

#### 4.5 Grenzwerte für $x \rightarrow x_0$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} 5x^2 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 7^2 = 5 \cdot 49 = 245 //$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^2 - 9}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 6x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + 6 \Rightarrow 6$$

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

⑨  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 + ax + a^2 \Rightarrow 3a^2$   $(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2) = x^3 + ax^2 + \cancel{ax^2} - ax^2 - a^3$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{11}{8-x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{2+2x+x^2-11}{8-x^3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3+2x+x^2}{8-x^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3+2x+x^2}{8-x^3} = \infty$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 7x + 10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x-5} = \frac{-1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 1x - 1 = 3x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 \\ \underline{-(3x^4 - 3x^3)} \\ -x^3 + 1 \\ \underline{-(x^3 + x^2)} \\ x^2 + 1 \\ \underline{-(x^2 + x)} \\ -x + 1 \\ \underline{-(x - 1)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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

Polynomdivision ist Scheiße