

Тыпункт 10.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2x^2 + 17x + 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{2(x+2)(x+1\frac{1}{2})}{(x+2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (x+1\frac{1}{2})}{x+2} = \frac{2(x+1\frac{1}{2})}{2(\frac{x}{2}+1)} = \frac{2x+3}{x+2} = \frac{-1}{0} =$$

$$= \infty$$

$$D = 49 - 48 = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-7+1}{4} = -1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-7-1}{4} = -2$$

$$D = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

Тыпункт 11.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^4 - 2x^3 - 5}{x^3 + 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{(x+1)(3x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 5)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 5}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{-10}{3} = -6$$

Тыпункт 12.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{5x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{(\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x})(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})}{5x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} =$$

$$= \frac{2+x - 2+x}{5x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} = \frac{2x}{5x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Task 13.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{6-x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{x^2 - 4}{(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{6-x})(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{6-x})} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{6-x})}{2(x-2) \cdot 4(\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{2})} = 8$$

Task 14.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+x^2})(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x^2})(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x^2})(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} + 1)}$$

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

Task 15.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 8}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 4} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

substitution $\sqrt{x} = t$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t^2, \quad \sqrt{x} = t^3$$

when $x \rightarrow 64$ $t \rightarrow 2$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t^3 - 8}{t^2 - 4} = \frac{(t-2)(t^2 + 2t + 4)}{(t-2)(t+2)} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{+1\frac{1}{2}}{+1\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$48 = 1$$

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

$$\frac{-1}{-1} = -2$$

$$6 - 16 = 0$$

$$-2$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 5x - 6)}{(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{(2-x)(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x})}{2+x + \sqrt{2-x}}$$

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

$$1$$

Упражнение 16.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \text{заменим } x+1 = t^6$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^3 - 1} = \frac{(t-1)(t+1)}{(t-1)(t^2+2t+1)} = \frac{t+1}{t^2+2t+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Упражнение 17.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \sin^2 2x}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

Упражнение 18.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{x+9} - 3} = \frac{\sin 2x (\sqrt{x+9} + 3)}{x \cdot 6} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+9} + 3) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 12$$

Упражнение 19.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} - x &= \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} + x} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 6x + 5 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} + x} = \frac{6x + 5}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} + x} \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \frac{6 + \frac{5}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}} + 1} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Thymer 20.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{6}{x^2-9} \right) = [\infty - \infty] = \frac{x+3-6}{x^2-9} =$$
$$= \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Thymer 21.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 2x} \right) = [\infty - \infty] =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) = \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{4 \cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Thymer 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{3x} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^6 = e^6$$

Thymer 23

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3+x}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = [1^\infty] = \left[\left(1 + \frac{x}{3} \right)^{\frac{3}{x}} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{e}$$

Тыңау 24.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x^2 - 1} \right)^{3x^2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2+0}{2-0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^2 = \infty$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x^2 - 1} = \frac{(2x^2 - 1) + 4}{2x^2 - 1} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - 1} + \frac{4}{2x^2 - 1} =$$
$$= 1 + \frac{4}{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$a(x) = \frac{4}{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2}{2x^2 - 1} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12}{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{12}{2-0} = 6$$

$$p = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2}{2x^2 - 1}} = e^6$$

Тыңау 25.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x (\ln(x+2) - \ln x)] = \infty \cdot 0 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x \ln \frac{x+2}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) = [\infty \cdot 0]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^x = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2 =$$

$$\ln e^2 = 2$$

Группа 26.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{1+4x} = (1+4x)^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot 4} = [1^\infty]$$

$$\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+4x)^{\frac{1}{4x}} \right]^4 = e^4$$

Группа 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{3x} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$