

① $y = \frac{x^2+3x-4}{2x-x^2}$

Область определения: $2x-x^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq 2 \quad x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

Нули: $y=0: x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -4 \end{cases} \quad A(1,0) \quad B(-4,0)$

Знак:

+++	---	+++	+++
-	-	+	-
-	+	0	+
-4	0	1	2

 x^2+3x-4
 $2x-x^2$
 y

$y > 0: x \in (-4, 0) \cup (1, 2)$
 $y < 0: x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

Асимптоты:

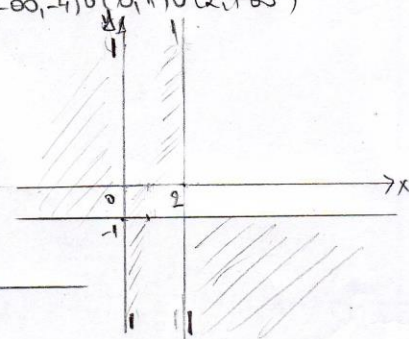
• Вертикальные: $x=0 \wedge x=2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x^2+3x-4}{x(2-x)} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot 0+} = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot 0-} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} \frac{x^2+3x-4}{x(2-x)} = \frac{6}{2 \cdot 0+} = +\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} f(x) = \frac{6}{2 \cdot 0-} = -\infty$

• Горизонтальная: $y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{2}{x} - 1} = -1; \quad y = -1$

• Косая: нет.



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

$x^2+2x-3 \neq 0$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -3 \end{cases}$

Корни $0-1$ за пределами крестов $A^2-B^2 = (A-B)(A+B) = C$
 и разложение квадратного тринома на множители:
 $ax^2+bx+c = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$, где:

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

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

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-9}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-9+12}{x-9}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-9}{12}}\right)^{\frac{x-9}{12} \cdot \frac{12 \cdot 2x}{3(x-9)}} = e^8$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x}{x-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8}{1-\frac{9}{x}} = 8$

⑤ $g(x) = 2x-1; \quad g(x^2+xf(x)) = 2 \cdot (x^2+xf(x)) - 1$
 $g(x^2+xf(x)) = 4x^2-2x-1$
 $x^2+xf(x) = 2x^2-x; \quad xf(x) = x^2-x; \quad f(x) = x-1$

$g^{-1} \circ g(x) = x; \quad g^{-1}(2x-1) = x \Rightarrow |g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}| \quad g^{-1} \circ g(x) = \frac{x}{2}$
 $2x-1 = t$

так: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}+1) \sin 4x}{x} \cdot \frac{4}{4} =$
 $= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}+1) \sin 4x}{4x} = 8$

$$① \quad y = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 4}$$

Область з.д.ф.: $x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm 2$; $x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 Нуле: $y = 0 \quad x^2 - 3x = 0 \quad x = 0 \vee x - 3 = 0 \quad O(0,0); A(3,0)$

Знак:

+	+	-	-	+	+	$x^2 - 3x$
+	+	-	-	+	+	$x^2 - 4$
-	-	+	+	-	-	y
-2	0	2	3			

$y > 0$: $x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (0, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$
 $y < 0$: $x \in (-2, 0) \cup (2, 3)$

Асимптоте:

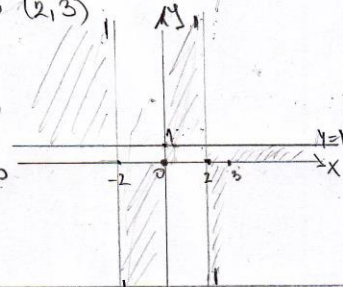
• ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЕ: $x = -2$ и $x = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2+0} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{10}{-4 \cdot 0} = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2-0} f(x) = \frac{10}{-4 \cdot 0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{-2}{4 \cdot 0} = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x) = \frac{-2}{4 \cdot 0} = +\infty$$

• ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫЕ: $y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x}}{1 - \frac{4}{x}} = 1$; $y = 1$

• КОСА: НЕТ



$$② \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 3x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x-4)}{x^3(x-2) + 3(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x^2+3)} = \frac{8}{11}$$

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

$$④ \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x+4} \right)^{\frac{x}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+4-6}{x+4} \right)^{\frac{x}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x+4} \right)^{\frac{x+4}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{6}{x+4} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{6}} = e^{-1}$$

$\Gamma \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{x}{x+4} \right) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{x}} = -1$

$$⑤ \quad f(x) = 3x - 1 \quad f(3x + 1 + 3g(x)) = 27x + 29$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(3x + 1 + 3g(x)) &= 3 \cdot (3x + 1 + 3g(x)) - 1 = 9x + 3 + 9g(x) - 1 = 27x + 29 \\ f(3x + 1 + 3g(x)) &= 27x + 29 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 9g(x) = 18x + 27 \Rightarrow g(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(f(x)) &= x \\ f^{-1}(3x - 1) &= x \\ t = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{t+1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} f^{-1}(x) &= \frac{x+1}{3} \\ f^{-1} \circ g(x) &= f^{-1}(g(x)) = \frac{2x+3+1}{3} = \frac{2(x+2)}{3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{или: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sin(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{\sin(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{\frac{\sin(x+1)}{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) \left(\frac{\sin(x+1)}{x+1} \right)^{-1}$$

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

$\Gamma \begin{cases} x+1 = t \\ x \rightarrow -1: t \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$