




Решение

пределов


*Feuille de Brochet
au vin de Lumieres
—
Mette et Ignace
de
de Jouvages
—
Tommes et Casis*



$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 2}{3x^2 - 1} = \frac{16 + 2}{3 \cdot 4 - 1} = \frac{18}{11} = 1 \frac{7}{11}$$


$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x^2 - x + 1)}{\cancel{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) = 3$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x+4}-1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(\sqrt{x+4}+1)}{(\sqrt{x+4}-1)(\sqrt{x+4}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(\sqrt{x+4}+1)}{(\sqrt{x+4})^2 - 1^2} =$$



 $a - b \quad a + b$

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



$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{2x^2 + x - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3(x+1)(x-\frac{1}{3})}{2(x+1)(x-\frac{1}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x-1}{2x-1} = \frac{-3-1}{-2-1} = \frac{-4}{-3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$D = 4 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) = 16 \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad x_2 = -1$$

2 способ: По правилу Лопиталя

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


6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 - 9x^2 + 8}{2x^4 - 3x^2 - x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(3 - \frac{9x^2}{x^4} + \frac{8}{x^4} \right)}{x^4 \left(2 - \frac{3x^2}{x^4} - \frac{x}{x^4} \right)} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{8}{x^4}}{2 - \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 \boxed{0, \dots, 0}}{2x^4 \boxed{2, \dots, \dots}} \boxtimes \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^n + \dots}{bx^m + \dots} = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} & \text{если } n=m \\ \infty & \text{если } n>m \\ 0 & \text{если } n<m \end{cases}$$


$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{5}{4x - 8} = \left[\frac{5}{0} \right] = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4x - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - 8 - \delta_M \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4x - 8} - \delta_\delta$$

$$\frac{5}{4x - 8} - \delta_\delta$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$$


$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} \right)^2 = 2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x/2}{x} \right)^2 = 2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{2x} \right) \right)^2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} \right)^{3x} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{1}} \right]^3 = \left(e^{\frac{5}{1}} \right)^3 = e^{15}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{y} \right)^y = e^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$$




10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x + \operatorname{Sin} 5x}{2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x + \operatorname{Sin} 5x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x}{2x} = 4$

11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - \text{бм}$

$\left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$ - ограниченная функция



12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}) = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot x = \sin \frac{1}{x} : \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0$$

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x - \sin x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^3)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x^2)'}{(1 - \cos x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{\sin x} = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \frac{6}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = 6$$

$= 1$

Самостоятельная работа в парах



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Вычислить пределы

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} =$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - x - 6} =$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{4x^2}{1 + \sqrt{x}} =$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 6x + 9} =$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x}{x} =$$

Вычислить пределы ответы

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x - 1)(2x + 1)}{2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (2x + 1) = 2$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} \left(3 + \frac{2}{x} \right) \rightarrow 0}{\cancel{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{6}{x^2} \right) \rightarrow 0} = 3$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{4x^2}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{4 \cdot 9^2}{1 + \sqrt{9}} = 81$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{(x - 3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x - 3} = \infty$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x} = 4$$