

極限クイズ

- 1
- (1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 4x - 2) = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 - 2 = -6$$
- (2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x - 1} = \frac{3^2 - 4 \cdot 3}{3 - 1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$
- (3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2x + 3} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 0 + 3} = \sqrt{3}$$

解説

2 次の極限を求めよ。

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

解答 (1) -1 (2) $-\frac{1}{21}$ (3) $2\sqrt{2}$

解説

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 - 2x^2) = 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 = -1$$
- (2)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x + 3}{(x - 1)(x^2 + 3)} = \frac{-2 + 3}{(-2 - 1)\{(-2)^2 + 3\}} = -\frac{1}{21}$$
- (3)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \sqrt{-3x + 5} = \sqrt{-3 \cdot (-1) + 5} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

3 関数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x}$ は、 $x = 0$ のとき定義されていない。
 $x \neq 0$ のとき

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x + 2)}{x} = x + 2$$

よって、 x が 0 と異なる値をとりながら 0 に限りなく近づくとき、 $f(x)$ の極限值は存在して

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 2) = 2$$

解説

4 次の極限を求めよ。

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2 - 4}$$
- (2)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x + 1} \right)$$

解答 (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 1

解説

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

- (2)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x + 1} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{(x + 1) - 1}{x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + 1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

5 次の極限を求めよ。

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^3 - 1}$$
- (2)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^2 - 4x - 12}$$
- (3)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{4}{x + 2} - 2 \right)$$

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (3) -1

解説

- (1)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^3 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$
- (2)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^2 - 4x - 12} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{(x + 2)(x - 6)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{x - 6} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$
- (3)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{4}{x + 2} - 2 \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-2x}{x + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{2}{x + 2} \right) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

6 次の極限を求めよ。

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

解答 (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) $\frac{1}{8}$

解説

- (1)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 - x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x - 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x - 2} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$
- (2)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 - x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{1 - x})}{(\sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 - x})(\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{1 - x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{1 - x})}{(1 + x) - (1 - x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{1 - x}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$
- (3)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x + 3} - 2}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 3} - 2)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)}{(x^2 - 1)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x + 3) - 4}{(x + 1)(x - 1)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 3} + 2)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

7 次の極限を求めよ。 [(1) 6 点 (2)(3) 各 7 点]

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \log_2 (x + 4)$$
- (2)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3}$$
- (3)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$$

解答 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \log_2 (x + 4) = \log_2 (4 + 4) = 3$
(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x - 2) = 3 - 2 = 1$
(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 2)}{(x - 1)(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 2}{x - 3} = -\frac{3}{2}$

解説

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \log_2 (x + 4) = \log_2 (4 + 4) = 3$$
- (2)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{x - 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x - 2) = 3 - 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$
- (3)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 2)}{(x - 1)(x - 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 2}{x - 3} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

8 次の極限值を求めよ。

- (1)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 4}{x^2 + x - 2}$$
- (2)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{(x - 2)^2} \right\}$$
- (3)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x + 2} - 2}{x - 2}$$

解答 (1) $-\frac{8}{3}$ (2) -1 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$

解説

- (1)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x^2 - x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x - 1} = -\frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$
- (2)
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - \frac{4}{(x - 2)^2} \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{(x - 2)^2 - 4}{(x - 2)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x - 4)}{x(x - 2)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 4}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1 \end{aligned}$$
- (3)
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x + 2} - 2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 2) - 4}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x + 2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2} + 2} = \frac{1}{2 + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

9 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^2 + x - 6} \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^3 + 8} \quad (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \left(x+1 + \frac{2}{x-2} \right)$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - \sqrt{4x+1}}{\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt{x+2}}$$

【解答】 (1) $\frac{8}{5}$ (2) 0 (3) -1 (4) 1 (5) $-\frac{4}{3}$

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x+2)}{x+3} = \frac{8}{5}$$
$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^3 + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)^2(x-1)}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x + 4} = \frac{0}{12} = 0$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \left(x+1 + \frac{2}{x-2} \right) \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-2) + 2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x}{(x-1)(x-2)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x) - (1-x)}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$
$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} - \sqrt{4x+1}}{\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x+5) - (4x+1)}{2x - (x+2)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{4x+1}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-2x+4}{x-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{4x+1}} \\ = (-2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{9}} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

10 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 5x - 8) \quad (2) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t+1)(2t-3) \quad (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x-1}{x+2}$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x^2-3)} \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x+1} \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^x$$
$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log_2 x$$

【解答】 (1) 6 (2) -3 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) -1 (5) 2 (6) 1 (7) 0

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 5x - 8) = 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2 - 8 = 6$$
$$(2) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t+1)(2t-3) = 1 \cdot (-3) = -3$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x-1}{x+2} = \frac{2-1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x^2-3)} = \frac{-2+3}{(-2+1) \cdot (4-3)} = -1$$
$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$
$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^x = 2^0 = 1$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log_2 x = \log_2 1 = 0$$

11 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x} \quad (2) \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^3 + 8}{t+2} \quad (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x-1}$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+2)^2 - 4}{x} \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 + x} \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{6}{x+3} - 2 \right)$$

【解答】 (1) 3 (2) 12 (3) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (4) 4 (5) -4 (6) $-\frac{2}{3}$

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+3)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+3) = 3$$
$$(2) \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^3 + 8}{t+2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{(t+2)(t^2 - 2t + 4)}{t+2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} (t^2 - 2t + 4) = 12$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (x-2) = -\frac{3}{2}$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+2)^2 - 4}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+4) = 4$$
$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 2)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x} = -4$$
$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{6}{x+3} - 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{6 - 2(x+3)}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{x+3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

12 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - x - 15}{x^2 - 8x + 15} \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{12}{x-4} + 3 \right)$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{5x^3}{(x+3)^2}$$

【解答】 (1) $-\frac{11}{2}$ (2) $-\frac{3}{4}$ (3) 6 (4) $-\infty$

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - x - 15}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(2x+5)}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x+5}{x-5} \\ = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 5}{3 - 5} = -\frac{11}{2}$$
$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{12}{x-4} + 3 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{12 + 3(x-4)}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{3x}{x-4} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)}{(\sqrt{x+7} - 3)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)}{(x+7) - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)}{x-2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (\sqrt{x+7} + 3) = 3 + 3 = 6$$
$$(4) x \longrightarrow -3 \text{ のとき } 5x^3 \longrightarrow -135, \quad \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} \longrightarrow \infty$$

よって $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{5x^3}{(x+3)^2} = -\infty$

13 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x + 5) \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x-4}{x+5} \quad (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{3x+1}$$

【解答】 (1) 13 (2) $-\frac{1}{6}$ (3) 4

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x + 5) = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 5 = 13$$
$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x-4}{x+5} = \frac{3 \cdot 1 - 4}{1 + 5} = -\frac{1}{6}$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{3x+1} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 5 + 1} = 4$$

14 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x} \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x-1} \quad (3) \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^3 + 8}{t+2}$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2 - 1}{x} \quad (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 + x} \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{4}{x+2} - 2 \right)$$

【解答】 (1) 3 (2) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (3) 12 (4) 2 (5) -4 (6) -1

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+3) = 3$$
$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (x-2) = -\frac{3}{2}$$
$$(3) \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^3 + 8}{t+2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{(t+2)(t^2 - 2t + 4)}{t+2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} (t^2 - 2t + 4) = 12$$
$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+2) = 2$$
$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 2)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x} = -4$$
$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{4}{x+2} - 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{4 - 2(x+2)}{x+2} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-2x}{x+2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{x+2} = -1$$

15 次の極限を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - 6x + 2) \quad (2) \lim_{t \rightarrow -3} t(t^2 - 5)$$
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x-1}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{7-4x}$$
$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log_3 x \quad (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

【解答】 (1) 2 (2) -12 (3) -2 (4) $\sqrt{3}$ (5) 1 (6) -1

【解説】

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - 6x + 2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 - 6 \cdot 2 + 2 = 2$$

- (2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow -3} t(t^2 - 5) = -3\{(-3)^2 - 5\} = -12$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x-1}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{3(-1)-1}{(-1+2)\{(-1)^2+1\}} = -2$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{7-4x} = \sqrt{7-4 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{3}$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log_3 x = \log_3 3 = 1$
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -1$

16 次の極限を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - x}$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1}$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{3x + 1}$ (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$ (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{12}{x-4} + 3 \right)$

解答 (1) -1 (2) -1 (3) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (4) 6 (5) $\frac{1}{4}$ (6) $-\frac{3}{4}$

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-2) = 1-2 = -1$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{(x-1)(3x+1)}{3x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} (x-1) = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x+1)}{x-1} = \frac{2(2+1)}{2-1} = 6$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(-1-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{12}{x-4} + 3 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{12+3(x-4)}{x-4} \right\}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{3x}{x-4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x-4} = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$

17 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 1)$ (2) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6 + h)$ (3) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (12 + 6h + h^2)$

解答 (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 12

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 1) = 5$
- (2) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6 + h) = 6$
- (3) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (12 + 6h + h^2) = 12$

18 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 - 2x + 4) = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 4 = 7$

解説

19 次の極限値を求めよ。

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

解答 (1) 1 (2) 3

解説

- (1) 与式 $= 2 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 - 1 = 1$
- (2) 与式 $= 3 \cdot (-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - 5 \cdot (-1) + 2 = 3$

20 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$ について、 $f(x)$ は

$x = 2$ では定義されない。

しかし、 $x \neq 2$ のとき

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

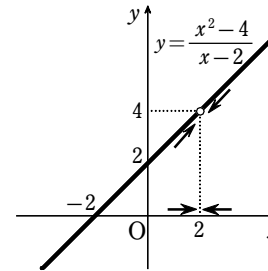
よって、 x が 2 と異なる値をとり

ながら 2 に限りなく近づくとき、

$f(x)$ の極限値は存在し、次のようになる。

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

解説



21 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3}$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x}$

解答 (1) -6 (2) 0

解説

- (1) 与式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x-3) = -6$
- (2) 与式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$

22 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x}{x-5} = \frac{6}{-2} = -3$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(2x-1)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x-1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x-1} = -1$$

解説

23 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x+1}{2x-3}$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 2x}$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)$

解答 (1) -4 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$

解説

- (1) 与式 $= \frac{4}{-1} = -4$
- (2) 与式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+1}{x} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$
- (3) 与式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$

24 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x^2$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + x)$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (3x^2 - 1)$

解答 (1) 2 (2) 12 (3) 2

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x^2 = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + x) = 3^2 + 3 = 12$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (3x^2 - 1) = 3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 1 = 2$

25 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 4}{2x^2 - 7x + 6}$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x}$

解答 (1) 2 (2) 8 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 1+1 = 2$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 4}{2x^2 - 7x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(3x+2)}{(x-2)(2x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x+2}{2x-3} = 8$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+4} - 2)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$

26 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 + 5x - 2)$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x + 2}$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - x - 6}$ (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$ (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9}$

解答 (1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 12 (4) $\frac{4}{5}$ (5) $-\frac{1}{16}$ (6) $\frac{1}{6}$

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 + 5x - 2) = 1^3 + 5 \cdot 1 - 2 = 4$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x + 4)(x - 4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + 4) = 8$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 2x + 4) = 12$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x + 1)(x - 3)}{(x + 2)(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x + 1}{x + 2} = \frac{4}{5}$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x + 4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{4 - (x + 4)}{4(x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-x}{4(x + 4)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{4(x + 4)} = -\frac{1}{16}$
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{x - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 3)}{(x - 9)(\sqrt{x} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{(x - 9)(\sqrt{x} + 3)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

27 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x + 3)$ (2) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (27 + 9h + h^2)$
- (3) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 2h}{h}$ (4) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 - 10h^2 + 8h}{h}$

解答 (1) 7 (2) 27 (3) -2 (4) 8

解説

- (1) 与式 $= 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 7$
- (2) 与式 $= 27 + 9 \cdot 0 + 0^2 = 27$
- (3) 与式 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h - 2) = 0 - 2 = -2$
- (4) 与式 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h^2 - 10h + 8) = 0^2 - 10 \cdot 0 + 8 = 8$

28 次の極限値を求めよ。

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 + x)$ (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 + 1)(x - 1)$ (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$ (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 6}$ (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{x + 3} \left(\frac{12}{x - 3} + 2 \right)$

解答 (1) 0 (2) -15 (3) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (4) 3 (5) $\frac{3}{5}$ (6) $-\frac{1}{3}$

解説

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 + x) = (-1)^2 + (-1) = 0$
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 + 1)(x - 1) = \{(-2)^2 + 1\}(-2 - 1) = -15$
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2} = \frac{(-1)^2 + 1}{-1 - 2} = -\frac{2}{3}$
- (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) = 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 3$
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x + 1}{x + 3} = \frac{2 + 1}{2 + 3} = \frac{3}{5}$

- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{x + 3} \left(\frac{12}{x - 3} + 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{x + 3} \cdot \frac{2(x + 3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2}{x - 3}$
 $= \frac{2}{-3 - 3} = -\frac{1}{3}$