Занятие 6

Upeges pyhkuuu

Onp Tycro f(x) onpegesena Bнекогорой прокологой окрестности

Точки α . lim f(x) = B, если

no JeGHe: $\forall \{x_n\}, x_n \in \mathcal{D}(f) \cup x_n \neq \alpha$: $\begin{cases} x_n \to \alpha & \Rightarrow y_n = f(x_n) \to \theta \\ y_n = y_n$

на езыке окрестностей: $\forall V_{\varepsilon}(B) \exists U_{\delta}(a)$:

Ур (x) = (x) + (x) = (x) + (x) = (x)

no Koum: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in \mathcal{D}(f)$ $0 < |x - \alpha| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \beta| < \varepsilon$

Hago yeuers gabars on pegenenus gull
$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = +\infty \ (-\infty)(\infty)$$

Пеоремы о пределах те же
Смедствие lim
$$P_n(x) = P_n(a)$$

 $x > a$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 - 2}{3x^2 - 5x + 1} = \frac{\lim_{x\to 0} (x^2 - 2)}{\lim_{x\to 0} (3x^2 - 5x + 1)} = \frac{0^2 - 2}{3 \cdot 0^2 - 5 \cdot 0 + 1} = -2$$

$$2/3 I \, \text{N} \, 1.273, \, 1.275$$

Heonpegene HHOCTO
$$\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$$
.

 $1.277. \quad D|3I. \quad N1.281$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{x(x + 1)} = \frac{1 - 1}{1(1 + 1)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$
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Поченну можно сокрстить дробь? Поченну что $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x}$ определена в проколожи окрестность $r \cdot 1$. (кроме пого p = 1 + 2).

Утверждение (пока без док-ва)

Дил всех элементарных ф-уий
$$f(x)$$
 $\lim_{x \to a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \to a} g(x))$, если $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) \in \mathcal{I}f$).

Cnegarbue 1)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt[n]{g(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}$$

2) $\lim_{x \to a} (g(x))^n = (\lim_{x \to a} g(x))^n$

5)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \log_R g(x) = \log_R \left(\lim_{x \to a} g(x) \right)$$

AHOMOR. gell cyclen phocyb. u racinoro Treen. Q-year (eccler zhoren. 70).

$$\lim_{x \to 10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 3}{x-10} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \lim_{x \to 10} \frac{(\sqrt{x-1} - 3)(\sqrt{x-1} + 3)}{(x-10)(\sqrt{x-1} + 3)} = \lim_{x \to 10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 3}{(x-10)(\sqrt{x-1} + 3)} = \lim_{x \to 10$$

$$=\lim_{X\to 10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1^2}-3^2}{(x-10)(\sqrt{x-1}+3)} = \lim_{X\to 10} \frac{X-10}{(x-10)(\sqrt{x-1}+3)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1} + 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10-1} + 3} = \frac{1}{3+3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{2} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{x \to 1} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}^{3} - 1)}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}^{2} + \sqrt{x} + 1)}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}^{2} + \sqrt{x} + 1)}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}^{2} + \sqrt{x} + 1)}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x}^{2} + \sqrt{x} + 1)}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{t^{4} - t}{t - 1}}_{x \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{t^{4} - t}{t - 1}}_{t \to 1}_{t \to 1} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{t^{4} - t}{t - 1}}_{t \to 1}_{t \to 1$$

N1.298 XJ3IV N1.297 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt[3]{2+x} - \sqrt[3]{2-x}} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] =$

$$=\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+X}-\sqrt{2-X})(\sqrt{2+X}+\sqrt{2-X})(\sqrt[3]{2+X}+\sqrt[2]{2+X}\sqrt[3]{2-X}+\sqrt[3]{2-X})}{(\sqrt[3]{2+X}-\sqrt[3]{2-X})(\sqrt{2+X}+\sqrt{2-X})(\sqrt[3]{2+X}+\sqrt[2]{2+X}\sqrt[2]{2+X}\sqrt[2]{2-X})}$$

$$=\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x^2+2-x^2})(\sqrt[3]{2+x^2+3\sqrt{2}-x^3})(\sqrt{2+x^2+3\sqrt{2}-x^2})}{(\sqrt[3]{2+x^3+2-x^3})(\sqrt{2+x^2+2-x^2})}=$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{2+x}}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+x}}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt[3]{2-x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+x}}{\sqrt{2+x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{2+0^2 + \sqrt[3]{2+0}}\sqrt[3]{2-0} + \sqrt[3]{2-0}}{\sqrt{2+0} + \sqrt{2-0}} = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt$$

Можно преобразоваю,
использух
$$\sqrt[3]{\alpha} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\alpha^{\frac{1}{6}})^2$$
 $\sqrt{\alpha} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\alpha^{\frac{1}{6}})^3$

$$(2^{\frac{1}{6}})^{2})^{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (2^{\frac{1}{6}})^{4-3} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{6}} =$$

$$=\frac{3.\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}.$$

Односторонние предельт

Typule 1 (1) $\frac{1 \times -51}{x-5} = \begin{cases}
\lim_{x \to 5+} \frac{x-5}{x-5} = \lim_{x \to 5+0} 1 = 1 \\
\lim_{x \to 5+0} \frac{1 \times -51}{x-5} = \lim_{x \to 5-0} 1 = 1
\end{cases}$ $\frac{1 \times -51}{x-5} = \lim_{x \to 5-0} 1 = 1$ $\frac{1 \times -51}{x-5} = \lim_{x \to 5-0} 1 = 1$ $\frac{1 \times -51}{x-5} = \lim_{x \to 5-0} 1 = 1$

2) $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \operatorname{arcct}_{x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \operatorname{arcct}_{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \operatorname{arcct}_{x} = 1 \end{cases}$

D13V V1.338, 1.339, 1.341