

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} x^2 + 5x + 2 = 64 + 40 + 2 = \underline{106} \quad (1)$$

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

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

$\rightarrow 0^+$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \quad (2a) \text{ VĚTA O DVOU POLICAJTECH}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \Leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^6 + x^3 + 3}{7x^6 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^6 \left(5 + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^6}\right)}{x^6 \left(7 - \frac{1}{x^6}\right)} = \frac{5}{7} \quad (2b)$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{190x^3 + 19}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(\frac{190}{x} + \frac{19}{x^4}\right)}{x^4} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \quad (2b)$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x}{2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \sin x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad (2c)$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \log(x^3 + 2) = \log_{10} 10 = \underline{1} \quad (1)$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin 2x = \sin 2\pi = \underline{0} \quad (1)$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = |0| = \underline{0}$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1)} = e^2 \quad (2b)$$

1. VĚDY ZKUSIM DOSADIT

POKUD DOSTANU PLATNÝ VÝRAZ JSEM OK

POKUD DOSTANU $\infty - \infty, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{0}{\infty}, \frac{\infty}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \frac{0}{\infty}, \frac{\infty}{0}, \frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

MUSIM DĚLAT NĚCO DÁL

2. ZBAVIM SE PROBLÉMATICKÉHO VÝRAZU UŽITÍM VĚT

a) DVA POLICAJTI

b) VĚTY O SOUČTU, ROZDÍLU A SOUČINU A PODÍLU FUNKCÍ

c) VĚTA O EXISTENCI LIMITY V BODĚ PŘI EXISTENCI LIMITU V BODĚ ZPRÁVA A ZLEVA

d) U SOUČINU A JEJICH SOUČTU NEBOJ OZDÍLU VÝRAŽU $\frac{0}{0}$ NEEXISTUJE

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) = \text{NEEXISTUJE}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) = -1$$

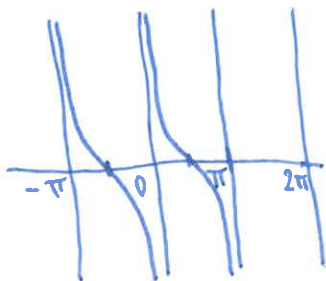
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \Rightarrow \text{NEEXISTUJE } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3}$$

ZNÁT, CO JE FUNKCE $\operatorname{sgn}(x)$
"VRAĆÍ ZNAČENKO ČÍSLA"



$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cotg x = -\infty$$

ZNÁT, JAK VYPADÁ FUNKCE $\cotg(x)$



→

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

$$(2d) \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

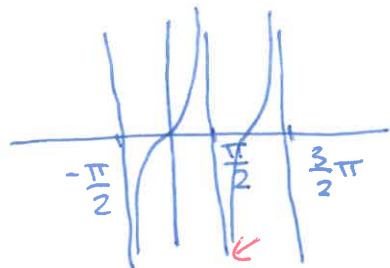
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x-2} - \sqrt{x^2-2x+2}) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x-2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})}{(\sqrt{x^2+x-2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})} =$$

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

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

$$o) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{1}{2} \tan x = \frac{1}{2} (-\infty) = \underline{\underline{-\infty}}$$



ZNÁT GRAF $\tan x$

$$p) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 7} - x + \frac{x^2 - 7}{x^2 + 2} - \operatorname{sgn}(\ln(x)) \right) = \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 7} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 7} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 7} + x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 7 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 7} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + 7}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{7}{x})}{x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 7}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(1 - \frac{7}{x^2})}{x^2(1 + \frac{2}{x^2})} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\operatorname{sgn}(\ln(x)) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

