3 Hairm yeyes gyrryen:  

$$\frac{V^{2}-1}{2x^{2}-x-1} = (1)$$

$$\frac{V^{2}-1}{2x^{2}-x-1} = 1^{2}-1=1-1=0$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(1)} = (\frac{0}{0})$$

$$\frac{V^{2}-1}{(1)} = (\frac{0}{0})(x+1)$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{V+1}{(2x+1)} = \frac{V+1}{(2x+1)} = \frac{V+1}{(2x+1)$$

$$(1) = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{X+1}{2x+1} = \left(\frac{X+1}{2x+1}\right)_{X=1} =$$

$$= \frac{1+1}{2+1} = \frac{1+1}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$
Omlen;

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{X^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$