

$(+\infty - \infty)$ INDETERMINATIZIA

223 or/ ②

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3x^3 + 5}{x+2} - \frac{4x^3 - x}{x-2} \right) = (+\infty - (+\infty)) = (+\infty - \infty) \text{ IND}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^4 - 14x^3 + x^2 + 7x - 10}{x^2 - 4} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \right) = \underline{\underline{-\infty}}$$

Leibniz's rule: polynomial numerator > denominator.

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \right) = 0 \quad \text{Leibniz's rule: numerator < denominator.}$$

$$c.) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3x+5}{2} - \frac{x^4+2}{x} \right) = +\infty - (+\infty) = (+\infty - \infty) \text{ IND}$$

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

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

Leibniz's rule: numerator > denominator.

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2+1} = +\infty - (+\infty) = (+\infty - \infty) \text{ IND}$$

$$(a-b) \cdot (a+b)$$

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

KONJUGATVAZ
BI DERKATV

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

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

Harlo berekoak
→ bekiuenteen
arteko zatiketa

$$\& P \& 1 = \& Q \& 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f \& 1 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$!! = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\& P \& 1 > \& Q \& 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f \& 1 = +\infty$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}) = +\infty - (+\infty) = (+\infty - \infty) = \underline{\underline{\text{IND}}}$$

• Konjugatuopas biderkotu

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{-1}{+\infty} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$