多1 函数板炮.— 可造城战的炮级使用.

1911.1 己知 Limfix 存在, 且fix)= $\frac{X-arcsin(x-1)-1}{(X-1)^2}$ +2×e^{X-1}、Limf(x). ずf(x).

 $2 \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = A$. $f(x) = \frac{x - ar(s)n(x+1)^{-1}}{(x-1)^3} + 2Ax^2e^{x-1}$

A=lim flx= lim x-arism(001)+ + 2A lim x2ex-1

 $\frac{2x+t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - \operatorname{arcsm} t}{t^{3}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t - (t + \frac{t^{3}}{6} + o(t^{3}))^{-\frac{1}{6}}}{t^{3}} = Q$

=> . Lm xex= = 1.

⇒ A = - = + 2A => A = = 6

: $f(x) = \frac{x - arism(x-1) - 1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3}x^2e^{x-1}$

 $X \rightarrow B$, $\exists M > 0$, $|f(x)| \le M$ (a,b)病 [1.3. $f(x) = \frac{|X| \sin(X-2)}{x(X-1)(X-2)}$ 在哪 [区间 成形 ? A(-1,0)? B(0,1)? C((,2)? D(2,3) ?

→ [a,b]连续 —— [a,b]存料.

(a,b)连续 —— (a,b)存料.

Lynftx)=存在 —— (a,b)存料.

Lynftx)右在 —— (a,b)存料.

▲ lim f(x) = \frac{51h^3}{-2×9} \frac{1}{100} \tau \lim \frac{1}{100} \frac{51h^2}{(-1)(-2)^2} \frac{1}{100} \fra

方法二,排格法.

4. 融局部锅性. 权.

巧记, 极限是过程, 函数值是结果.

(自)秘密的过程不足散确颇多躁,但结果能确定过程

例1.14. Barfix在X=0某了今城内百续,

且 Lim - fix) =-1 归fx)在X=D外.

A不可导B.可与且产的中心。C.取成及D. 压力min.

13/11.5. 带 Liny Shbx+×flx)=0 则 Liny b+flx 为?

/解、新脱帽法:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{smbxtxf(x)}{x^{2}} = 0 + \alpha \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} x = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \alpha \cdot x^{2} - \frac{sin bx}{x} \leftarrow \text{path } f(x).$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + f(x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + \alpha \cdot x^{2} - \frac{smbx}{x}}{x^{2}} = \alpha - \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{smbx}{x^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + f(x)}{x^{2}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + f(x)}{x^{2}} = \frac{a - \lim_{x \to \infty} smbx}{x^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + f(x)}{x^{2}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b + f(x)}{x^{2}} = A.$$

$$|h| = \frac{b + f(x)}{x^3} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5mbx + xAx}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + 5mbx}{x^3} = A - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 36$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x \le h(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-3)} | (-1,0) \quad f(x) = x \cdot \frac{\le h(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-3)^2} = 0.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x \le h(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-3)} | (-1,0) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \frac{x \le h(x-3)}{(x-3)^2} | \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} \frac{x \le h(x-3)}{x-1} | \sqrt{x-1} | \sqrt{x$$

| 1000.1.2
|
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$