

## Cv-02 LIMITY

1.1

1.1.

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

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{0}{0}$

1.2

1.2)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} \frac{1}{x+4} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{1}{x+4} = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x-1}{x^2+3x-4}$  neekisduje  $\nexists$

1.3

1.3

1a)

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

$\frac{0}{0}$

$$\frac{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}{(x^3-x^2)} : (x-1) = \frac{x^2-x-6}{x+3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ -(x^3 - x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ -(-x^2 + x) \\ \hline -6x + 6 \\ -(-6x + 6) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$= \frac{1-1-6}{4} = \frac{-6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

1.4-1.6

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

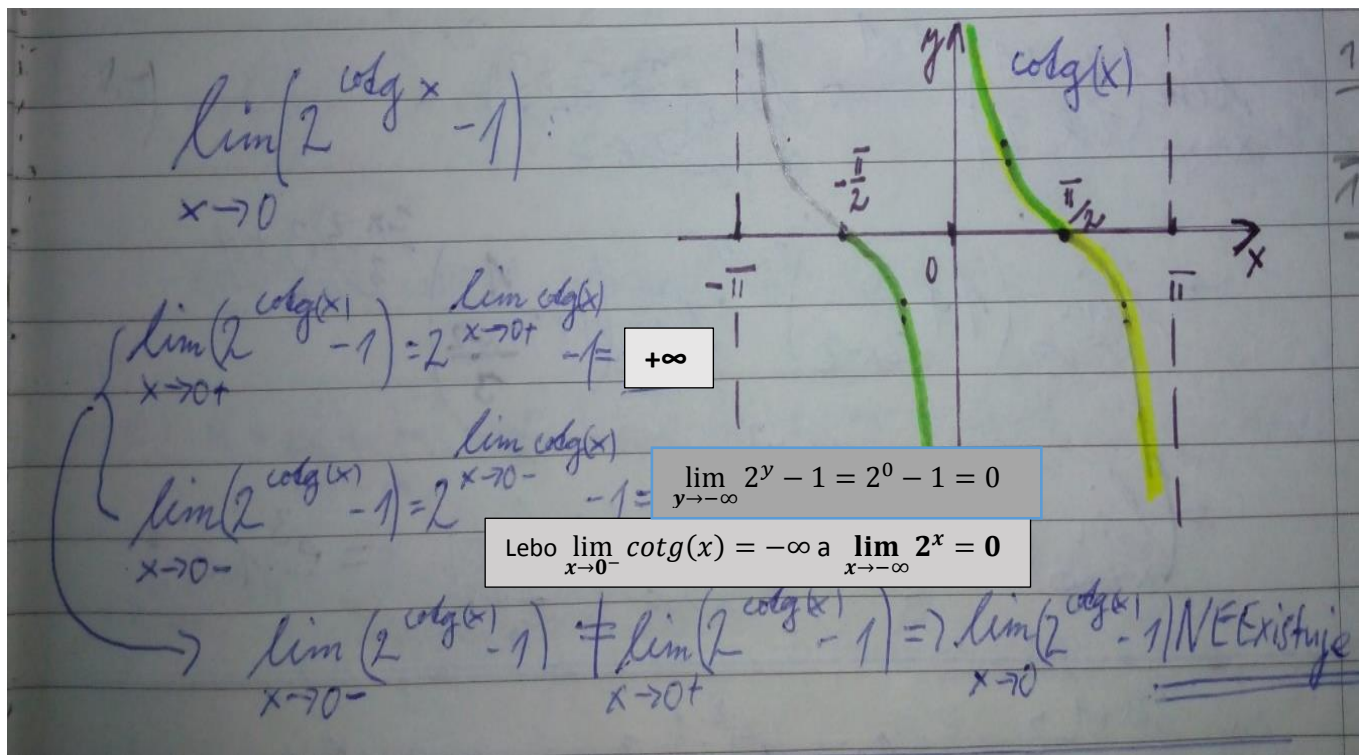
$\{(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2\}$

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

1.5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (2^{\cot x} - 1) = 2^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cot x} - 1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1$

1.6  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (2^{\cot x} - 1) = 2^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x} - 1 = 2^0 - 1 = 0$

1.7



Pozn. k pr.1.7: **nakreslite si graf funkcie  $y = 2^x$ .**

1.8 – 1.10:



1.8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7}{7x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1} \stackrel{1.8}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7}{7x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{7}{x^3}}{7 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{4}{7} \checkmark$$

1.10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \stackrel{1.10}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(x^2 - 1)}}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} =$$

{pomoćka:  $|x| = \sqrt{x^2}$ }

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 - x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 - x^2}}{x^4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1} = 1$$

1.9

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 5}{2x^3 - 4x + 1} \stackrel{1.9}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{3x}{x^3} - \frac{5}{x^3}}{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} - \frac{4x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{5}{x^3}}{2 - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

1.11

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - x) \stackrel{1.11}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(x^2 + 9 - x^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x}{x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}} + 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}} + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{9}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$12 \quad L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^{-x} \cdot \cos(5x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3^{-1})^x \cdot \cos(5x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \cos(5x) = 0$$

1.12

lebo  $g(x) = \cos(5x)$  je ohraničená:  $-1 \leq g(x) \leq 1$  pre  $\forall x \rightarrow \infty$ .

13

$$ALE: K = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3^{-x} \cdot \cos(5x) = \left\{ \text{subst.: } t = -x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3^{-x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 3^t = \infty \right\}$$

1.13

a potom:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3^{-x} \cdot \cos(5x) \nexists$ , lebo hodnoty  $3^{-x} \cdot \cos(5x)$  pre  $x \rightarrow \infty$  budú oscilovať  $\begin{matrix} \nearrow +\infty \\ \searrow -\infty \end{matrix}$ !

2.1

$$\begin{aligned} 1e) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(5x)}{\tan(6x)} & \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x}}{\frac{\sin 6x}{\cos 6x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x) \cdot \cos(6x)}{\sin(6x) \cdot \cos(5x)} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(5x)}{5x} \cdot 5x \cdot \cos(6x)}{\frac{\sin(6x)}{6x} \cdot 6x \cdot \cos(5x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} = 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} = 1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x \cdot \cos(6x)}{6x \cdot \cos(5x)} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot \cos(6x)}{6 \cdot \cos(5x)} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot \cos 0}{6 \cdot \cos 0} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

2.2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin(2x)} + \ln(1-x^2) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin(2x)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1-x^2) = \frac{0}{0} + 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin(2x)} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+4} - 2)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}{\sin(2x)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+4-4}{\sin(2x)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(2x)(\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(2x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2 \cdot \sin(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin(2x)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

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



3.1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2x-2} \right)^{2x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x-2+3}{2x-2} \right)^{2x-1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{2x-2} \right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x-2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{2x-2}{3} \cdot 3 + 1} = \\ &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x-2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{2x-2}{3}} \right)^3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2x-2}{3}} \right)^1 = e^3 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{e^3}} \end{aligned}$$

3.2

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln \frac{x+1}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \\ &= \ln \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right) = \ln e = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

3.3

Spec.:  
"1<sup>∞</sup>"

$$\left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e \right| \quad \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad 2.1d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x-2} \right)^{2x-1} &\stackrel{1^\infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1-3+3}{x-2} \right)^{2x-1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x-2+3}{x-2} \right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{3} \cdot 3 + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{3} \cdot 3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-2}{3}} \right)^1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resp. subst.:} \\ n = \frac{x-2}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \right)^1 = e^6 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{e^6}} \end{aligned}$$

## 3.4 - 3.5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{2x+1} - 2}{x} \underset{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^2)^x \cdot 2^1 - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 4^x - 2}{x} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot \ln 4}}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{2x+3} - 8}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x \cdot 2^3 - 8}{x} = 8 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} = \underline{\underline{8 \cdot \ln 4}}$$