

DREVENÁK

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} = \frac{-1}{0^-} = -1 \cdot (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \arctan \frac{-9}{0} &= \arctan -\infty = -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \arctan \frac{0}{0} &= \arctan \infty = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \nexists \quad \text{also } L^+ \neq L^- \text{ in } f$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \\ \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}{1} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2x}}{\frac{1}{2x}} = \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{\frac{\arcsin 2x}{2x}}{\frac{3x}{2x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2x}}{\frac{1}{2x}} = \frac{\frac{\cancel{2x}^1}{2x}}{\frac{2x}{2x}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{2}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}{\frac{\sin x}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x - \sin 2x}{2x}}{\frac{\sin x}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin 2x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2\cos 2x}{\cos x} = \frac{2 - 2\cos 0}{\cos 0} = \frac{2 - 2(1)}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$x)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{\sin x})^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{3 \sin x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{6 \sin x}{2e}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{6}{2e} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\frac{6}{2e} \cdot 1} = e^{\frac{3}{e}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) - (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)] \cdot 3}{(x^{2+1} + 3x^{2+1} + \dots + 3x^1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x \cdot 3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 3$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{2+1} + 3x^{2+1} + \dots + 3x^1}{x^{2+1} + x^{2+1} + \dots + 5x^1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1} \cdot (-1) = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\sin x = 0$$

