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1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$. (4)

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$. (4)

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} \cdot y \sim x)$. (3)

4. :

) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} \cdot y \sim x)$) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{x} \cdot y \sim x)$ (4)

5. (10)

) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$.

) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$

) $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f^{-1} . $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$

$x \in A$.

) $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow r} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow r} f(x) \cdot g(x) = 0$

) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{y \sim x} = 1$

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$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x + \ln x$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$. (6)

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \cdot y \sim \frac{1}{x})$. (3)

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{x} \cdot y \sim x)$. 1 (5)

4. $f^{-1}(x) < x - 1$ (5)

5. $\ln\left(\frac{x^2 - 2x}{5x - 10}\right) + x^2 = 7x - 10$ (6)

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$$f(x) = \frac{(r+1)x^2 + (r+s)x - 5}{x^2 - 1} \quad \mu \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3$$

1. $r = 0 \quad s = -4.$ (6)

2. $f(x)$. (6)

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{y \sim (f(x))}{\sqrt{x^2 + 11} - 6}.$ (6)

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f^3(x) - 5f^2(x) + 4f(x) + 6}{f^2(x) - 3f(x)}$ (7)

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 - x + 1} - 3x}{ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad \mu \quad a \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty).$$

1. $\mu \quad f(x)$ (5)

$$\mu \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -6 \quad :$$

2. $a = 2$ (6)

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ (7)

4. $g \circ f \quad g(x) = \frac{\ln |x|}{2x + 3}$ (7)

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|---|-----|----|
| 1 | 4. | 5. |
| 2 |) 0 |) |
| 3 |) 1 |) |
| |) 1 |) |
| |) 0 |) |
| | |) |

1. $f(x) = x + \ln x$, $x > 0$ μ $A = (0, +\infty)$
 $x_1, x_2 \in A$ μ $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \ln x_1 < \ln x_2$ (1) μ $x_1 < x_2$ (2)
 μ (1) (2) $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ $f \nearrow$

2. 1 $f \nearrow$ $1-1$.

3. μ $\begin{cases} y = f^{-1}(x) \\ y = x \end{cases}$ μ μ f .

$\begin{cases} y = f(x) \\ y = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = x \Rightarrow \ln x + x = x \Rightarrow \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$
 μ μ μ
 μ (1,1)

4.

$f^{-1}(x) < x - 1 \xrightarrow{f \nearrow} x < f(x - 1) \Rightarrow x < x - 1 + \ln(x - 1) \Rightarrow \ln(x - 1) > 1 \Rightarrow x - 1 = e \Rightarrow x > 1 + e$

5.

$\ln\left(\frac{x^2 - 2x}{5x - 10}\right) + x^2 + 10 = 7x \Rightarrow$

$\ln(x^2 - 2x) - \ln(5x - 10) = -x^2 + 2x + 5x - 10 \Rightarrow$

$\ln(x^2 - 2x) + (x^2 - 2x) = \ln(5x - 10) + (5x - 10) \Rightarrow (f \dots f \forall x^2 - 2x > 0 \mid r z 5x - 10 > 0 (3))$

$f(x^2 - 2x) = f(5x - 10) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}}$

$x^2 - 2x = 5x - 10 \Rightarrow$

$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 (rf, \dots, f \dagger \dagger r z) \\ x = 5 (rf, uv \mid \dagger \} \dagger y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 5$
 μ (3) μ

$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2x > 0 \\ 5x - 10 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(x - 2) > 0 \\ 5(x - 2) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 2 & x < 0 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 2$

1. $x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$ $A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\alpha+1)x^2 + (\alpha+\beta)x - 5}{x^2 - 1} \Leftrightarrow f(x)(x^2 - 1) = (\alpha+1)x^2 + (\alpha+\beta)x - 5 \quad -1. \quad :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [f(x)(x^2 - 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} [(\alpha+1)x^2 + (\alpha+\beta)x - 5] \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 0 = \alpha + 1 - \alpha - \beta - 5 \Leftrightarrow \beta = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\alpha+1)x^2 + (\alpha-4)x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\alpha x^2 + x^2 + \alpha x - 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\alpha x \cancel{(x+1)} + (x-5) \cancel{(x+1)}}{(x-1) \cancel{(x+1)}} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\alpha x + x - 5}{x-1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-\alpha - 6}{-2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$$

2.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x-5)}{(x-1)\cancel{(x+1)}} = \frac{x-5}{x-1}. \quad x_1, x_2 \in A_f$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1 - 5}{x_1 - 1} = \frac{x_2 - 5}{x_2 - 1} \Leftrightarrow x_1 x_2 - x_1 - 5x_2 + 5 = x_1 x_2 - 5x_1 - x_2 + 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x_1 = 4x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

f "1-1" μ .

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-5}{x-1} = y \Leftrightarrow (x-1)y = x-5 \Leftrightarrow xy - y = x-5 \Leftrightarrow xy - x = y-5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(y-1) = y-5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y-5}{y-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-5}{x-1} \mu \quad A_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}.$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu(f(x))}{\sqrt{x^2+11}-6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu(f(x))(\sqrt{x^2+11}+6)}{\sqrt{x^2+11}^2-6^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu(f(x))(\sqrt{x^2+11}+6)}{x^2-25} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu(f(x))(\sqrt{x^2+11}+6)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu\left(\frac{x-5}{x-1}\right)(\sqrt{x^2+11}+6)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu\left(\frac{x-5}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{x-5}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+11}+6)}{(x+5)} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{12}{10} = \frac{3}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\eta\mu\left(\frac{x-5}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{x-5}{x-1}} \stackrel{u=\frac{x-5}{x-1}}{=} \lim_{\substack{u \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 5}} \frac{\eta\mu u}{u} = 1 .$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f^3(x) - 5f^2(x) + 4f(x) + 6}{f^2(x) - 3f(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(f^2(x) - 2f(x) - 2)(f(x) - 3)}{f(x)(f(x) - 3)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f^2(x) - 2f(x) - 2}{f(x)} \stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3}{=} = \frac{3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

1. $x^2 - 1 \geq 0$ $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq 0$. $x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} \geq \sqrt{1} \Leftrightarrow |x| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$
 $x \leq -1$. $a > 0$ $x > 0$ $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > 0$ $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq 0$. $a > 0$ $x < 0$
 $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq -ax \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2 \neq (-ax)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 \neq a^2 x^2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $-1 \neq a^2 x^2 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow -1 \neq x^2(a^2 - 1)$. $a < 0$ $x < 0$ $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > 0$
 $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq 0$. $a < 0$ $x > 0$ $ax + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow -1 \neq x^2(a^2 - 1)$
. $A_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$.

2. $a = 1$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9x^2 - x + 1} - 3x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{9x^2 - x + 1} - 3x)(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{1} = x^2 \frac{(-\sqrt{9 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 3)(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}})}{1}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ (μ $(+\infty) \cdot (-12)$) . $a \neq 1$ μ .

$$\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}-3x}{ax+\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{x(-\sqrt{9-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}-3)}{x(a-\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}})} = \frac{(-\sqrt{9-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}-3)}{(a-\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{-6}{a-1} \Leftrightarrow -6 = \frac{-6}{a-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{a-1} \Leftrightarrow a = 2.$$

$$3. \frac{\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}-3x}{2x+\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{9x^2-x+1-9x^2}{x(2+\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}})(\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}+3x)} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{(-1+\frac{1}{x})}{(2+\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}})(\sqrt{9-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}}+3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{18}\right) = 0.$$

4. $g \circ f \quad x \in A_f \quad f(x) \in A_g \quad x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty), f(x) \neq 0$

$$f(x) \neq -\frac{3}{2}. f(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{9x^2-x+1} \neq 3x \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \quad f(x) \neq -\frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}-3x}{2x+\sqrt{x^2-1}} \neq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{9x^2-x+1} \neq -3\sqrt{x^2-1} \quad . \quad A_{g \circ f} = (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}-3x}{2x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)}{2\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-x+1}-3x}{2x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}+3}$$

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