I. NPOUSBON HAS

c1. §13

$$f(x) = \log_{x} 2^{x} \qquad |x|$$

$$f'(x) = (\log_{x} 2^{x})' = (x \log_{x} 2)' = \log_{x} 2 + x (\frac{\ln 2}{\ln x})' = \log_{x} 2 + x \ln_{2} (\frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x}) = \frac{\ln_{2}}{\ln_{x}} - \frac{\ln_{2}}{\ln^{2}x} = \frac{\ln_{2} (\ln_{x} - 1)}{\ln^{2}x}$$

$$f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \qquad x \neq 0$$

$$f(k) = -\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot (-1) x^{-2} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 3^{\cos^{2}x}$$

$$f'(x) = (3^{\cos^{2}x})^{1} = 3^{\cos^{2}x} - \ln 3 (\cos^{2}x)^{1} = \ln(3) - 3 - 2\cos x (-\sin x) = 1$$

$$= -2\sin x \cos x \cdot 3 - \ln 3 = -\sin 2x \cdot 3 \cos^{2}x + 1$$

$$f(x) = x^{x}$$

$$// (x^{x})' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} (x \ln x)' = e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + 1) = x^{x} (\ln x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = (e^{\ln x \cdot (x^{x})})' = e^{x^{x} \ln x} (x^{x} \cdot \ln x)' = e^{x^{x} \ln x} (x^{x-1} + \ln x \cdot x^{x} (\ln x + 1)) =$$

$$= x^{x} (x^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + x^{x} \cdot \ln x (\ln x + 1)) = x^{x} x^{x} (\frac{1}{x} + \ln x (\ln x + 1))$$

$$y = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{1-\log_3 2x}}{c4h(x^3+3e^{x^7})}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{g}\right)^{1-\log_3 2x}$$

$$y' = \left(\left(\frac{4}{g}\right)^h\right)' = h\left(\frac{4}{g}\right)^{h-1}\left(\frac{4}{g}\right)' = \left(\frac{4}{g}\right)' = \left(\frac{4}{g}\right)^{h-1}\left(\frac{4}{g}\right)' = \left(\frac{4}{g}\right)^{h-1}\left(\frac{4}{g}\right)' = \left(\frac{1-\log_3 2x}{1-\log_3 2x}\right)' = -\left(\frac{\log_3 2x}{1-\log_3 2x}\right)' = -\left(\frac{\log_3 2x}{1-\log_3 2x}\right)' = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{1-\log_3 2x}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^{2} + 3(e^{x^{3}})'}{8h^{2}(x^{3} + 3e^{x^{3}})} = \frac{3x^{2} + 3e^{x^{3}} \cdot 4x^{3}}{8h^{2}(x^{3} + 3e^{x^{3}})} = \frac{3x^{2} + 12x^{3}e^{x^{3}}}{8h(x^{3} - 3e^{x^{3}})}$$

$$h'(x) = -\frac{2 \cdot 2x}{\sqrt{1 - (2x^{3})^{3}}} = -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{1 - (2x^{3})^{3}}}$$
owtern $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ on $\frac{1$

II. HEONPENEARHAILI UHTETPAN C2, §1

$$\int h_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$\int c4y^2x dx = \int \frac{dx}{8in^2x} - \int dx = -c4yx - x + c$$

$$\int x \sqrt{1+x'} dx = \left[t = 1+x \right] = \int (t-1)\sqrt{t} dt = \int t \sqrt{t} dt - \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{t}{5/2} - \frac{t}{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{5} t^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{3/2}$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x \, \frac{x \, dx}{dy} = \left[\int \frac{\cos(y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$$

 $\int arcsin^2 x \, dx = \begin{cases} x = sinf \\ arcsin x = t \end{cases} = \int t^2 \cdot cost \, dt = t^2 sint - \int sinf \cdot 2t \, dt = dt$ $dx = cost \, dt$

=
$$t^{2}$$
 sint + $2\int t d(\cos t) = t^{2}$ sint + 2 $(t \cos t - \int \cos t dt) = t^{2}$ sint + $2t \cos t - 2$ sint + C

$$I = \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} \ln bx & \frac{d(bx)}{b} = \\ -\frac{1}{b} \sin hx & \frac{d(bx)}{b} = \\ -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \int \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \\ -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b} \left(e^{ax} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx \right)$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b} e^{ax} \left(\frac{a}{b} \sin bx - \cos bx \right)$$

$$I = \frac{b}{a^{3} + b^{2}} = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \left(\frac{a}{b} \sin bx - \cos bx \right)$$

$$I = \frac{b}{a^{3} + b^{2}} e^{ax} \left(\frac{a}{b} \sin bx - \cos bx \right)$$

$$\frac{275.3}{34-1} \begin{cases}
\frac{h+(-1)^{n}}{3h-1} \leq \frac{h+1}{3h-1} \leq \frac{h-1}{3h-1} + \frac{2}{3(h-1)} \leq \frac{1}{3(h-1)} + \frac{2}{3(h-1)} + \frac{2}{3(h-1)} \leq \frac{1}{3(h-1)} + \frac{2}{3(h-1)} + \frac{2}{3(h-$$

cuys:

C1. \$7

$$\frac{h + (-1)^n}{3n - 1} > \frac{h - 1}{3n - 1} > \frac{n + 1}{3(n + 1)} - \frac{2}{3(n + 1)} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3(n + 1)} > 0$$

$$n \frac{n^{2}}{h^{2}+1} = n \left(\frac{n^{2}+1}{n^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{n^{2}+1} \right) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{2}+1} \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

279.2

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{4k^2 - 1}, n \in N$$

$$\frac{x_{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{4k^{2}-1}} = \frac{1}{2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{4(n+1)^{2}-1}}$$

morks cheun zuang:
$$4(n+1)^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$(n+1)^{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

$$1nf(x_{i}) = x_{i} = \frac{1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3

harigen sup (ta).

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right); \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+k^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} +$$

oma rocheplameronocus monoronus

300.2

$$\begin{cases} n+2 - (n+1) \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} n+2 - (n+1) \end{cases}$
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 $\begin{cases} n+2 - (n+1) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} n+3 - (n+2) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} n+3 - (n+3) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} n+$

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Hegene 2.
  III. C1. §8
   \frac{2(4)}{\ln \frac{2-n}{2+n}} = -1
        YEZO FREN: YNEW: NZN ( ) (xn+1) <E
 |X_{n+1}| = \frac{2-n}{2+n} + 1 = \frac{2-x+2+x}{2+x} = \frac{4}{2+x} < \epsilon
      4 < (2+n) E

4 < 2+n
       \frac{4}{\epsilon} - 2 < h ; n> 2 - \frac{4}{\epsilon}
      N=3-4 mgolgen
13(1)
 X_n = (-1)^n \frac{?}{?} pacxogumce
               Yaer JE >0: YNEW -> JnzN (xn-a) > E
   if a \neq \pm 1, no fozomen manor \epsilon, the \delta h \pm 1 \notin U_{\epsilon}(a) (noten agenams no m. o herefrer, orp-Tet)
     xn = 11, cooml. |xn-a| 7 E
   else, T.e. ecu a = ±1, logomen E=1 u n: Xn = ∓1, bunoru.
                                                                            g. e.d.
\frac{15(1)}{X_h} = (-1)^h n \qquad \stackrel{?}{=} pacx. \quad 5.e. \quad \text{uneem hegeag}
\frac{15(1)}{X_h} = (-1)^h n \qquad \stackrel{?}{=} pacx. \quad 5.e. \quad \text{uneem Secu. up.}
o-M, uno ne uneen npegera. On noom ubnoro.
    Ja: KETO JN: HUZNL > |Xn-a|CE
 Bojomen E=1.
       n=2k: X_{2k}=(-1)^{2k}n=n; X_{n}=(a-1,a+1)
       n = 2k+1: X_{2k+1} = (-1)^{2k+1} n = -h; X_n \in (-\alpha-1, -\alpha+1)
 drue uniteplans ne refrechaistre, une gne goerras. Sons une gnateurex h \chi_h une upmuagnexum. Momento-e. 3n = mqx(2N,|a+1+N|)
```

3 lim kn = a - Daus.

 $\begin{cases} \exists s \in \mathbb{N}: \ X_s = \sup(x_n) := m \\ \exists i \in \mathbb{N}: \ X_i = \inf(x_n) := M \end{cases}$

-0-mg

AETO JN: ANDN -> KTE (2)

Busehen mans \bar{u} ε , smoth $\int m \notin U_{\varepsilon}(a)$. He graner organisme

oysen oumans, uno m & Us (a).

Torga bre $U_{\xi}(a)$ — nonernoe racio raenol x_n . T.e. in any joiner.; and mensure min $(x_n \notin 4_{\xi}(a))$. Np-e.

q.e.d.

N25(1)

Flim Xn = a, T.e. YEDO JN: Yn>N Ls (xn-a)<E

? = 1 | 1 m \ Xn = 1 a

 $||x_n - ba|| = \frac{|x_n - a|}{|x_n + ba|} \le \frac{|x_n - a|}{|a|} \le \frac{$

3pa: 4220 JN: 422N - 10/2 2

N46 (1,2,4) lim xn = lim yn = 0

(1) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = 0$: $x_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$, $y_n = \frac{1}{n}$; $\frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{1} = \frac{1}{n}$

(2) $\lim \frac{x_n}{y_n} = 1$: $x_n = \frac{1}{h}$; $y_n = \frac{1}{h}$; $\frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{1}{h}$. $\frac{h}{l} = 1$

(3) $\lim \frac{\kappa_n}{y_n} \neg \exists$: $\kappa_n = \frac{1}{n}$; $\gamma_n = 0$ $\frac{\kappa_n}{\gamma_n} \neg \exists$

17(1) n, NEW (3gecs 4 gares)

lim Kn = a ?] lim (Kn = |a|

YESO JN: YUSN - alcE

 $x_n-a \ge x_n-|a|$

||a|-|b|=|a-b+b|-|b|=|a-b|; ||a|-|b|=|a-b|| ||a|-|b|=|a-b|| $||a|-|b||\leq |a-b||$ $||a|-|b||\leq |a-b||$ $||a|-|b||\leq |a-b||$

Xomun g-mi:

4220 3N: Yn>N (3 | (xn) - | 91 | < 2

us (+) brynn, umo gne N=N, E= \(\varepsilon\) yme gren knorkenice.

136)

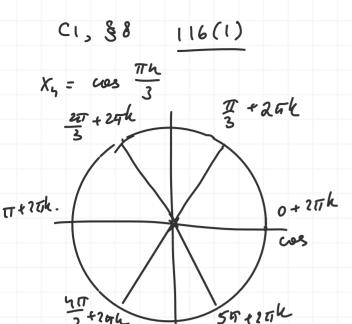
$$x_{n} = (-1)^{n}$$
 $x_{n} = (-1)^{n}$
 $x_{n} = (-1)^{n}$

```
19/c1 => lim fh = 0
         q=0-orehyuo
m = 2k; keN | N: ∀n>N | 2" | 21
                        | \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdots \c
  q <0: |q" = - |q|" = - |\frac{1}{2}|" < 1, q.e.d.
                                                                                                                                                   Hepalenanto Espagnan:
    60 (gm bax a >0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          neN
                                                                                                                                                (1+x) > 1+nx
               20 ? lim \a = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        x>-1
       I. eeny a>1
                  x= Ta; yn= Ta-1; 4ne/2 yn >0
                  a = (1 + y_n)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ge 1 + ny_n > ny_n = n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) ; \frac{a}{n} > y_n
                ecm a=1, orelypus
           x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}, \sqrt{b} \rightarrow 1; x_n \rightarrow 1, g. e.d.
                                                                                    c kakoro-mo nonela smo k navigeres
                                                                      6
        lim a = 0
                                                                   \exists k: 2|a| < k+1 = \frac{|a|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
                                                     0 < \left| \frac{a^{n}}{n!} \right| = \frac{|a|}{1} \cdot \frac{|a|}{2} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{|a|}{k} \cdot \frac{|a|}{k!} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{|a|}{n} < \frac{|a|^{k}}{k!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \rightarrow 0
                                                                     no teop. o mamoi n-mu: (an/->0
                                                                                                    lim = 0 g.e.d.
```

$$x_n = \sqrt{3^n - 2^n} - 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = 3$$
; $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 3$

$$0 < \frac{n!}{n} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n!}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n!} \le \frac{1}{n}$$

Hegens 3.



$\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi(n+6k)}{3}\right)$; $k \in \mathbb{N}$	
4	cos 17h
0+64	1/2
2 + 64	-1/2
3 + 6k 4 + 6k	-1/2
5+6h	1 1/2

Mu-lo beex graverent, a maune 4.1.

J Mu-lo Y.n. - L

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

$$\lim_{h \to 0} x_h = -1 ; \lim_{h \to 0} x_h = 1$$

$$X_n = (-1)^n \frac{3n-1}{n+2}$$

$$n = 2k$$
; $k \in \mathbb{N}$: $x_n = \frac{3n-1}{n+2}$
 $n = 2k-1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$: $x_n = -\frac{3n-1}{n+2} = \frac{1-3n}{n+2}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \chi_{2k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n-1}{n+2} = \left[\frac{3n-1}{n+2} = \frac{3-\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{2}{n}} \to 3 \right] = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \chi_{2k-1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1-3n}{n+2} = -3$$

$$\frac{\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 3}{\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = -3}$$

Xzk

Sup
$$X_{2k} = 3$$

inf $X_{2k} = X_{1} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 - 1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{4} = 1,25$

umak:

$$sup X_n = max(sup X_{2u}, sup X_{2u-1}) = 3$$

 $inf X_n = hin (inf X_{2u}, inf 2u-1) = -3$

1)] Xn-Seca. Somman, T.e. VM70 JN: Yn7N -> Xn7M.
Obelogue, uno koncrunt 4.n. 77:

2)] Ky - Meen mener. In.] lim Knk = a

JM >a: VN Jh>N L> Xn>M, Byaema. JE: Xx € UE(a) - nposub-e!

3) Ix-morp, no un Seen. Dorocu. u ne vareen 4.11.

ne sen. sonom: Im 20 VN: JuzN - | x| < M

momen comalme negnon-nu uz manux n. - Xnh

ena sip, a znavum y Xnh eemo noue vuni uprgen.

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(1)
$$\chi_{n} = \{1, \frac{1}{2}; 1; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{3}; \frac$$

an - manare nouse, ware ujobs. Cruba xn - zanumen meneum an Tau: ۵, ۵, ۵, ۵, ۵, ۵, ۵, ۹, ۹, ۰..

 $X_{k} = \{0, 1, 0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \dots\}$

```
146 / xn / - 4yug, T.e:
                       (=) oveligno m=N
                =" |x,-xN| < 2
                                                 (xm-xn | ≤ |xm-xv| + |xn-xv| < 25 (V)
neb-60 D N N
                                                                                                                        bourongyers pakus currus dopm. uz. 146 (x)
            (48(3)
                                                                                                                                           VE20 JN: 4n>N -> | xn-xn | CE
Xn = (+1 + -- +1 h!
                                                                                                                                    |x_{n}-x_{N}|=\frac{1}{(n+1)!}+...+\frac{1}{N!}\leq \frac{N-n}{(n+1)!}\leq \frac{N}{(n+1)!}\leq \frac{N}{(N+1)!}\leq \frac{N}{(N+1)!}\leq \frac{N}{(N+1)!}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        weensp. N no soony
                                                                                                  3 € / N: 3 m > N (xn- Xn/ ≥ E
                                                                                                       X_{\eta} = \left(1 + \left(\frac{-1}{h}\right)^{\frac{\eta}{h}}\right)^{\frac{\eta}{h}}
                                                                          |x_{n}-x_{m}|=\left|\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}-\left(1-\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m}\right|>e
\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ if } x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text
            n = 2k
            m = 2k+1
                   15%
                     ∀pe/N -> (im | xn+p - xn | = 0
                      x_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 0 \pmod{p} \\ 1, & n = 1 \pmod{p} \end{cases}
                                  (p-1, n=p-1 (mod p)
                164(1)
                      \chi_1 = 13 \chi_{n+1} = \sqrt{12 + \chi_n}
                           Uccaepyen mononuoume 5 x 5:
                                             x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{12 + x_n} - x_n = \frac{12 + x_n - x_n^2}{\sqrt{12 + x_n}} = -\frac{x_n^2 - x_n - 12}{x_n + \sqrt{12 + x_n}}
                                = -\frac{(x_n+3)(x_n-4)}{x_n+\sqrt{12+x_n^2}}
```

D-M, rans Vn ENV X 24. no angyaque. 5aza: x, = 13 24 nehetog: hpyhonoxum, xn>4 Ynp1 = 12+ Xn. > 4 $k_{n-1}-k_n=-\frac{(k_n+3)(k_n-4)}{(k_n+1)(2+k_n)}$ hongraemae, 4 ka 4 nouvomours yon barns 4 orp. wela (x; 74). 3 harum, no 7. Beisepurpacea & lin xn = a eR $a = \sqrt{12+a}$; $a^2 - a - 12 = 0$; (a+3)(a-4) = 0; a = -3 - ne nept.lin x = 4 combens 220. X1 20 lim xn -? Xn41 = 1 (Kn + 9) a 70; ne/N 4270 3 amenium, 4mo V d+ 1 7,2, Tik. 2+1-2x=(x-1) >20 О-ч, что lim x4 = Га.] x = x (a , x > 0 $\chi_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha \sqrt{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\alpha} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \geq \sqrt{\alpha}$ Frn= Kna; KnZ1 Ynze Knzva, ucuseggens ua monomonnocuno como: xner-xn = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{k_n} - k_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k_n} \left(a - k_n^2 \right) = 0 3 Kn & >

AN EIN OCH TO LY & X- 4 orp. culy

$$6 = \frac{1}{2}(b + \frac{9}{b}); \quad 2b = k + \frac{9}{b}; \quad b^2 = a; \quad b = 6$$

T.s. (Teopena uronoya)

$$\frac{1}{n}(x_1+...+x_n)=\frac{x_1}{n}+...+\frac{x_n}{n}\to 0 \left(\lim_{n}\frac{x_n}{n}\to 0, \overline{1},4. \delta. \text{ Mean an } \cdot \text{ orp.}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{h}(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{h}(x_1 + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) & n = 2k + 1 \\ \frac{1}{h}(x_1 + \dots + x_n) & n = 2k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{h} & \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 & \rightarrow 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ourben

IV. TONONOTUSI U MOLLYHOCTS MHOXECTB -((*) \ - A= (-1;0) v ([1;2] nQ) v (3) a) intA = (-1;0) YreintA 7270 L3 UE(x) EX lojenen € = min (x-(-1), 0-x)
{3|v[-1,0] onal, ∀xe[1,2] & ε-out herisen Quan 5) [-1;0] v[1;2] v {3} 6) 4-1,04 ~ [1;2] ~ {3} rpau = T. when brigh, ourse 2-1;07- uon. hya β+ f -> b (]b=-1) [1;2]- 4470 β 42(a) naig. Q rucus, Oygen conpay. onp-00, nonpour non-00 2) [-1,0] [1;2] 9) 434 T.5 $A = \left(\bigcup_{n \in N} \left[\frac{1}{3^n}, \frac{2}{3^n} \right) \right) \cup \left\{ \frac{n+1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ a) int $A = U(\frac{1}{3}n; \frac{2}{3}n)$ paccy & general colepne une ou anorure 7.4. 5) cl 4 = \(\bigcup \left[\frac{1}{3^n}; \frac{2}{3^n} \right] \bigcup \left\ \frac{n+1}{n}; neW \right\ \bigcup \left\ 6) SA = (U { 1 , 2 }) V { nel ; nen } U { 1 } 2) $A' = \left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left[\frac{1}{3^n}; \frac{2}{3^n} \right] \right) \cup \{ 1 \}$ g) hzanup. T. A = 4 hp; n & M] T.6 (a) card $(0,1) = \operatorname{card}(0,\pi) = \operatorname{card}(\mathbb{R})$ (1) $R \longrightarrow R$ (1) Surveyone $f: \times \longrightarrow \operatorname{arcces}(2x-1)$ $(0,1) \qquad (0,\pi)$ (0,77) — nonyoupy suocmi epuniquoro papuyca c bruonomiu spaluzu. 0044, (2) oheregene: iR -> iR f: q -> chjq R (0)印)

]
$$0 \mapsto \frac{1}{2}$$
, a bee ocm. ruena nepergem ℓ cede $1 \mapsto \frac{1}{4}$ $f: [0;1] \to (0,1)$ $\frac{1}{2} \mapsto \frac{1}{3}$ $x \mapsto f(x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{x}{3}, & x = 2^{-k}, & k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \\ x, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

on upomuhoro. Ecnu paluonoujum, 3 sheugue A -> 2.

$$f: A \rightarrow 2^{4}$$

$$p-M \quad \chi \in 2^{4}; \quad \exists a_{x}: f(a_{x}) = \chi \qquad \exists a_{x} \notin X$$

T.8. P-mi, une y henyence orp. 44-40 AER ginemal orsepuneauen nominore une orequero nasipa nonapuo nerepeanare can apoyuku untepland.

V. PYKYUU. NPENEN PYKKYUU. HENPEDBIBHOCTO

$$C1. \S 7. 218(5)$$

$$f(x) = \$in \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-1) \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

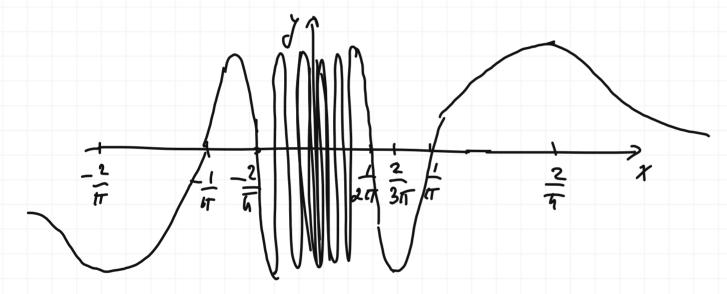
morker chem resummencemen:
$$f'(x) = 0$$

(une paymenta)

 $-\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$; $\cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$
 $\frac{1}{x} + 2\pi k$
 $\cos \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4\pi}{x} + 2\pi k$; $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $-\frac{1}{x} + 2\pi k$

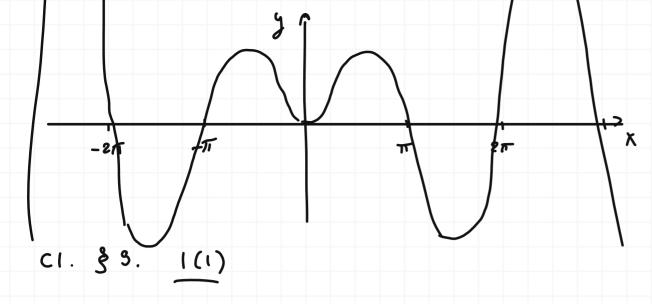
We pure:
$$f(x) = 0 \iff 84n(\frac{1}{x}) = 0 \iff \frac{1}{x} = \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z}[0]; x = \frac{1}{4}.k$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi}(k=1); \frac{1}{2\pi}(k=2); -\frac{1}{\pi}(k=-1)$$



when:
$$f(x)=0$$
 [x=0 [x=17k, k=2] $x=17k, k=2$

cheua reductouroches/pryphl:
$$f'(x) = 0$$
; $f'(x) = x \cos x + \sin x = 0$
 $f(-x) = -x \sin(-x) = x \sin x = f(x) - u = u = u$



$$f(x) = x^2, x = 2, a = 4, \xi = 0,001$$

 $f(x) = x^2, x = 2, a = 4, \xi = 0,001$
 $f(x) = x^2, x = 2, a = 4, \xi = 0,001$

$$\frac{\mathcal{Q}}{4} = 16 - (16 - 10^{-6}) = 10^{-6}; \quad \sqrt{\frac{0}{4}} = 10^{-3}$$

$$x = 4 \pm 10^{-3}$$

$$f(b) = \cos x$$
 $0 - \cos :$ $7 = 1 \cdot \sin f(x)$
 $0 = \cos x$ $(-1; 1)$ $x \to \infty$

f(к) и фидричия с периодом 24. T.O. дне сиопь у годио renomoro m by [-1;1] 3x: f(k) =y.

Moven cocmahine nocheg. y meneumol $f(k_0)$, $f(k_0+2\pi)$, ..., $f(k_0+h\pi)$, nonzum, 4 m $\forall y \in [-1; ()-$ 4 acm 4 min whyen.

7.c. 4 acri. ufiger ne! => 77 /im f(x)

8>(x-x0)20 1 x = x. 1 x ∈ (x. -8, x. +8) $x \in (x_* - \delta, x_0) \cup (x_0, x_0 - \delta)$ x & (2-5; 2) v (2; 2-5) (662, on a - mungs)

```
16 copynympolame ysbebægenese
Nyems f(x) oupresence & X, morga
1) lim f(x)=a X=(Ko-60, Ko)
  ∀ε>0 3δ∈(0;δ₀): ∀x∈(κ₀-δ; χ₀) L> f(x)∈ Uξ(a)
2) (i'm f(k) = \infty  X = (x_0, x_0 + \delta_0)

x \rightarrow x_0 + 0
 4970 36€(0; 80): AXE(X0, K0+8) ~> f(x) € (-0; -1) ∩(\frac{\x}{\x}; +00)
3) lim f(x) = +0 (x = (-0, - 1)
x → -0
 A 850 3 ge(0; ge): Axe (-00; = ) => f(x) e (= 3 +00)
 4) \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = -\infty X = (-\infty; -\frac{1}{6}) \cup (\frac{1}{6}; +\infty)
 4€20 38€(0;50), AX €(-0;-f) ∩ (f+0) ~> f(x) €(-0;-f)
19(2) p-e f(x) he uneen hour word apresent 6 vouse xo
  73 lim f(x) eR ⇒> 7 (3a∈R: 4970 38(8)70: 4xe 45(x0) wf(x) €4(4))

    ∀a ∈ R ] € >0 ∀ $ >0 ] x (1) ∈ X $ (2) ? | ki - ko | ?0 ∧ f(pi) ∉ 4 (A)

25(5)
 \lim_{x\to 5} \frac{\sqrt{6-x-1}}{3-\sqrt{4+x}} = \left[ y = x-5 \right] = \lim_{x\to 5} \frac{\sqrt{1-y-1}}{3-\sqrt{y+9}} = 0
   1-9 = (1+(-4)) = 1- 24 +0(4)
     1949 = 3 (14 x) = 3 (1+ 1/3 y + 0(y))= 3+ 1/4 y + 0(y),
 (=) lim 1-24-1+0(y) = lim 24+0(y) = 3
y=0 3-15-24+0(y) y=0 24+0(y) = 3
```

26(2)

 $\frac{5x^{6}-1}{x\to\infty} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^{6}(5-x^{6})}{x^{12}+5x^{5}-1} = 5$

$$29(2,5)$$
 $1:12 \frac{4}{3} \frac{4x}{x} = 11 \frac{4x + 0(x)}{x} = 4$

5)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{8nx}{8n6k-8i97k} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x+o(x)}{6x-7k+o(x)} = -1$$

$$\frac{33(1)}{1im\left(\frac{x}{2x+1}\right)^{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2x}\right)^{x^{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+1)-\frac{1}{2}}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{1+2x})_{A}$$

$$=\lim_{k\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{2k}\left(1+\frac{1}{(1+2k)}-\frac{1}{(1+2k)}\right)^{2k}-\infty=0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^{2x}}{4x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x+3x}{x+o(x)} = 5$$

Omlem: net, ue onegyen, T.a. f(g(t)) he onpegeneux gare Vt.

Kanpures:

$$f(x) = \frac{S(x-1)}{(x-1)}; \text{ (i'un } f(x) = 5$$

$$g(t) = 1$$

$$g(t) = 1$$

$$Trya \quad f(g(t)) = f(1) \text{ we outerference!}$$

C1. § 10 14 $\lim_{k \to \infty} f(k) = f(k) \neq 0$? 3 $\int_{0}^{\infty} c \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall x \in U_{\delta}(x) \mapsto |f(x)| \geq 0$

nyeme onforgerena & 45. (Ko). Torga, þaz f nenþiþ. & Xo,

VE70 3570 VX e Uz(Ko) -> f(Ko) E Uz(f(Ko))

5= ₹

|f(x0) - f(x)| <