### 1. Вычислить предел функции

1.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[4]{\sin x} - \sqrt[3]{\sin x}}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{\cos y} - \sqrt[3]{\cos y}}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{(\cos y)^{\frac{1}{4}} (1 - (\cos y)^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{y^2}{2})^{\frac{1}{12}})}{\sin^2 y} = \lim$$

2.

$$\begin{split} & \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1 - \operatorname{ctg}(\pi x)}{\ln(\operatorname{tg}(\pi x))} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1 - \operatorname{ctg}(\pi x)}{\ln(\operatorname{ctg}(\pi x))} \\ & t = 1 - \operatorname{ctg}(\pi x) \\ & \lim_{t \to 0} - \frac{t}{\ln(1 - t)} = -\frac{x}{-x} = 1 \end{split}$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \left( 4^{\frac{1}{x}} - 4^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 4^{\frac{1}{x+1}} \left( 4^{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \ln 4 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \ln 4 = \ln 4$$

4.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}\ln(1+(\cos x-1))} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}(\cos x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}(1-\cos x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}\frac{x^2}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

5.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos(\frac{2\pi}{3} - x)}{\sqrt{3} - 2\cos x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{3} - 2\cos(y + \frac{\pi}{6})} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}\cos y - \sin y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{3}(1 - \cos y) - \sin y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}\frac{y^2}{2} - y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\frac{y}{2} - 1} = -1$$

6.

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

7.

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{2x^2 - 11x - 21}{x^2 - 9x + 14} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(x - 7)(x + \frac{3}{2})}{(x - 2)(x - 7)} = \frac{\frac{17}{2}}{5} = \frac{17}{10}$$

8.

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{2x^2 - 11x - 21}{x^2 - 9x + 14} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{(x - 7)(x + \frac{3}{2})}{(x - 2)(x - 7)} = \frac{17}{5}$$

9.

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

10.

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{7 + 2x - x^2} - \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}{2x - x^2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{-2(x - 2)(x + \frac{3}{2})}{-x(x - 2)(\sqrt{7 + 2x - x^2} + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2})} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x + 3}{x(\sqrt{7 + 2x - x^2} + \sqrt{1 + x + x^2})} = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{7}}$$

11.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} - \sqrt{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} - \sqrt{x^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} + \sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} + \sqrt{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + |x|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2}}} + \sqrt{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{|x|\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{|x|}}}{|x|\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{x}} + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \lg x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\lg x - \sin x}{x^3 (\sqrt{1 + \lg x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\lg x (1 - \cos x)}{x^3 (\sqrt{1 + \lg x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3 (\sqrt{1 + \lg x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} = \frac{1}{4}$$

13.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos 5x}{\ln \cos 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln 1 - (1 - \cos 5x)}{\ln 1 - (1 - \cos 5x)}$$
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(5x)}{1 - \cos(4x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{25x^2}{2}}{\frac{16x^2}{2}} = \frac{25}{16}$$

# 2. Сформулировать с помощью неравенств утверждения и привести примеры

1.

$$\forall \varepsilon>0: \exists \delta>0: \forall x< a: 0<|x-a|<\delta:|f(x)|>\varepsilon$$
 Пример:  $\frac{1}{x}$ 

2.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x: |x| > \delta: f(x) > \varepsilon$$
 Пример:  $-x$ 

3.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x: x > \delta: |f(x)| > \varepsilon$$
 Пример:  $-x$ 

## 3. Вычислить и доказать по определению

1.

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2+4x-5}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x+5}{x+1} = \frac{7}{3} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x: 0 < |x-2| < \delta: |\frac{x+5}{x+1} - \frac{7}{3}| < \varepsilon \\ |\frac{x+5}{x+1} - \frac{7}{3}| = |\frac{3(x+5)-7(x+1)}{x+1}| = |\frac{-4(x-2)}{x+1}| < |4(x-2)| < 4\delta \implies \varepsilon = 4\delta \end{split}$$

2.

$$\begin{split} & \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{2x}} = 1 \\ & \forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists \delta : \forall x : x > \delta : |\frac{x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{2}} - 1| = |\frac{x + 1 - \frac{1}{2} - x}{x + \frac{1}{2}}| = |\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{2}}| < \frac{1}{2} \implies \delta = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \varepsilon = \delta \end{split}$$

#### 4. Бесконечно малые и бесконечно большие

- 1. ...
- 2.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^5}{2x^2 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3}{2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \to \infty$$

• Подходящая функция:  $\frac{1}{2}x^3$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^5}{\frac{1}{2}x^3(2x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^5}{(x^5 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^3)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x^2})} = 1$$

# 5. Определить точки разрыва и исследовать их характер

- 1. Разрыв первого рода длины 2 в точке x = -1.
- 2. Устранимые разрывы в точках x = 1; x = -2
- 3. Разрывы первого рода длины 1 в точках  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 4. Разрыв второго рода в x = 0
  - Скачок длины 2 в x = 1

# 6. Выполнить задания

- 1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ;  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ;  $\varphi(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \frac{2}{x}$  разрывна в  $x_0 = 0$ 
  - $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}; g(x) = \frac{1}{x}; \varphi(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 1$  обе функции разрывны в точке  $x_0 = 0$ , но константа непрерывна
- 2.  $f(x) = 1, g(x) = x; \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{x}$  функция разрывна в точке 0
- 3.  $sign(x)_{\left|X_{1}=\{0\}\right.}=0; sign(x)_{\left|X_{2}=(0;+\infty)\right.}=1.$  Очевидно, что она разрывна на  $X_{1}\cup X_{2}$

## 7. Выполнить задания

1.

$$\exists \varepsilon \in (0;1] : \forall \delta > 0 : \exists x_1, x_2 : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta : |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon;$$
 Пусть  $x_1 = \sqrt{\pi n}, x_2 = \sqrt{\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$  
$$|\sqrt{n\pi} - \sqrt{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}| = |\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{n\pi} + \sqrt{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}}| \to 0 \implies \forall \delta > 0 : \exists N : \forall n > N : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta$$
 
$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |\sin(n\pi) - \sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})| > 1 > \varepsilon;$$

2.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists \delta > 0 : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta \implies |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\sin(\sqrt{x_1}) - \sin(\sqrt{x_2})| = |2\sin(\frac{\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2}}{2})\cos(\frac{\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}}{2})| < |\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2}| < |x_1 - x_2| < \delta \implies \delta = \varepsilon$$

3.

$$\begin{split} &\exists \varepsilon \in (0;2] : \forall \delta > 0 : \exists x_1, x_2 : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta : |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon; \\ &\Pi \text{ усть } x_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi n}, x_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi n + \pi} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \\ &|\frac{1}{2\pi n} - \frac{1}{2\pi n + \pi}| = \frac{\pi}{2\pi n (2\pi n + \pi)} = \frac{1}{2n (2\pi n + \pi)} \to 0 \implies \forall \delta > 0 : \exists N : \forall n > N : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta \\ &|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |\cos(2\pi n) - \cos(2\pi n + \pi)| > 2 > \varepsilon; \end{split}$$