D Ynpasicue me 14 za 1,2 n 3 rpyrra Втора «новна граница: lim (1+1)=e. Cuegosbre:  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e. (X)$ D-bo:  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{x\to +\infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{t} = e$   $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t\to +\infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{t} = e$   $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \lim_{t\to -\infty} (1+\frac{1}{t})^{t} = e$ Cu.  $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ . Jo-gang c (!) rye oghazabane spannynte, konto ce rynousbat zecto. 3ag. 1 (!) Dokasnete, ze: (ln = loge) a)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln y}{y-1} = 1$ ;  $\delta$ )  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x-1}{x} = 1$ ;  $\delta$ )  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{a^x-1}{x} = \ln a \ (a>0)$ ; 2)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^2-1}{x} = \lambda$  (LER). Perue rue: a) lim  $\ln(1+x) \stackrel{(1+x)}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \ln \frac{\ln (1+x)}{x}$ .

lim  $\ln(1+x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \ln(1+x) \stackrel{(1+x)}{=} = \ln e = 1$ .  $\delta$ ) Jouarane  $y=e^{x}$ .  $x\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y\rightarrow 1$ . lim e-1 = lim y-1 = 1. 6) Ipu  $a \neq 1$  lim  $\frac{\alpha}{x} = 1$  lim  $\frac{\alpha}{x} = 1$ =  $\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a \right) = 1 \cdot \ln a = \ln a$ .  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a = \ln a$ . Jipu a=1 lim a=1=0=lna.

2 2) 
$$\sqrt{19}$$
  $\sqrt{19}$   $\sqrt{19}$ 

32) L = lim lencosax. cosax-1. 
$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos 6x-1}{\cos 6x-1} = \frac{\cos 6x-1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos 6x-1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos 6x-1}{x^2} = \frac{\cos 6x-1}{x^$$