themersumen a encice alleway Bujeo 1. Treper meno bou mocregolambiletrocru Учишовая послеров-ть a, az ... an an = an + de peryppeuture ecornoni men nochep ou bupamererce 1an-a < E, n>N(E) Réference nociégo barrentemente a naprib-co шено а, если для побого шена Е попони

Televoro manderal Tanci no leep N 3n + 1not oponi zabucui ot E, ranoii vo narumas NE years e storo mena bee menos namepoba-Теньиоби лешах винутри этого порри Eau & Bep n > Ndope (mogses an-a/ < E) Bee receir nocieep-14 y 60bilet 60p Kanor дому собщением, пожинал с mpep a in crepa  $\geq N(\mathcal{E})$ = a, rosprosprielocerori  $|n+1| - 1| = |1| = - < \mathcal{E} = >$  |n+1| - 1| = |n| = |n|N(E) = [E] t Jipu binnonucetus, T.K. h > 0 mak N(E)

responsit

curaying hyprem? Donameur, 20 mm a = = - megen = >  $a_n = \frac{2n}{3n+1}, a = \frac{2}{3}$  $|\frac{2n}{3n+1} - \frac{2}{3}| = |\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3n+1}$ 

 $3n+1 > \frac{2}{3\varepsilon} > n > \left(\frac{2}{3\varepsilon} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ NE) = [(2/3E - 1) - 1/3] + 1 n > N(E), un buguen, 200 N(E)>n Karoro 200 Donajubaet, 200 3-200

gryckly will y= 72 = 3 1) lim f(x) = A (=> ¥€>0]8(E)>0: If(x)-A/<E, x> 5(E) 2) Trepen 9/-00 lim f(x) = A <=> x = -00 \forall E > 0 \forall \delta(E) > 0 1f(x)-A/<E, x < - &(E) Trobepuis, 200 - njegen => Den tune 1/pu x > 5 (E) bisnonmeeter n. 1 =>

megen deis bui us Thepenn Torker lim f(x) = A ₩E>015(E)>0: |f(x)-A) < €, |x-x<sub>0</sub>| = δ(ξ) Pemerine lin = = 00 Eaus eur esperimentes a O cupala (+) 10 +00, a evere expens n O cnela(-),  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ - \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ? theorpege le uno orto

Xn = 1 - orpanurennane 1 - rpanys M = 1 >0 |Xn | = 1, nEN Виро З. Распроник исстреренением  $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{-\infty}, \infty - \infty \quad \text{Heonpepereencoens}$   $1. \frac{0}{0} \text{ What we want method method with the second secon$  $x_1 = 2$   $x_2 = 1$ 1x, x2 = 9 Theopeur Buena pu D= 6=4ac

lim (x-5)(x-2) x=2 (x-2)(x2+2x+4) lim x 3-8 x 3 - 8 x 12 - 4  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x - 4)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$ = X-4 = 00 Prote = 3, 40 200 He O, a espectueure is O l'm - Vx + 7 - 3 go en o maen recontres x - 2 Vx + 2' - 2 go en o maen recontres I juanement un appendence récellerene à zuanement ( TO me Enpanience, no e dynne  $\lim_{X \to 2} \sqrt{x+2^{2}-2} = \lim_{X \to 2} \sqrt{x+2^{2}+2} = \lim_{X \to 2} \sqrt{x+2^{2}-2} = \lim_{X \to 2} \sqrt{x+2^{2}+2} = \lim_{X \to 2} \sqrt{x+2^{2}$ lin (X+3-3) (VX+27+2) = X-2 X+2-4 lim (x+7-9)(Vx+2+2) - lim(x2)(Vx+2+2) - (x+7+3)

LSWY 2.00  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{7-4x+5x^2}{1+2x+3x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x^2}-\frac{19}{x^2}+5}{\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x}+3} = \frac{5}{3}$ lim 2x3-7x2+6 x 200 11x3-28x2+5x+1 Если сверку и еширу оришеновый мах ereneus & mo live organice characters our O. Jostosey oc hepereleure you max & y crews  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \infty$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^3 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{5}{x^2}}{x - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 

300-00 Impoeche u nacuon nuos groom  $\lim_{y \to \infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 4} - x \right) : \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x = 1$   $\lim_{y \to \infty} x \left( x^2 + 4 - x^2 \right) : \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x = 1$   $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left( x^2 + 4 - x^2 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} + x$   $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left( x^2 + 4 - x^2 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} + x$  $\lim_{X \to 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^3} \right) = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{1-x^3}}{\left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{1-x^3}}$  $= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + x}{(1 - x)(1 + x + x^2)} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty$ Bujer 4. Bailles avelleure pregens lim sinx = 1 u lim x = 1 tim (1+1) = e = 2,7/82/828

2-i janerai répére no concret pariprit Héchpépenellicere begar 1 &  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sin x}{cos x \cdot x} = 1$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{sin x}{cos x \cdot x}$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg 3x}{3x} \cdot 3x \cdot 2x$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg3x}{sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg 3x}{3x} \cdot 3x \cdot 2x$   $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tgx}{sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg 3x}{3x} \cdot 3x \cdot 2x$ lim - 1-cos6x - 1/m - 2sin 3x \ 3x \ x = 6 \ 3x \ - 6 \  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin(2(x-1))}{x^2 - 7x + 6} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin(2(x-1))}{(x-1)(x-6)}$ =  $\frac{2\sin(2(x-1))}{\sin(2(x-1))}$  =  $\frac{4m-2}{x-1}$  = -09

1/2-10 janeer upopeno lim (3×+2)4×-1=  $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{3x-1} \right) \frac{3x-1}{3} \frac{3}{3x-1} = e^{x}$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2x+1} \right) \frac{2x+1}{2x+1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1+\frac{2}{2x-1}}{2x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} \right) = \lim_{x \to$ = Lim + e 3 x -20 lim (x+2) = Trobenelul bugaru x 200 (2x+7) ou s prei (2) Lim  $(x+2)x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0$   $(x+2)x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0$   $(x+2)x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \\ \text{equiv} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0$ 

Bujeos Henpeprtuccit quinna y=f(x) - renpeporbuare 6 xo the menpeporle Xo popular pepubliare Eau lim f(x) rebrui = lim f(x) maboni = (x) x = x = x = 0 mpegen mo op-your remperatione Tromy paymon lim ne ], mosa T. P. Inega 1) Ictpamenine lim = lim , fue o npegeneua 6 Xo Xo

2) Tuna , charok (x+4, x<-1, Tyo payperton? f(x)= x +2,-1 < x < 1 (2x, x ≥ 1 lim f(x) = lim (x2+2) = 3 (50 ma 2450 x = -1+0 x = -1+0 x + 2) = 3 (50 ma 2450 maber 10 maber  $f(-1) = x^2 + 2 = 3$ nop crabelle type mypen brogues - 1 Xo: 1-Tomo paporte i paga (charer) lim (x²+2)=3 rebores upeges malorin megen tim 2 x = 2

f(1) = 2 - noneman q-your 6 verue f(x)=2 x-3 Xo = 3 (Tr. oua moxare) - Tome marine  $\lim_{Y \to 3^{-0}} 2 \xrightarrow{1} = 0$   $\lim_{X \to 3^{-0}} 2 \xrightarrow{1} = 0$ lim 2 x-3= 100 250 = 2 =+00 AX-upripageme Ay = f(x+Ax)-f(x)-

1 2 = lim = f'(x) = y 16 +(x)= lim +(x+ax)-f(x) Trayboquae p - yeur - 970 spegen or nomenne upreparyenne д уши и приращению артуueura, norga 400 upupanjende experiences is a +(x) = x2  $f(X+\Delta X)=(X+\Delta X)^{2}$ 4 (x+1x)-f(x)=(x+4x)-x=  $=\Delta \times (3 \times + \Delta \times)$ 1(x) = lim = (2 x + a x) = 2 x ax 70 ax memos x

1) 4 = 0 3y = f(x + ax) - f(x) = C - C = 0  $y' = \lim_{\Delta X \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta X} = 0 = 2 C' = 0$ 2) y = sinx, f(x+ax) = sin (x+ax) f(x+Ax)-f(x)=sin(x+Ax)-sinx=  $= 2 \sin \frac{\Delta X}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2x + \Delta X}{2}$  $\frac{Sind-sin\beta}{P(x)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2sin}{2} \cdot \cos(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) = \cos x$   $\frac{Ax}{\Delta x \to 0}$ (sin x) = cos x Preprieculai elivica rpaybayaou

S'(t) = v (t) - cropato y unamen rai via mais que

Jeoutpusellen enne poughodus Jef(x)

Lengus and annuelle

X Ax: Ji pu experimenter

X + DX + X 50 ects

DE X > 0 eenyugase

Leeller estauer tgd= Ay Marca Tenemon 61 Tome f'(x)=tg 2 k yron nax voua rocatert-nois, poleopeunois à 7 Tois maurene yme namions un