(Hf) 1. A definició alexpjan bisongissa be, horz b) lim  $\frac{x^3+x-4}{x^2+1} = +\infty$ a)  $\lim_{X \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = -\frac{2}{5}$ a)  $\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = -\frac{2}{5}$ Vegjik évase, hor es egy (3) tiposi bistilus hetérieitek, és  $\frac{\chi^2 + 2\chi - 3}{\chi^3 + 3\chi^2 + \chi + 3} = \frac{\chi^2 + 2\chi - 3}{\chi^2 (\chi + 3) + (\chi + 3)} = \frac{(\chi + 3)(\chi - 1)}{(\chi + 3)(\chi^2 + 1)} = \frac{\chi - 1}{\chi^2 + 1} \quad (\chi \neq -3).$ (\*)  $\pm 20 - \log 3 + 30$ ,  $\pm x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}$ , 0 < |x+3| < 0:  $\left| \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} + \frac{2}{5} \right| < \varepsilon$ . Legjen E20 régailet és x 7-3. EKKor  $\left|\frac{x-1}{x^2+1} + \frac{2}{5}\right| = \left|\frac{5(x-1)+2(x^2+1)}{5(x^2+1)}\right| = \left|\frac{2x^2+5x-3}{5(x^2+1)}\right| = \left|\frac{(x+3)(2x-1)}{5(x^2+1)}\right| =$  $= \frac{|2x-1|}{5(x^2+1)} \cdot |x+3| \le (ha |x+3| < 1) < \frac{9}{5.5} |x+3| < |x+3|$ hipen ha 1x+3/<1, akkor -1<x+3<1 => -4<x<-2, es 188 a) -8 < 2x < -4 => -9 < 2x -1 < 5 => 5 < [2x -1] < 9 6)  $4 < x^2 < 16 = ) 5 < x^2 + 1 < 17$ I'sy a J:= min f 1, E j vålandeisel (x) teljest! b)  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{x^3+x-4}{x^2+1} = +\infty$ (++) HP>0-lost FX0>0, YKER, X>X0: X3+X-4 >P. A2+ Well igesolui, hory  $\frac{\chi^3 + \chi - 4}{\chi^2 + 1} > (\chi - 4) > (ha \times 24) > \frac{\chi^3}{\chi^2 + 1} > (i \times \chi^2, ha \times > 1) > \frac{\chi^3}{\chi^2 + \chi^2} =$ Letjen PDO rojaitett. EKKor  $=\frac{x}{2x^2}=\frac{x}{2}>P$ 

Ijy az Xo:= max { 4, 2P} valenstessel (\*\*) telges=1.

(Hf) 2. Samilsa Ki a Kovetker hetareitekeket!

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^5 + 3x^2 - x}{2x^4 - x^3 + x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x} \cdot \frac{x^4 + 3x - 1}{2x^3 - x^2 + 1} = \frac{0 + 0 - 1}{0 - 0 + 1} = -1$$

b) 
$$\lim_{X \to -1} \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 5}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{X \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(2x+5)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x+1)} = \frac{2(-1)+5}{(-1)^2-(-1)+1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

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

d) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{n} - 1}{x^{m} - 1}$$
  $(m, n = 1, 2, \dots)$   $\frac{n db}{x^{n} - 1}$   $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{n} - 1}{x^{m} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + 1)}{(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + 1)} = \frac{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}{(x^{n-1} + 1) + 1} = \frac{n}{m}$