

Homework - 8.

#1.

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} \right)^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} = e^{\frac{2}{1+\frac{1}{n}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^2$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{4}{n} \right)^{3n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{n}{4}} \right)^{\frac{n}{4}} \right)^{\frac{4(3n-2)}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{4(3n-2)}{n}} = e^{\frac{-12 + \frac{8}{n}}{1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-12}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2+3}{n^2+2} \right)^{4n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2+2} \right)^{n^2+2} \right)^{\frac{4n^2+1}{n^2+2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{4n^2+1}{n^2+2}} = e^{\frac{4 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{n^2}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^4$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{3n-1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{2}{n}}{3 - \frac{1}{n}} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

#2.

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 - 3x + 1) = 3$$

По Коши: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) \forall x \in U_{\delta(\varepsilon)}^0 |2x^2 - 3x + 1 - 3| < \varepsilon$

$$|2x^2 - 3x - 2| = |(x-2)(2x+1)| \leq |x-2| \cdot |2x+1| < \varepsilon$$

$$0 < |x-2| < \delta$$

$$|2x+1| = |2(x-2)+5| \leq 2|x-2| + 5 \leq 2\delta + 5 \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq} 2+5=7$$

$$|x-2| \cdot |2x+1| \leq \delta \cdot 7 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{7}$$

$$\delta(\varepsilon) = \min(1; \frac{\varepsilon}{7})$$

По Гейне: $\forall \begin{matrix} x_n \rightarrow 2 \\ x_n \neq 2 \end{matrix} f(x_n) = 2x_n^2 - 3x_n + 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 3$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x+1} = -1$$

По Коши: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) \forall x \in U_{\delta(\varepsilon)}^0 |\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x+1} + 1| < \varepsilon$

$$|\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x+1} + 1| = |\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x+1}| = |\frac{(x-1)^2}{x+1}| < \varepsilon$$

$$0 < |x-1| < \delta$$

$$|x+1| = |(x-1)+2| \leq |x-1| + 2 \leq \delta + 2 \stackrel{\delta \leq 1}{\leq} 3$$

$$|\frac{(x-1)^2}{x+1}| \leq \frac{\delta^2}{3} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta \leq \sqrt{3\varepsilon}$$

$$\delta(\varepsilon) = \min(1; \sqrt{3\varepsilon})$$

По Гейне: $\forall \begin{matrix} x_n \rightarrow 1 \\ x_n \neq 1 \end{matrix} f(x_n) = \frac{x_n^2 - 3x_n}{x_n + 1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 - 3 \cdot 1}{1+1} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

#3.

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+5}{x+1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 9}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 21x - 18} = \frac{(x-3)(x^2 - 2x - 3)}{(x-3)(x^2 - 5x + 6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = 4$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{6-x} - 1}{3 - \sqrt{4+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(6-x-1)(\sqrt{4+x}+1)}{(\sqrt{6-x}+1)(9-4-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(5-x)(\sqrt{4+x}+1)}{(5-x)(\sqrt{6-x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{4+x}+1}{\sqrt{6-x}+1} = 3$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6}}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 6 - x^2 - 2x + 6)}{(x-1)(x-3)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-4(x-3)}{(x-3)(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-4}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 6})} = \frac{-4}{2(3+3)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x \cdot \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 4x} \right) = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x^3 - 1}{\sin^6 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(2x)^6 \cdot (\cos^2 3x^3 - 1)}{\sin^6 2x \cdot (2x)^6 \cdot (\cos 3x^3 + 1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(2x)^6 - (-\sin^2 3x^3) - (3x^3)}{\sin^6(2x) (2x)^6 \cdot (3x^3)(\cos 3x^3 + 1)} \right) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{64} = -\frac{9}{128}$$