1. По Гейне, доказать

$$\lim_{x \to 9} \sqrt{x} = 3$$

$$\forall \{x\}_{n=1}^{\infty} : \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 9 \leadsto \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{x_n} = 3, x_n \in [0, 9) \cup (9, +\infty]$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists N : \forall n > N \hookrightarrow |x_n - 9| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x_n - 9| = |\sqrt{x} - 3||\sqrt{x} + 3| < |\sqrt{x} - 3| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{x_n} = 3$$

(пункт стоит мало а тут кроме этого еще миллион задач, поэтому я не уверен в том, что написал)

2 По Коши, доказать

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 2$$
, где

$$\begin{cases} 2, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Так как x никогда не принимает значение 0, то $\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in B'_{\delta} \hookrightarrow |x-2| = 0 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 2$

3. Вычислить пределы

a)
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \left\{ \frac{2x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1}{-x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 2} = \frac{(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1)(x + 1)}{(-x^3 + 3x + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1}{-x^3 + 3x + 2} = \frac{(2x^2 + x - 1)(x + 1)}{(-x^2 + x + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{-x^2 + x + 2} = \frac{(2x^2 + x - 1)(x + 1)}{(-x^2 + x + 2)(x + 1)} = \frac{2x + 1}{-x^2 + x + 2} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to -8} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-3}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{-(x+8)(4-2\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(8+x)(\sqrt{1-x}+3)} = \frac{-(4-2\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})}{\sqrt{1-x}+3} \right\} = \frac{-4-4-4}{6} = -2$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{1 - x^3} + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \frac{-3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} \right\} = \frac{1 + 2}{1 + 1 + 1} = 1$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt[k]{1 + ax} - \sqrt[m]{1 + bx}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt[km]{(1 + ax)^m} - \sqrt[km]{(1 + bx)^k}}{x} = \frac{(1 + ax)^m - (1 + bx)^k}{x \cdot (\cdots)} = \frac{(1 + ax)^m - (1 + bx)^m}{x \cdot (\cdots)} = \frac{(1 + ax)^m - (1 + bx)^m}{x \cdot (\cdots)} = \frac{(1 + a$$

$$=\frac{1+C_m^1(ax)+C_m^2(ax)^2+\cdots+(ax)^m-1-C_k^1(bx)-C_k^2(bx)^2-\cdots-(bx)^k}{x\cdot(\cdots)}=$$

$$=\frac{+C_m^1a+C_m^2a^2x+\cdots+a^mx^{m-1}-C_k^1b-C_k^2b^2x-\cdots-b^kx^{k-1}}{\cdots}=$$

$$=\frac{+C_m^1a+C_m^2a^2x+\cdots+a^mx^{m-1}-C_k^1b-C_k^2b^2x-\cdots-b^kx^{k-1}}{\sqrt[k-m]{(1+ax)^{km-1}}+\sqrt[k-m]{(1+ax)^{km-2}\cdot(1+bx)}+\cdots+\sqrt[k-m]{(1+bx)^{km-1}}}\right\}=\frac{ma-kb}{1+1+\cdots+1}=\frac{ma-pkb}{km}$$

4. Вычислить пределы

а)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(3x)}{e^{2x}-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{3x}{e^{2x}-1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(3x)}{3x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3x}{e^{2x}-1} = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
 (не поняд до конца, как тут сдедать, используя только то, что мы знаем)

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin(2x)}{x + \sin 3x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin(2x)}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} = \frac{1 - 2}{1 + 3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{\sin x^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{\cos x \sin x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot (1 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathrm{d)} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx + \cos ax - \cos ax - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos ax (1 + \cos bx) - \cos ax - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos ax (1 + \cos bx) - \cos ax - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{\cos ax (1 + \cos bx) (1 - \cos bx)}{(x^2) (1 + \cos bx)} - \frac{(\cos ax + 1) (\cos ax - 1)}{(x^2) (\cos ax + 1)}) = \lim_{x \to 0} (-\frac{\cos ax \sin^2 (bx)}{(x^2) (1 + \cos bx)} + \frac{\sin^2 (ax)}{(x^2) (\cos ax + 1)}) = \lim_{x \to 0} (-\frac{\cos ax \sin^2 (bx) b^2}{x^2 (1 + \cos bx) b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 (ax) \cdot a^2}{x^2 (\cos ax + 1) \cdot a^2}) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos ax b^2}{1 + \cos bx} + \frac{a^2}{\cos ax + 1} = -\frac{1 \cdot b^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}$$

e)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(t^2 + 2t + 1 + \cos\frac{\pi t + \pi}{2})}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(t^2 + 2t + 1 + \cos\frac{\pi t + \pi}{2})(\sqrt{t+1} + 1)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cot(\frac{\pi x}{2}))}{\sqrt{t+1} - 1} = \lim_$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{(t^2+2t+1-\sin\frac{\pi t}{2})\ln(t^2+2t+1-\sin\frac{\pi t}{2})(\sqrt{t+1}+1)}{t(t^2+2t+1-\sin\frac{\pi t}{2})}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{(t^2+2t+1-\sin\frac{\pi t}{2})(\sqrt{t+1}+1)}{t}=$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(t^2 + 2t + 1 - \sin\frac{\pi t}{2})(\sqrt{t+1} - 1)}{t} + \frac{2t^2 + 4t - 2\sin\frac{\pi t}{2}}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} 2t + 4 - \frac{2\sin\frac{\pi t}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}t} + \frac{(t^2 + 2t + 1 - \sin\frac{\pi t}{2})(\sqrt{t+1} - 1)}{t} = 4 - \pi$$