

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x}{x+3} \stackrel{\substack{L'H \\ 0/0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{3x^2 + 8x + 3}{1} \stackrel{AL}{=} 3 \cdot 9 - 8 \cdot 3 + 3 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

final?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x^2+x)}{x+3} \stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{(-3)^2 + 3}{1} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2-x}}{x} \stackrel{\substack{\rightarrow \text{spesif. foot} \\ AL}}{=} \frac{1-1}{1} = 0$$

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$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2-x}} \cdot \frac{1-2+x}{x} \stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{1-1}{(1+\sqrt{2-1}) \cdot 1} = 0$$

$$(3) f = e^{2x} (\sqrt{x} - \log x)$$

$$f' = 2e^{2x} (\sqrt{x} - \log x) + e^{2x} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$b_f = (0, \infty) = b_{f'}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 2}{x + 1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 2}{1} \stackrel{AL}{=} 3 \cdot 1 - 2 + 2 = 3 =$$

$$\text{find} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^2 + 2)(x + 1)}{(x + 1)} \stackrel{AL}{=} 1 + 2 = 3 =$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3 - \sqrt{7 + x}}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\overbrace{9 - 7 - x}^{2 - x}}{3 + \sqrt{7 + x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x - 2} = \frac{-1}{3 + \sqrt{9}} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{\tan x - \sin(x^6)}{e^x}$$

$$f' = \frac{e^x \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos(x^6) \cdot 6x^5 \right) - e^x (\tan x - \sin(x^6))}{e^{2x}}$$

$$D_f = D_{f'} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x - 2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 1}{1} \stackrel{AL}{=} 12 - 8 - 1 = 3$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2-1)}{(x-2)} \stackrel{AL}{=} 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1 - \sqrt{3+x}}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3+x}} \cdot \frac{1 - (3+x)}{x+2} \stackrel{AL}{=} -1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3-2}} = \underline{\underline{-1/2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = \arctan(x^5 \cos x)$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{1 + (x^5 \cos x)^2} \cdot (5x^4 \cos x + x^5 (-\sin x))$$