

FUNTZIOEN LIMITEAK.

(Ariketa osagarriak 1)

1. Indeterminazioak identifikatu eta kalkulatu hurrengo limiteak:

1.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x}$

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

3.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^x}{2^x + 1}$ (Zatiketa egin)

4.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \log x}{\log x}$ (Zatiketa egin)

5.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$

6.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}}$ (Konjugatua erabili)

7.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$

8.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^6 + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2}$

9.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{x^3 + x} \cdot \frac{6x + 2}{8} \right)$

10.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{6 + 3x}{3x - 8} \right)^{2x^2}$

11.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-4x}$

12.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3 - x}{2x^2 - 6x}$

13.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{2}{x}}$

14.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} \right)$

15.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$

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

17.- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x + 3} \right)^{\frac{2}{x-2}}$

Emaitzak

1.- $\Rightarrow 0$

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

3.- $\Rightarrow 3$

4.- $\Rightarrow \infty$

5.- $\Rightarrow 4$

6.- $\Rightarrow -2$

7.- $\Rightarrow 0$

8.- $\Rightarrow \infty$

9.- $\Rightarrow 0$

10.- $\Rightarrow e^\infty$

11.- $\Rightarrow e^8$

12.- $\Rightarrow -1/6$

13.- $\Rightarrow e^6$

14.- $\Rightarrow \sqrt{8}$

15.- $\Rightarrow 2$

16.- $\Rightarrow \infty$

17.- $\Rightarrow e^{12/5}$

2. Kalkulatu ondorengo limiteak

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^x}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x)$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(2x))}{x^2} \rightarrow -2$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-e^x}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow -1/2$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{\log x} \rightarrow 1$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \rightarrow 1/2$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1} \rightarrow -2$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\arctg(e^x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \rightarrow 0$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} \rightarrow 1/3$$

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + 3 \sin x)^{\frac{2}{x}} \rightarrow 6$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow -1/2$$

$$o) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} \rightarrow 2$$

$$p) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \ln x \rightarrow 1$$

$$q) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow 1/2$$

$$r) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) \rightarrow 1/2$$

$$s) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$t) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{1 - \cos x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$u) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\cot x} \rightarrow e^{2/3}$$

$$v) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cot x \rightarrow 0$$

$$w) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1$$

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

$$y) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} \rightarrow 2$$

$$z) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x} \right)^{ax} = e \rightarrow a?$$

ARI KETA OSAFARRIAK - ITXA

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^4 + 1)}{x} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = 0$ Izendokizalea, orden goreneko da bako

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

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

Abolimitak

$\frac{-0,001}{0} \leftarrow \frac{0,001}{0}$

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



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

Izendokizalea eta izendokizalea uoilo berekoak direnez \rightarrow koefizienteak arteko zatiketa

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \log x}{\log x} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) = +\infty$

Bereketen limitea infinitoko, logaritmoen baimen orden goreneko da bako

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

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \text{Kongratuorekio biderkatu eta zatitu:}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{(1 - \sqrt{x+1})(1 + \sqrt{x+1})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{1 - (x+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x+1})}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-1 - \sqrt{x+1}) = \underline{\underline{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) = (+\infty) - (+\infty) \text{ IND.}$
 Aldatu $-\infty \rightarrow +\infty$ eta $x \rightarrow -x$ eta kongratuorekio biderkatu eta zatitu

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2 - (\sqrt{x^2-1})^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1 - (x^2-1)}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^6+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right) \text{ IND.} = +\infty$

zenbaki batak x^3 eta beste batak x^2 daude zenbaki baten ∞ -aren ordena altuago da.

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{x^3+x} \cdot \frac{6x+1}{8} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right) = 0$ leundutxoak, u.o.b > zenbaki.

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{6+3x}{3x-8}\right)^{2x^2} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right) \text{ formak erakartu } e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x^2) \cdot \left(\frac{6+3x}{3x-8} - 1\right)}$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x+6-3x+8}{3x-8} \cdot 2x^2} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{14 \cdot 2x^2}{3x-8}} = e^{\infty} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

 $\left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right) = \infty$

$$11.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)^{-4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)^{4x} = (1^\infty)$$

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x \cdot 2x}{x^2-1}} = e^8$$

Formule ere
apliko do, take

$$12.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{2x^2-6x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ Faktorisatur}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{3-x}}{2x(\cancel{x-3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{2x} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$13.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formule eroblet.}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x-1) \cdot \frac{2}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{x}} = \underline{\underline{e^6}}$$

$$14.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2-4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)(x-2) \cdot x}{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x \cdot (x+2)} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{8}}}$$

$$15.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^2-1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)}{x^2-1} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$16.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+4}{2x+5}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}\right)^\infty = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^\infty = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

ma. b berek
u/u. took

$$17.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2x^2-x-1}{x-3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} =$$

2.) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \right) = (\pm\infty) - (\pm\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} =$$

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

$$= \frac{-0}{2-0} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^x} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \stackrel{IND}{=} \underline{\underline{0}}$ Exponentiële functie groeit sneller dan polynoom.

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 2x} - x) = (+\infty) - (+\infty) \text{ IND}$

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

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

2e termen in teller en noemer worden verwaarloosd bij oneindig.

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x)}{x^2} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ IND}$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos 2x} \cdot (-\sin 2x) \cdot 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan 2x}{x} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 2x} \cdot 2}{1} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-e^x}{\sin^2 x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ L'Hôpital}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-e^x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x}{2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Sauka

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{(\sin x)^{\operatorname{tg} x}}_A = (0^0) \text{ IND.}$$

$$A = (\sin x)^{\operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\ln A = \ln (\sin x)^{\operatorname{tg} x} = \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \ln (\sin x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \underbrace{\ln (\sin x)}_{0^+} = (0 \cdot +\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\underbrace{1/\operatorname{tg} x}_{\infty}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{-1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x \cos^2 x}} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\cos x \cdot \sin x = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos 0}{(e^0 - 1)^2} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ IND.}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2(e^x - 1)e^x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2(2e^x - e^x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ IND.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{-\sin x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot e^{x^2}}{-\cos x} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot [\arctg(e^x) - \frac{\pi}{2}] = \infty \cdot 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg e^x - \pi/2}{1/x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

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

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x \cdot e^x + (-x^2) \cdot e^x}{2 \cdot e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^x (+2x + x^2)}{2 \cdot e^x \cdot e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(x^2 + 2x)}{2e^x} = 0$$

Itendoboleboreu ∞
gorokoko, oideuek
lupitukno de.

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\frac{1}{x} - \cos x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

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

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)(1 - \cos x)}{-3 \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\sin x} \cdot \cancel{\cos x} (\cos x + 2(1 - \cos x))}{3 \cancel{\sin x} \cancel{\cos x} \cdot \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 2 + 2 \cos x}{3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{1/x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formule pot}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \frac{1}{x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{1} = 0$$

$$u.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + 3 \sin x)^{2/x} = (\cancel{\cos 0} + 3 \cancel{\sin 0})^{2/0} =$$

$$= (1^\infty) \text{ Formelkopf.}$$

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

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-\sin x + 3 \cos x)}{1} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$n.) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ IND.}$$

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

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

$$o.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} = \frac{1}{-1/2} = \underline{\underline{-2.}}$$

$$p.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \ln x = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$q.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{0}\right) \text{ IND.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{1 \cdot \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x) \ln(1+x) + x} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{1+x}{1+x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + \ln(1+x)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

r.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} \text{ IND.}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x \cdot (e^x - 1)} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{(e^x - 1) + x \cdot e^x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^x + x e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

s.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\underbrace{2 \sin x \cos x}_{\sin(2x)}} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$

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

t.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{e^0 - e^0}{1 - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x e^{\sin x}}{\sin x} = \frac{e^0 - \cos 0 \cdot e^{\sin 0}}{\sin 0} = \frac{1 - 1 \cdot e^0}{0} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x e^{\sin x} - \cos x e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} = \frac{1 + \sin 0 \cdot e^0 - 1 \cdot e^0}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

u.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \sin 3x)^{\cot x}}{(1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \cot x} = 1^{\infty} \text{ Formule}$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{1/\cos^2 x} = 3$$

$$v/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1/\cos^2 x} = \frac{0}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}}.$$

$$w/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x)^{1/x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formelkopf:}$$

$$e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \frac{1}{x} = e^0 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - x - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1 - 0 - 1}{0} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}}.$$

$$x/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/\sin^2 x} = (1^\infty) \text{ Formelkopf}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2 \cos x} = \underline{\underline{-1/2}}$$

$$y/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \underline{\underline{2}}.$$

$$z/ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x} \right)^{ax} = (1^\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} \right)^{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x/3} \right)^{ax} = \underline{\underline{e^{3a}}}$$

