Модуньна контранна робота NZ Kuebryx Mapii (1170-12) Bapiant 3 1. a) (Im (4x-5)=7. Hexau 02/x-3/28 => 14x-5-7/28; 14x-12/28; 4/x-3/28; 1x-3/2 4. JIIogi 02|x-3|28 => 4|x-3|28 => 1x-3|24. Hexai 8= 4, 0 < 1x-3 / 2 > 0 < 4 x - 3 / 2 > > 0 6 | 4x - 12 | Le. Dobegeno. (1.6)  $\lim_{x \to 2} (1-x) \operatorname{tg} \lambda = \begin{cases} t = x-r \\ t \to 0 \end{cases} = \lim_{x \to 2} t \cdot \operatorname{tg} \lambda = \begin{cases} t = x-r \\ t \to 0 \end{cases} = \lim_{x \to 2} t \cdot \operatorname{tg} \lambda = \begin{cases} t = x-r \\ t \to 0 \end{cases}$ = limt · tg(2+2)= limt · (-ctg 2) = limt · ctg 2 = +>0 =  $\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{y}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{J/2}{t} =$ 

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3. f(x) = e eos x2, f. R > R ua un. X=R.
 Docuigneme na p.n. na (-00,0)V(0,+00)
  lim e = e. 7 tilogi f(x) pilonan nemeperbna na X
  lim e \cos x^2 = e. (bumubae 3 lim f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = i
                               =f(x_0)
   f(x_0) = e.
  Docuignus na hen.
x \to 0+0 x \to 0+0 x \to 0+0 3x + 2x = 1 That ex \lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) \neq 0 \lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0-0} 3x + 2x = -1. If \lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0-0} f(x) = 0
                                                  morka jozpuby 1-20 pagy.
4. y=x ln(x+V1+x2)-V(1+x2)
 (x lu(x+V1+x2)) = (n(x+V1+x2) + x. (lu(Vx2+1+x)) =
 = (x+V1+x2) + X. VXEARI + x * (VX2+1+X)'=
= \ln \left( x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right) + \sqrt{x^2 + i'} + x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + i'} \cdot (x^2 + i)' + i \right) =
= (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} - (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + 2x + 1)
\left( (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi^2+1}} \cdot (\chi^2+1)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} \cdot (2\chi) = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2+1}}
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5. Mexani f(x) = x-1  $\lim_{x \to 1+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty$  Tramy; we e R, money  $x \to 1+0$   $x \to 1+0$   $x \to 1+0$ lim f(x) = lim x-1 y = x-1 6. Hexari f(x)= \$\frac{3}{1}x^2-x'+\frac{1}{2}x' g(x)=x^3. Dobeciu, yo f(x) \rightarrow g(x) Mu x -> +00. Fyrkyli ekbibanentni, kom lim g(x) = 1. (Kpurgnin exbibaneni moeii) Mexavi a=1.  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \underline{f} = 1$ , morely  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x} = 1$  $f(x) \sim g(x)$  $\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.$ Theopenia: f(x) = g(x) = f(x)-g(x)=o(g) (za yuob f: iR>R, g:R>R, Dg=Dg)

Aprimepin ekbibanenminoeni Skujo  $\exists \varepsilon \neq 0$ :  $\forall x \in \mathcal{C}_{\varepsilon}(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$   $g(x) \neq 0$ , no  $f \Rightarrow g \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \mathcal{I}$ . Dobegenna f ~ g =>12,00 } Q (x0) (\$x0} : ∀x e Oa(x0) (\$x0} 02/x-x0/28>  $\Rightarrow |f(x) - g(x)| \geq g(x)| \Rightarrow g(x) - \epsilon \cdot g(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x) + \epsilon g(x) \Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow 1-2 < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < 1+2.$