(3) = (-x1,y1), = - (-1,4y1), = - (-1,4y1), = -4:(x7+41) + (x1+41) 4 . 0() + (xx+0) 9 = 2x9 (x1+41) 2 2'2 = (3) = (x + y') y = -2y x / (x + y') 2 $\frac{3x^{3}y^{3}}{3^{2}y^{3}} = \left(\frac{3x}{3}\right)^{1/2} = \left(-\frac{x_{1}x^{3}}{3}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{(x_{1}x^{3}y^{3})^{2}}{-3^{1/2}(x_{1}+x_{1})^{2}} + \frac{(x_{2}x^{3}y^{3})^{3}}{(x_{2}+x_{1})^{3}} = \frac{3x^{3}}{3}$ $= -\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}+2y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-x^{2}+y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{y^{2}-x^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$ $\int_{0}^{1} d^{2} = \frac{2 \times y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx^{2} + 2 \frac{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy + \frac{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}{(x$ 9,5 = 3xA 9x, + 3A, - 3x, 9x 9A - 5Ax 9A, - 5Ax 9A, - 5Ax Mekyus [7° Onpédénemnű unterpan. Hécoberbenne zurr. 13.04.2 f(x) - renpeperbua & toure x=a, ecue: 1. f(x) - ouperevent 6 touce x = a Eaux x079 Eu Ouo gerobre 2. = ±11mf(x). ne cognodaero, to op-yuri nazarbaeros pazparbuoù le xea. Toura x = a - Toura pazparba. 3. lim f(x)=f(n) x-sa. Ba suementa pune pyungun nempepin buin na musers afra xamagésenn

• Классификация точек разрива 1 Toura to masabaetes toutou pasperle reploso poda q-you y=f(x), ecun:] lim f(x) = C1 = coust 3 lim f(x) = C2 , const Ecun bonnesser x079 80 0200 03 gansbui, 70 eais: lim f(x) = f(a); . | 7000u 40-x 6 704 ne x=a lim f(x) \ f(a) ; => unet regerpannumi Eau lim f(x) = lim f(x), nou ≥70eu npedeun x-20-0 ne pabun f(a), roion p-8 6 royne x=a muni yerbannenna baskap posso posso. J Точка хо маз-ти точкой разрива второго poda q-ym y=f(x), eum spanniga enpaba, 7.e lim une aparense evelor lin tre eyes un Secnoneumo: A lim f (x) un lim f(x) = 00 1 8 lim & (x) um lim f(x) = 20

1 Crayrour 19-yeur brouke paspula brouse x=xo pasobaeros: lim f(x) - lim f(x), eun samme предеши разние и не равни беспонечности. Magne naxonsenne rosen saspues de man 3. Jumenta puas op-was monet amas paspal pontino & asserbninx roykax, no ne momer sure pasportenoù na oup. unreplane ¿. Jumentaphorn op-yus enouver uners pasports 6 tours , soe représenteure , nou youbben, uto ma EyDet onfedenceux xota En e odnoù cropoun OT STOU TOUKU. 3. He sucueurapuas oppurions cuonet muito paspurbu , kan 6 roukar voe oua oupereueua TUR U B tex TOURAX, De ona he oupedevena: Hanfullet: cp-coux 20Dana neckoubulum avacuraus cum bapaneuracus. Ona zaznar unrepland, toron na réamine course enomet suro pospubuoi · Basaun $y = \frac{1}{x^{-1}}$ $(x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

