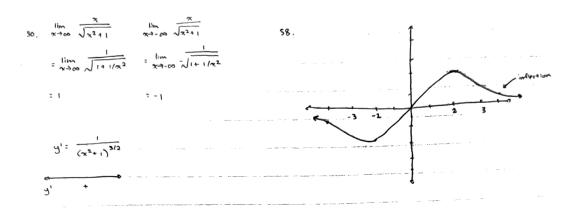
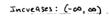
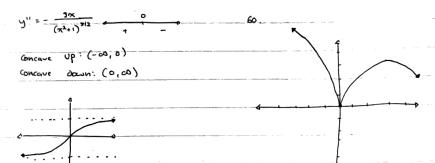
	*			and the second s	and the series of the series
			1+2/2	1+ 2/x t	
	8. 100 m 9x248x-4	24 x too cos x	18. 200 11 272	All the state of t	, ,
·	5-24 162	×-760			
	1 194 8/22 4/23	DNE, infinite oscillation	$\frac{1/\pi^2 + 2}{\pi^2 \cos \pi/2^2 + 1}$	1/n2+2	
	$= \frac{11mn}{x + 60} \sqrt{\frac{9 + 8/x^2 - 4/x^2}{3/x^3 - 5/x^2 + 1}}$	•	77CB 1/22 + 1	33.00 1/4041	
	-		and the second second	the state of the s	
	$=\sqrt{\frac{q}{1}}$	100 [m2 - m4]	= 2	= 2	
No. of the last	= \sqrt{1}	30. 1m (x2-x4)		The second secon	
man	. —		214		
The Late Company	= 3	= lim x4 (1/x2-1)	9 - (TA X2)2 -	27 -0 ; 7 - 0	
The state of the s	The second secon	= - 00		The second secon	
	42 ³ +62 ² -2		ש' -	*	
	$\frac{1}{37-00} \frac{4\pi^{3}+6\pi^{2}-2}{2\pi^{3}-4\pi+5}$	and the second s	in. Sampladar regions proprietational des parties de alguliero (p. 1-40), pre administrativo de semble militar	The state of the s	
	- 1 3		Increasing: Co	, sa)	
-	$= \lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{4+6/x-2/x^3}{2-4/x^2+5/x^3}$	40 Vertical Asymptotes:			
	2 - 4/2 + 5/2	0= ~ 4x2+3x+2	Decreasing: (- or	0,0)	
	= 4/2	•			
	= 2	= 4x2+ 3x+2	u" = 2-6x2	2-62=0	
		1	$y^{n} = \frac{2-6x^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{3}}$	6x2 = 2	
	= 2	-31 \ 9- 32 = DNE		3220	
	The second secon	8		· _	
The same of the sa		No vertical asymptotes		$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	
The second second second	The section of the se		$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	<u> </u>	
	16. $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}$	Hovizonta I Asymptoles		~3	-
	~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~	3 1	3" - +	-	
		$\frac{4m}{x^{2}} \frac{\sqrt{4x^{2}+3x+2}}{\sqrt{4x^{2}+3x+2}}$	7.55		
	= lim 1 1+1/x4	x700 V4x2+3x+2	% ∀4	. [[]	
	4,500	1-9/8	concave up: (- N3., N3.	
	,	$= \frac{1-91\%}{1-91\%}$ = $\frac{1-91\%}{\sqrt{4+3/\%+21\%^2}}$	Concave down:	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, \infty)$	
Military decreases and the second	= (√ √ √ 4 3/X + 2/X²		_	
		= 	$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	
Name and the same		= -			
			y'	+ +	
- Annual Control	19. lim 1+4x6 2-x3	1im	A., - +	دونها ومقالت سيد المالي المالي المالية	
	7- X	$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 3x + 2}}$ $\lim_{x \to -\infty} -\sqrt{4 + 3/x + 2/x^2}$	9 - +	-	
	144 1/26	$= \frac{\lim_{x \to -\infty} - \sqrt{4 + 3/x + 2/x^2}}{4 + 3/x + 2/x^2}$, ,	
	$=\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{\sqrt{4+1/x^6}}{2/x^3-1}$				
and the state of t	2/23 -1	= - 1/2			
	- 2	_			
	- 1-2		-7 -1	2	
		Hovizontal Asymptotes: 12	1		
	<u> </u>	Portection Baginploies - 2		with the second	
	22. x - 0 \(\sqrt{4\chi^2 + 3\chi} + 2\chi \)		Į		
record	. Et . (%-)- (2) - (2) - (2) - (3) -				
	11 (402, 2-1) - 402]	46 vertical Asymptotics at ac	3		
program to the	$= \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\frac{(4x^2 + 3x) - 4x^2}{1 + 3x} \right]$				
	[~14x2+3x - 2x]	(x-1)(x-3) : Hovironta	a Asymptote		
	The control control of the control o	Man			
	$= \frac{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\int x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 3x} \cdot 2x}}$	1			
	747-09 V4x2+3x -2x				
		(x-1)(x-3)	n or cartor	, to the same of t	
	- lim - 3				
	= 11m 2-7-05 - \ 4+3/2 -2		agrangiagiants and in construction of the state of the st		
	3		The second secon		
	\ 4				
	1				







56. $x^2(x^2-1)(x+2)$

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

