1) 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\sin 3c}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow [\sin x \sim x, \alpha \to 0; \sin x = \alpha + \delta(x), \alpha \to 0]$$

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{arcsin} x}{x} = \left[ \frac{t}{x} = \operatorname{arcsin} x, \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = 1 \Rightarrow \left[ \operatorname{arcsin} x \sim x, x \to 0 \right]$$

3)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sin} x}{x}, \quad 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{t}{x} \times x \times x \times x \right] = 1 \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{t}{x} \times x \times x \times x \right]$ 

3) 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{tgx}{x} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{8inx}{x}, \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 = )(tgx \sim x, x \to 0; tgx = x + \delta(x), x \to 0)$$

4) lim 
$$\frac{\alpha ret g x}{\alpha \to 0} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha ret g x \sim \alpha}{\alpha \to 0}$$
;  $\frac{\alpha \to 0}{\alpha \to 0}$ ;  $\frac{\alpha \to 0}{\alpha \to 0}$ 

5) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\frac{2^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \left[1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}, x \to 0\right]$$

$$1 - \cos x = \frac{a^2}{2} + \overline{o}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right), x \to 0.$$

$$1-\cos\alpha=\frac{\alpha^2}{2}+\overline{o}\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right), \quad \alpha\to0.$$

$$f(x) = \overline{b}(\frac{x^2}{2}), x \to 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}, x^2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \overline{b}(x^2), x \to 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} + \overline{D}(\alpha), \alpha \to 0$$

6) 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln(e-1) \Rightarrow |\ln(x+1) \sim \alpha, x \to 0|$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\alpha^{2} - 1}{\alpha \ln \alpha} = \left[ \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\alpha^{2} - 1}{x \ln \alpha} \right] = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{x \ln(1+x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^{2} - 1}{x \ln \alpha} = \frac{1}{x \ln \alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^{2} - 1}{x \ln \alpha} = \frac{1}{x \ln \alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x \ln \alpha}$$

Teopenia (o jamene qué res Fibreb- re l'houzbege mui),  $f(x) \sim g(x)$ ,  $x \rightarrow x_0 = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot h(x) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \cdot h(x)$  $f(x) = g(x) \cdot g(x) + x \in U(x_0) \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = 1.$ ling f(x). h(x) = ling 8/x). g(x). h(x) = ling g(x) h(x) = x-1000 Cuegan Bue (-11- Bracus nous), f(x)~g(x),  $\alpha \rightarrow 20 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 20} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 20} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$  $\frac{f(x)}{h(x)} = f(x), \frac{1}{h(x)}$ Bameraque; upu Bornes especies gallet 250 q-10 na 3xbub-yro meserro ronoro 6 rone cuegrae, lever 25a p-9 9bu-ca Messe reserve de Cerry Stepanellino, Henry gamenson Ha 7 Kb-yro p-20 miorutalem 6 orgenstron Cuaralmore, Ta Kare

Ho beerga montro nello regobato vortible pab-ba co. Jepunep:  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - tg x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}\right)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \left(1 - \cos x\right)}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - tg x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - tg x}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - tg x}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - tg x}{\cos x \cdot x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac$  $\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sin x - tg x}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} \frac{x \to 0}{x^3} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x}{x^3} = 0$ Pabenerba, cogep# aujere  $\bar{o}$ , D abnatorces yenobresseue:  $\bar{o}(g(x))$  oznaraet ne kakijio-to kokkjetnijio  $\phi$ -to, a Modyro  $\phi$ -to, hiperedope-

16. Бесконечно малые и бесконечно большие функции (б.м., б.б.).
oup: $\langle x/x  - \delta u, x \rightarrow x_0$ , lever $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x/x) = 0$ , $\langle x/x  = \overline{b}(1)$ , $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,
Ohp: $ x/x  - \delta \cdot u$ , $ x \to x_0 $ , lever $\lim_{x \to x_0} A(x) = \overline{o}(1)$ , $ x \to x_0 $
Teopenis 1 (o chezu m/y 8, 11. 21 8. 8. p-em). Trycins L, A: X->R, x=xo-upegens. m. X. Torga:
x=xo-upegeus. m. X. Torga:
1) Rever $A(x)$ -5.8, $x \rightarrow x_0$ , to $\frac{1}{A(x)}$ -5.4, $x \rightarrow x_0$ ;
2) ecu d/x) - δ. u., a + do, upurlee J Ü(xo); d/x) + 0 + εκ Ü(xo) ΛΧ,
$\frac{1}{\chi(\omega_{1})} - \delta, \delta,  x \to \alpha_{0},$
1) A(22)-5.5.,2-320 => HE>D = B(E)>O: HXE \(\tau_8(\alpha_0)\) \(\tau_8)\)
1) $A(x) = 0.5$ , $x \to x_0 \Rightarrow 0.5 \Rightarrow 0.5$ $A(x) = 0.5$ $A(x$
2) anduorures, cau-ro.

```
Teopeua 2. &, B, T: X -> R, x=xo-upeg, m, X.
                  \mathscr{A}(x) = \overline{o}(1), \alpha \Rightarrow 20, \beta(x) = \overline{o}(1), \alpha \Rightarrow 20, \beta(2L) = 0(1), \alpha(2L) = 0
Torga \lambda(x) \pm \beta(x) = \overline{o}(1), \alpha \Rightarrow x_0, \lambda(x) \cdot \delta(x) = \overline{o}(1), \alpha \Rightarrow x_0.

(1) \gamma(x) = D(1), \alpha \Rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \beta C > 0, \beta U_1(x_0): |\gamma(x)| \leq C \forall x \in U_1(x_0) \cap X.
       fix \ \varepsilon>0. \forall (x)=\overline{b}(1), x\rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \exists \ \overline{U}_2(x_0): |\forall (x) (x \in \forall x \in \overline{U}_2(x_0)) \land X
                Tycomb U (26) C V1(Xa) N V2 (Xa)
                     yα∈ τ (αω) (α (x) (= (α/α) (γ(α)) < = , C = ε
                         Cpabrence E. M. p-un.
                     d(21, β 21) - 8.11., 21 → 26.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         => d(sc) b m, do demo 8, et. 8 oule bucokers
                oup: (x) = \overline{o}(\beta(x)), \lambda \rightarrow \chi_o
hopsexs, rew \beta(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{L}) \cdot \beta(\mathcal{L})
```

oup:  $\langle x/x \rangle = O(\beta(x))$ ,  $\beta(x) = D(d(x))$ ,  $x \to x_0 \implies \langle x/x \rangle = \beta(x) \beta(x) \beta(x)$ rbie-cir 8. ll. ogtero hopigka.  $\left(\exists \dot{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{x}_{0}), \exists C_{17}D, C_{27}D; C_{2} \neq 0; C_{1}|\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}\right) | \leq |\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})| \leq C_{2}|\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}| \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right)$ oup: leur  $\exists k > 0$ :  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\langle (x) \rangle}{(\beta(x))^k} \neq 0$  ,  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \langle (x) \rangle = \delta \cdot M$ , hopsgka k no сравнениемо с В(х) в т, хо.  $\beta(x) = x - \delta, u, x \rightarrow 0$ Jepunes: X(x) = 1-cosx - δ, ee, x >0  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\beta(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \sum_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2}$ d/x)=1-cosx 1006. 8, 11. 6 THORKE 2=0. hopegra 2 ho coabtel tento a B/1/=x A(x),  $B(x) - \delta \cdot \delta \cdot , \alpha \rightarrow \infty$ Rever lin  $\frac{A/3c}{B/3c}$  =  $\infty$ , The A/3c) where B  $\tau$ ,  $\infty$  B onle B becoken hopagox poera, relief B/3c).

Alx), 
$$\beta(x)$$
 number of ognitatobric no pegox posso  $\beta$   $\tau$ , oco, center  $\forall x \in \mathring{U}(x_0)$   $C_1 |A(x)| \leq |B(x)| \leq C_2 |A(x)|$ ,  $\beta$  real thoush, center  $A(x) \sim |B(x)|$ ,  $\alpha \to \infty$ .

Choose  $\delta$ .

1°.  $\delta(g(x)) \pm \delta(g(x)) = \delta(g(x))$ ,  $\alpha \to \infty$ .

Alx) =  $\delta(g(x)) \pm \delta(g(x)) = \delta(g(x))$ ,  $\alpha \to \infty$ .

High poxion  $\beta(x) \pm \beta(x) = \delta(g(x))$ ,  $\gamma(x) \to \gamma(x)$ .

 $\beta(x) = \lambda(x) \cdot g(x)$ ,  $\beta(x) \pm \beta(x) = \delta(g(x))$ ,  $\gamma(x) \to \gamma(x)$ .

 $\beta(x) = \lambda(x) \cdot g(x)$ ,  $\beta(x) = \lambda(x) \cdot g(x)$ .

 $\beta(x) = \lambda(x) \cdot g(x) = (\lambda(x) + \lambda(x)) \cdot g(x)$ .

 $\delta(x) = \lambda(x) = (\lambda(x) + \lambda(x)) \cdot g(x)$ .

 $\delta(x) = \lambda(x) = \delta(x)$ .

 $\delta(x) = \delta(x) = \delta(x)$ .

 $\delta(x) = \delta(x) = \delta(x)$ .

 $\delta(x) = \delta(x) = \delta(x)$ .