + x^{2})} = \left[\frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x \ln^{2} x}{(1 + x^{2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \ln^2 x + 4 \ln x}{2x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^H = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x} \ln x + \frac{4}{x}}{2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4 \left(\ln x - 1\right)}{2x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^H = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x}}{2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{235!}{\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)! g} \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2} = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{t g^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(1-x)^{2}}{\cos^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(1-x)^{2}}{\cos^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-2\pi(1-x)}{2\cos^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(1-x)^{2}}{\cos^{\frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x \ln x = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(-x\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{237!}{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} tg \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2} = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{\lg \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{2}{x^3}}{\frac{-\frac{1}{\lg \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}}{\log \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{4}{x^3} \cdot tg^2 \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}{\pi \left(-\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}}{\pi \cdot x^3} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\underbrace{238/}_{x\to 1^-} \lim_{(1-x)} (1-x) \ln(1-x) = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^H \lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x}}{\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}} = \lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{-1(1-x)^2}{(1-x)} = 0^{-\frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$\underbrace{239/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\sin x} = \left[\infty^{0}\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\sin x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}} = e^{0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sin x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\ln \frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x - x \sin x} = 0$$

240/
$$\lim_{x \to 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = [1^{\infty}] = \lim_{x \to 1} e^{\frac{1}{1-x} \ln x} = e^{-1}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1}{1-x} \ln x$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{1 - x} \ln x = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{1 - x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 - 1} = -1$$

$$\underbrace{241!}_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{tgx}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[1^{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{yx}{x} \right)} = e^{0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{r} \ln \left(\frac{tgx}{r} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{tgx}{x} \right) = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{tgx}{x} \right)}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{tgx} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} - tgx}{1} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot tgx} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{tgx}{x} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{tgx}{x} \right)}{x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{tgx}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{-2x \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x} = 0$$

$$\frac{242!}{\lim_{x\to 0^+} (1+x)^{\ln x}} = \left[1^{\infty}\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\ln x \cdot \ln (1+x)} = e^{0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x \to 1} \ln x \cdot \ln(x+1)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln x \cdot \ln(x+1) = \left[\infty \cdot 0\right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)}} = \left[\infty \cdot \frac{1}{\infty}\right]^H = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-\frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln^2(1+x)}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}{-x} = \left[0 \cdot 0\right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln^2(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln^2(1$$

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

Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych

$$\underbrace{243/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \left(e^{2x} + x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[1^{\infty}\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \left(e^{2x} + x\right)} = e^{3}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(e^{2x} + x)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(e^{2x} + x \right) = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \left(e^{2x} + x \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{H}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + x} = 3$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{244/}}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\infty^{0} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} = e^{x^{0}} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln x$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln x = \left[0 \cdot \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$245/\lim_{x\to 0} (tgx)^{ygx} = [0^{0}] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{tgx \ln tgx} = e^{0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: limtgx · lntgx

$$\lim_{x \to 0} tgx \ln tgx = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln tgx}{\frac{1}{tgx}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^{H} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-tgx\right) = 0$$

247/
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = [\infty^0] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln (1 + e^x)} = e$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln (1 + e^x)$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + e^x \right) = \left[0 \cdot \infty \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + e^x \right)}{x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]^H \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]^H \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$$

248/
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = [1^{\infty}] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos x} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos x$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos x = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-tgx}{2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

249/
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\infty^0 \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę: $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln x = [0 \cdot \infty] = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = [\frac{\pi}{2}]^H \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{250/}}_{x\to 0^+} \lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\frac{5}{2+7\ln x}} = \left[0^0\right] = \lim_{x\to 0^+} e^{\frac{5}{2+7\ln x} \ln x} = e^{\frac{4}{7}}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę:
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{5}{2 + 7 \ln x} \cdot \ln x = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{2 + 7 \ln x}{5}} = \left[\frac{\omega}{x}\right]^H = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{5x}} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\frac{251}{\lim_{x \to \infty}} \left(\cos \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \left[1^{\infty}\right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{x \cdot \ln \cos \frac{2}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granice:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \ln \cos \frac{2}{x} = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(\cos \frac{2}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{2}{x}} \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x^{2}} \cdot tg \frac{2}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 2tg \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{252/}_{x\to 0^+} \lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\sqrt{x}} = \left[0^{\,0}\right] = \lim_{x\to 0^+} e^{\sqrt{x} \ln x} = e^{\,0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granice:

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

$$253/\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = [\infty^{0}] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \ln x} = e^{0} = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granice:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \ln x = \left[\infty \cdot 0\right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^H \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{254/}}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{tgx} = \left[\infty^0\right] = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{tgx \ln \frac{1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granice:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} tgx \ln \frac{1}{x^2} = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{tgx}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-2}{x^2}x^2}{\frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{tg^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4\sin x \cos x}{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{255}{\lim_{x \to 0} [\cos (\sin x)]^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = [1^{\infty}] = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln (\cos (\sin x))} = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granicę:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos(\sin x) = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos(\sin x)}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{-\sin(\sin x)}{\cos(\sin x)} \cos x}{2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H = \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\cos(\sin x)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^H = \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\cos(\sin x)} = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0$$

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

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$$\underbrace{\frac{256}{1}}_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{r}} + 3^{\frac{1}{r}}}{2} \right)^{x} = \left[1^{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{x \ln \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{r}} + 3^{\frac{1}{r}}}{2} \right)} = e^{\ln \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}$$

Pomocniczo obliczono granice:

Pointernezo obliczono granicę:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{s}} + 3^{\frac{1}{s}}}{2} \right) = \left[\infty \cdot 0 \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left(2^{\frac{1}{s}} \ln 2 + 3^{\frac{1}{s}} \ln 3 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{\left(2^{\frac{1}{s}} + 3^{\frac{1}{s}} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{\ln 2 + \ln 3}{2} = \frac{\ln 6}{2} = \ln \sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{2571}{\lim_{x \to \infty}} \left(x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right) = \begin{vmatrix} t = 1 + \frac{1}{x}; & x = \frac{1}{t-1}; \\ x \to \infty & to & t \to 1^s \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \ln t \right) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \left(\frac{t-1 - \ln t}{(t-1)^2} \right) =$$

$$= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{t \to 1^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t}}{2(t-1)} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{t \to 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -3^+} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \to -3^+} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \to -3^-} (x-3) = -6$$

Przy obliczaniu granic jednostronnych stosujemy te same metody obliczania jak dla granic funkcji w punkcie. Często jednak zachodzi potrzeba oszacowania granicy na podstawie własności funkcji.

$$\frac{259/}{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x \cos x}{|x|}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x \cos x}{-x} = -\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \cos x = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} 3^{\frac{1}{x}} = 3^{\frac{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{x}}{x}} = 3^{\frac{1}{0^{-}}} = 3^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{261/}_{x\to 0^+} \lim_{x\to 0^+} 4^{\frac{1}{r}} = 4^{\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x}} = 4^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{262}{1-2^{cigx}}}_{x\to 0^{-}} \frac{8}{1-2^{cigx}} = \frac{8}{1-2^{-im}} = \frac{8}{1-2^{-ix}} = \frac{8}{1-0} = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{8}{1 - 2^{crgx}} = \frac{8}{1 - 2^{crgx}} = \frac{8}{1 - 2^{\infty}} = \frac{8}{1 - 2^{\infty}} = \frac{8}{1 - \infty} = \frac{8}{1 - \infty} = 0$$

Ponieważ granice jednostronne w zadaniach 262/ i 263/ sa różne, granica funkcji $\frac{8}{1-2^{\text{cuex}}}$ nie istnieje.

$$\frac{264/}{\lim_{x \to \infty} xarcctgx} = \begin{vmatrix} arcctgx = t & x = ctgt \\ x \to \infty & to & t \to 0^+ \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} tctgt = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{t}{\sin t} \cos t = 1$$

$$\frac{265!}{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} arctg} \frac{1}{x} = \begin{vmatrix} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ x \to 0^{-} & to \quad u \to -\infty \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to -\infty} arctgu = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{266!}{\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} arctg} \frac{1}{x} = \begin{vmatrix} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ x \to 0^{+} & to \quad u \to +\infty \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} arctgu = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Brak równości granic 265/ i 266/ dowodzi, że funkcja $y=arctg\frac{1}{x}$ nie ma granicy w punkcie 0.

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{267/}}_{x \to 1^+} \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{2}{\ln x} = \left| x \to 1^+ \quad to \quad \ln x \to 0^+ \right| = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$268/ \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3}{2 + 4e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \begin{vmatrix} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ x \to 0^{-} & to \quad u \to -\infty \quad e^{u} \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to -\infty} \frac{3}{2 + 4e^{u}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2691 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{2 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \begin{vmatrix} u = \frac{1}{x} \\ x \to 0^{-} & \text{to} & u \to -\infty & e^{u} \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{u}}{2 + u} = \lim_{u \to -\infty} \frac{1}{2u + u^{2}} = 0$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ nie istnieje ponieważ granice jednostronne są różne.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \left| x \to 0^{-} \quad to \quad \frac{1}{x} \to -\infty \quad e^{-\infty} \to 0 \right| = \frac{e^{-\infty}}{1 + e^{-\infty}} = \frac{0}{1 + 0} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \begin{vmatrix} x \to 0^{+} & to & \frac{1}{x} \to +\infty & e^{\infty} \to \infty \\ e^{*} \approx 1 + e^{\infty} & \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^{\infty}}{1 + e^{\infty}} = \left[\frac{x}{\infty}\right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

Do obliczenia granicy dla $x \to 0^+$ można nie korzystając z reguły d'Hospitala wykorzystać informację, że $e^x \approx 1 + e^x$. Dla bardzo małych x wyrażenia można uznać za równe, a zatem ich iloraz jako równy 1.

$$\underbrace{271}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 2}{e^{\frac{1}{y}} + 3} = \frac{e^{-x} - 2}{e^{-x} + 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 + 3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\underbrace{272/}_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}+5} = \left[\frac{e}{\infty}\right]^{H} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

273/
$$\lim_{x \to 1} e^{\frac{2}{1-x^3}} = \left| x \to 1^- \text{ to } \frac{2}{1-x^2} \to \frac{x^{-1}}{0^+} = +\infty \quad e^{+\infty} \to +\infty \right| = e^{\infty} = \infty$$

274/
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} e^{\frac{1}{1-x^2}} = |x \to 1^+| to \frac{1}{1-x^3} \to \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad e^{-\infty} \to 0| = e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{275/}_{x\to 0^{-}} \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[0 \cdot \infty\right] = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{x}{x}\right]^{H} \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)} = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\underbrace{276} \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left| x \to 0^{-} \quad to \quad e^{\frac{1}{x}} \to e^{\frac{1}{0^{-}}} = e^{-\infty} \to 0 \right| = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

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$$\frac{2771}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underbrace{278/}_{x \to -1} \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{|x+1|}{x} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \sin x = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\cos x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0^{-}} = -\infty$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{280/}}_{x \to 1^+} \lim_{1 \to 1^+} \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(1^+\right)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

Oznaczenie: (1⁺) oznacza wartości bardzo bliskie 1 po prawej stronie "1", a zatem większe od "1". Oznaczenie 0⁻ oznacza wartości prawie równe "0" po lewej stronie "0", a zatem ujemne.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} & dla & x \to 0^+ \\ \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} & dla & x \to 0^- \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & dla & x \to 0^+ \\ -1 & dla & x \to 0^- \end{cases}$$

A zatem granica funkcji nie istnieje.

282/
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|\sin x|}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{H} \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2\sqrt{|\sin x|}}{-\cos x} = \frac{2 \cdot 0^{-}}{-1} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{x^3 - x^2}{|1 - x|}}_{x \to 1^-} = \lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{x(x^2 - 1)}{|1 - x|} = \lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{x(x - 1)(x + 1)}{-(x - 1)} = -\lim_{x \to 1^-} x(x + 1) = -1 \cdot 2 = -2$$

284/ $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 1$ na mocy tw. o trzech ciągach:

$$\frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] \le \frac{1}{x} / \cdot x$$

$$1 - x < x \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] \le 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} (1 - x) = 1; \quad \lim_{x \to 0^+} 1 = 1; \quad zatem \qquad \lim_{x \to 0^+} x \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 1$$

3. Granice funkcji dwóch zmiennych

Granica właściwa ciągu (x_n, y_n) :

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n, y_n) = (x_0, y_0) \Leftrightarrow \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x_0; \wedge \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = y_0 \right]$$

Granica właściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Heinego)

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)}f(x,y)=g\Leftrightarrow \underset{(x_n,y_n)\mapsto(x_0,y_0)}{\forall}\lim_{(x_n,y_n)\in S(x_0,y_0)}\left[\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n,y_n)=(x_0,y_0)\right]\Rightarrow \left[\lim_{n\to\infty}f(x_n,y_n)=g\right]$$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Heinego)

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)\\(x_0,y_0)=(x_0,y_0)}} f(x,y) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{\substack{(x_ny_n)\in S(x_0,y_0)\\(x_ny_n)=(x_0,y_0)}} \left\| \lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n,y_n) - (x_0,y_0) \right\| \Rightarrow \left(\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n,y_n) - \infty \right) \right\|$$

Granica właściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego)

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = g \Leftrightarrow \underset{\varepsilon>0}{\forall} \underset{\delta>0}{\exists} \underset{(x,y)\in S(x_0,y_0)}{\forall} \left[0 < \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta \Rightarrow \left| f(x,y) - g \right| < \varepsilon \right]$$

Granica niewłaściwa funkcji w punkcie (wg Cauchy'ego)

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \underset{M>0}{\forall} \underset{\delta>0}{\exists} \underset{(x,y)\in S(x_0,y_0)}{\forall} \left[0 < \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta \Rightarrow f(x,y) > M\right]$$

PRZYKŁADY

$$\frac{285!}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Niech $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$; $y_n = 0$. Dla $n \to \infty$, $x_n \to 0$ oraz $y_n \to 0$. Wówczas

$$\lim_{(x_n, y_n) \to (0,0)} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} - 0}{\frac{1}{n^2} + 0} = 1$$

Jeżeli weźmiemy ciągi $x_n = 0$ $y_n = \frac{2}{n}$. Dla $n \to \infty$, $x_n \to 0$, $y_n \to 0$.

$$\lim_{(x_n, y_n) \to (0,0)} \frac{0 - \frac{4}{n^2}}{0 + \frac{4}{n^2}} = -1$$

Ponieważ dla dwóch różnych ciągów otrzymaliśmy różne granice oznacza to, że granica funkcji w punkcie (0,0) nie istnieje.

$$\frac{286!}{\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \begin{vmatrix} x_n = \frac{1}{n}; & y_n = \frac{a}{n} \\ n \to \infty & x_n \to 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{1 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{1 + a^2}$$

Ponieważ wartość granicy jest zależna od parametru a, wnioskujemy, że granica nie istnieje.

$$\frac{287/}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,3)} \frac{1+xy}{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1+2\cdot 3}{4+9} = \frac{7}{13}$$

Podstawową metodą wyznaczania granic w punkcie jest podstawienie wartości granicznych argumentu.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{5}{2x^2+6y^2} = \frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\stackrel{x\to 0}{y\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}-5}{2(x^2+y^2)} = \lim_{\stackrel{x\to 0}{y\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}-5)\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}+5}{2(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}+5} = \lim_{\stackrel{x\to 0}{y\to 0}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{2(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}+5} = \lim_{\stackrel{x\to 0}{y\to 0}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{2(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{25+x^2+y^2}+5}$$

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$$= \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{25 + x^2 + y^2} + 5)} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{290!}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{3(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}-1}} = \begin{vmatrix} x^2+y^2 = u \\ (x,y)\to(0,0) & to & u\to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{3u}{\sqrt{u+1}-1} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{3u(\sqrt{u+1}+1)}{(\sqrt{u+1}-1)(\sqrt{u+1}+1)} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{3u(\sqrt{u+1}+1)}{u} = \lim_{u\to 0} 3(\sqrt{u+1}+1) = 0$$

Jak pokazują przykłady 289/ i 290/ do obliczania granic funkcji dwóch zmiennych można wykorzystać te same metody, jakie stosuje się dla funkcji jednej zmiennej. Poprzez odpowiednie podstawienie można sprowadzić granicę funkcji dwóch zmiennych do granicy funkcji jednej zmiennej.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{5\sin(x \cdot y)}{3x \cdot y} = \begin{vmatrix} u = xy \\ (x, y) \to (0, 0) & to \quad u \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Do obliczania granic funkcji dwóch zmiennych wykorzystuje się twierdze - nia stosowane przy obliczaniu granic funkcji jednej zmiennej.

$$\underbrace{\frac{292}{xy}}_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{4 - \sqrt{xy + 16}}{xy} = \begin{vmatrix} u = xy \\ (x, y) \to (0, 0) & to \quad u \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{4 - \sqrt{u + 16}}{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{u + 16}} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

W przykładzie 292/ wykorzystano regułę d'Hospitala.

$$\frac{293!}{\lim_{u \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}} = |x^2 + y^2 = u| = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin u}{2u} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin u}{2u} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin u}{2u} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^H = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\cos u}{2u} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{294!}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = u\right| = \lim_{u \to \infty} u e^{-u} = \lim_{u \to \infty} \frac{u}{u} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^H = \lim_{u \to \infty} \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u} = 0$$

$$\underset{y\to 0}{\underline{295/}} \lim_{x\to 1\atop y\to 0} \sin\frac{2\pi}{x^2+y^2}$$

Dla obliczenia granicy 295/ można obliczyć dwie granice iterowane:

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \sin \frac{2\pi}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{x^2} = \sin 2\pi = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \sin \frac{2\pi}{1 + y^2} = 0$$

Ponieważ funkcja sin jest ciągła w całej dziedzinie więc jest ciągła dla (x,y) = (1,0). W tym przypadku równość granic wystarcza do stwierdzenia, że granica dla funkcji 295/ jest równa 0.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to((0,0))} \frac{x^3+y}{2x+y^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x^3 + y}{2x + y^3} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$$

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

Ponieważ obydwie granice iterowane są różne, jest to dowód na brak granicy funkcji 296/ w (0,0).

297/
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{-x+y-x^2-y^2}{x+y}$$
; $x+y\neq 0$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-x + y - x^2 - y^2}{x + y} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{-x - x^2}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(-1 - x)}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x + y - x^2 - y^2}{x + y} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y - y^2}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y(1 - y)}{y} = 1$$

Granica funkcji 297/ nie istnieje ponieważ granice iterowane sa różne.

Równość granic iterowanych nie zawsze wystarcza na stwierdzenie istnienia granicy. Jeżeli granice iterowane są różne to wystarcza aby stwierdzić, że granica podwójna funkcji nie istnieje.

$$\frac{298!}{\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x} + y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x} + y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x}}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \sin\frac{1}{x}$$

Jedna z granic iterowanych (powyższa) nie istnieje, co wystarcza aby stwierdzić, że granica funkcji 298/ nie istnieje.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{e^{2(x^2 + y^2)} - 1}{x^2 + y^2} = \left| x^2 + y^2 \right| = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{e^{2u} - 1}{u} = 2 \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{e^{2u} - 1}{2u} = 2$$

$$\frac{300}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}} = \begin{vmatrix} x_n = \frac{2}{n^2} & y_n = \frac{3}{n^2} \\ n\to\infty & to & x_n\to0 & y_n\to0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{9}{n^4}}{\frac{9}{n^4} + \frac{81}{n^{16}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{18n^{10}}{4n^{12} + 81} = 0$$

Niech teraz ciągi $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ $y_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ponieważ wartość granicy jest zależna od wyboru ciągów, granica nie istnieje

$$\frac{301}{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin xy}{n}} = \left| x_n = \frac{a}{n}; \quad y_n = \frac{1}{n}; \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{a}{n^2}}{\frac{a}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{a}{n^2}}{\frac{a}{n^2}} = \left| n \to \infty \right| \quad to \quad \frac{a}{n^2} \to 0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n$$

Niech teraz ciągi $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ $y_n = \frac{a}{n}$ oraz a jest dowolną stałą.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{\alpha}{n}\sin\frac{\alpha}{n^2}}{\frac{\alpha}{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha}{n} = 0$$

Jakkolwiek będziemy dobierać ciągi x_n oraz y_n granice iterowane są równe.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \left| x_n = \frac{1}{n}; \quad y_n = \frac{\sigma}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2}}{\frac{1 + \sigma^2}{n^2}} = \frac{1 - \sigma^2}{1 + \sigma^2}$$

Granica 302/ jest zależna od wartości parametru a, stad granica nie istnieje.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

W przykładzie 286/ wykazano, że $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}$ nie istnieje, a zatem granica 303/ także nie istnieje.

$$\underbrace{\frac{304}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}}}_{=|x_n|=\frac{1}{n^2}} \quad y_n = \frac{a}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{a^2}{n^4}}{\frac{1+a^4}{n^4}} = \frac{a^2}{1+a^4}$$

Wartość granicy jest zależna od parametru a, a zatem granica nie istnieje.

$$\underbrace{\frac{305}{x \to 0}}_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{2x^3}{3x^2 + y^4} = \left| x_n = \frac{1}{n} \right| \quad y_n = \frac{a}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n^3}}{\frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{a^4}{n^4}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{3n^2 + a^4} : \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 0$$

Jakkolwiek dobierzemy ciągi x_n oraz y_n granica zawsze będzie równa "0".

306/
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x}{x+y} = |x_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad y_n = \frac{a}{n}| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{a}{n}} = \frac{1}{1+a}$$

Wartość granicy jest zależna od parametru a, stąd granica nie istnieje.

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{307/}}_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \lim_{\left(1 + x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{x^2 + y^2}}} = \left|x^2 + y^2 = u\right| = \lim_{u \to 0} \left(1 + u\right)^{\frac{1}{u}} = \lim_{u \to 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u}}\right)^{\frac{1}{u}}\right]^3 = e^3$$

$$\frac{308}{\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2}}$$

Niech $x_n \to 0$ oraz $y_n \to 0$ oraz $a_n = \max(|x_n|, |y_n|) > 0$, czyli $a_n \to 0$. Wówczas:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{n}^{3} | \le a_{n}^{3} & i & x_{n}^{2} + y_{n}^{2} \ge a_{n}^{2} \\ \text{Oznaczmy:} & \frac{x_{n}^{3}}{x_{n}^{2} + y_{n}^{2}} = k(x_{n}, y_{n}) \end{vmatrix}$$

Prawdziwe jest wówczas:
$$0 \le |k(x_n, y_n)| \le \frac{a_n^3}{a_n^2} = a_n$$
. Na mocy tw. o trzech ciagach granica jest równa 0.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = \begin{vmatrix} x=\rho\cos\phi & y=\rho\sin\phi \\ (x,y)\to(0,0) & to & \rho\to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{\rho\to 0} \frac{\rho^3\cos^2\phi\sin\phi}{\rho^2\cos^2\phi+\rho^2\sin^2\phi} = \lim_{\rho\to 0} \rho\cos^2\phi\sin\phi = 0$$

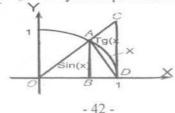
Wykorzystano tu fakt, że: $|\cos^2 \phi \sin \phi| \le 1$ oraz $\rho \to 0$. Stąd na mocy tw. o granicy iloczynu ciągu o granicy 0 oraz ograniczonego granica wynosi ,,0".

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{310}}_{(x,y)\to(\infty,2)} \lim_{(x,y)\to(\infty,2)} \left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{(x,y)\to(\infty,2)} \left[\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)^x\right]^y = e^2$$

4. Dowody wybranych twierdzeń o granicach

1/ Wykazać, że
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
.

Niech x_n będzie dowolnym ciągiem o wyrazach należących do przedziału $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, takim, że $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$. Z rysunku przedstawionego poniżej wynika, że:



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Pole trójkąta OAD jest mniejsze od pola wycinka kołowego OAD, które jest mniejsze od pola trójkąta OCD. Możemy to zapisać następująco:

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin|x_n| < \frac{1}{2}|x_n| < \frac{1}{2}tg|x_n|$$

Stąd po przekształceniach otrzymujemy: $\cos|x_n|\sin|x_n| < |x_n|\cos|x_n| < \sin|x_n|$ Biorac pod uwage obydwie nierówności otrzymujemy:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n|\cos|x_n| &< \sin|x_n| < |x_n|/|x_n| \\ \cos|x_n| &< \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} < 1 \quad \forall \\ \sup_{x \in D} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= \frac{\sin(-x)}{(-x)} \end{aligned}$$

Ponieważ:

$$\cos|x_n| = 1 - 2\sin^2\frac{|x_n|}{2} > 1 - 2\sin\frac{|x_n|}{2} > 1 - 2\frac{|x_n|}{2} = 1 - |x_n|$$

wiec
$$1-|x_n| < \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} < 1$$

A zatem na mocy tw. o trzech ciągach $\lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ x_n \to 0}} \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} = 1$.

2/ Wykazać, ze granica $\lim_{x \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ nie istnieje.

Dowód nie wprost:

Załóżmy, że badana granica istnieje i jest równa "a". Wybierzmy dwa cjagi:

$$x_n = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi}; \quad y_n = \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi} \qquad n = 1, 2...$$

Obydwa ciagi sa różne i zbieżne do 0.

$$\lim_{x_n \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{y_n \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{y_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right) = -1$$

Otrzymując dwie różne granice dla tego samego ciągu, jednocześnie dowiedliśmy, że granica nie istnieje.

3/ Wykazać, że granica limcos x nie istnieje.

Podobnie jak w poprzednim przykładzie, bierzemy dwa ciągi x_n oraz y_n, takie że sa one rozbieżne do ∞.

Niech
$$x_n = 2\pi n$$
 $y_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$

$$\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty}}\cos(2\pi\cdot n)=\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty}}1=1\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\n\to\infty\\n\to\infty\\n\to\infty}}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+2\pi n\right)=-\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty\\x_*\to\infty}}\sin\left(2\pi\cdot n\right)=0$$
Ponieważ obydwie granice są różne, dowiedliśmy, że granica nie istnieje.

4/ Pokazać, że:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

Zauważmy, że:

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) = \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

Wiadomo także, że: $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ Ostatecznie wiec:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

5/ Wykazać, że: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{k} = 1$ gdzie k jest dowolną liczbą dodatnią.

Dla k = 1, $\forall \sqrt[n]{k} = \sqrt[n]{1} = 1$. A zatem na mocy def. Cauchy'ego spełniony

jest warunek $|\sqrt[q]{k}-1| < \varepsilon$ dla każdego wyrazu ciągu.

Dla k > 1 możemy zapisać, że: $\sqrt[n]{k} = 1 + x$.

Z nierówności Bernouliego mamy:
$$k = (1 + x_n)^n > 1 + nx_n$$

$$nx_n < k-1$$

$$nx_n < \kappa - 1$$

$$x_n < \frac{k-1}{n} \qquad czyli \quad \left| \sqrt[n]{k} - 1 \right| < \frac{k-1}{n}$$

Dla każdej liczby $\varepsilon > 0$ istnieje więc taka liczba $\delta = \frac{k-1}{\varepsilon}$, że dla każdej liczby naturalnej n >δ spełniona jest nierówność: $|\sqrt[n]{k} - 1| < \varepsilon$

Dla $0 \le k \le 1$. Wówczas $\frac{1}{k} > 1$. Na podstawie poprzedniego przypadku dla każdego $\varepsilon > 0$ istnieje liczba δ :

$$\delta = \frac{\frac{1}{k} - 1}{\varepsilon}$$

taka, że dla każdej liczby naturalnej n > δ spełniona jest nierówność $\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{L}} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$ czyli $\left| \sqrt[n]{k} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$

Co kończy dowód.

5. Pochodne niektórych funkcji

Przy obliczaniu granic z wykorzystaniem tw. de L'Hospitala obliczamy pochodne funkcji. W rozdziale tym można znaleźć wzory przydatne do obliczania pochodnych oraz kilka przykładów obliczania pochodnych funkcji.

Wzory do obliczania pochodnych funkcji elementarnych

Funkcja	Pochodna
$y = x^n n \in R x > 0$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$
$y = \sin x$	$y' = \cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\sin x$
$y = tgx \qquad \cos x \neq 0$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + tg^2 x$
$y = ctgx \qquad \sin x \neq 0$	$y' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\left(1 + ctg^2 x\right)$
$y = e^x$	$y'=e^x$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \ln a$
$y = \ln x \qquad x \neq 0$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$
$y = \log_{\theta} x $ $a > 0$; $a \neq 1$; $x \neq 0$;	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$ $y' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$
$y = \arcsin x$ $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \arcsin x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1 < x < 1$
$y = \arccos x$ $0 \le \arccos x \le \pi$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1 < x < 1.$
$y = arctgx \qquad -\frac{\pi}{2} < arctgx < \frac{\pi}{2}$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$y = arcctgx$ $0 < arcctgx < \pi$	$y' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
y = shx, $y = chx$	y = chx; y = shx;
y = thx; $y = cthx;$	$y' = \frac{1}{ch^2 x}$; $y' = \frac{-1}{ch^2 x}$

Wzory przydatne do obliczania pochodnych

Funkcja	Zastosowane przekształcenie lub wzór	
$f \cdot g$	$f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$ $f' \pm g'$	
f± g	f'±g'	
$\frac{f}{g}$	$\frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$	
f °g	$f'(g) \cdot g'$	
f^g	$e^{g \ln f}$	
$\log_f g$	$\frac{\ln g}{\ln f}$	
$(f \cdot g)^{"}$	$f'' \cdot g + 2f' \cdot g' + f \cdot g''$	
$(f \cdot g)^{(3)}$	$f^{(3)}g + 3f'' \cdot g' + 3f' \cdot g'' + f \cdot g^{(3)}$	
sin x - pochodn	a n-tego rzędu $\sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$	
cos x - pochodn	a n-tego rzędu $\cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$	
$(f \cdot g)^{(n)}$	$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} f^{n-k} g^{k}$	

Przykłady obliczania pochodnych funkcji

$$\frac{1}{y} = x - 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{2}{y} = (\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt{2})^2 = \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt[3]{x} + 2 = x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{y} = \frac{3x^2}{5 + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{6x \cdot (5 + \sqrt{x}) - 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(5 + \sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{30x - \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{x^3}}{(5 + \sqrt{x})^2}$$

$$\frac{4I}{y} = \frac{2 + 4\sin\alpha}{3 - \sin\alpha}$$

$$y'' = \frac{4\cos\alpha \cdot (3 - \sin\alpha) - (2 + 4\sin\alpha)(-\cos\alpha)}{(3 - 4\sin\alpha)^2} = \frac{14\cos\alpha}{(3 - 4\sin\alpha)^2}$$

$$5/ y = (x^3 - 3x)ctgx$$
$$y' = (3x^2 - 3)ctgx + (x^3 - 3)\left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$$

$$\underline{6/} \ y = (4x+5)^6$$
$$y' = 6(4x+5)^5 \cdot 4 = 24(4x+5)^5$$

$$\frac{7/}{2} y = tg \sqrt{x^3}$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{x^3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\frac{8!}{y} = \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{2x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{2x}}} \left(2 + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x}} \right) = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{2x}}} = \frac{2 + \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{2x}}{\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{2x}}} = \frac{4x + \sqrt{2x}}{2x \left(\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{2x}}\right)}$$

$$\frac{9!}{y = \cos 5x \cdot \sin \frac{4}{x}}$$
$$y' = 5(-\sin 5x)\sin \frac{4}{x} + \cos 5x \cdot \cos \frac{4}{x} \left(-\frac{4}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{10/y}{y} = 3\sin^3\frac{2+x}{x}$$

$$y' = 3\cdot 3\sin^2\frac{2+x}{x}\cos\frac{2+x}{x}\left(\frac{1\cdot x - (2+x)\cdot 1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{9}{x}\sin^2\frac{2+x}{x}\cos\frac{2+x}{x}$$

$$\frac{11/}{y} = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x}$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x \cdot 2\cos^2 x - \sin x \cdot 4\cos x(-\sin x)}{4\cos^4 x} = \frac{2(\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x)}{4\cos^3 x}$$

$$\frac{12/}{y} = \sin^2 x + \sin x^2$$
$$y' = 2\sin x \cos x + 2x \cos x^2$$

$$\frac{13/}{y} = \cos\frac{3}{x} + \cos\frac{x}{3}$$
$$y' = \left(-\sin\frac{3}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\sin\frac{x}{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt[4]{1 + tgx^{3}} = (1 + tgx^{3})^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{5} (1 + tgx^{3})^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^{2} x^{3}} \cdot 3x^{2} = \frac{3x^{2}}{5\cos^{2} x^{3} \sqrt[4]{(1 + tgx^{3})^{4}}}$$

$$y = 3x^{4} \cdot 5^{x}$$

$$\frac{15/}{y' = 12x^3 \cdot 5^x + 3x^4 \cdot 5^x \ln 5}$$

$$\frac{16/}{y' = 3 \ln^3 3 \sin x}$$

$$y' = 3 \ln^2 \sin 4x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 4x} \cdot 4 \cos 4x = 12 \ln^2 (\sin 4x) \cdot \frac{\cos 4x}{\sin 4x} = 12 \ln^2 (\sin 4x) \cdot \cot 4x$$

$$y = \ln \frac{5 - x^2}{\sin x}$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin x}{5 - x^2} \cdot \frac{-2x \cdot \sin x - (5 - x^2)\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-2x \sin^2 x - 5\sin x \cos x + x^2 \cos x \sin x}{(5 - x^2)\sin x}$$

$$y = \ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{e^{4x}}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{e^{4x}}}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{e^{4x}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{e^{4x} - 4xe^{4x}}{e^{8x}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\left(e^{4x}\right)^{3}}{\left(x\right)^{3}}} \cdot \frac{e^{4x}\left(1 - 4x\right)}{e^{8x}} = \frac{1 - 4x}{3x}$$

19/
$$y = 5\sqrt{x}e^{-4x}$$

 $y' = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}e^{-4x} - 20\sqrt{x}e^{-4x}$

21/
$$y = \sin^3 x - 4 \ln t g x$$

 $y' = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{4}{t g x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{4}{\sin x \cos x}$
22/ $y = 4^{x'} - 2e^{-3x^2}$

22/
$$y = 4^{x^3} - 2e^{-3x^2}$$

 $y' = 4^{x^2} \ln 4 \cdot 2x + 12xe^{-3x^2}$

$$\frac{23/}{y' = \ln(3x^3 - \sin x)}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3x^3 - \sin x} \cdot (9x^2 - \cos x)$$

$$y = 3x(2x^2 - 2\ln x)$$

$$y' = 3(2x^2 - 2\ln x) + 3x(4x - \frac{2}{x}) = 6(3x^2 - \ln x - 1)$$

25/
$$y = e^{2x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \ln x$$

 $y = 2e^{2x} \cos 2x \cdot \ln x - e^{2x} \cdot 2 \sin 2x \cdot \ln x + e^{2x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
 -48

$$26/ y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}} \cdot \frac{(-1)(2+x) - (2-x)}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{-4}{(2+x)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}}$$

$$\frac{27/}{y'} = \arcsin 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1 - x^2)}}$$

$$y = 3 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3x^2 + 1}{2x}$$
$$y' = \frac{3}{1 + \left(\frac{3x^2 + 1}{2x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{6x \cdot 2x - 2\left(3x^2 + 1\right)}{4x^2} = \frac{18x^2 - 6}{9x^4 + 10x^2 + 1}$$

$$y = 2e^{2x} \arcsin x - 2\sqrt{x^3 + 2}$$

$$y' = 4e^{2x} \arcsin x + \frac{2e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \frac{2 \cdot 3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + 2}} = 4e^{2x} \arcsin x + \frac{2e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 + 2}}$$

$$30/ y = 4x\sqrt{3+x^2} + tg5x$$

$$y' = 4\sqrt{3+x^2} + \frac{4x \cdot 2x}{2\sqrt{3+x^2}} + \frac{5}{\cos^2 5x} = 4\sqrt{3+x^2} + \frac{4x}{\sqrt{3+x^2}} + \frac{5}{\cos^2 5x}$$

$$31/ y = \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{5+x^2}{1-2x}$$
$$y' = \frac{-1}{1+\left(\frac{5+x^2}{1-2x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2x(1-2x)+2(5+x^2)}{(1-2x)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2x-10}{x^4+14x^2-4x+26}$$

$$32/ y = \arcsin(\cos x)$$

$$y' = \frac{-\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}} = -\frac{\sin x}{|\sin x|}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} -2x & -1 < x < 1 \\ 2x & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

34/
$$y = 2\sin x + |\sin x|$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} 2\cos x + \cos x; & \sin x > 0 \\ 2\cos x - \cos x & \sin x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3\cos x & \sin x > 0 \\ \cos x & \sin x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(W punktach, w których sin
$$x = 0$$
 funkcja nie jest różniczkowalna)

35/ $y = (5 - \sqrt[5]{2x})^2$ $y' = 2(5 - \sqrt[5]{2x}) \cdot \frac{(-2)}{\sqrt[5]{(2x)^4}} = \frac{-4(5 - \sqrt[5]{2x})}{\sqrt[5]{(2x)^4}}$

$$y = \cos^3 x - \sin^4 x$$

$$y' = -3\cos^2 x \sin x - 4\sin^3 x \cos x = \sin x \cos x (-3\cos x - 4\sin^2 x)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\sin(3x^3 + 2)}$$
$$y' = \frac{9x^2 \cos(3x^3 + 2)}{2\sqrt{\sin(3x^3 + 2)}}$$

$$y = \frac{3^{3x}}{3 + \sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}}$$

$$y' = \frac{3 \cdot 3^{3x} \ln 3 \left(3 + \sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}\right) - 3^{3x} \frac{3 \cdot 3^{3x} \ln 3}{2\sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}}}{\left(3 + \sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}\right)^2} = \frac{3^{3x+1} \ln 3 \left(3 + \sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}\right) - 3^{6x+1} \ln 3 \frac{1}{2\left(\sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}\right)}}{\left(3 + \sqrt{3 + 3^{3x}}\right)^2}$$

39/
$$y = x^x$$

 $y' = [e^{x \ln x}]' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) = x^x (\ln x + 1)$

$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} = e^{\cos x \ln(\sin x)}$$

$$y' = e^{\cos x \ln(\sin x)} \cdot \left(-\sin x \ln(\sin x) + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \right) = (\sin x)^{\cos x} (\cos x \cot y - \sin x \ln(\sin x))$$

$$y = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$y' = \left(x^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x}\right)' = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln x} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{x^2} (1 - \ln x)$$

$$y = x^{x'}$$

$$y' = (e^{e^{x \ln x} \ln x})' = (e^{e^{x \ln x} \ln x}) \cdot (e^{x \ln x} \ln x)' = x^{x'} (e^{x \ln x} (x \ln x)' \ln x + e^{x \ln x} \frac{1}{x}) =$$

$$= x^{x'} \cdot e^{x \ln x} (\ln^2 x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$y = x^{\cos x}$$

$$y' = \left[e^{\cos x \ln x}\right] = e^{\cos x \ln x} \left(-\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cos x}{x}\right) = x^{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)$$

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