

6.20

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2\epsilon\phi x + 3x}{2x^2 + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2 \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} + 3x}{2x^2 + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2\eta\mu x + 3x\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{(2x^2 + 3)\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2\eta\mu x + 3x\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{(2x^2 + 3)\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{2\eta\mu x + 3x\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{2x^2 + 3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \overset{\substack{\text{όταν } x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^- \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x < 0 \\ \text{(τρίτο τεταρτημόριο)}}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 0}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + 3} \cdot (-\infty) = \frac{-2}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + 3} (-\infty) = \boxed{+\infty}
 \end{aligned}$$