Занятие 5 Tipeges nocsegobaresenocte Onp lim xn=a, ecun VE>0 JN(E) EM: Yn>N(E) /Xn-a/LE paccraereure energy Xn4a Jeory. Compics: Y E-OKPECTHOCTI TOTRES Q Harcinal C HER. Howepa N+1 bee ruenos nocuegobaresenocas межат в этой окрестности. a-E a Refe $U_{\varepsilon}(a)$ не времени, среду N1.230(8) DBON1.230/4 1) $X_n = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n}$, $\varepsilon = 0,005$

- Harry lim xy = a.
- 2) Hairi que gannoro E nomes N(E) y orpegenence repegena nocneg-ri

Peuceseue.

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2+1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2+1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

Ho eller gokaxeell, 450 lim $\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n} = 1$ Bozoniër E>O enoble Halgëre N(E) rand, in Yn>N(E) 1xn-α/<ε,7.e. $\left|\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n}-1\right|<\varepsilon$ Преобразерем левую гасъ : $|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}-1|<\epsilon$ V1+1 -1 <E V1+12 < E+1 1+1/2 <(8+1)2 $0 < \frac{1}{n^2} < (\xi + 1)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \text{no cb-backe}$ repadence $n^2 > \frac{1}{(E+1)^2-1}$ $n^2 > \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon}$ $n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon}}$. Lyesan yaca kuma Bojonière $N(\varepsilon) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon}}\right]$. Topa $\forall n > N(\varepsilon)$ Boinoinsetal (2) \Rightarrow boinoinsetal (3). 2) Did $\varepsilon = 0.005$ Hargier $\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon} = ... = 0.1001249$ $= \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon} \approx 9,987233888 \approx 9,99$ 3ay. $\varepsilon cy \approx 0.001249$ Beforeher $[\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon}] = 9 = N(\varepsilon)$. 60up. npegenaN=[JE272E]+1=10

Сканировано с CamScanner

premepor 1) lim (3+ (1)) = 3 0, r.e. s. m.n 2) lim 5n+2 = lim (5+2)=5 3) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4n+1}{2n-3} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] \oplus \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(2 + \frac{7}{2n-3}\right) = 2$ Heoppegenënhoca 7 Другие спосодья (a) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\chi(4+\frac{1}{h})}{\chi(2-\frac{3}{h})} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4+\frac{1}{h}}{2-\frac{3}{h}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4+\frac{1}{h}}{2-\frac{3}{h}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $\left(\frac{4n+1}{h}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{4+\frac{1}{n}}{2-\frac{3}{h}} = \lambda \ker \theta \cos \theta$

пурем рещать как в пос

4) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n+2}{n^2+n-1} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{\frac{3h+2}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2+h-1}{n^2}}=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{\frac{3}{h}+\frac{2}{h^2}}{1+\frac{1}{h}-\frac{1}{h^2}}=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{(\frac{3}{h}+\frac{2}{h^2})}{1+\frac{1}{h}-\frac{1}{h^2}}$

Обрания внимания! 63): 6 ruch 4 34am. CROST elevor-HOT OFCEHOR, Crey 6 4): crenent unor. Bruce, L creneny muor Boron

$$\lim_{h\to\infty} \frac{h^2 + h - 1}{3n + 2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \infty, \tau.\kappa, e.u. 4) u$$

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Moxno peruaso u ran:

Mox no pellaco u rax:
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{3n + 2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{n^2} = \frac{3n + 2}{h^2}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{3}{n}+\frac{2}{n^2}}=\infty \quad \text{con.}$$

$$\frac{3}{n}+\frac{2}{n^2}>0 \quad \text{energy upag. crp.}$$

Obodiyenne gul recorpegaiennoca
$$\begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \end{bmatrix}$$
 lim $\frac{ank+...+b}{cn^2+...+d} = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{c}, ecne & k=l \\ 0, econe & kl \end{cases}$

DI3I N 1232, 1233, pocifició uprimes resociones

N1.236

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n-1}{5n+7} - \frac{1+2n^3}{2+5n^3}\right) \in$$

Ісп. Привест к обиз знам...

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n-1}{5n+7} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+2n^3}{2+5n^3} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] - \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \dots$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}-\frac{2}{5}=0$$

1311 / 1.235

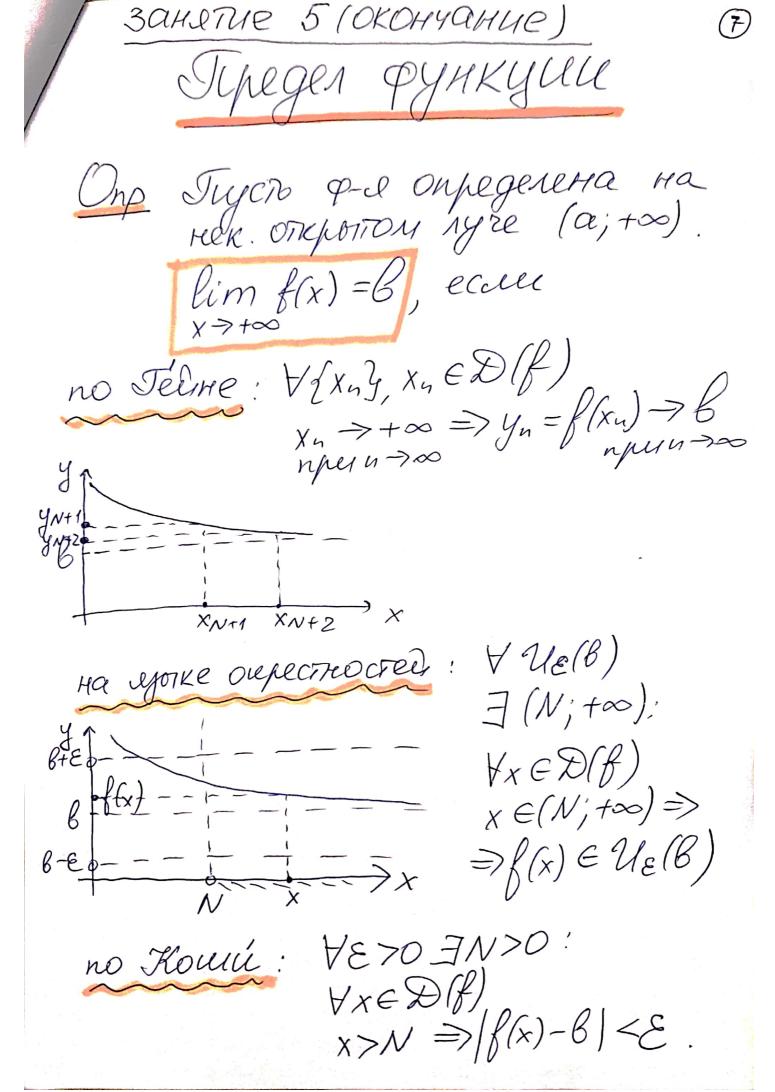
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n} + 2^{n}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 + 3\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n} - 0}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 + 3\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n} + 2^{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Heonpegene HHOCZ [~ ~ ~]

Примеріл.

1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{2n-1} - \sqrt{n}) = [\infty - \infty] = \lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{2n-1} + \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{2n-1} + \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} (2n-1) - n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (2n-1) - n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (2n-1) + \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (2n-1) + \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (2n-1) = \lim_{n\to\infty}$$



Heonpegene HHOCTO [= 7

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3}{2x^2 - 1} - \frac{x^2}{2x + 1} = [\infty - \infty] = \frac{x^3(2x + 1) - x^2(2x^2 - 1)}{2x^2 - 1(2x + 1)} = \frac{x^3(2x + 1) - x^2(2x^2 - 1)}{(2x^2 - 1)(2x + 1)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^4 + x}{4x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + x}{4x^3$$

D13 V : N1.283 1.286 Heonpegenenhour [00-00]

N1.301

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{4x^2 - 7x + 4} - 2x \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right] =$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}-2x)(\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}+2x)}{\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}+2x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}+2x}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4^2}-(2x)^2}{\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}+2x} =$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{4x^2-7x+4-4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2-7x+4}+2x}=$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-7x + 4}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 7x + 4} + 2x} =$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{-7+\frac{4}{x}}{\sqrt{4-\frac{7}{x}+\frac{4}{x^2}}+2}=$$

$$=\frac{-7}{\sqrt{4+2}}$$

$$=\frac{-7}{4}$$