[6] Havinus aperes approximate:

$$\frac{V^2 - 5x + 6}{V^2 - 6x + 15} = (1)$$

$$\frac{V^2 - 6x + 6}{V^2 - 6x + 15} = 3^2 - 6 \cdot 3 + 6 = 9 - 15 + 6 = 15 - 15 = 0$$

$$(V^2 - 6x + 15)_{X = 3} = 3^2 - 6 \cdot 3 + 15 = 9 - 24 + 15 = 24 - 24 = 0$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = X^2 - 24 - 3x + 6 = (X^2 - 2x) + (-3x + 6) = 24 - 24 = 0$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = X^2 - 24 - 3x + 6 = (X^2 - 2x) + (-3x + 6) = 24 - 24 = 0$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2) = (x - 3)(x - 2)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2)$$

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$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 2x)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 2x)$$

$$V^2 - 6x + 6 = (x - 2x)$$

$$V^2$$

 $= \frac{3-2}{3-5} = \frac{1}{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ Onbern:  $1 = \frac{3^2}{3-5} = \frac{1}{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\lim_{X \to 3} \frac{X^2 - 5x + 6}{X^2 - 8x + 15} = -\frac{1}{2}$$