X-70

T.Q.

(10,1)

Disarous Chica chuis L: [= 1 inf (65x x . 65,2 x - 65, x) , sin a + 65, x - 7 , sin a) npo to apupuem remos npeodpajobsmo T.K., & CULY MYKINT b) 1-608 X -> 1/2, TO $\frac{(35\times-1)}{\times} = \frac{(35\times-1)}{\times^2} \times \frac{\times^27^0}{\times} \rightarrow 0$ u] = 6. T.l. L1 = 3 sina. cosa = 3/2 sin(2a) ANDTEPHATUBHOR PRINCHUR. Xopomo uzbecteo, 400 npouzboottal l'ourse a sne Q-u & onpesenserie noun $f(a) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(oct x) - f(a)}{x}$ TO Mb (UMPEM; (sin (9ih (a+x)-5ih (a+2x)-5in2 oc) $\frac{\sin^2(\alpha+x)-\sin^2\alpha C}{x}+\frac{\sin^2(\alpha+x)(\sin(\alpha+2x)-\sin(\alpha+x))}{x}$ $\frac{\sin^2(\alpha+x)-\sin^2\alpha C}{x}$ $\frac{\sin^2(\alpha+x)-\sin^2\alpha C}{x}$

$$(5ih^{2}x)'|_{X=\alpha} + \frac{5ih(\alpha+x) \cdot 2 \cdot 5ih(\frac{\alpha+2x-\alpha-x}{2}) \cdot io(\frac{2\alpha+3x}{2})}{x}$$

$$2 \cdot 5ih(\alpha) \cdot io(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\frac{2\alpha+3x}{2}) \cdot \frac{5ih}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(5ih^{2}x)'|_{X=\alpha} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5ih\alpha \cdot io(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\frac{2\alpha+3x}{2}) \cdot \frac{5ih}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(5ih^{2}x) \cdot \frac{3ih(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x)}{5ih(\alpha+x)} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 5ih(\alpha+x) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3ih(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x)}{5ih(\alpha+x)} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3ih(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x)}{5ih(\alpha+x)} \cdot \frac{3ih(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x) \cdot io(\alpha+x)}{2} \cdot \frac{3ih(\alpha+x) \cdot$$

(10,3)

Poprymi Mourropetir (Tearope) (остаточним чиноп в форме Леано)

Copo be Drubbl crossoure buparenue:

$$e^{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \bar{o}(x^{n}) \quad (\forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}n}{n} + \bar{o}(x^{n}) \quad x \in (-1,1]$$

$$\frac{(1+x)^{d} = 1 + \binom{d}{1}x + \binom{d}{2}x^{2} + \dots + \binom{d}{2}x^{n} + \bar{o}(x^{n}), \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$208 \binom{d}{h} = \frac{2(d-1) - \dots (d-h+1)}{n!}$$

$$\frac{5!nx}{n!} = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)!} + \bar{o}(x^{2n})$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2n+1)$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \overline{\delta}(x^{2n+1})}{x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

The bo beex popmynax ō(xh) nonumaetre npu x-10.

Onp $\overline{b}(f)$ npu X-ra onperenerse nous mhowerso ϕ -is grown (X, 470 lim $\frac{g(4)}{f(4)} = 0$.

Hanpumep!, $x^{3} \in \bar{\delta}(\sin x)$ npu $x \to 0$ τ . κ . $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3}}{\sin x} = 0$ $x^{2} \in \bar{\delta}(x^{3})$ npu $x \to +\infty$, τ . κ . $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{3}} = 0$ $x^{3} \in \bar{\delta}(x^{2})$ npu $x \to 0$, τ . κ . $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3}}{x^{2}} = 0$.

(10.4)

(5)

Bbluckur npesemi:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$$
, b) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x}-1}{x}$ e) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{d}-1}{x}$, $\frac{1}{x}$

d) lim
$$\frac{\ln 5 \ln \frac{x}{2}}{3\sqrt{x^2-3n^2}}$$
; e) lim $\frac{\alpha x - b^x}{x}$, 2,670

Pemerul a)
$$\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\left|\ln(1+x)\right|}{x} = \frac{x+\bar{\delta}(x)}{x} = 1+\bar{\delta}(1)^2 = 1+0=1$$

Eune
$$f \in \overline{D}(1)$$
, $T = 0$

$$\overline{\partial}(f,g) = f.\overline{\partial}(g) = f.g.\overline{\partial}(1) / X + \overline{\partial}(X) = X - (1 + \overline{\partial}(1)) / X$$

$$\frac{h(x)}{f(x)} = 0 = 0 = \frac{h}{f} \in \overline{\delta}(g)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{h(x)}{f(x)} = 0 = 0$$

b)
$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - 1}{X} = \frac{1 + X + \overline{o}(X) - 1}{X} = \frac{X + \overline{o}(X)}{X} = \frac{X(1 + \overline{o}(1))}{X} = \frac{1 + \overline{o}(1)^{2}}{X} = \frac{1 + \overline{o}(1)^{2}}{X}$$

c)
$$\lim_{X\to 0} \left(\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{X} = \frac{1+(\frac{1}{4})x+\bar{b}(x)-1}{x} = (\frac{1}{4})+\bar{b}(n)^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

E) $(\frac{1}{4})+0=|\frac{1}{x}|$

a) $\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{X}} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sin\left(\frac{t+n}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt[3]{t+n}} = \frac{1}{x}$

30. MARTIN $x=t+n$

E) $\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\ln\cos\frac{t}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \frac{1}{x}$

However, $\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\ln\cos\frac{t}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \frac{1}{x}$

E) $\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\ln\cos$

(10.6)

3 MYHULTC)

e)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left\{ \frac{a^{x} - b^{x}}{x} = \frac{e^{\ln \alpha \cdot x} - e^{\ln b \cdot x}}{x} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1 + \ln \alpha \cdot x + \overline{b}(\ln \alpha \cdot x) - (1 + \ln b x + \overline{b}(\ln b \cdot x))}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left\{ \frac{a^{x} - b^{x}}{x} = \frac{e^{\ln \alpha \cdot x} - e^{\ln b \cdot x}}{x} \right\}$$

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$$\sqrt{\bar{\partial}}(const.f) = \bar{\delta}(4) + const.fo$$

 $\bar{\delta}(4) + \bar{\delta}(4) = \bar{\delta}(4)/$
 $f) \lim_{X \to 2} \frac{e^{X} - e^{2}}{(X-Y)e^{X} + X \cdot e^{2}}$