

α) Είναι

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|+2x-6}{x^2-9} \stackrel{x>3 \Rightarrow |x-3|=x-3}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-3+2x-6}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{3x-9}{(x-3)(x+3)} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|+2x-6}{x^2-9} \stackrel{x<3 \Rightarrow |x-3|=-x+3}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{-x+3+2x-6}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\cancel{x-3}}{(\cancel{x-3})(x+3)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\text{Οπότε} \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|+2x-6}{x^2-9} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3|+2x-6}{x^2-9} &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{δεν υπάρχει το } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|+2x-6}{x^2-9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+2|+|3x+6|}{|x^2-4|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+2|+|3(x+2)|}{|(x-2)(x+2)|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+2|+3|x+2|}{|x-2||x+2|} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{4\cancel{|x+2|}}{|x-2|\cancel{|x+2|}} = \frac{4}{|-4|} = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Είναι } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|1-x|+x^2+x-2}{|2x-2|} \stackrel{\substack{|1-x|=|x-1| \\ |2x-2|=2|x-1|}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x-1|+x^2+x-2}{2|x-1|} \quad \text{και}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x-1|+x^2+x-2}{2|x-1|} \stackrel{x>1 \Rightarrow |x-1|=x-1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1+x^2+x-2}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2+2x-3}{2(x-1)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+2x-3: \Delta=16 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-2+4}{2} \Rightarrow x_1=1 \\ x_2 = \frac{-2-4}{2} \Rightarrow x_2=-3 \end{cases} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(\cancel{x-1})(x+3)}{2(\cancel{x-1})} = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x-1|+x^2+x-2}{2|x-1|} \stackrel{x<1 \Rightarrow |x-1|=1-x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-\cancel{x}+x^2+\cancel{x}-2}{2(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2-1}{-2(x-1)} =$$

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

$$\text{Οπότε} \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|1-x|+x^2+x-2}{|2x-2|} &= 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|1-x|+x^2+x-2}{|2x-2|} &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{δεν υπάρχει το } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|1-x|+x^2+x-2}{|2x-2|}$$

5.14 3)

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{6\cancel{|x+1|}}{3|x-1|\cancel{|x+1|}} = \frac{6}{3|-1-1|} = \boxed{1}$$

5.14 4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-8x+16}}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{(x-4)^2}}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{|x-4|}{x-4}$$

Οπότε

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{|x-4|}{x-4} & \stackrel{x>4 \Rightarrow |x-4|=x-4}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{\cancel{x-4}}{\cancel{x-4}} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{|x-4|}{x-4} & \stackrel{x<4 \Rightarrow |x-4|=-(x-4)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{-(\cancel{x-4})}{\cancel{x-4}} = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{δεν υπάρχει το } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-8x+16}}{x-4}}$$

5.14 5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x^2-25|-\sqrt{x^2-10x+25}}{|3x-15|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|(x-5)(x+5)|-\sqrt{(x-5)^2}}{|3(x-5)|} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x-5||x+5|-|x-5|}{3|x-5|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\cancel{|x-5|}(|x+5|-1)}{3\cancel{|x-5|}} = \frac{|5+5|-1}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

5.14 6)

Είναι

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

$$\stackrel{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2)=4>0 \Rightarrow |x+2|=x+2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|2-x||2+x|+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} \stackrel{|2-x|=|x-2|}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|(x+2)+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} \text{ και}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-2|(x+2)+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} \stackrel{x>2 \Rightarrow |x-2|=x-2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-4+3x-6}{x^2-x-2}$$

$$x^2+3x-10:\Delta=49 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-3+7}{2} \Rightarrow x_1=2 \\ x_2 = \frac{-3-7}{2} \Rightarrow x_2=-5 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2-x-2:\Delta=9 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1+3}{2} \Rightarrow x_1=2 \\ x_2 = \frac{1-3}{2} \Rightarrow x_2=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2+3x-10}{x^2-x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(\cancel{x-2})(x+5)}{(\cancel{x-2})(x+1)} = \frac{2+5}{2+1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x-2|(x+2)+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} \stackrel{x<2 \Rightarrow |x-2|=-(x-2)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x-2)(x+2)+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} =$$

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

$$-x^2 + 3x - 2: \Delta = 1 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{-2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-3+1}{-2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{-3-1}{-2} \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2: \Delta = 9 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1+3}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{1-3}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

Οπότε

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|4-x^2|+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} &= \frac{7}{3} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|4-x^2|+3x-6}{x^2-x-2} &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{δεν υπάρχει το } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|4-x^2|+3x-6}{x^2-x-2}}$$

5.14 7)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x^2 + 3x + 2| + |x^2 - 4|}{|2x + 4|} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|(x+1)(x+2)| + |(x-2)(x+2)|}{|2(x+2)|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+1||x+2| + |x-2||x+2|}{2|x+2|} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\cancel{|x+2|} (|x+1| + |x-2|)}{2\cancel{|x+2|}} = \frac{|-2+1| + |-2-2|}{2} = \boxed{\frac{5}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

5.14 8)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}}{|x^2 + x - 2|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^2} + \sqrt{(x-1)^2}}{|(x-1)(x+2)|} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x^2 - 1| + |x - 1|}{|(x-1)(x+2)|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x^2 - 1| + |x - 1|}{|(x-1)(x+2)|} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1||x+1| + |x-1|}{|x-1||x+2|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{|x-1|} (|x+1| + 1)}{\cancel{|x-1|} |x+2|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|1+1| + 1}{1+2} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

5.14 9)

Είναι

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12} \stackrel{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 \text{ ρίξα το } x=3 \text{ παράγοντοποίηση με Horner}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|(x-3)(x^2 + x - 2)| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + x - 2) = 10 > 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 12 : \Delta = 49 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1+7}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = \frac{-1-7}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3| |x^2 + x - 2| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3| (x^2 + x - 2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} \quad \kappa \alpha \iota$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3| (x^2 + x - 2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} \stackrel{x > 3 \Rightarrow |x-3| = x-3}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(x-3)(x^2 + x - 2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)} [(x^2 + x - 2) - 1]}{\cancel{(x-3)} (x+4)} = \frac{3^2 + 3 - 2 - 1}{3+4} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3| (x^2 + x - 2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} \stackrel{x < 3 \Rightarrow |x-3| = -(x-3)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{-(x-3)(x^2 + x - 2) - (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)} [-(x^2 + x - 2) - 1]}{\cancel{(x-3)} (x+4)} = \frac{-(3^2 + 3 - 2) - 1}{3+4} = \frac{-11}{7}$$

Οπότε

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12} &= \frac{9}{7} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12} &= -\frac{11}{7} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{δεν υπάρχει το } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6| + 3 - x}{x^2 + x - 12}}$$