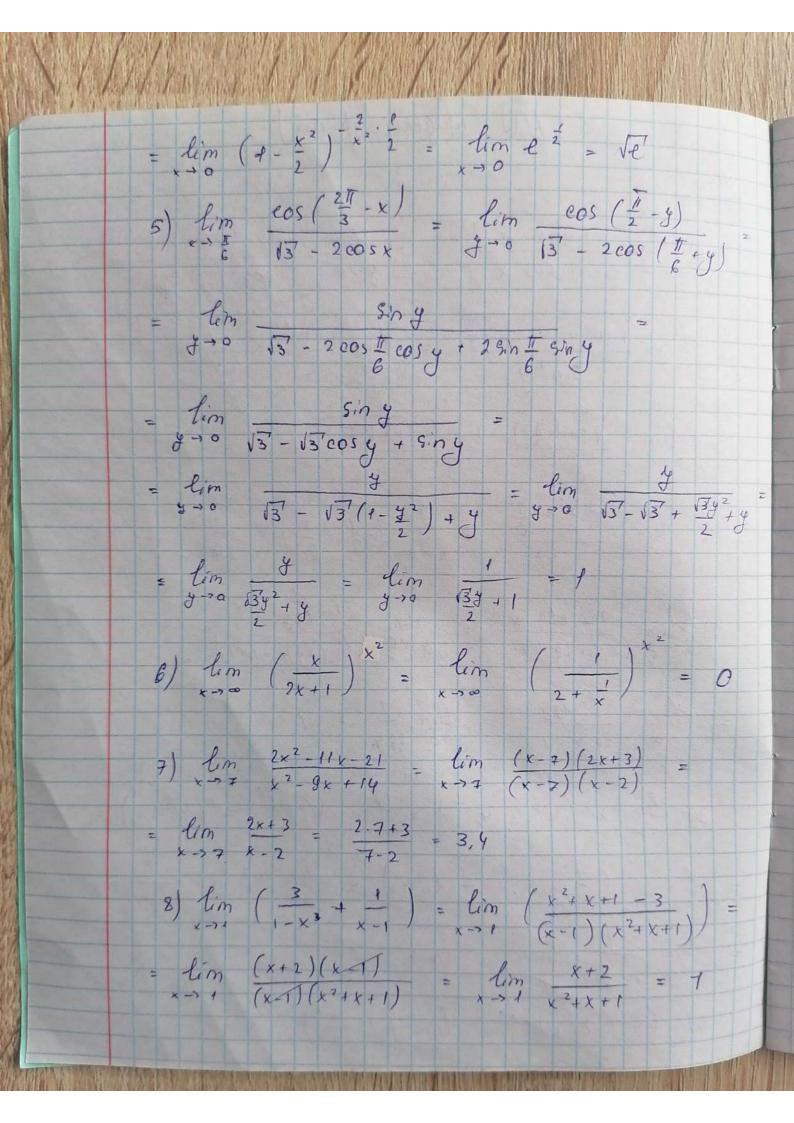
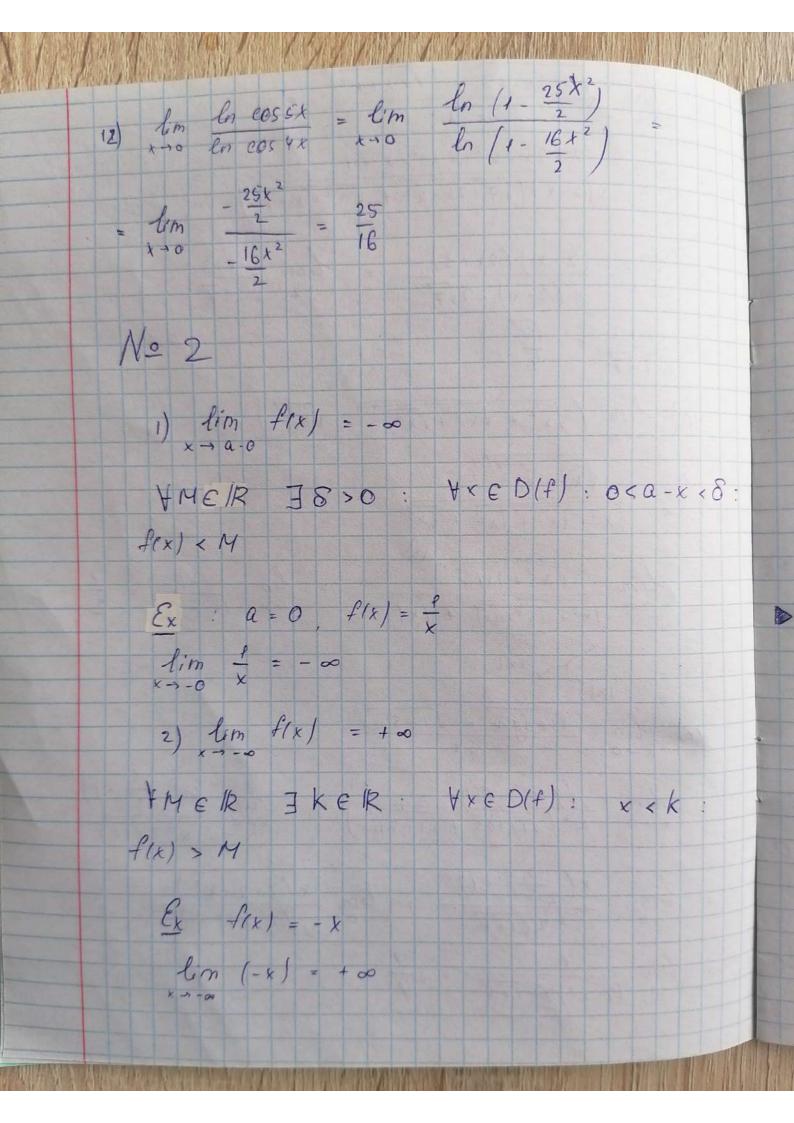
HW (npegenos of-ever) No 1 1)  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} - \sqrt{\sin x}}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin (y + \frac{\pi}{2})} - \sqrt{\sin (y + \frac{\pi}{2})}}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3} \sin(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{1}{3} \sin(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{3} \cos^2 x$  $= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y \cos y}{\cos y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y^2}{2}} - \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y^2}{2}}$   $= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y \cos y}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{y^2} - \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y^2}{2}}$  $= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + (-\frac{y^2}{2})} - 1 - (\frac{3}{1 + (-\frac{y^2}{2})} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$  $= \lim_{8 \to 8} \frac{y^2}{6} = \lim_{9 \to 8} \left(-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{24}$ 2)  $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1 - \operatorname{etg} \operatorname{fix}}{\operatorname{ln} \operatorname{tg} \operatorname{fix}} = \lim_{y \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} y}{\operatorname{ln} (\operatorname{tg} y - 1 + 1)} =$  $= \lim_{y \to \frac{\pi}{y}} \frac{1 - igy}{igy - 1} = \lim_{y \to \frac{\pi}{y}} \frac{1}{igy} = 1$ 3) lim x2 (4 = 4 x+1) = lem x2 (4 = 1) - (4 = 1) = = lim - ! la 4 = la 4 4) lim (cos x) = lem (1- x2) ==



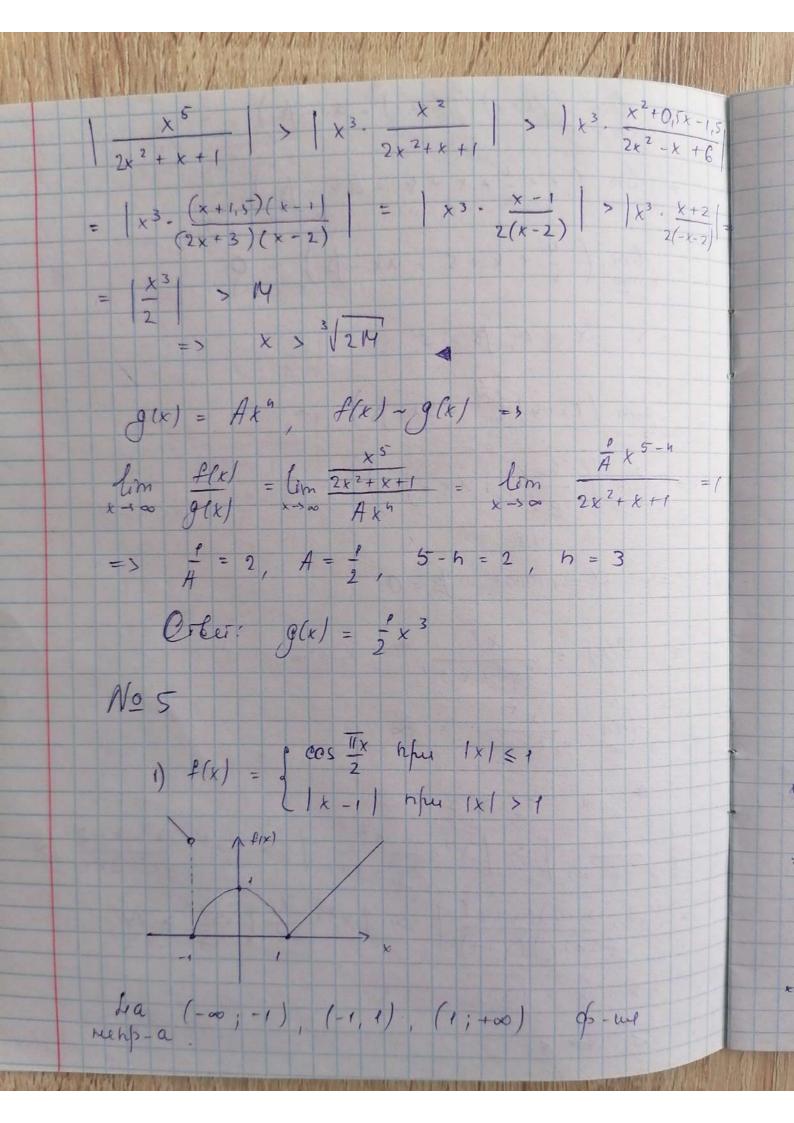
9) lim 1712x-x2 - 11+x+x2 =  $= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{7 + 2x - x^2 - x - 1}{x(2-x)(\sqrt{7} + 2x - x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1})}$  $= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(2-x)(2x+3)}{x(2-x)\cdot 2\sqrt{7}} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x+3}{x2\sqrt{7}} =$  $= \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 3}{2 \cdot 2 \sqrt{7}} = \frac{17}{4}$ 10)  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} - \sqrt{x^2} \right) =$  $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2$  $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + |x|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + |x|}} + |x|$  $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{|x|}{|x| + |x|} = \frac{\rho}{2}$ 1×1 11) lim VI+fgx - VI+Sinx =  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{fg \times - gin \times}{x^2 \left( \int_{1+fg \times}^{1+fg \times} f \int_{1+fg$  $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(\frac{2}{2-x^2}-1)}{x^3 2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(2-2+x^2)}{x^3(2-x^2) 2 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$  $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{(2-x^2)2\sqrt{1+x'}} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

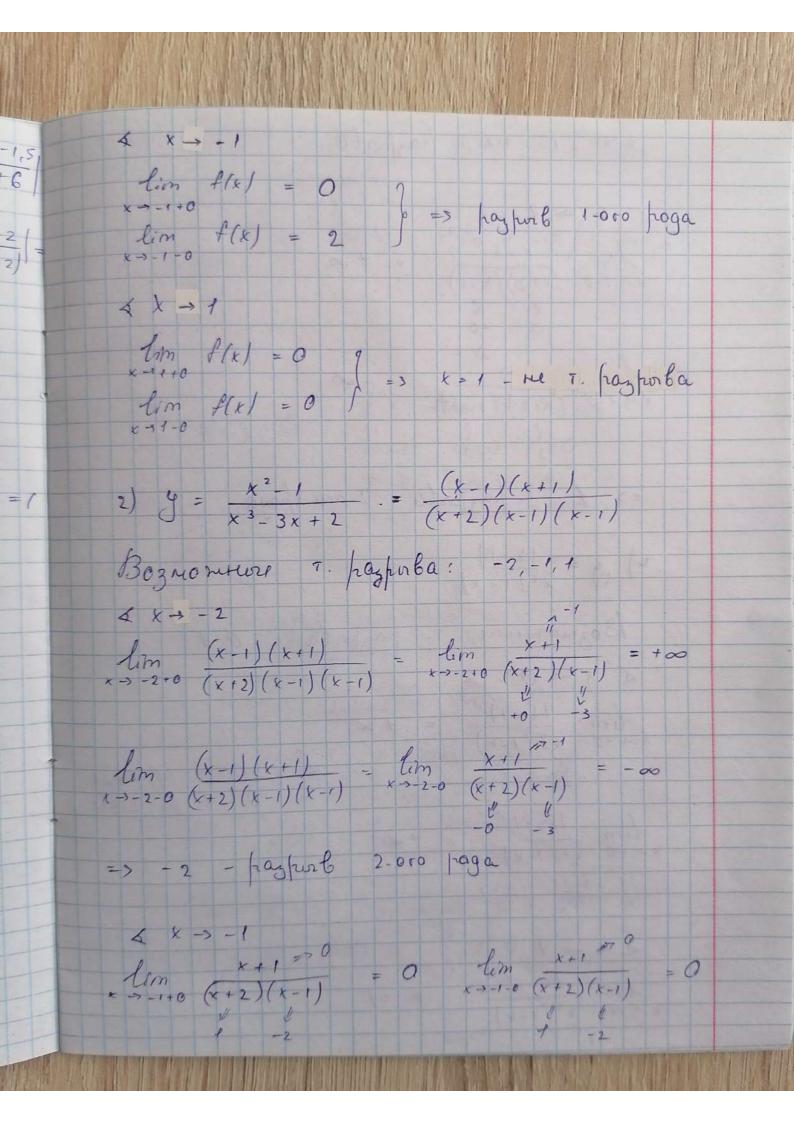


3) lm f(x) = -00 THE IR I KEIR: YXED(+): x > k A(x) < M  $\mathcal{E}_{x} f(x) = -2x$  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (-2x) = -\infty$ Nº 3 4)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{(x+5)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$  $= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x + 5}{x + 1} = \frac{7}{3}$ D < 0 € b - TU T . 2 paguyca < 1 , 5. e. x € (1,3):  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 + 4x - 5 & 7 \\ \hline x^2 - 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x + 5 & 7 \\ \hline x + 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$  $= \frac{|3(x+5)-7(x+1)|}{3(x+1)} = \frac{|4x-8|}{3x+3} < \frac{|4|x-2|}{|4|} < \frac{2}{|4|}$ => 8 = = 48>0 38 = E : 4xED(1)1(1,3):  $0 \le 1 \times -21 < \delta = > | x^2 + 4x - 5 - \frac{7}{3} | < \varepsilon$ 

2)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(2x + 1)(x - 1)} =$  $=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x+t}{2x+t}=\frac{1}{2}$  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 - 1 \\ 2x^2 - x - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x + 1 \\ 2x + 1 \end{vmatrix} =$  $= \frac{2x+2-2x-1}{2(2x+1)} = \frac{1}{2(2x+1)} < \frac{1}{|x|} < \mathcal{E}$ => k = =  $\forall \mathcal{E} > 0 \quad \exists k = \frac{1}{c} : \forall x \in D(f), |x| > k$  $\frac{x^2-1}{2x^2-x+1} - \frac{1}{2}$  <  $\varepsilon$ No 4 1) a)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x^3} - \alpha x - \int_3^{\infty} x \rightarrow \infty$  $\lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3} - \alpha x - \beta) = \lim_{x\to\infty} (-x - \alpha x - \beta) = 0$ => d = -1, 13 = 0 8) f(x) = (x+4)ex- ax-3, x > 0 tim ((x+4) e x - xx - 13) \* (in ((x+4)(ex-1+1)-dx-3)=

= lim ((x+4)( +1) - xx-13) = = lim ( + + + + + + + + - x \ - \( \) = = lim ( + + x + 5 - \ax - \bar{3}) = 0 => d=1, 3=5 lim (1x+4) e + - ax - /3) =  $=\lim_{x\to+0}\left(\frac{\xi-x}{(e^{\frac{1}{x}})}+\alpha x-\int_{3}\right)=0$ => X - n1000e, 3 = 0 >k 2)  $f(x) = \frac{x^5}{2x^2 + x + 1}$ ,  $x_0 = \infty$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{2x^2 + k + 1} = \infty$  $\left| \frac{x^{5}}{2x^{2}+x+1} \right| > \left| \frac{x^{3}}{2x^{2}+x+1} \right| > \left| \frac{x^{3}}{2x^{2}+3x+1} \right| =$  $= 1 \times^{3} \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+1)} > 1 \times^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{x^{2}}{3} > 14$ => & > \( 3M & XXX x-3)





=> -1. su i. fragforta => 1 - F. fraz porta 2-000 froga.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{|x-1|}{|x^2(1-x)|}$ Boznomerore T. rasporba: 0,1 1 x -> 0  $\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{|x-1|^{2r}}{x^2(1-x)} = +\infty$ в т. О А не Орред. => 0 - г. р. 2-ого р.  $\lim_{x \to -0} \frac{|x-1|}{x^2(1-x)} = +\infty$  $\lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{1x-11}{x^2(x-x)} = -1$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{1x-11=7\cdot0}{x^2(1-x)} = 1$ e-cro paga. + le orpeg. => 1- F. pazporba NOG 1) a)  $\int f(x) = \int x$ , leng x < 0 $\int x + 1$ , leng  $x \ge 0$  $g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{erry } x < 0 \\ -x - 2, & \text{erry } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ Ose of-we ragnorbres & i.o  $(f+g)(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{eng } x < 0 \\ -1, & \text{eng } x > 0 \end{cases}$ r. e. (f+g) hayporbra 6 r. 0 S) I f(x) = \( \frac{x}{x+1}, \text{ ecns } \times \ge 0 \)  $g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{eener } x < 0 \\ -x - 1, & \text{eener } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$ Obe  $\phi$ -we pasporteur  $\delta$   $\tau$ . 0 , to (f+g)(x) = 0 sunfr-a  $\delta$   $\tau$ . 0.

2) ] f(x) = 1, g(x) = x частно = - не определено в т. 0 => = (x)== - pasporbua 6 7.0. 3) ] f(x) = {x, een x <0 } >0 1019a f - hehp-a на (-∞;0) = X, и на [0;+∞) = X2, но разрогвна на X, UX2 = = (-0;+0) -6 [. 0. No 7 1)  $f:(0;+\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = G_n \times^2 - \text{the fraction. help.}$ Dokamen, 200 7/2 >0: 48>0: 7x, x2 ED(4):  $|x_1 - x_2| = |\sqrt{2\pi}n - \sqrt{2\pi}n + \frac{\pi}{2}| = |\sqrt{2\pi}n + \sqrt{2\pi}n + \frac{\pi}{2}| = |\sqrt{2\pi}n + \frac{\pi}{2}$  $= \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2 \ln n}} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{2 \sqrt{2 \ln n}}} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{2 \sqrt{2 \ln n}}} \right|$   $= \left| \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{2 \sqrt{2 \ln n}}} \right|$ => n > == / [r.e. \dot 8>0 : ]n : |x1-k2|= / = 1 (211h - 12Tin+# < 8) |f(x,) - f(x2)| = 1 sin (21/16) - sin (21/16) = 1 > 05=6

Torga JE = 0,5 : 48 > 0 JK, K2 E D(#) 1x, - k2 | < 8: | f(x1) - f(x2) | > E 2) f(x) = sin /x f: [1:10) -> 1R Dokamen pabr. rienp-16 unu 200 48 >0 78 >0 : \(\delta\_1, \lambda\_2 \in \D(\flat) = \C(\flat) + \int(\ext{x}\_1 - \lambda\_2 \left| < \delta 1 f(x,) - f(x2) 1 < E Ha > 1 f(x,) - f(xz) = | sin vx, - sin vx' = = | 2 SIN VKI- VX' COS VX' + 1X' = | 2 gin  $\frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{2(\sqrt{x_1'} + \sqrt{x_2'})} \cos \left| \frac{|x_1' + \sqrt{x_2'}|}{2} \right| < 2 \sin \left| \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{2\sqrt{x_1'} + \sqrt{x_2'}} \right| <$ tehp. => 8(8) = 8 Torqa +€>0: ∃8=8: \x., x2 € D(4): 1x.-x2/28 1f(x,)-f(x2) < € € 3) f(x) = cos & f: 10;1) -> 1R - he fragh. help-a Dokamen, 200 JE>0: V8>0: Jx,x2 & D(8) = (9:1): 1x,-x2/28: |f(x,)-f(x2)|> E ► < X1 = 211h , X2 = 211h+# , h + N 27n+ 1 > 211n > 1 => x, x2 (0,1) 0,5= 8,

 $|x_1 - x_2| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi n} - \frac{1}{2\pi n} \right| = \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right|$   $< \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi n} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right|$   $< \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{8\pi n^2} \right| < \frac{\pi}{n^2} < \frac{8}{n^2}$ => h > 1/82 (8.8. Harman C 25000 Homepa pacerous My X, u X2 < 8) | f(x,) - f(x2) | = | cos (211h) - cos (21th + # ) | = = + > 0,5 = E, 1029a ∃E=0,5: 48>0: ∃x,, x, ∈ D(+)=(0,1); 1x,-x2 | < 8: |f(x1)-f(x2)| > E