

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\sqrt[3]{7n} - \sqrt[4]{81n^3 - 7}}{(n+4\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n^2-5})} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty} = (*)$

Для сравнения корней в формуле 2-й и 3-й на n^2

$$(*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n\sqrt[3]{7n} - \sqrt[4]{81n^3 - 7}}{n^2}}{\frac{(n+4\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n^2-5})}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{7} \cdot n^{\frac{4}{3}}}{n^2} - \frac{\sqrt[4]{81n^3 - 7}}{n^2} \right)}{\frac{(n+4\sqrt{n})}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2-5}}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} - \sqrt[4]{81} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right)}{\left(1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{n^2}}} = \frac{0 - \sqrt[4]{81}}{1 \cdot 1} = -3$$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n - 2^n}{3^{n-1} + 2^n} = (*)$ разделим 2-й и 3-й на 3^n

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

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 9x + 10}{2x - 5} = \frac{0}{0} = (*)$ разделим 2-й на 3-й

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 9x + 10 : 2x - 5 \\ \underline{2x^2 - 5x} \\ -4x + 10 \\ \underline{-4x + 10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$(*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}} (x - 2) = \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-6} + 2}{x+2} = \frac{0}{0} = (*)$ умнож. 2-й и 3-й на сопр. выражение

$$(*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x-6} + 2)(\sqrt[3]{x-6}^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{x-6} + 4)}{(x+2)(\sqrt[3]{x-6}^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{x-6} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-6+2)^3}{(x+2)(4+4+4)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)}{(x+2)} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$[5] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{3 \arctan x} = \frac{0}{0} = (*) \text{ ucn. z-kleub. nju } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ arctg } x \sim x$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x} = \frac{0}{0} = (**)$$

Y ucn. z-lo u zot-lo na komp. bup-e

$$(**) = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4+x} - 2)(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4+x-2^2}{x} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$[6] \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2^x - 16}{\sin \pi x} = \frac{0}{0} = (*) \quad] t = x - 4 \Rightarrow x = t + 4, \text{ eam } x \rightarrow 4, \text{ to } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$(*) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{t+4} - 16}{\sin(\pi(t+4))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{16(2^t - 1)}{\sin(\pi t + 4\pi)} \quad \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$(*) = 16 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^t - 1)t}{t(\underbrace{\sin \pi t}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\cos 4\pi}_{=1} + \underbrace{\cos \pi t}_{=1} \underbrace{\sin 4\pi}_{=0})} = 16 \ln 2 \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin \pi t} =$$

(Ln 2 / zauk. n.p.)

$$= 16 \ln 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi t}{\pi \sin \pi t} = \frac{16 \ln 2}{\pi}$$

(zauk. n.p.)

$$[7] \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin \pi x}} = \frac{0}{0} = (*) \quad \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$(*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{e^{\sin x} - e^{2 \sin x \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{e^{\sin x} - e^{2 \sin x \cos x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{e^{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} - e^{-8 \cos \frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{e^{2 \cos \frac{x}{2}} - e^{-8 \cos \frac{x}{2}}} \quad] t = \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

$x \rightarrow \pi, t \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{e^{2t} - e^{-8t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{e^{2t}(1 - e^{-10t})} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{(e^{-10t} + 1)} = - \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{10t}{(e^{-10t} - 1)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

(zauk. n.p.)

$$[8] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{\sin 3x - \sin 5x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{2 \sin(-x) \cos 4x} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)x}{x \sin x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(zauk. n.p.)

[9] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\log_2 x} = 0 \quad] t = 1-x \Rightarrow x = 1-t, x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\log_2(1-t)} = -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{\log_2(1+(-t))} = -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\log_2(1+(-t))}{-t}} = -\ln 2$$

$$\boxed{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}} = 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1))^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + (\cos x - 1))^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \right)^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\ln(1+\sin^2 x)}} \rightarrow 1/3 \cdot \pi$$

→ e (you say)

$$= e^{-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x}} \quad \left[\sin \frac{x}{2} \sim \frac{x}{2} \right] \quad \sinh x \sim x$$

$$e^{-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{x} \right)^2} = e^{-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{4x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\boxed{11} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\sin(x+2)]^{\frac{3}{(3+x)}} = (\sin(0+2))^{\frac{3}{(3+0)}} = (\sin 2)^7 = \sin 2$$

$$\boxed{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{6 \log x^2 \log 3x} = 1^{\infty} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [u(x) - 1] v(x)}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [6(\sin x - 1) \lg x \lg 3x]}$$

$$6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin x - 1] \tan x \tan 3x = 0 \cdot \infty = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x - 1) \sin x \sin 3x}{\cos x \cos 3x} = -6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x - 1)}{\cos x (4 \cos^2 x - 3) \cos x}$$

$$= -6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x - 1)}{\cos^2 x (4 \cos^2 x - 3)} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{1 - \sin^2 x} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

$$e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\boxed{13} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x^2-4} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x^2-4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{x+2} - 2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)}{(x^2 - 4)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x+2-4}{4(x-2)(x+2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 \cdot 4}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \lg x \arctan \frac{1}{x} + 3}{2 - \lg(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{3}{2 - \lg 1}$

[1] Док-во: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$

$a_n = \frac{3n-2}{2n-1}$, $a = \frac{3}{2}$

Воспользуемся определением $\varepsilon > 0$

$\left| \frac{3n-2}{2n-1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \frac{2(3n-2) - 3(2n-1)}{2(2n-1)} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \frac{6n-4-6n+3}{2(2n-1)} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\frac{1}{2(2n-1)} < \varepsilon$

$|2n-1| > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$

$\forall \varepsilon (\exists n \in \mathbb{N})$

$2n-1 > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$

$2n > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + 1$

$n > \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} + 1 \right)$

Воспользуемся правилом Лопиталя

[2] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3-n)^2 + (3+n)^2}{(3-n)^2 - (3+n)^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9-6n+n^2+9+6n+n^2}{9-6n+n^2-9-6n-n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{18+2n^2}{-12n} =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{3}{2n} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}$

[3] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sqrt[3]{5n^2} + \sqrt[4]{9n^2+1}}{(n+\sqrt{n}) \sqrt{7-n+n^2}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 \sqrt[3]{5n^2} + \sqrt[4]{9n^2+1}}{(n+\sqrt{n}) \sqrt{7-n+n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{n}} \right) + \sqrt[4]{9 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{7}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{9}}{1 \cdot 1} = \sqrt[4]{9} = \sqrt{3}$

$$[4] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1}) = \sqrt{1}(\infty - \infty)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(\sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1})(\sqrt{n^2+1} + \sqrt{n^2-1})}{(\sqrt{n^2+1} + \sqrt{n^2-1})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n^2+1 - n^2+1)}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + \sqrt{n^2-1}} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1} + \sqrt{n^2-1}}{n}} =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$[5] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} (1+2+3+\dots+n-1) \right] = (*)$$

$$S_{n-1} = \frac{a_1 + a_{n-1}}{2} \cdot (n-1) = \frac{1 + (n-1)}{2} \cdot (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

$$(*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^2 - n}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{1}} = e^2$$

$$[7] \text{Kritium } \delta(\epsilon), \text{ was } \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2x^2+5x-3}{x+3} = -7$$

$$\left| \frac{2x^2+5x-3}{x+3} + 7 \right| < \epsilon, \quad \epsilon > 0$$

$$\left| \frac{2x^2+5x-3+7x+21}{x+3} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2x^2+12x+18}{x+3} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$2 \left| \frac{x^2+6x+9}{x+3} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{(x+3)^2}{x+3} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|x+3| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

8) Дано: $f(x)$ непрерывна в x_0 , найти $\delta(\varepsilon)$, $f(x) = 5x^2 - 1$, $x_0 = 6$
 $\varepsilon > 0$

$$|5x^2 - 1 - 179| < \varepsilon$$

$$|5x^2 - 180| < \varepsilon$$

$$5|x^2 - 36| < \varepsilon$$

$$|(x-6)(x+6)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

$$5|x+6| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{5|x+6|}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Знаменатель: } x^3 + 0x^2 - 2x - 1 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{-x^3 + x^2} \\ -x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ \underline{-x^2 - x} \\ -x - 1 \\ \underline{-x - 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Числитель: } x^4 + 0x^3 + 4x^2 + 0x - 5 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{-x^4 + x^3} \\ x^3 + 4x^2 - 5 \\ \underline{-x^3 - x^2} \\ 5x^2 + 0x - 5 \\ \underline{-5x^2 - 5x} \\ 5x - 5 \\ \underline{-5x + 5} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x - 1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 5)} = \frac{1 \cdot 0}{-12} = 0$$

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{7+2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{7+2x} - 3)(\sqrt{7+2x} + 3)(\sqrt{x} + 2)}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{7+2x} + 3)} = \frac{4}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{7+2x-9}{x-4} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\sin x)}{\sin 4(x-\pi)} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \ln(1+\sin x)}{\sin x \cdot 2 \sin 2(x-\pi) \cos 2(x-\pi)} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 - 2 \sin(x-\pi) \cos(x-\pi)} = -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{-\sin(\pi-x)} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$13 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1}{\ln \sin x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2 \cos^2 x - 1) \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x} = \ln 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\ln \sin x} =$$

$$= \ln 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}{\ln(1 + \sin x - 1)} = -2 \ln 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{\ln(1 + \sin x - 1)} = -\ln 4$$

$$14 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^{2x} - 5^{3x}}{2x - \arctan 3x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^{2x} - 1 - (5^{3x} - 1)}{2x - \arctan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(7^{2x} - 1)2x - (5^{3x} - 1)3x}{2x - \arctan 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2 \ln 7 - 3 \ln 5)}{2x - \arctan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln 7 - 3 \ln 5}{2 - \frac{\arctan 3x}{x}} \quad \arctan x \sim x \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln 7 - 3 \ln 5}{2 - \frac{\arctan 3x}{x}} = -(2 \ln 7 - 3 \ln 5) = 3 \ln 5 - 2 \ln 7 = \ln \frac{125}{49}$$

$$15 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 1) \cdot \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{(e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - 1) \cdot (-\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2 x} \right]^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$16 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \ln(1+x^3))^{\frac{3}{x^2 \arcsin x}} = 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 - \ln(1+x^3))^{\frac{1}{-\ln(1+x^3)}} \right)^{\frac{-3 \ln(1+x^3)}{x^2 \arcsin x}}$$

$$e^{-3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x^2 \arcsin x}} = e^{-3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x^3)}{x^3 \arcsin x}} = e^{-3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arcsin x}} \quad \arcsin x \sim x \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$17 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x}{2x} = 2$$

$$18 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{3x-1}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{3x-1}{x+1} - 1 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 + \frac{3x-1-x-1}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1}} =$$

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

$$19 \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \left(\frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \left(\frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} \right) = \frac{0}{0} \quad \exists t: x = e \Rightarrow x = t + e, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(t+e) - 1}{t} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+e) - \ln e}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{t}{e})}{\frac{t}{e}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$20 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sqrt{4 \cos 3x} + x \arctan \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) \quad x \arctan x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sqrt{4 \cos 3x} + x \arctan \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$[2] a) \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h^2 - \sqrt{h^3+1}}{\sqrt{h^6+2}-h} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{h^2 - \sqrt{h^3+1}}{h^3}}{\frac{\sqrt{h^6+2}-h}{h^6}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{h^2}{h^3} - \frac{\sqrt{h^3+1}}{h^6}}{\frac{\sqrt{h^6+2}-h}{h^6}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{h} - \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{h^3}}}{h^6}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{h^6}} - \frac{1}{h^5}} \approx \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 + (n-1)^2 - (n+2)^3}{(4-n)^3} = \frac{\infty + \infty - \infty}{-\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 + n^2 - 2n + 1 - (n^3 + 6n^2 + 12n)}{64 - 48n + 12n^2 - n^3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 2 - n^3 - 6n^2 - 12n - 8}{64 - 48n + 12n^2 - n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^3 - 4n^2 - 12n - 6}{64 - 48n + 12n^2 - n^3} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^3 - 4n^2 - 12n - 6}{64 - 48n + 12n^2 - n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 - \frac{4}{n} - \frac{12}{n^2} - \frac{6}{n^3}}{\frac{64}{n^3} - \frac{48}{n^2} + \frac{12}{n} - 1} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} + 1}{-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty$$

$$[3] a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n(n+1)(n+2)}) = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n(n^2+3n+2)})(n\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n(n^2+3n+2)})}{n\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n(n^2+3n+2)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 - n^3 - 3n^2 - 2n}{n\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n^3+3n^2+2n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n^2 - 2n}{n\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n^3+3n^2+2n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n^2 - 2n}{n\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n^3+3n^2+2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 - \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^3}}} = \frac{-3}{0} = -\infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+5x} - x) = \infty - \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+5x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+5x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+5x} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+5x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+5x}+x} = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+5x}+x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{5}{x}}+1} =$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{5}{x}}+1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}-2}{x+x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}-2)(\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}^2+2\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}+4)}{(x+x^2)(\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}^2+2\sqrt[3]{8+3x+x^2}+4)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8+3x+x^2-8}{x+x^2} = \frac{1}{12} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(3+x)}{x(1+x)} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4+x}-\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(\sqrt{4+x}+\sqrt{4-x})}{(\sqrt{4+x}-\sqrt{4-x})(\sqrt{4+x}+\sqrt{4-x})} = 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1+x-4+x} =$$

$$= 8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

$$4) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+\delta) + \sin(x-\delta)}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{x+\delta-(x-\delta)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x+\delta+x-\delta}{2}\right)}{2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \delta \sin x}{2x} = 2 \cos \delta$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{4 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{4}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{4 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{16 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{16}{0} = \infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{\sin x \cdot \ln^3 x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 3x}{\sin x \cdot \ln^3 x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{\sin^4 x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \sin x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x)^2}{x^4} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9x^2}{x^4} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty = \infty$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)}{x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)}{(x-\frac{\pi}{4})(x+\frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)}{-(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)} \quad \left[t = \frac{\pi}{4} - x, t \rightarrow 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{-t} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$5) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 5x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{5}{2}x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{5x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{5x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 25}{4} = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-4}{3x+7} \right)^{2-5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+3}{3x-4} \right)^{-(2-5x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-4+7}{3x-4} \right)^{5x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{7}{3x-4} \right)^{5x-2}$$

$$= 1^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3x-4}{7} \right)^{\frac{7(5x-2)}{3x-4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7(5x-2)}{3x-4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{35x-14}{3x-4}} = e^{\frac{35}{3}} = e^{\frac{35}{3}}$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{\pm \infty} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \rightarrow +\infty \\ +\infty, & x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

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

$$= e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} 2x}{x}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} \quad \text{let } t = \operatorname{arctg} 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{2}, \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{2}}} = e^{\frac{2}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\operatorname{tg} t}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{e^2}$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 3 \sin x)^{\frac{1}{6x}} = 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((1 + (-3 \sin x))^{\frac{1}{(-3 \sin x)}} \right)^{\frac{-3 \sin x}{6x}} =$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

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

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

$$nc) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x)^{\frac{x+2}{x-1}} = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5x)^{\frac{1}{3x}} = 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5x)^{\frac{1}{5x} \cdot \frac{5x}{3x}} = e^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

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

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 - 7}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n - 3}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^3 - 7}{n^3}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n - 3}}{n^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{7}{n^3}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n^2} - \frac{3}{n^3}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^8 - 1}}{(2x - 1)^2 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^8 - 1}}{4x^2 - 4x + 1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^8 - 1}}{3x^2 - 4x + 1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^8}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^8}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4(x+2)^2 - (x-1)^2}{3x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 + 16x + 16 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{3x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 18x + 15}{3x^2 - 9} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 18x + 15}{3x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{18}{x} + \frac{15}{x^2}}{3 - \frac{9}{x^2}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^4}{x^3 - 1} - 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{x + 1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{x}}{\frac{x + 1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$nc) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{4 - 4}{4 + 4} = \frac{0}{8} = 0$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{9 + 9 + 9}{6} = \frac{27}{6}$$

$$u) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{3x^2 - 2x - 8} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{(x-2)(x+3)}{(x-2)(3x+4)} = \frac{2+3}{6+4} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x} = \frac{-3}{0} = \infty$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 + 2x + 4}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x + 8}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \frac{12}{0 \cdot 4} = \frac{12}{0} = \infty$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{(x^3 - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{\sqrt{10x-1} - 1}{\sqrt{5x} - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{(\sqrt{10x-1} + 1)(\sqrt{10x-1} - 1)}{(\sqrt{5x} + 1)(\sqrt{5x} - 1)} = \frac{2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{10x - 1}{5x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{10x - 2}{5x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{2(5x - 1)}{5x - 1} = 2$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - x) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 3} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 3} + x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 3 - x^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} + x} =$$

$$= -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} + x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3}}{x} + 1} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}} + 1} = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$[4] a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin 5x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{5}x}{\sin 5x} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

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

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{10}} \frac{\lg(x - \frac{\pi}{10})}{x^3 - (\frac{\pi}{10})^3} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{10}} \frac{\frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{10})}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{10})}}{(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{10}x + \frac{\pi^2}{100})} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{100} + \frac{\pi^2}{100} + \frac{\pi^2}{100}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3\pi^2}{100}} = \frac{100}{3\pi^2}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \lg 7x}{\sin(x^2 - x)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0 \\ \lg x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 7x}{x^2 - x} = 14 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(x-1)} = 14 \cdot \frac{1}{(-1)} = -14$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cotg \frac{x}{3} = 0 \cdot \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos \frac{x}{3}}{\sin \frac{x}{3}} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{x}{3}}{\sin \frac{x}{3}} = 3$$

$$[5] mc) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 5x}{5}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}} = 1^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 5x}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot \sin 5x} = e^{-2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x}} = e^{-2}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{5}{\arctg x}} = 1^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\arctg x}} = e^{5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\arctg x}} = e^5$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \arctg x \Rightarrow x = \tgp t, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tgp t}{t}} = e^{5 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t \cos t}} = e^5$$

$$[6.1] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \right) \quad S = \frac{b_1}{1-q}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[6.2] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n!}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin n! \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = 0$$

$$[6.3] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\frac{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4}}} =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} = 2$$

$$[6.4] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 3}{4x^3 - 5x + 6} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^3}}{\frac{4x^3 - 5x + 6}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^3}}{\frac{4x^3 - 5x + 6}{x^3}} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$[6.5] \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x + 21} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{4x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2}}{\frac{2x + 21}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}}{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{21}{x^2}} = \frac{4}{0} = -\infty$$

$$[6.6] \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \frac{1}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$[6.7] \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \left(\frac{1}{x-8} - \frac{16}{x^2-64} \right) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \left(\frac{1}{x-8} - \frac{16}{(x+8)(x-8)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x+8-16}{(x-8)(x+8)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x-8}{(x-8)(x+8)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{1}{x+8} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$[6.8] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^3}-2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3(\sqrt{4+x^3}+2)}{(\sqrt{4+x^3}-2)(\sqrt{4+x^3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3(\sqrt{4+x^3}+2)}{4+x^3-4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{4+x^3}+2) = 2+2=4$$

$$[6.9] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2})(\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4})}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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

$$[6.10] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{4x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{4/5} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$[6.11] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^3}{\operatorname{tg}^3 7x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \operatorname{tg} x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^3}{(7x)^3} = \frac{8}{343}$$

$$[6.12] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos 5x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x \cdot \sin(-x)}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x \cdot \sin x}{x^2} =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$[6.13] \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x(1 - \operatorname{tg} x)}{\cos 2x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad 3t = x - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = t + \frac{\pi}{4}, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t + \frac{\pi}{4})(1 - \operatorname{tg}(t + \frac{\pi}{4}))}{\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}(t + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\operatorname{tg} t + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \operatorname{tg} t \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}}{-\sin 2t} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\operatorname{tg} t + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} t}}{-\sin 2t} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} t - \operatorname{tg} t + 1}{-(1 - \operatorname{tg} t) \sin 2t} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \operatorname{tg} t}{-2(1 - \operatorname{tg} t) \cdot \sin t \cos t} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{(1 - \operatorname{tg} t) \cdot \sin t \cos t} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$[6.14] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\arcsin x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \sin x \sim x, \arcsin x \sim x, x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$[6.15] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}}\right)^{\frac{2}{x} \cdot 3x} = e^6$$

$$[6.16] \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x}{2x-3}\right)^{3x} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-3+3}{2x-3}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2x-3}\right)^{3x} =$$

$$= 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2x-3}}{\frac{3}{2x-3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2x-3} \cdot 3x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2x-3} \cdot 3x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x}{2x-3}} = e^{\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$[6.17] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = 1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{-\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} =$$

$$= e^{-1}$$

$$17.1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{5n^2} \right) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1+n}{2}}{5n^2} = \frac{1}{10} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n^2}{n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$17.2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9^{n+1} - 4^{n+1}}{9^n + 4^n} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9^{n+1} - 4^{n+1}}{9^n + 4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9 \cdot 9^n - 4 \cdot 4^n}{1 + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^n} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$17.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^2(x+2)^3}{3x(x+3)^4} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^2(x+2)^3}{\frac{x^5}{x^5}} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^2 \left(\frac{x+2}{x}\right)^3}{\left|\frac{x+3}{x}\right|^4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^3}{\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^4} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$17.4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x - 3}{4x^2 - 3x^2 + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + 8} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x - 3}{\frac{x^3}{x^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3}}{1 + \frac{8}{x^2}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$17.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^4 - 2x + 8}{3x^6 - 2x + 5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^4 - 2x + 8}{\frac{x^6}{x^6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^5} + \frac{8}{x^6}}{3 - \frac{2}{x^5} + \frac{5}{x^6}} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

$$17.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x^2 - 5x + 2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{(x-2)(2x-1)} = \frac{1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$17.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 16} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left(\frac{8}{(x-4)(x+4)} - \frac{1}{(x-4)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{8 - (x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4-x}{(x-4)(x+4)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(x+4)} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{x+4} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$17.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{5x} - x}{x-5} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(\sqrt{5x} - x)(\sqrt{5x} + x)}{(x-5)(\sqrt{5x} + x)} = \frac{1}{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5x - x^2}{x-5} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x(5-x)}{x-5} = -\frac{1}{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x(x-5)}{x-5} = -\frac{1}{10} \cdot 5 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$17.9 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2+2x}) = \infty - \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2+2x})(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+2x})}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+2x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2-2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1-2x}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}{x}} =$$

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

$$17.10 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 2x}{\sin 4x} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \pi} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$$

$$17.11 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\tan \frac{x}{3}} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{(\frac{x}{3})^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\frac{x^3}{27}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot 27}{x^3} = 27$$

$$17.12 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos^3 x}{x - \sin 2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x (1 - \cos^2 x)}{x - 2 \sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x - 2 \sin x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x - 2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} - 2} = \frac{\sin 0}{1 - 2} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$17.13 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{\frac{\pi}{2} + x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad] t = \frac{\pi}{2} + x \Rightarrow x = t - \frac{\pi}{2}, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(t - \frac{\pi}{2})}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(-(\frac{\pi}{2} - t))}{t} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{t} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t}{t} =$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = -1$$

$$17.14 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{5x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad] x = \sin t \Rightarrow t = \arcsin x, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{5 \sin t} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$17.15 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{2}{x})^x = 1^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{-\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{-\frac{x}{2} \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2} = e^{-2}$$

$$17.16 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x+2}\right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2+1}{x+2}\right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right)^{2x+1} = 1^\infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right)^{\frac{x+2}{x+2} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x+2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x+2}} = e^{\frac{\infty}{\infty}} =$$

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

$$17.18 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1))^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1))^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\frac{x}{2})^2}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$17.19 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} 5^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = 5^{\frac{1}{1-(1-0)}} = 5^{\frac{1}{1-1+0}} = 5^{\frac{1}{0}} = 5^{+\infty} = +\infty$$