

5.22 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x+1)^2 - 2(2x+1) - 3}{(2x+1)^2 - 9} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=2x+1 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow 1, y \rightarrow 3}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} \frac{y^2 - 2y - 3}{y^2 - 9} =$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 3: \Delta = 16 \Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2+4}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = \frac{2-4}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(y-3)}(y+1)}{\cancel{(y-3)}(y+3)} = \frac{3+1}{3+3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

5.22 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2)^2 + 3(x-2) - 4}{5(x-2) - 5} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=x-2 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow 3, y \rightarrow 1}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^2 + 3y - 4}{5y - 5}$$

$$y^2 + 3y - 4: \Delta = 25 \Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-3+5}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{-3-5}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(y-1)}(y+4)}{5\cancel{(y-1)}} = \frac{1+4}{5} = 1$$

5.22 3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{5(x+3)^2 - 20}{2(x+3) - 4} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=x+3 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow -1, y \rightarrow 2}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{5y^2 - 20}{2y - 4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{5(y^2 - 4)}{2(y - 2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{5\cancel{(y-2)}(y+2)}{2\cancel{(y-2)}} = \frac{5(2+2)}{2} = 10$$

5.22 4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2)^2 + 3(x-2) - 4}{5(x-2) - 5} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=x-2 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow 3, y \rightarrow 1}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^2 + 3y - 4}{5y - 5} =$$

$$y^2 + 3y - 4: \Delta = 25 \Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{-3+5}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = \frac{-3-5}{2} \Rightarrow y_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(y-1)}(y+4)}{5\cancel{(y-1)}} = \frac{1+4}{5} = 1$$

5.22 5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(5x+2)^2 + 4(5x+2) + 3}{2(5x+2) + 6} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=5x+2 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow -1, y \rightarrow -3}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow -3} \frac{y^2 + 4y + 3}{2y + 6}$$

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

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

5.22 6)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-3)^3 - 2(x-3)^2 + 3(x-3) - 2}{x-4} \stackrel{\substack{\text{θέτουμε } y=x-4 \\ \text{όταν } x \rightarrow 4, y \rightarrow 0 \\ x-3=y+1}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(y+1)^3 - 2(y+1)^2 + 3(y+1) - 2}{y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1 - 2(y^2 + 2y + 1) + 3y + 3 - 2}{y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + \cancel{1} - 2y^2 - 4y - \cancel{2} + 3y + \cancel{3} - \cancel{2}}{y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3 + y^2 + 2y}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{y}(y^2 + y + 2)}{\cancel{y}} = 0^2 + 0 + 2 = \boxed{2}$$