

Задача 3.

7.3.20.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} \right) = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)'}{(x \sin x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

7.3.21.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{1/x} - 1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{1/x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{1/x} - 1)'}{(1/x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/x} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

7.3.22.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x^3} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x^2)(1-x^3) - (1-x^3)(1-x^2)}{(1-x^3)(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x^2}{(1-x^3)(1-x^2)} = \\ &= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{-3x^2(1-x^2) + (1-x^3)(-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{-3x^4 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2x^4} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{5x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

7.3.24.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\operatorname{tg} x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^{\operatorname{tg} x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{tg} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} : \left(\frac{-1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1 \end{aligned}$$

7.3.25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x)^{1/x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(\cos 2x)^{1/x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \cos 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos 2x}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln \cos 2x)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{2x \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\operatorname{tg} 2x}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$7.3.26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)'}{\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{-\frac{2}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^4}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1$$

$$7.3.27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(x \frac{1}{x + \ln x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + \ln x} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x + \ln x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x + \ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/x}{1 + 1/x} = x/x = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e$$

$$7.3.30. P(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 + 7x + 2, x_0 = 2.$$

$$P(2) = 32 - 48 + 14 + 2 = 0$$

$$P'_x = 5x^4 - 12x^3 + 7, P'(2) = -9$$

$$P''_{xx} = 20x^3 - 36x^2, P''(2) = 16$$

$$P'''_{xxx} = 60x^2 - 72x, P'''(2) = 96$$

$$P^{(4)}_x = 120x - 72, P^{(4)}(2) = 168.$$

$$P^{(5)}_x = 120, P^{(5)}(2) = 120$$

$$P^{(6)}_x = 120' = 0, P^{(6)}(20) = 0$$

$$P(x) = 0 + \frac{-9}{1!}(x-2) + \frac{16}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{96}{3!}(x-2)^3 + \frac{168}{4!}(x-2)^4 + \frac{120}{5!}(x-2)^5 =$$

$$-9(x-2) + 8(x-2)^2 + 16(x-2)^3 + 7(x-2)^4 + (x-2)^5.$$

7.3.32.

$$f(x) = 2^x, x_0 = \log_2 3$$

$$f(\log_2 3) = 2^{\log_2 3} = 3$$

$$f'(x) = (2^x)' = 2^x \ln 2$$

$$f'(\log_2 3) = 2^{\log_2 3} \ln 2 = 3 \ln 2$$

$$f''_{xx} = (2^x \ln 2)' = \ln 2 (2^x)' = \ln^2 2 \cdot 2^x$$

$$f''(\log_2 3) = \ln^2 2 \cdot 2^{\log_2 3} = 3 \ln^2 2$$

$$f'''_{xxx} = (\ln^2 2 \cdot 2^x)' = \ln^2 2 (2^x)' = \ln^3 2 \cdot 2^x$$

$$f'''(\log_2 3) = \ln^3 2 \cdot 2^{\log_2 3} = 3 \ln^3 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(\log_2 3) = 3(\ln 2)^n$$

$$f(x) = 3 + \frac{3 \ln 2}{1!} (x - \log_2 3) + \frac{3 \ln^2 2}{2!} (x - \log_2 3)^2 + \frac{3 \ln^3 2}{3!} (x - \log_2 3)^3 + \dots + \frac{3 \ln^2 2}{n!} (x - \log_2 3)^n + o(x - \log_2 3)^n$$

$$(x - \log_2 3)^3 + \dots + \frac{3 \ln^2 2}{n!} (x - \log_2 3)^n + o(x - \log_2 3)^n$$

7.3.34. $f(x) = e^{2-x}, k=4.$

$$f(x_0) = e^{2-0} = e^2$$

$$f'_x = e^{2-x}$$

$$f'''(0) = -e^2$$

$$f'(0) = -e^2$$

$$f^{(4)}_x = e^{2-x}$$

$$f''_x = e^{2-x}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = e^2$$

$$f''(0) = e^2$$

$$f^{(4)}_x = -e^{2-x}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!} x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$7.3.35. \quad f(x) = \arcsin x, \quad K=3$$

$$f(x_0) = \arcsin 0 = 0$$

$$f'_x = (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$$

$$f''_x = (1-x^2)^{-2/3} + \frac{4x^2}{3}(1-x^2)^{-5/3}$$

$$f''(0) = 1$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{0}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$