§1. Limity elemantárnich funkcí

V.1.1.: Nechť $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ a nechť existují $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ a $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$. Pak platí:

1.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)g(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)}$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \to x_0} |f(x)|$$

Př:

1.
$$\lim_{x\to 1} (\ln x + x^2 + 3) = 4$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 11}{x^2 + x + 1} = 11$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\cos x}{x} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to \pi/2} \sqrt{x \cos x + \lg \frac{x}{2}} = 1$$

5.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + 2^x \sin x}{\ln(1+x) + (x+1)\cos x} = 1$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \to \pi/4} x \tan x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Př:

1.
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} (e^x + x) = +\infty$$

$$2. \lim_{x \to -\infty} (e^x + x) = -\infty$$

3.
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} x \operatorname{arctg} x = +\infty$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

5.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x) = +\infty$$

Př:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$$

Př: "cvičení 182/1"

Daná strana evidentně neexistuje v daném souboru.

A) Věta o limitě funkcí shodujících se v prstencovém okolí bodu

V.1.2.: Nechť f,g jsou funkce a nechť existuje $P(x_0)$ bodu $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$, takové, že pro každé $x \in P(x_0)$ platí f(x) = g(x). Nechť existuje $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$. Pak $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$.

Př:

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1}$$

Kromě $x \neq -1$:

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = x - 1$$

. Tedy

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} x - 1 = -2$$

Př:

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} x + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} -\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} -(x + 1) = -2$$

Př:

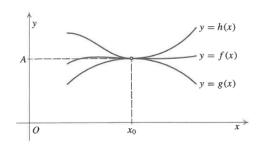
1.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{2x^2 + x - 3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{3x^4 - 1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} x \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - \sqrt{x^2 - 9}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} x \frac{(x^2 + 9) - (x^2 - 9)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{18x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{18x}{|2x|} = 9$$

B) Věta o limitě funkcí shodujících se v prstencovém okolí bodu

V.1.3.: Nechť f,g,h jsou funkce a nechť existuje $P(x_0)$ bodu $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$, takové, že pro každé $x \in P(x_0)$ platí $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$. Nechť existuje $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = h(x) = A$. Pak $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$.



C) Věta o limitě součtu "nulové" a ohraničené funkce

V.1.4.: Nechť f,g jsou funkce a $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)=0$. Nechť exsistuje $P(x_0)$, takové, že g je na tomto intervalu omezená. Pak $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)g(x)=0$.

Př:

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

Př:

$$\lim x \to 2 \frac{x-2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim x \to 2 \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim x \to 2 \frac{1}{(x-1)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{3x^2 + 11x + 6}{x^3 + 27} = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{3x - 2}{1x^2 - 3x + 9} = \frac{-11}{27}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin x \cos x \cos x} = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{1}{2 \cos x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos 2x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-1}{\cos x + \sin x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{x - 6}{\sqrt{x + 3} - 3} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{x - 6}{x + 3 - 9} (\sqrt{x + 3} + 3) = \sqrt{9} + 3 = 6$$

Př:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + 16 - 16} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 1}{x^2} (\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^4}}(\sqrt{x^2+16}+4)=\lim_{x\to 0}\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^4}}(\sqrt{x^2+16}+4)=\lim_{x\to 0}\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}(\sqrt{x^2+16}+4)=8$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x} + 2x} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x - 4x^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 3x} - 2x =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+3}}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{4 - x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)(2 + \sqrt{x+3})} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-1}{(x^2 + x + 1)(2 + \sqrt{x+3})} = \frac{-1}{12}$$

Př: $0; \frac{3}{5}; +\infty; +\infty$

Př:

Př: $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + x} = 0$

Př: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$$