

## Домашнее задание на 05.11 (Математический анализ)

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1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x} = 3$ , Доказать:  $\forall a_n \rightarrow 9, a_n \neq 9 : \sqrt{a_n} \rightarrow 3$

Пусть некоторая последовательность  $a_n \rightarrow 9, a_n \neq 9$ , тогда:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N : n \geq N \quad |a_n - 9| < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon > |a_n - 9| \geq \left| \frac{a_n - 9}{\sqrt{a_n} + 3} \right| = |\sqrt{a_n} - 3| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N : n \geq N \quad |\sqrt{a_n} - 3| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_n} \rightarrow 3 - \text{ ч.т.д.}$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2, f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{если } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \\ 0, & \text{если } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Пусть всякий  $x \in B'_\delta(0)$ , тогда, т.к.  $x \neq 0$ , то  $f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \delta > 0 : x \in B'_\delta(0) \quad |f(x) - 2| = |2 - 2| = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in B'_\delta(0) \quad |f(x) - 2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow 2, \text{ при } x \rightarrow 0 - \text{ ч.т.д.}$$

3. (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1}{-x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{2x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1}{-x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 2} &= \frac{(x+1)(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1)}{-(x+1)(x^3 - 3x - 2)} = \frac{(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1)}{-(x^3 - 3x - 2)} = \\ &= \frac{-(x+1)(2x^2 + x - 1)}{(x-2)(x+1)^2} = \frac{-(2x^2 + x - 1)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{-(x+1)(2x-1)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{1-2x}{x-2} \end{aligned} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1+2}{-1-2} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1$$

**Ответ:**  $-1$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-3}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-3}{2+\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{-(x+8)(4-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + (\sqrt[3]{x})^2)}{(\sqrt{1-x}+3)(8+x)} = \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{-(4-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + (\sqrt[3]{x})^2)}{(\sqrt{1-x}+3)} \right\} = \frac{-(4+4+4)}{6} = -2$$

**Ответ:**  $-2$

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

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

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

**Ответ:**  $1$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[k]{1+ax} - \sqrt[m]{1+bx}}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt[k]{1+ax} - \sqrt[m]{1+bx}}{x} = \frac{{}^{km}\sqrt{(1+ax)^m} - {}^{km}\sqrt{(1+bx)^k}}{x} = \right.$$

$$= \frac{((1+ax)^m - (1+bx)^k)}{x \left( \sum_{j=0}^{km-1} {}^{km}\sqrt{(1+ax)^{km-j}(1+bx)^j} \right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} a^i x^i - \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} b^i x^i}{x \left( \sum_{j=0}^{km-1} {}^{km}\sqrt{(1+ax)^{km-j}(1+bx)^j} \right)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{i} a^i x^i - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{k}{i} b^i x^i}{x \left( \sum_{j=0}^{km-1} \sqrt[km]{(1+ax)^{km-j} (1+bx)^j} \right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{i} a^i x^i - \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{k}{i} b^i x^i}{x \left( \sum_{j=0}^{km-1} \sqrt[km]{(1+ax)^{km-j} (1+bx)^j} \right)} = \\
&= \frac{x \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{i} a^i x^{i-1} - \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{k}{i} b^i x^{i-1} \right)}{x \left( \sum_{j=0}^{km-1} \sqrt[km]{(1+ax)^{km-j} (1+bx)^j} \right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \binom{m}{i} a^i x^{i-1} - \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{k}{i} b^i x^{i-1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{km-1} \sqrt[km]{(1+ax)^{km-j} (1+bx)^j}} \Bigg\} = \\
&= \frac{\binom{m}{1} a - \binom{k}{1} b}{\sum_{j=0}^{km-1} 1} = \frac{ma - kb}{km}
\end{aligned}$$

**Ответ:**  $\frac{ma-kb}{km}$

4 (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{e^{2x} - 1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{e^{2x} - 1} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{e^{2x} - 1} \right\} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \ln e} = \frac{3}{2}$$

**Ответ:**  $\frac{3}{2}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin 2x}{x + \sin 3x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{x - \sin 2x}{x + \sin 3x} = \frac{x(1 - \frac{\sin 2x}{x})}{x(1 + \frac{\sin 3x}{x})} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin 2x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} \right\} = \frac{1 - 2}{1 + 3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

**Ответ:**  $-\frac{1}{4}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$

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

$$= \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \Bigg\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Ответ:**  $\frac{1}{2}$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(ax) \cos(bx) - 1}{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\cos(ax) \cos(bx) - 1}{x^2} \right. &= \frac{\cos(ax) \cos(bx) - \cos(ax) + \cos(ax) - 1}{x^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos(ax)(\cos(bx) - 1) + \cos(ax) - 1}{x^2} = \cos(ax) \frac{(\cos(bx) - 1)}{x^2} + \frac{\cos(ax) - 1}{x^2} = \\ &= -\cos(ax) \frac{(1 - \cos(bx))}{x^2} - \frac{1 - \cos(ax)}{x^2} \Bigg\} = -1 \cdot \frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} = -\frac{b^2 + a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Ответ:**  $-\frac{b^2 + a^2}{2}$

(e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{2})}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x^2 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{2})}{\sqrt{x} - 1} &= \left( \begin{array}{l} y = x - 1 \\ x \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow y \rightarrow 0 \\ x = y + 1 \end{array} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\ln((y+1)^2 + \cos \frac{\pi(y+1)}{2})}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} \right. \\ &= \frac{\ln(1 + y^2 + 2y + \cos \frac{\pi(y+1)}{2})}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} = \frac{\ln(1 + y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2})}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} = \\ &= \frac{\ln(1 + y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2})}{y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2}} \cdot \frac{y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2}}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} = \\ &= \frac{\ln(1 + y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2})}{y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} - \frac{\sin \frac{\pi y}{2}}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\ln(1 + y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2})}{y^2 + 2y - \sin \frac{\pi y}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} - \frac{\sin \frac{\pi y}{2}}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y+1} - 1} \right) \Bigg\} = \\ &= 1 \cdot (0 + 0 - 1 \cdot 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Ответ:** 0