

5.30 1)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+10}{x-2}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = 4$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+10}{x-2} \Rightarrow h(x)(x-2) = 2f(x)+10 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(x-2)-10}{2}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{h(x)(x-2)-10}{2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) - 10}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{4 \cdot 0 - 10}{2} = \boxed{-5}$$

5.30 2)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = 2f(x) + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = 8$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = 2f(x) + 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow h(x) - 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 2f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \frac{h(x) - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{2}$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{h(x) - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{2} = \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 3x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 2x - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 1}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{8 - 3 - 2 - 1}{2} = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

5.30 3)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\eta\mu x}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = \alpha$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\eta\mu x} \Rightarrow f(x) = h(x)\eta\mu x$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x)\eta\mu x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \eta\mu x \stackrel{(1)}{=} \alpha \cdot 0 = \boxed{0}$$

5.30 4)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{3f(x)-6}{x-3}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = 1$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{3f(x)-6}{x-3} \Rightarrow h(x)(x-3) = 3f(x)-6 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(x-3)+6}{3}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{h(x)(x-3)+6}{3} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3) + 6}{3} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1 \cdot 0 + 6}{3} = \boxed{2}$$

5.30 5)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+8}{x+1}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = -2$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+8}{x+1} \Rightarrow h(x)(x+1) = 2f(x)+8 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(x+1)-8}{2}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{h(x)(x+1)-8}{2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) - 8}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{(-2) \cdot 0 - 8}{2} = \boxed{-4}$$

5.30 6)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+6}{\sqrt{x+1}-2}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = 7$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+6}{\sqrt{x+1}-2} \Rightarrow h(x)(\sqrt{x+1}-2) = 2f(x)+6 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(\sqrt{x+1}-2)-6}{2}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{h(x)(\sqrt{x+1}-2)-6}{2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (\sqrt{x+1}-2) - 6}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{7 \cdot 0 - 6}{2} = \boxed{-3}$$

5.30 7)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x)+x+1}{x^2-1} = -7$$

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+x+1}{x^2-1}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) = -4$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{2f(x)+x+1}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow h(x)(x^2-1) = 2f(x)+x+1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)(x^2-1)-x-1}{2}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)} = \frac{h(x)(x^2-1)-x-1}{2} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2-1) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x - 1}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{-4 \cdot 0 - 1 - 1}{2} = \boxed{-1}$$

5.30 8)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{x^2 + xf(x) - 3}{2x + f(x)}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x) = -3$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2 + xf(x) - 3}{2x + f(x)} \Rightarrow h(x)[2x + f(x)] = x^2 + xf(x) - 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xh(x) + h(x) \cdot f(x) = x^2 + xf(x) - 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) \cdot f(x) - xf(x) = x^2 - 3 - 2xh(x) \Rightarrow f(x)[h(x) - x] = x^2 - 3 - 2xh(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3 - 2xh(x)}{h(x) - x}$$

Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 3 - 2xh(x)}{h(x) - x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x^2 - 3) - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x} \stackrel{\substack{\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x) = -3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x = 4}}{=} \\ &= \frac{16 - 3 - 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-3)}{-3 - (-4)} = \boxed{-11} \end{aligned}$$

5.30 9)

Θέτουμε $h(x) = \frac{2x+3}{4f(x)+1}$ οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = -3$ (1) και ακόμη

$$h(x) = \frac{2x+3}{4f(x)+1} \Rightarrow h(x)[4f(x)+1] = 2x+3 \Rightarrow 4f(x)+1 = \frac{2x+3}{h(x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{h(x)} - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{4h(x)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

Οπότε

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[\frac{2x+3}{4h(x)} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x+3)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [4h(x)]} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{4} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 3}{4 \cdot (-3)} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{9}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{-1}$$