ПРЕДЕЛЫ

продолжение

e = 2,7182818284...

Самый простой тип связи между б.м. и б.б. используется в (1).

Мосмотрим "в лоб":
$$a_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$$
 $a_1 = 2$ $a_2 = (\frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4}$
 $a_3 = (\frac{4}{3})^3 = \frac{64}{27}$

1) момно доказать, что $\{a_n\}$ - возрастает 2) можно доказать, что $\{a_n\}$ - огранилена мазвали $\{a_n\}$ - $\{a_n\}$

$$= (1 + \delta. \mu.)^{6.6.} = e^{*} \eta e^{}$$

$$k \mu ago \mu a \bar{u} \tau u.$$

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

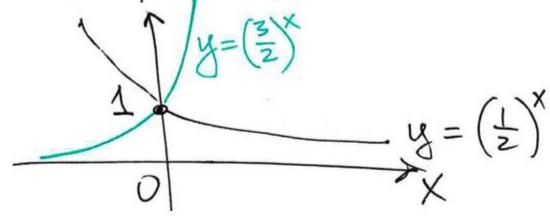
 $a^{bc} = \left(a^b\right)^c$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2+x} \right) \frac{1-x\sqrt{x}}{1-x} = \left[(1+6. \text{ M.})^{6.6.} \right]$$

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

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

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



$$\begin{bmatrix}
5 & \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\sin x + \cos x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\left(\sim 1 \right)^{\infty} \right] = e^{k}, \\
k = ?
\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \left(\sin x + \cos x - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\left(\sim 1 \right)^{\infty} \right] = e^{k},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \left(\sin x + \cos x - 1 \right) \right) = e^{k},$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - 2\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - 2\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} - 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

"Тятелая артипперия"-Rpaburo Monutara Пусть надо найти $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ Qui Deazorbaercs можно сналала Вычиский $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \stackrel{\text{dozyh.}}{=} K \quad u , \text{echu } K \exists u$ $(x\to \infty)$ g'(x) $(x\to \infty)$

ТАБЛИЦА ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a \quad (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

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

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

ПРАВИЛА ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАНИЯ

Для любых двух дифференцируемых функций на области определения

верно:

1.
$$(c)' = 0$$

2.
$$(u + v)' = u' + v'$$

$$uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

5. Производная сложной функции y = f(g(x)) вычисляется в соответствии с формулой

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\int \frac{\int yuueph:}{\int yuueph:} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int \frac{\int y}{x} \frac{\pi A}{x} \int \frac{\partial x}{1} dx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 5}{4x^3 + 2x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6x - 4}{12x^2 + 4x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2(3x - 2)}{4(3x^2 + x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x - 2}{6x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x - 2}{6x + 2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x - 2}{6x + 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3}{6x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 0$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{arctg 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

The limit $\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - 8mx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x} \cdot (-1) - 2}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = 2$$

ДОМА: 1. 1.320 — 1.323, 1.330, 1.333.

- 2. повторить таблицу правила правила диарареренцирования
- 3. ctp. 220 5.329, 5.330, 5.334, 5.343