

Calculus vk.36

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2.1 Määritä (a)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (3x + 4) \\&= (3(-2) + 4) \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} = -2\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 e^x) \\&= 3^2 e^3 \\&= 9e^3\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\sin 2t}{\cos 4t - 1} \right) \\&= \frac{\sin(2\frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos(4\frac{\pi}{4} - 1)} \\&= \frac{1}{-2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} &= -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

3.1 Määritä

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x - 5}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$$

$$\frac{x - 5}{(x + 1)(x - 5)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{5 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} = \frac{1}{6}$$

4.1 Määritä

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$\frac{2 + \frac{3}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$2 + \frac{3}{x} = 2 \quad 1 - \frac{2}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

5.1 *Määritä*