

ДЗ по мат. анализу на 8.12.2021

Кожевников Илья 2112-1

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a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \bar{o}(x^2) - 1 + \frac{9x^2}{2} - \bar{o}(9x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 + \bar{o}(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4 + \bar{o}(1) = 4$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(a+2x) - 2\cos(a+x) + \cos(a)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos(x+a)\cos(x) - 2\cos(a+x)}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos(x+a)(\cos(x) - 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos(x+a)(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \bar{o}(x^2))}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2\cos(x+a)(-\frac{1}{2} + \bar{o}(1)) = \\ &= -\cos(a) \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} ((x^3 + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x^2 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x(1 + \frac{3}{x})^{\frac{1}{3}} - x(1 - \frac{2}{x})^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \left\| \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{x} = y \\ x = \frac{3}{y} \\ y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\frac{3}{y}(1 + y)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{3}{y}(1 - \frac{2y}{3})^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\frac{3}{y}(1 + \frac{1}{3}y + \bar{o}(y)) - \frac{3}{y}(1 - \frac{y}{3} + \bar{o}(-\frac{2y}{3}))) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\frac{3}{y} + 1 + \bar{o}(y) - \frac{3}{y} + 1 + \bar{o}(\frac{2y}{3})) = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (2 + \bar{o}(y)) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - a^a}{x - a} &= \left\| \begin{array}{l} y = x - a \\ x = y + a \\ y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{y+a} - (y+a)^a}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^y a^a - a^a (\frac{y}{a} + 1)^a}{y} = a^a \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^y - 1 - y + \bar{o}(\frac{y}{a})}{y} = \\ &= a^a \frac{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} a^y - 1 - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y + \bar{o}(y)}{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y} = a^a \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y + \bar{o}(y)}{y} = a^a \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (-1 + \bar{o}(1)) = -a^a \end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\ln(x) - \ln(a)}{x - a} &= \left\| \begin{array}{l} y = x - a \\ x = y + a \\ y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(y+a) - \ln(a)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\frac{y}{a} + 1)}{\frac{y}{a}} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{y}{a} + \bar{o}(y)}{\frac{y}{a}} = \frac{1}{a} + \bar{o}(1) = \frac{1}{a} \end{aligned}$$

f)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^x)}{\ln(x^4 + e^{2x})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1 + x + \bar{o}(x))}{\ln(x^4 + 1 + 2x + \bar{o}(x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x + \bar{o}(x))}{\ln(1 + 2x + \bar{o}(x))} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \bar{o}(x + \bar{o}(x)))}{\ln(2x + \bar{o}(2x + \bar{o}(x)))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \bar{o}(x))}{\ln(2x + \bar{o}(x))} = \frac{1 + \bar{o}(1)}{2 + \bar{o}(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

g)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + tg^2(x))^{\frac{1}{\ln(\cos(x))}}$$

1)

$$\frac{1}{\ln(\cos(x))} = \frac{1}{\ln(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \bar{o}(x^2))} = \frac{1}{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \bar{o}(x^2)} = \frac{1}{\bar{o}(x^2)}$$

2)

$$tg^2(x) = (x + \bar{o}(x))^2 = x^2 + x\bar{o}(x) + \bar{o}^2(x) = x^2 + \bar{o}(x^2) = \bar{o}(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + tg^2(x))^{\frac{1}{\ln(\cos(x))}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \bar{o}(x^2))^{\frac{1}{\bar{o}(x^2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{\bar{o}(x^2)} \cdot \ln(1 + \bar{o}(x^2))} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\bar{o}(x^2)} \cdot \ln(1 + \bar{o}(x^2))} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\bar{o}(x^2)} \cdot \bar{o}(x^2)} = e \end{aligned}$$

h)

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

$$1) \frac{1}{\ln(y+1)} = \frac{1}{y + \bar{o}(y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \ln((y + 1)^2 + \sin^2(\pi(y + 1))) &= \ln((y + 1)^2 + (\pi(y + 1) + \bar{o}(\pi(y + 1)))^2) = \\ &= \ln((y + 1)^2 + (\pi(y + 1) + \bar{o}(1) + \bar{o}(y))) = \ln((y + 1)^2 + \pi(y + 1) + \bar{o}(1) + \bar{o}(y)) = \\ &= \ln(y^2 + 2y + 1 + \pi y + \pi + \bar{o}(1) + \bar{o}(y)) = \ln(2y + 1 + \pi y + \pi + \bar{o}(y)) = 2y + \pi y + \pi + \bar{o}(y) + \bar{o}(2y + \pi y + \pi + \bar{o}(y)) = 2y + 2\bar{o}(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{y + \bar{o}(y)} \cdot (2y + 2\bar{o}(y))} = e^2$$