

Θέτουμε

$$\frac{f(x)-1}{h(x)} = A(x) \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{g(x)-1}{h(x)} = B(x)$$

οπότε θα είναι $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} A(x) = 2$ και $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} B(x) = 3$

Ακόμη

$$\frac{f(x)-1}{h(x)} = A(x) \Rightarrow f(x)-1 = A(x)h(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = A(x)h(x)+1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{g(x)-1}{h(x)} = B(x) \Rightarrow g(x)-1 = B(x)h(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = B(x)h(x)+1 \quad (2)$$

Επομένως

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x)-1}{h(x)}} &\stackrel{(1),(2)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{[A(x)h(x)+1][B(x)h(x)+1]-1}{h(x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{A(x)B(x)h^2(x) + A(x)h(x) + B(x)h(x) + 1 - 1}{h(x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\cancel{h(x)} [A(x)B(x)h(x) + A(x) + B(x)]}{\cancel{h(x)}} \stackrel{\substack{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} A(x)=2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} B(x)=3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x)=0}}{=} 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 + 2 + 3 = \boxed{5} \end{aligned}$$