

Задача 1

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

$$= \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{1 - 2 \cdot 0 + 0} = 1$$

Ответ: 1

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5 + 14x - 3x^2}{x^2 - 2x - 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-3x^2 + 14x - 5}{x^2 + 3x - 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-3x(x-5) - (x-5)}{(x+3)(x-5)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-3x + 1}{x + 3} = \frac{-15 + 1}{8} = -2$$

Ответ: -2

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 - x + 1)}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - 1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} =$$

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

Ответ: $\frac{1}{2}$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(5x)}{\tan^2(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(5x) \cdot \cos^2(3x)}{\sin^2(3x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos^2(3x)) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(5x)}{\sin^2(3x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(5x)}{\sin(3x)} \right)^2$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(5x)}{\sin^2(3x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(5x) \cdot \cos^2(5x)}{\sin^2(3x)} \right) = 1 \cdot \frac{25}{9} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos^2(3x)) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2(5x)}{\sin^2(3x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(5x)}{\sin(3x)} \right)^2 = \frac{25}{9}$$

+

Ответ $\frac{25}{9}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}(3x+2)} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Ответ $e^{\frac{2}{3}}$