JMENO A PRIJMENI: LUKAS RUNT x=5; B=4 CISLO ULOHY: 1.1 ZADANI: Uncere min A, max A, inf A a sup A mnoring A= {x \in Z: |x + \alpha| < 2B} RESENI: A = {x & Z : 1x +5 | < 8} - Nejdrise musin vyresis absolutur bodnotu. [x+5] { (x+5) ≥ 0 ① (x+5)<0 0 - musin spiskik kdy se (x+5) = 0 - rejistel joem, rue pri x=-5 je (x+5)=0, techy pro (-ω;-5) je raporne' a pro (-5;+ω) je sladne'. 1) Vypočeh pro 1x+51 je sladna nebo nala (nenem se avanemko) x E (-5,+00) 1 (x+5)<8 ×<3 A= {-5;-4; ...; 1,2} = {x \in \mathbb{Z}: -5 \le x < 3} 1 Vy wich pro 1x+51 ge Raporne' (meni se rnamento) XE (-00;-5) N -(x+5)<8 $- \times < 13$ /. (-1) $\times > -13$ Az={-12;-11;...;-7;-6} = {x ∈ Z:-13<x<-5} A = A, U A2 = {-12; -11; 1,23 = {x ∈ Z: -13< x <3} Idalyk and me visechny proby moving a mizery system min. a ma. max A = Sup A = 2 min A = inf A = -12

IMENO A PRIJMENI: LUKA'S RUNT x=5; B=4 CISLO ULOHY: 1.2 ZADA'NI: Roshodnéhe, ada je poslouprost (an) oneserva a sue burneni zdivodnéhe: an = an + 2 RESENT: am = 5m+2 - Zhurim si posloupnost (an) warranout az = 17 Q4 = 22 - Thuse're rysetiit rota je postarprost (an) monotomi Zda se, re poslou most (an) je ostre klesaje a Overen: YmEN 5 (m+1)+2 < 5m+2 4 (m+1)-1 5m+7 < 5m+2 / (4m-1)(4m+3) 20m2-5m+28m-7 < 20m2+15m+8m+6 23m-7 < 23m+6 0 < 13 < Pravda, Overen Re (am) je ostre Elesajiai. Prostouprost (an) je ostre klesapier, ledy je merena shova. h = an = = = = 3 Ida se, re (an) je onenema shova cislem h = +3 $\frac{5m+2}{4m-1} \le \frac{7}{3} / . (4m-1) . 3$ Ovenen' + mEN: 15m+6 = 28m-7 13 5 13m /:13 1 ≤ m < pravda

Proslouprost (an) je omezema shova h = 3.

Zda se, re (a_m) je onerema sdoba aislem d=0Onerem': $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{5m+2}{4m-1} \ge 0$ /(4m-1) $\frac{5m+2 \ge 0}{5m \ge -2}$ /:5 $\frac{m \ge -\frac{2}{5}}{} \Rightarrow \mu \text{ and } a$

Poslouprost (am) je omerema' sodola d=0.

(am) je omerema' (=> 3d, LER; +meN: d≤am≤h

0≤am≤\frac{1}{3}

Odporéd: Prosloupuoste (an) je ometema, protote je omerena shova h= = a naroven je ometema sodola d=0.

IMENO A PRIJMENL: LUKAS RUNT x = 5; B=4 CISLO ULOHY: 1.3 ZADANI: Roshodnake, roba je posloupnost (am) monotomi a sne noshodnuhi rduvodněhe: am = - m2 + (x+B) m RESENL: am = - m2 + 9 m - Thuse'm be personners (an) maintenant an = -12 + 9.1 = 8 az= -22+ 9.2 = 14 a3 = 18 Q4 = 20 Zda'se, se (an) je nostour Overten! + MEN an < an+10 -m2+9m < -(m+10)2+9(m+10) -an + 9m < -an - 100+9m + 90 0 < -100+90 0 < -10 < nepranda Zjistili jone, se posloupuost (an) meni hostorici. Nor maculken muzene vidés, ze perlempust (an) nem' Elesajien'. Posloupusk (an) nem' rostonzi ani klesajiri, => nem' monosom! - Kdyby pre si dyočíkali člen 0,5 = 20 a a = 18, spislili byther, se polonprost (an) new menotion dieve.

ODPOVED: Poslupost (an) nem monotomi.

```
JMÉNO A PRIJMENI: LUKAS RUNT x=5; B=4
CISLO ULOHY: 1.4
ZADANI: Unedthe priklad posloupnosti (majishe
priedpis pro m-by clem a machanète quat, pro sheron plate!
     inf (am) = - x 1 (am) je ostre hostouci 1 sup (am) = B
RESENT inflan = -5 1 (an) je ostie nostona 1 sup (an) = 4
 - /sj. (am) je onesena slova i sodola a je monosomi
Vymyslim si poslovnosto (am):
an = - 5 pro m = 1
an = 4 - 1 pro m = 2
Orienem, re poslaupost (an) je ostre hostoure:
4- 1 < 4 - 1 / m (m+1)
    4m (m+1) - (m+1) < 4m (m+1) - m
     4m2+4m-(m+1)<4m2-4m-m
           -m-1<-m
              -120 < Pravda
Polindilo se, ae (an) je ostre rostoux
Postouprost (an) je ostre rostona, takée Ed. ER, tmEN: déan
 d = an = inf(an) = -5
 bup (am) = 4, melot kdyr verm jedekoliv melke pierozene céslo,
vizdy jsem pod 4.
PR: Zeusein dosadid 106 - agos = 4 - 106 = 3,99
NACRTEK: and
                + + + + + + + + +
```

MÉNO A PŘÍMENÍ LUKAŠ RUNT x=5; B=4

ČÍSLO ÚLOHY: 1.5

ZADÁNÍ Vypočláha limihu

lim 2m²+Bm+3

m>+00 3m²+am+2

ŘEŠENÍ Zbusina limihu nypočíhah pomoci alga

lim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = "+00" = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m/4 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 = m² . 2+ m²+4m+3 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3 + m²

Zim 2m²+4m+3

 $\frac{\text{RESENI'}}{\text{lim}} \frac{\text{2m5} + 4m + 3}{3m^4 + 5m + 2} = \frac{\text{minh}}{+\infty} \frac{m^5}{m^4} \cdot \frac{2 + \frac{14}{m^4} + \frac{3}{m^5}}{3 + \frac{5}{m^4} + \frac{2}{m^4}}$ meurcily'

nymax

- Vyšel nam neunčity výkor, a bak josem nystěl nejvychlejí kostonki člen. Nysi senova akusine vypočítat linitu pomocí algebry linit.

$$\lim_{M \to +\infty} \frac{m^{5}}{m^{4}} \cdot \frac{2 + \frac{4}{m^{4}} + \frac{3}{m^{5}}}{3 + \frac{5}{m^{5}} + \frac{2}{m^{5}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \infty} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{1 + \infty}$$

ODPOVED: lim 2n5+4m+3 diverguje 2 + 00.