# Limes funkcije i neprekidnost

Matematika 2

Damir Horvat

FOI, Varaždin

# Sadržaj

prvi zadatak

drugi zadatak

treći zadatak

četvrti zadatak

peti zadatak

šesti zadatak

sedmi zadatak

osmi zadatak

deveti zadatak

prvi zadatak

Izračunajte  $\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{4-x}$ .

Izračunajte 
$$\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{4-x}$$
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### Rješenje

• Zadatak ćemo riješiti na tri različita načina.

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$$\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{4-x}$$
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- Zadatak ćemo riješiti na tri različita načina.
- Uvrštavanjem x=4 u izraz  $\frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{4-x}$  dobivamo neodređeni izraz  $\frac{0}{0}$ .

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- Potrebno je skratiti zajedničku nultočku x = 4 od brojnika i nazivnika.

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- Sljedeća tri načina pokazuju različite ideje kako to možemo napraviti.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

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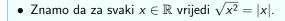
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Racionalizacija brojnika preko formule za razliku kvadrata

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

• Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.

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- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo *pokvarili* tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{x} + 2}\right)}_{x \to 4} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x - 4}{(4 - x)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-(4 - x)}{(4 - x)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} + 2}$$

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo pokvarili tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{x} + 2}}_{= x \to 4} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x - 4}{(4 - x)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-(4 - x)}{(4 - x)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} + 2}}_{\text{uvrstimo } x = 4}$$

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
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Racionalizacija brojnika preko formule za razliku kvadrata

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

uvrstimo x = 4

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo *pokvarili* tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

Racionalizacija brojnika preko formule za razliku kvadrata

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

uvrstimo x = 4

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo *pokvarili* tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo *pokvarili* tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} =$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \boxed{\sqrt{x} = t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \left[ \sqrt{x} = t, \ x = t^2 \right]$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4,

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} - ---$$

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- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
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- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
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- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
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$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

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$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{1}{t \to 2}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
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- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
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$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{1}{(2 - t)(2 + t)}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
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$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2$$

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$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{t \to 2}$$

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$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{2 + t}$$

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- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
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$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^{2} \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^{2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{2 + t} = \frac{-1}{2 + t}$$
uvrstimo  $t = 2$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^{2} \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^{2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{2 + t} = \frac{-1}{2 + t}$$
uvrstimo  $t = 2$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^2 \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{2 + t} = \frac{-1}{2 + 2}$$
uvrstimo  $t = 2$ 

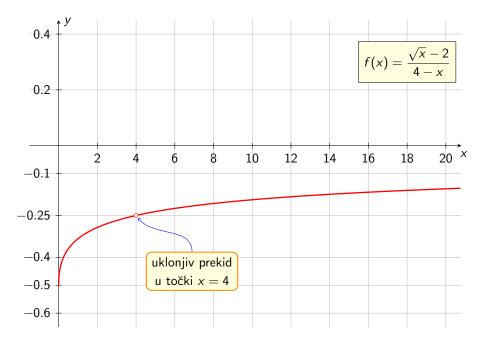
- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{4 - x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} = t, & x = t^{2} \\ x \to 4, & t \to 2 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t - 2}{4 - t^{2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-(2 - t)}{(2 - t)(2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 2} \frac{-1}{2 + t} = \frac{-1}{2 + 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$
uvrstimo  $t = 2$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju  $\sqrt{x} = t$ .
- Kvadriranjem dobivamo  $x = t^2$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 4, tada iz  $t = \sqrt{x}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.



drugi zadatak

#### Zadatak 2

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

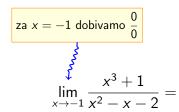
b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2-} \frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2+} \frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}$$

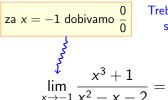
a)

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

a)

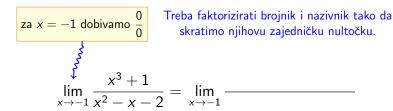


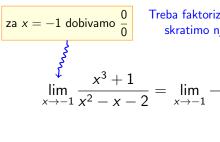
a)



Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

a)





Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

 $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ 

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a)

 $za x = -1 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

a)

$$a^{3} + b^{3} = (a + b)(a^{2} - ab + b^{2})$$
$$ax^{2} + bx + c = a(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})$$

a)

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

 $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku. 
$$\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

 $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ 

 $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$x_1$$
 i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe 
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku. 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$x_1$$
 i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku. 
$$\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)}=$$
 
$$=\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

 $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ 

 $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

 $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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

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$$x_1$$
 i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

 $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ 

 $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ 

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uvrstimo  $x = -1$ 

$$a^{3} + b^{3} = (a+b)(a^{2} - ab + b^{2})$$

$$x_{1} = -1, \ x_{2} = 2$$

$$ax^{2} + bx + c = a(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})$$

$$x_{1} = x_{2} \text{ su rješenja jednadžbe}$$

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Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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uvrstimo  $x = -1$ 

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$-x_2$$
)  $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2$ 

 $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ 

a)

Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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uvrstimo  $x = -1$ 

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

 $x_1$  i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

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Treba faktorizirati brojnik i nazivnik tako da skratimo njihovu zajedničku nultočku.

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

$$a^{3} + b^{3} = (a + b)(a^{2} - ab + b^{2})$$
$$ax^{2} + bx + c = a(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})$$

$$x_1$$
 i  $x_2$  su rješenja jednadžbe  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

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• Kako  $x \rightarrow 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.

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

- Kako  $x \to 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je manji od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 1.99).

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

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- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je manji od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 1.99).

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

- Kako  $x \to 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je manji od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 1.99).

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

- Kako  $x \to 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.
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$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{2^3 + 1}{2^2 - 2 - 2} = \frac{9}{2^3 + 1}$$

- Kako  $x \to 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je manji od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 1.99).

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

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- Stoga je  $x^2 x$  jako blizu broja 2 također s lijeve strane. Na primjer,  $1.99^2 1.99$  je jako blizu 2 i manji je od broja 2.

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

- Kako  $x \to 2-$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s lijeve strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je manji od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 1.99).
- Stoga je  $x^2-x$  jako blizu broja 2 također s lijeve strane. Na primjer,  $1.99^2-1.99$  je jako blizu 2 i manji je od broja 2.
- Zaključujemo da je  $x^2-x-2$  jako blizu broja 0 također s lijeve (minus) strane. Na primjer,  $1.99^2-1.99-2$  je jako blizu 0 i manji je od broja 0.

$$\lim_{x\to 2-}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\frac{2^3+1}{2^2-2-2}=\frac{9}{0-}$$

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- Kada 9 podijelimo s jako malim negativnim brojem, dobivamo jako veliki negativni broj.

$$\lim_{x\to 2-}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\frac{2^3+1}{2^2-2-2}=\frac{9}{0-}=-\infty$$

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

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- Stoga je  $x^2 x$  jako blizu broja 2 također s desne strane. Na primjer,  $2.01^2 2.01$  je jako blizu 2 i veći je od broja 2.

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

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$$\lim_{x\to 2+}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\frac{2^3+1}{2^2-2-2}=\frac{9}{0+}$$

- Kako  $x \to 2+$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s desne strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je veći od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 2.01).
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c)

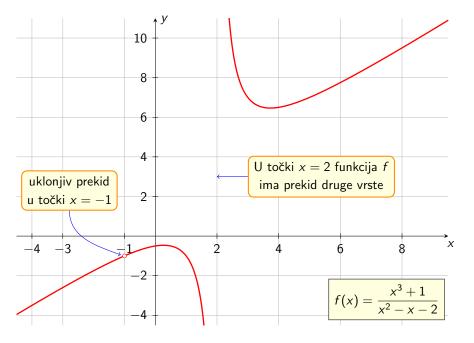
$$\lim_{x\to 2+}\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}=\frac{2^3+1}{2^2-2-2}=\frac{9}{0+}$$

- Kako  $x \rightarrow 2+$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s desne strane.
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- Kada 9 podijelimo s jako malim pozitivnim brojem, dobivamo jako veliki pozitivni broj.

c)

$$\lim_{x \to 2+} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{2^3 + 1}{2^2 - 2 - 2} = \frac{9}{0+} = +\infty$$

- Kako  $x \to 2+$ , tada je x jako blizu broja 2 s desne strane.
- Dakle, uvrstimo x = 2 u izraz i imamo na umu da je to broj koji je veći od 2 i jako blizu broja 2 (npr. 2.01).
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- Kada 9 podijelimo s jako malim pozitivnim brojem, dobivamo jako veliki pozitivni broj.



## treći zadatak

#### Zadatak 3

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2}$$

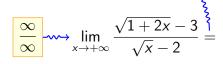
b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2}$$

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

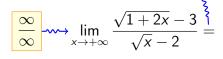
$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} \longrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} =$$

a)

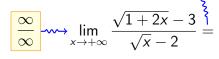
• Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .



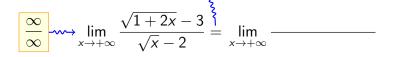
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .



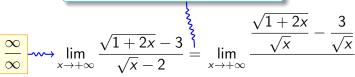
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



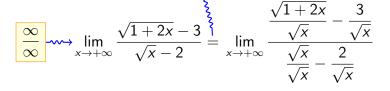
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
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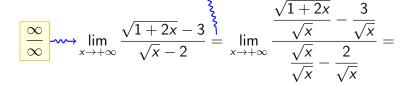
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

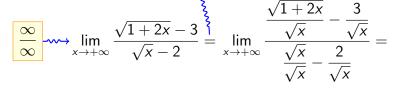


- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



$$=\lim_{x\to+\infty}$$

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



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

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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

a)

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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= -----

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je √x.
  Najveća potencija u nazivniku je √x.
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{c}{x^p}=0,\quad c,p\in\mathbb{R},\ p>0$$

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ . • Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} & \sqrt{x - 2} & \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} & \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1 + 2x}{x}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{0 + 2} - 0}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}
\end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{c}{x^p}=0,\quad c,p\in\mathbb{R},\,p>0$$

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ . • Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

$$\lim_{\infty} \underset{x \to +\infty}{\longrightarrow} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} & \sqrt{x-2} & \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} & \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+2x}{x}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 -$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{0+2}-1}{1-0}$$
 
$$\lim_{c \to \infty} \frac{c}{c} = 0, \quad c, p \in \mathbb{R}, \, p > 0$$

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je √x.
  Najveća potencija u nazivniku je √x.
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

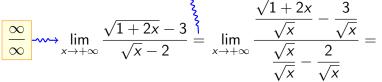
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}} =$$

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

$$\sqrt{0+2} - 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{c}{x^p} = 0, \quad c, p \in \mathbb{R}, \ p > 0$$

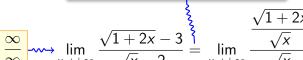
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je √x.
  Najveća potencija u nazivniku je √x.
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1-0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-0}$$

- Rješenje
- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ . • Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .



$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\lim_{c \to +\infty} \frac{c}{x^p} = 0, \quad c, p \in \mathbb{R}, \ p > 0$$

- Najveća potencija u brojniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ . • Najveća potencija u nazivniku je  $\sqrt{x}$ .
- Dijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s  $\sqrt{x}$ .

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{0+2}-0}{1-0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

b) 
$$za x = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

za 
$$x = 4$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

x = 4 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

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Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

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

Racionaliziramo brojnik

x = 4 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

x = 4 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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x = 4 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata. Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $=\lim_{x\to a}\frac{(1+2x)-9}{}$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4}$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3} =$ 

Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}}$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3} =$ 

Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}} = \lim_{x \to 4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}} = \lim_{x \to 4}$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = 0$ 

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4}$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4}$ 

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = 0$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili. Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

b)  $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $=\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x\to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cdot (x-4)}{x}$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$  z

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2 \cdot (x-4)}{x-4}$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

b)  $z^{2} = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

b)  $z^{2} = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $z = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$  z

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
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 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2 \cdot (x + 4)}{x + 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + 2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2x + 3}} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{x + 2})}{\sqrt{1 + 2x + 3}}$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

$$\frac{\text{uvrstimo } x = 4}{\text{vv}} = ---$$

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

b)  $z^{2} = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

$$\frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4} + 2)}{\text{uvrstimo } x = 4} \implies = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4} + 2)}{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4} + 2)}$$

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

b)  $z^{2} = 4 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x+3}} \times \sqrt{1+2x+3}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4}+2)}{\sqrt{1+2x+4}+3}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.

Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili. Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

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

b)  $za \ x = 4 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{1 + 2x} + 3} =$ 

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

$$\text{uvrstimo } x = 4 \quad \Longrightarrow = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4} + 2)}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 4} + 3} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{9 + 3}}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

$$\text{uvrstimo } x = 4 \quad \Longrightarrow = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{4} + 2)}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 4} + 3} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{8}{6}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

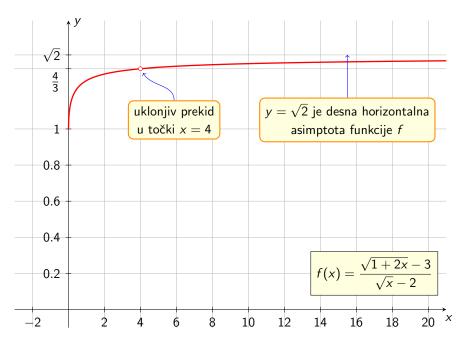
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.

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

$$\frac{\text{uvrstimo } x = 4}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 4} + 3} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x)-9}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{1+2x}+3} =$ 

- Racionaliziramo brojnik i nazivnik preko formule za razliku kvadrata.
- Racionaliziramo brojnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.
- Racionaliziramo nazivnik i popravimo što smo pokvarili.



# četvrti zadatak

### Zadatak 4

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1-2x)}$$

### Zadatak 4

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1-2x)}$$

## Rješenje

Rješavanje navedenih limesa svodi se na tablični limes

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\log_a\left(1+x\right)}{x}=\frac{1}{\ln a}.$$

### Zadatak 4

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x}$$

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### Rješenje

Rješavanje navedenih limesa svodi se na tablični limes

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\log_a\left(1+x\right)}{x}=\frac{1}{\ln a}.$$

Specijalno, za a = e dobivamo

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1.$$

a)

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x}=\frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\log_7\left(1+5x\right)}{2x}=$$

a) za x = 0 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$  $\frac{\log_7\left(1+5x\right)}{2x}$  $\lim_{x\to 0}$ 

$$\frac{0}{0} + 5x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{6}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t. • Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .
- Kada je *x* jako blizu 0,

za 
$$x=0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x=t, & x=\frac{t}{5} \\ x\to 0, & t\to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.
 Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo x = t/5.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

• Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

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za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 0, tada iz  $t = 5x$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

• Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{x}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 0, tada iz  $t = 5x$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

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za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

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• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Stavimo supstituciju 
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• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 0, tada iz  $t = 5x$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

• Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} - \frac{1}{2t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\log_7\left(1+t\right)}{}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 0, tada iz  $t = 5x$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

• Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$=\lim_{t o 0}rac{\log_7\left(1+t
ight)}{rac{2}{\pi}\cdot t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz 
$$t = 5x$$
 slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} = \lim_{t \to$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{\frac{2}{5}}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- ullet Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu 5 · 0 = 0.
  Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{t} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 5x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t}{5}$ . • Kada je v jako blizu 0. tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_a (1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1+t)}{t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + 5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7 (1 + t)}{t} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 7}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = 5x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{(1+t)}{t}=$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+5x)}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5x = t, & x = \frac{t}{5} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{2 \cdot \frac{t}{5}} =$$

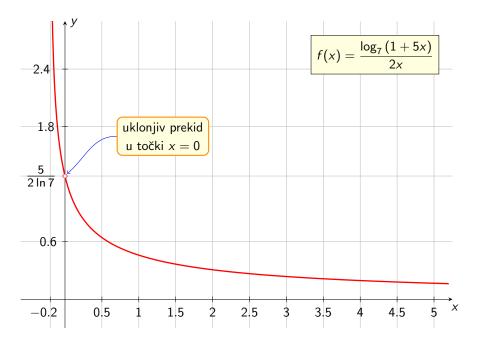
$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log_7(1+t)}{t} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 7} = \frac{5}{2 \ln 7}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$5x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 5 dobivamo 
$$x = \frac{t}{5}$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 0, tada iz  $t = 5x$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu  $5 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.



$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{3x}{\ln\left(1-2x\right)} =$$

b)
$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1-2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$-2x = t$$
.

 $\frac{1+xy}{x}=1$ 

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$-2x = t$$
.

• Dijeljenjem s 
$$-2$$
 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \left| -2x = t, \ x = -\frac{t}{2} \right|$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0,

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} -\frac{t}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{x}=1$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$-2x = t$$
.

- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\ln{(1+x)}}{x}=1$$

• Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.

- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} =$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{-t}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{2}{}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$-2x = t$$
.

- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} = \frac{3}{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{-\frac{2}{2}}{\frac{\ln{(1+t)}}{t}}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln\left(1+t\right)}{t}}=-\frac{3}{2}\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{1}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

 $\lim \frac{\ln (1+x)}{}=1$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1-2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1+t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln{(1+t)}}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln{(1+t)}}{t}}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ 

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

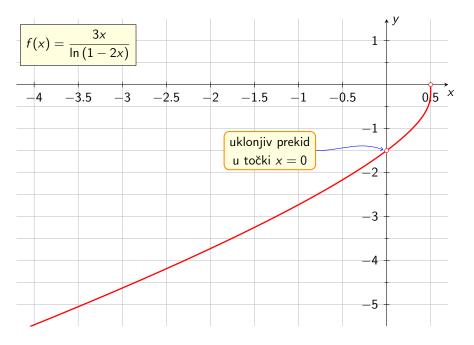
 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x = t, & x = -\frac{t}{2} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{-t}{2}}{\ln(1 + t)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju -2x = t.
- Dijeljenjem s -2 dobivamo  $x = -\frac{t}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 0, tada iz t = -2x slijedi da je t jako blizu  $-2 \cdot 0 = 0$ .
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.



$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln\left(1 - 2x\right)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = ---$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

• Funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\ln{(1-2x)}}$  ima također uklonjiv prekid u točki  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Kako je  $D_f = \left< -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right> \setminus \{0\}$ , dovoljno je samo izračunati limes s lijeve strane i vidjeti da je to konačni broj.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}}$$

• Funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\ln{(1-2x)}}$  ima također uklonjiv prekid u točki  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Kako je  $D_f = \left< -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right> \setminus \{0\}$ , dovoljno je samo izračunati limes s lijeve strane i vidjeti da je to konačni broj.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}$$

• Funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\ln{(1-2x)}}$  ima također uklonjiv prekid u točki  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Kako je  $D_f = \left< -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right> \setminus \{0\}$ , dovoljno je samo izračunati limes s lijeve strane i vidjeti da je to konačni broj.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\ln(0+)}$$

• Funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\ln{(1-2x)}}$  ima također uklonjiv prekid u točki  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Kako je  $D_f = \left< -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right> \setminus \{0\}$ , dovoljno je samo izračunati limes s lijeve strane i vidjeti da je to konačni broj.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\ln(0+)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\infty}$$

• Funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\ln{(1-2x)}}$  ima također uklonjiv prekid u točki  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Kako je  $D_f = \left< -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right> \setminus \{0\}$ , dovoljno je samo izračunati limes s lijeve strane i vidjeti da je to konačni broj.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2} -} \frac{3x}{\ln(1 - 2x)} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\ln\left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\ln(0+)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\infty} = 0$$

# peti zadatak

#### Zadatak 5

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 6} \frac{5^{x-4}-25}{3x-18}$$

#### Zadatak 5

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18}$$

#### Rješenje

Rješavanje navedenih limesa svodi se na tablični limes

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^x-1}{x}=\ln a.$$

#### Zadatak 5

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18}$$

#### Rješenje

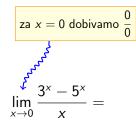
Rješavanje navedenih limesa svodi se na tablični limes

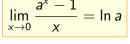
$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^x-1}{x}=\ln a.$$

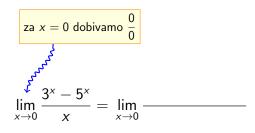
Specijalno, za a = e dobivamo

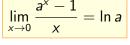
$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}=1.$$

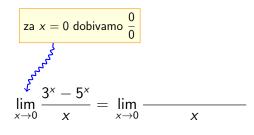
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

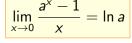


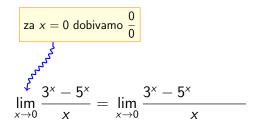


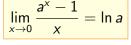


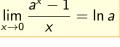












$$\frac{\sum_{x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } 0} 0}{\sum_{x = 0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x}$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

dodamo i oduzmemo 1

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^{2} - 1}{x} = \ln a$ 

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

dodamo i oduzmemo 1

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

dodamo i oduzmemo 1

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^x - 1) - (5^x - 1)}{x}$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

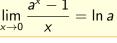
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} 3^{x} - 5^{x}$$

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$$0 \quad x \qquad x \to 0 \qquad x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left($$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} =$$



za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^{2}-1}{x}=\ln a$$

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to$$

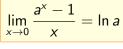
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^x - 1}{x} - \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right)$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0$$

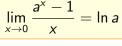
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^x - 1}{x} - \frac{5^x - 1}{x} \right) =$$



$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x}$$



$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x}$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\left(--\frac{1}{X}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{X} - \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{X} = 1$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

#### dodamo i oduzmemo 1

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

 $= \ln 3$ 

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

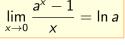
$$= \ln 3 -$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 5$$



$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

dodamo i oduzmemo 1
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x} + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(3^{x} - 1) - (5^{x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 5 = \ln \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{3^x-5^x}{x}=$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

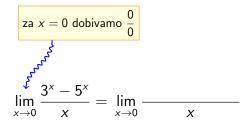
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} =$$

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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{0}$$

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



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

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot ( )}{x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{x}}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x}$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x \cdot \left(\frac{3^x}{5^x} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0}$$

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

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x \cdot \left(\frac{3^x}{5^x} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x\right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{5^{x}}\right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{5^{x}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^{\lambda}-1}{x}=\ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 5^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x \cdot \left(\frac{3^x}{5^x} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{a^{\wedge} - 1}{\mathsf{x}} = \mathsf{ln} \, a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left($$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} 5^x$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{a^{x} - 1}{x} = \mathsf{ln} \, a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left($$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} 5^x \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{\to 0} \frac{a^{\wedge} - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{a^{\wedge} - 1}{\mathsf{x}} = \mathsf{ln} \, a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = 5^{0}$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{\to 0} \frac{a^{\wedge} - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\frac{\sum_{x \to 0} x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}}{\sum_{x \to 0} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^x \cdot \left(\frac{3^x}{5^x} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^x \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x - 1}{x} = 5^0 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

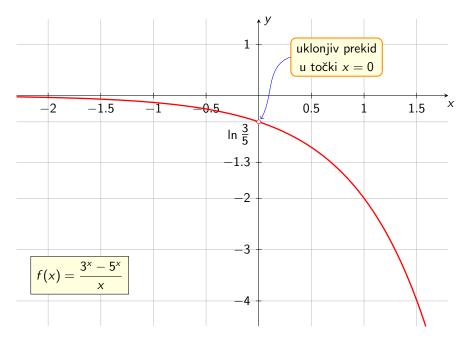
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = 5^{0} \cdot \ln \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{3^{x} - 5^{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = 5^{0} \cdot \ln \frac{3}{5} = 1 \cdot \ln \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 5^{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3^{x}}{5^{x}} - 1\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(5^{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} 5^{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} - 1}{x} = 5^{0} \cdot \ln \frac{3}{5} = 1 \cdot \ln \frac{3}{5} = \ln \frac{3}{5}$$



#### b) Prvi način

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} =$$

b) Prvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} =$$

b) Prvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} - \frac{1}{3x - 18}$$

b) Prvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18}$$

b) Prvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)}$$

b) Prvi način 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$x - 6 = t$$
.

b) Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.

za 
$$x = 6$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$  
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x-6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t+6 \\ x \to 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju x - 6 = t.

- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6,

$$\frac{1}{X} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

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

$$=\lim_{t o 0}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

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

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$x - 6 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$x = t + 6$$
.

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = x - 6$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

• Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

rvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{3 - 23}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{za} \times \mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{6} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{\mathbf{0}}{\mathbf{0}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

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

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3t}{3t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$x - 6 = t$$
.

- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

rvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

račin za 
$$x = 6$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

i način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{3t}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

ačin 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

rvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

rvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^t \cdot 5^2 - 25}{3t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^t \cdot 5^2 - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^t \cdot 5^2 - 25}{3t} =$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

rvi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^t \cdot 5^2 - 25}{3t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot (5^t - 1)}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$x^{2}$$
  $x = 6$  dopinamo  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

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

Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot (5^{t} - 1)}{3t} = \frac{25}{3} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dopinamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot (5^{t} - 1)}{3t} = \frac{25}{3} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} - 1}{3t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dopinamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot (5^{t} - 1)}{3t} = \frac{25}{3} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} - 1}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$x^{2}$$
  $x = 6$  dobivamo  $\frac{1}{0}$ 

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

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 0 \text{ doplyamo } \frac{1}{0}$$

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

Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x - 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - 6 = t, & x = t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{1}{0}$$

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

Prvi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3(x-6)} = \left[ x - 6 = t, \quad x = t+6 \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(t+6)-4} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t+2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} \cdot 5^{2} - 25}{3t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot (5^{t} - 1)}{3t} = \frac{25}{3} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{t} - 1}{t} = \frac{25}{3} \ln 5$$

- Stavimo supstituciju x 6 = t.
- Tada je x = t + 6.
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = x 6 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

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

$$\lim_{x\to 6}\frac{5^{x-4}-25}{3x-18}=$$

 $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{a} \frac{a-1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} =$$

) Drugi način
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

$$5^{x-4}-2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6,

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

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

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = 3x - 18$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

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

- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
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### $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^{-1}}{x}=\ln a$ b) Drugi način x = 6 dobivamo $\frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

$$+6$$
 =

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

## $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t}$ 

b) Drugi način

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = 3x - 18$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

## $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 \end{bmatrix} =$$

b) Drugi način

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = 3x - 18$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t}$ 

## $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^{x}-1}{x}=\ln a$ $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 3x - 18 = t.

Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

# $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

b) Drugi način

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t}$$

 $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Kada je x jako blizu o, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu o.
  Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

# $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

b) Drugi način

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t}$ 

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

 $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = 3x - 18$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

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

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t}$$

 $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

## $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$

b) Drugi način

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 
$$3x = t + 18$$
 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .

• Kada je 
$$x$$
 jako blizu 6, tada iz  $t = 3x - 18$  slijedi da je  $t$  jako blizu 0.

 $=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4}-25}{t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2}-25}{t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t}\cdot 5^2-25}{t}=$ 

# $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 3x - 18 = t.

Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

#### $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{a^{x}-1}{x}=\ln a$ b) Drugi način $x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

• Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .

- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} -$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$ 

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{t} - 1}{t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .
- Kada ia vijaka blimi 6 tada in t 2 v 10 aliindi da ia tijaka blimi 0
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4}-25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2}-25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t}\cdot 5^2-25}{t} =$ 

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{t} - 1}{t}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$3x - 18 = t$$
.

Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

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b) Drugi način 
$$za x = 6 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$
 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$ 

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^t - 1}{t} =$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 3x - 18 = t.

Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

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$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t+6\right)-4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t+2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$ 

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{t} - 1}{t} = 25$$

- Stavimo supstituciju 3x 18 = t.
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 6$ .

- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

Drugi način
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = 25 \ln 5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} = 25 \ln 5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) -$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 3x - 18 = t.

b) Drugi način

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{(\frac{1}{3}t + 6) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^t - 1}{t} = 25 \ln 5^{\frac{1}{3}} =$$
• Stavimo supstituciju  $3x - 18 = t$ .

- Tada is 2x t + 19 no dijelionism s 2 dobiyama  $x \frac{1}{t} + 6$
- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{5^{x-4} - 25}{3x - 18} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 18 = t, & x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6 \\ x \to 6, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

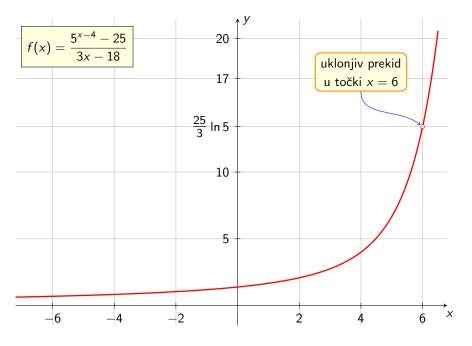
$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\left(\frac{1}{3}t + 6\right) - 4} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t + 2} - 25}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{3}t} \cdot 5^2 - 25}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{25 \cdot \left(5^{\frac{1}{3}t} - 1\right)}{t} = 25 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^t - 1}{t} = 25 \ln 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{25}{3} \ln 5$$
• Stavimo supstituciju  $3x - 18 = t$ .

• Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

- Tada je 3x = t + 18 pa dijeljenjem s 3 dobivamo  $x = \frac{1}{3}t + 6$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu 6, tada iz t = 3x 18 slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

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šesti zadatak

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - x}{\sin 5x}$$

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\lg x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje

a)

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}=$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje 
$$za x = 0 dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x}$$

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2x}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

a)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} - ---$$

$$a) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\log x}{\log x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

**Rješenje** za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

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

$$a) \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-3}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje 
$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2x}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje 
$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

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a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2x}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \right)$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\cdot\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)=$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log x}{\log x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\log x}}{\frac{\log x}{\log x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$- = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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

**Rješenje** 
$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} =$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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

Rješenje za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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

**Rješenje** 
$$za x = 0 dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 0}$$

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x}$$

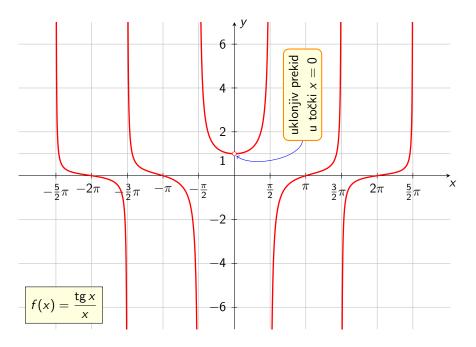
b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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

Rješenje 
$$za x = 0 dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 0} = 1$$



$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}=1$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \left[ ax = t, \ x = \frac{t}{a} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{vmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} ---$$

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

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

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

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\lg x}{1} = 1$  Neka je  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  proizvoljan.

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\lg x}{1} = 1$  Neka je  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  proizvoljan.

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{a}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\lg x}{1} = 1$  Neka je  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  proizvoljan.

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t}$$

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$  Neka je  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  proizvoljan.

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0}$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} =$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$=a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{sin}\,x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sin ax} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\log ux}{x} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{\to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{m}}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \left| ax = t, \ x = \frac{t}{a} \right|$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\text{m}} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\underset{\to}{\text{m}} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{vmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} - -$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{\to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}}$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{vmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} - \dots$$

$$\underset{\to 0}{\mathsf{m}} \frac{\mathsf{m}}{\mathsf{x}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$=a\cdot\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{t}=a\cdot 1=a$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \, ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \, t}{\frac{t}{c}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} \, t}{\frac{t}{c}}$$

$$\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathsf{m}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$=a\cdot\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{t}=a\cdot 1=a$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sin ax} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \, ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \, t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} \, t}{t}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t}$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \sin t = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan ax}{x} = a$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t o 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{t}$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}$$

$$a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} -$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ & & a \end{bmatrix}$$
  $= \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ & & a \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ a = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & y & y \\ & & a \end{bmatrix}$$
 sin  $t$ 

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin a}{t}$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = a \cdot$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$=a\cdot\lim_{t\to 0}rac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}=a\cdot 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \left[ ax = t, \ x = \frac{t}{a} \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$=a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \sin t}{t} =$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{t$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$ 

$$\mathsf{m} \, \frac{\mathsf{tg} \, \mathsf{a} \mathsf{x}}{\mathsf{t} \mathsf{g} \, \mathsf{a} \mathsf{x}} = \mathsf{a} \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{t},$$

$$x = \frac{t}{a} = \lim \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = \lim \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \end{bmatrix} = \lim \frac{tg t}{t} = \lim \frac{a tg t}{t} = \lim \frac{a tg t}{t}$$

$$= \left[ ax = t, \ x = \frac{t}{a} \right] = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{tg \, t}{a} =$$

$$\left[ \int_{t\to 0}^{t} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{atg} t}{t} \right]$$

$$\frac{t}{t} =$$

$$\underset{x\to 0}{\lim} \frac{}{}$$

$$\frac{x}{t} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{1}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\lg t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \lg t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \lg t$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ax = t, & x = \frac{t}{a} \\ x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\frac{t}{a}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{a \operatorname{tg} t}{t} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \to 0, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{t \to 0} \frac{1}{a} \xrightarrow{t \to 0} \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\downarrow^{0} \quad X \qquad \left[ x \to 0, \ t \to 0 \right] \quad \stackrel{t \to 0}{=} \quad \stackrel{t}{=} \quad \stackrel{t \to 0}{=} \quad t$$

$$= a \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

#### b) Prvi način

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t$$
.

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

• Stavimo supstituciju 
$$x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t$$
.

- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t = x \frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t = x \frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\phantom{a}}{\phantom{a}} \operatorname{tg} t$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} -$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} - \dots$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t = x \frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=x-\frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $x \frac{\pi}{2} = t$ .
- Tada je  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t = x \frac{\pi}{2}$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}=$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}$$
 ——

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac$$

$$\frac{\text{podijelimo brojnik}}{\text{i nazivnik s } t} = \lim_{t \to 0} ----$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t} =$$

$$t \to 0$$
 tg  $t$  sin  $2t$ 

 $\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$ 

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\sin(2x - \pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{podijelimo brojnik} \\
\text{i nazivnik s } t
\end{array} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2t}{t}}{\frac{\text{tg } t}{t}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$



 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$ 

 $\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$ 

 $=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}=$ 

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$$\pi$$
)

 $\sin 2t$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin2t}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin} 2t}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{1} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin2t}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$  
$$\sin(2x - \pi) \qquad \left[x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, \ x\right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(2t + \pi - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin ax}{n} = a$$

$$\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{(-\pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t \\ x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin2t}{\mathop{\rm tg}\nolimits t}=$$

$$\frac{1\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{podijelimo brojnik} \\
\text{i nazivnik s } t
\end{array} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2t}{t}}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}} = \frac{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{t}}{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}} = \frac{2}{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}}$$

$$\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

za 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}=$$

$$\frac{2}{\operatorname{tg} t} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{sin} 2t}$$

podijelimo brojnik i nazivnik s 
$$t$$
 =  $\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2t}{t}}{\frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}} = \frac{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin 2t}{t}}{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{t}} = \frac{2}{1}$ 

$$t \to 0$$
  $\frac{c_{1}c_{2}}{t}$ 

$$\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

 $\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\tan(2x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t, & x = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(2t+\pi-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg} t}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin 2t}{\operatorname{tg} t}=$ 

### b) Drugi način

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

ačin
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\tan(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stavimo supstituciju  $2x - \pi = t$ .

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .

 $za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}$$
 ————

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} - ---$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{-1}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

b) Drugi način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}$$

- Stavimo supstituciju  $2x \pi = t$ .
- Tada je  $2x = t + \pi$  pa dijeljenjem s 2 dobivamo  $x = \frac{t + \pi}{2}$ .
- Kada je x jako blizu  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada iz  $t=2x-\pi$  slijedi da je t jako blizu 0.
- Konačno, svodimo limes na novu varijablu t.

 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$=\lim_{t o 0}$$
 ———

### b) Drugi način

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$



$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{podijelimo brojnik} \\
\text{i nazivnik s } t
\end{array} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\phantom{-}}{\phantom{-}t}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$ 

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t} =$ 

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{podijelimo brojnik} \\
\text{i nazivnik s } t
\end{array} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin t}{t}}{\frac{\tan t}{2}t}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

ačin
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\tan(2x - \pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t} =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{podijelimo brojnik} \\
\text{i nazivnik s } t
\end{array} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin t}{t}}{\frac{\tan t}{\tan \frac{1}{2}t}} = -----$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

# b) Drugi način

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$



ačin
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

ačin
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

# b) Drugi način

$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

ačin
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\tan(2x - \pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}}=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t}=$$

$$\operatorname{m}_{0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

 $\frac{za}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\text{dobivamo}}{\frac{0}{x}}$ b) Drugi način

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - \pi = t, & x = \frac{t + \pi}{2} \\ x \to \frac{\pi}{2}, & t \to 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{t+\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{1}{2}t} =$$

$$\frac{\text{podijelimo brojnik}}{\text{i nazivnik s } t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin t}{t}}{\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}t}{t}} = \frac{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{t}}{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}t}{t}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{x} = a$$

$$\lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin\left(2x-\pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}=$$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi$$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos($$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\tan(2x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x - \pi)}{\tan(x - \pi)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan(x - \pi)}{\tan(x - \pi)}$$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\tan (2x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\log(x -$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
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x \to \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{array}$$

b) Treći način 
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\tan (x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{2}$$
  $sin 2x = 2 sin x cos x$ 

$$\sin 2x = \frac{\sin 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{dobivamo} \frac{0}{0}}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

b) Treći način 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2} dobivamo \frac{0}{2}$$
  $sin 2x = 2 sin x cos x$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}\right)} = \lim_{x \to$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{dvojni}_{\text{razlomak}}}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$   $sin 2x = 2 sin x cos x$ 

$$\frac{\sin 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{dobivamo} \frac{0}{0}}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{dvojni}}{\operatorname{razlomak}}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$   $sin 2x = 2 sin x cos x$ 

$$\frac{\sin 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{dobivamo} \frac{0}{0}}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x-}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$   $za = 2 \sin x \cos x$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x -$$

$$= \prod_{x-}$$

b) Treći način 
$$za x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$   $za x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2x - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

 $=\lim_{x\to \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 

b) Treći način

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\log(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\cos(x - \pi)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

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 $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ 

$$\frac{2\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \lim_{\substack{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}\\ \text{dvojni}\\ \text{razlomak}}} \frac{2\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$$

 $= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x = 2 \sin 2x}{\tan 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{dobivamo} \frac{0}{0}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\tan (x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\sin^2 x \right) =$$

$$\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\sin x$$

$$\sin\left(2x - \pi\right) \qquad \sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{dobivamo} \frac{0}{0}}{\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left( 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

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$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$$

uvrstimo 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(2x - \pi\right) \qquad \sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

način 
$$\sin 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$   $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \frac{\text{dvojni}}{\text{razlomak}}$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \qquad \text{razlomak}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2\sin^2x\right) = 2 \cdot \sin^2x$$

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uvrstimo  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2x - \pi\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(2\cdot\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

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$$\frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \frac{\text{dvojni}}{\text{razlomak}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\cos^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2\sin^2 x \right) = 2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$$

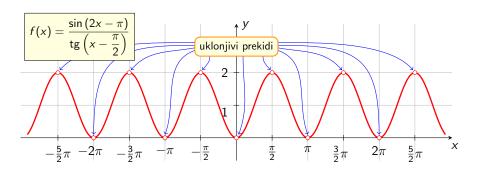
• Domena funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(2x - \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$  je  $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{\frac{k}{2}\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$ .

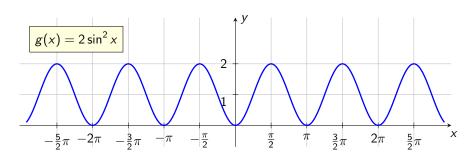
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- Pravilo pridruživanja funkcije f na  $D_f$  se podudara s pravilom pridruživanja funkcije  $g(x) = 2\sin^2 x$  čija je domena  $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ .

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- Dakle, u svim točkama oblika  $\frac{k}{2}\pi$  za  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  funkcija f ima uklonjive prekide, tj. može se dodefinirati u tim točkama tako da u njima bude neprekidna.

- Domena funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(2x \pi)}{\operatorname{tg}\left(x \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$  je  $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{\frac{k}{2}\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$ .
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- Dakle, u svim točkama oblika  $\frac{k}{2}\pi$  za  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  funkcija f ima uklonjive prekide, tj. može se dodefinirati u tim točkama tako da u njima bude neprekidna. To možemo napraviti na sljedeći način:

$$f\left(\frac{k}{2}\pi\right) = g\left(\frac{k}{2}\pi\right) = 2\sin^2\left(\frac{k}{2}\pi\right) = \begin{cases} 2\cdot(\pm 1)^2 = 2, & k \text{ neparan} \\ 2\cdot 0^2 = 0, & k \text{ paran} \end{cases}$$





С

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x} =$$

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x}$$

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 5x}$$

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{x+4} dx$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sin 5x}$$

• Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}$$

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo pokvarili

$$za x = 0 \text{ dobivamo } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2$$

$$a^2-b^2=(a-b)(a+b)$$

$$\frac{-4+2}{-4+2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}$$

- Racionaliziramo brojnik koristeći formulu za razliku kvadrata.
- Popravimo što smo pokvarili tako da ispada da početni izraz množimo s 1.

za 
$$x = 0$$
 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac$$

$$\frac{a^{2} - b^{2} = (a - b)(a + b)}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2}{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} \cdot (\sqrt{x + 4} + 2)$$

$$za \ x = 0 \ dobivamo \ \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4) - 4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4} + 2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4}+2}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4)-4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 0}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \right)$ 

$$\frac{a^{2} - b^{2} = (a - b)(a + b)}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2}{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x + 4) - 4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x + 4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \right)$ 

$$\frac{a^{2} - b^{2} = (a - b)(a + b)}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2}{\sqrt{x + 4} + 2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x + 4) - 4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x + 4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5$$

 $=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{x}{\sin 5x}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2}\right)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4) - 4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) =$$

za x = 0 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

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$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2}\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}}$$

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot$$

$$36/53$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4)-4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} =$ 

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right) =$$

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$$36/53$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sin 5x}}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4)-4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4}+2)} =$ 

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

36 / 53

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+4) - 4}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin 5x \cdot (\sqrt{x+4} + 2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} \right) =$$

 $=\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \frac{1}{x+2}$ 

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

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

za x = 0 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

 $\frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$  36/53

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

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 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \frac{1}{5}$ 

 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

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

za x = 0 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

 $\frac{1 \frac{ax}{x}}{x} = a$  36 / 53

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 $za x = 0 dobivamo \frac{0}{2}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$uvrstimo x = 0$$
36 / 53

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \frac{1}{5}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

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uvrstimo x = 0

za x = 0 dobivamo  $\frac{0}{0}$ 

36 / 53

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{\sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + 2}{\sqrt{x+4} + 2} =$$

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 $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ 

 $za x = 0 dobivamo \frac{0}{2}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = a$$

$$\text{uvrstimo } x = 0$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{0+4}+2} = \frac{1}{20}$ 

### Napomena

• Domena funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+4-2}}{\sin 5x}$  je skup  $[-4, +\infty)$  iz kojeg su izbačene nultočke nazivnika, tj. nultočke funkcije  $g(x) = \sin 5x$  koje su veće od -4. Dakle,

$$D_f = [-4, +\infty) \setminus \left\{ \frac{k}{5}\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ k \geqslant -6 \right\}.$$

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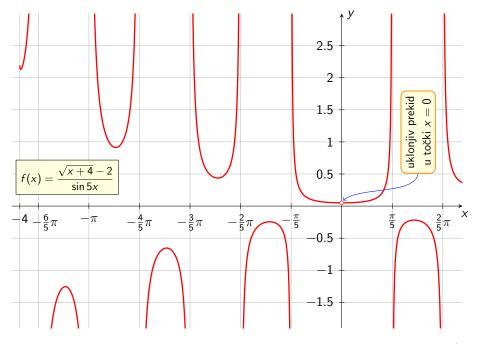
• U točki x=0 funkcija f ima uklonjiv prekid. Ako funkciju f u točki 0 dodefiniramo tako da stavimo  $f(0)=\frac{1}{20}$ , tada je funkcija f neprekidna u točki x=0.

## Napomena

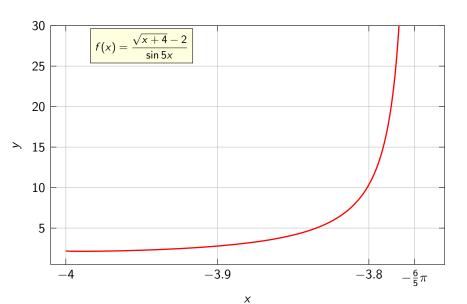
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- U točki x=0 funkcija f ima uklonjiv prekid. Ako funkciju f u točki 0 dodefiniramo tako da stavimo  $f(0)=\frac{1}{20}$ , tada je funkcija f neprekidna u točki x=0.
- U svim ostalim točkama oblika  $\frac{k}{5}\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}, k \geqslant -6, k \neq 0$ ) funkcija f ima prekide druge vrste jer u tom slučaju je brojnik različit od 0 i nazivnik je jednak 0 pa su jednostrani limesi u tim točkama jednaki  $\pm \infty$ .



## Zumiranje na dio domene $\left[-4, -\frac{6}{5}\pi\right)$



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# sedmi zadatak

#### Zadatak 7

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x}$$

## Zadatak 7

Izračunajte sljedeće limese:

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x}$$

Ako je  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = L$ , tada kratko pišemo  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = L$ .

## Rješenje

a)

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} =$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} =$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
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Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} =$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)$$

Izrazu  $\frac{x-3}{x-2}$  dodamo i oduzmemo 1

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

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$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
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$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x - 3}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(\frac{x-3}{x-2}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{-1}{x-2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(\frac{x-3}{x-2}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{-1}{x-2}\right)^{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1}_{\text{svedemo na zajednički nazivnik}} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

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$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
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Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ 

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(\frac{x-3}{x-2}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{x-3}{x-2}-1\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{-1}{x-2}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \left(1+\frac{-1}{x-2}\right)^$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x - 3}{x - 2} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{-1} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{-1}{x-2}} =$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

Rješenje
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x - 3}{x - 2} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

svedemo na zajednički nazivnik

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} =$$

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$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{-1}} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{-1}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{x - 2} = 1$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{-1} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{-1}{x-2}} =$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right)^{\frac{x - 2}{-1}} \right]^{\frac{\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-2x}{x - 2}}{x - 2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty \qquad \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = e$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
1^{\infty} & \text{ Kada je } x \text{ jako veliki pozitivni ili negativni broj, tada je} \\
x & \text{ Kada je } x \text{ jako veliki pozitivni ili negativni broj, tada je} \\
& = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right) \\
& = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-2x}{x - 2} \right) \\
& = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-2x}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left($$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x}{x - 2} = 1$$

Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
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Rješenje 
$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$$
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$$(x-3)^{2x} \qquad (x-3)^{2x}$$
• Kada je x jako veliki pozitivni ili negativni broj, tada je 
$$\frac{-1}{x-2}$$
 jako mali broj.
• 
$$\frac{x-2}{-1}$$
 je recipročna vrijednost broja 
$$\frac{-1}{x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-2}\right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-2}\right)$$
(a

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2}\right)^{\frac{x - 2}{-1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{x \to \pm \infty}} \frac{-2x}{x - 2}$$

Rješenje  $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x-3}{x-2} = 1$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} 2x = \pm \infty$   $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = e$ 

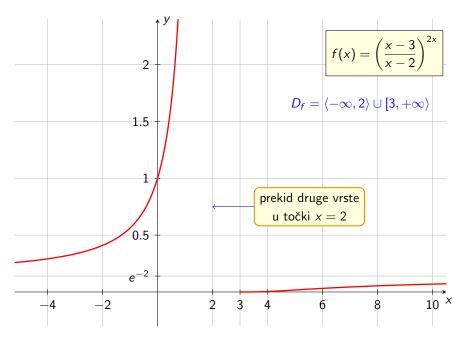
 $= \left[ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right)^{\frac{x - 2}{-1}} \right]^{\frac{\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-2x}{x - 2}}{x - 2}} = e^{-2}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} - 1 \right)^{$ zajednički nazivnik

svedemo na

 $= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{x - 2} \right)^{\frac{2x}{x - 2} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{x}{x - 2}} =$ 

 $(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja}$  teži broju e



b)

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} =$$

$$b) \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \big(1+\sin x\big)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} =$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1$$
  $\lim_{x\to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \big(1+\sin x\big)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} =$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} =$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x\to 0} (2\operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x\to 0} (2\operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty \qquad \qquad \lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \cot x) = \pm \infty \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \cot x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to 0} \left(1 + \sin x\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty \quad \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2\operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]^{\lim_{x\to 0} (2\cot x\cdot\sin x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]^{\lim_{x\to 0} (2\operatorname{ctg} x\cdot\sin x)}$$

Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]^{\lim_{x\to 0} (2\cot x\cdot\sin x)}$$

$$(u) = u$$

- Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.
- $\frac{1}{\sin x}$  je recipročna vrijednost broja  $\sin x$ .

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]^{\lim_{x \to 0} (2 \cot x \cdot \sin x)}$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

• Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.

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(1+jako mali broj) recipročna vrijednost tog jako malog broja teži broju e

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2\operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

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$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x)} = e$$

- Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.
- $\frac{1}{\sin x}$  je recipročna vrijednost broja  $\sin x$ .

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja}$  teži broju e

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $= \left[\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}\right]^{\lim_{x \to 0} (2 \cot x \cdot \sin x)} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \left(2 \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x\right)}$ 

• 
$$\frac{1}{\sin x}$$
 je recipročna vrijednost broja  $\sin x$ .

 $(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja}$  teži broju e

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 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

 $(a^n)^m = \overline{a^{nm}}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(2\cos x)}$$

•  $\frac{1}{\sin x}$  je recipročna vrijednost broja  $\sin x$ .

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja}$  teži broju e

 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2\operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(2\cos x)}=e^{2\cos 0}$$

• 
$$\frac{1}{\sin x}$$
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 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

 $(1+{\sf jako}\ {\sf mali}\ {\sf broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ {\sf malog\ broja}}$  teži broju e

 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2\operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2\operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(2\cos x)}=e^{2\cos 0}=e^{2\cdot 1}$$

- Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.
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 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

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(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja} teži broju e
```

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{2 \operatorname{ctg} x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \sin x} =$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(2\cos x)}=e^{2\cos 0}=e^{2\cdot 1}=e^2$$

- Kada je x jako mali broj, tada je sin x jako mali broj.
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 $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \sin x) = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} (2 \operatorname{ctg} x) = \pm \infty$ 

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(1+{\sf jako\ mali\ broj})^{\sf recipročna\ vrijednost\ tog\ jako\ malog\ broja} teži broju e
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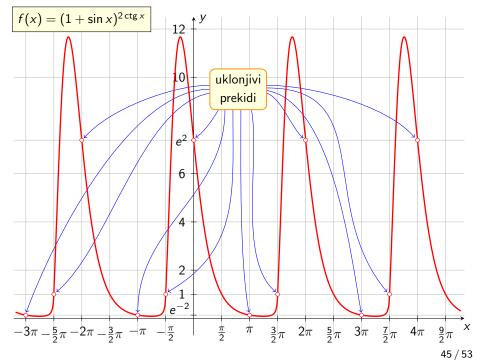
 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ 

• Funkcija  $f(x) = (1 + \sin x)^{2 \cot x}$  u svim točkama u kojima nije definirana ima uklonjive prekide, tj. može se u njima dodefinirati tako da bude neprekidna.

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- U svim točkama oblika  $x=2k\pi$  za  $k\in\mathbb{Z}$  imamo neodređeni oblik  $1^{\infty}$  koji je u ovom slučaju uvijek jednak  $e^2$ .

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- U svim točkama oblika  $x=(2k+1)\pi$  za  $k\in\mathbb{Z}$  imamo neodređeni oblik  $1^\infty$  koji je u ovom slučaju uvijek jednak  $e^{-2}$ .
- U svim točkama oblika  $x=\frac{4k+3}{2}\pi$  za  $k\in\mathbb{Z}$  (točke u kojima je  $1+\sin x=0$ ) imamo neodređeni oblik  $0^0$  koji je u ovom slučaju uvijek jednak 1. Računanje takvog limesa pokazat ćemo kasnije pomoću L'Hospitalovog pravila.



$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x$$

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x=e$$

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = \\ &= \left[\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{x \lim_{x\to +\infty} x} \end{split}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x=e$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^x =$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x=e$$

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}\right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^x =$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^{x \to -\infty}$$

 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left\lceil \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right\rceil^x =$ 

 $= \left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^x =$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} x} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

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$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right]^x =$$

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ullet Računamo jednostrane limese u točki x=-1. Kako čak niti jedan od tih limesa nije realni broj, zaključujemo da funkcija f ima prekid druge vrste u točki x=-1.

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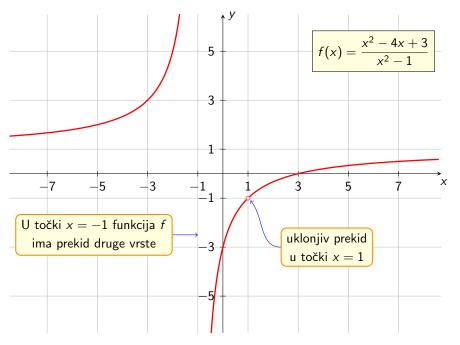
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# deveti zadatak

#### Zadatak 9

Ispitajte neprekidnost funkcije 
$$g(x) = \frac{x-1}{|x-1|}$$
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 Oba jednostrana limesa postoje, ali su međusobno različiti. Stoga funkcija g ima prekid prve vrste u točki x = 1. Drugim riječima, kako god da dodefiniramo funkciju g u točki x = 1, ona će u toj točki uvijek imati prekid prve vrste (nikada neće biti neprekidna u toj točki).

