

$$1) \quad \begin{aligned} &< 0 \\ &= \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \\ &> \pm \infty \end{aligned}$$

2) pokud je čísel $x \rightarrow \infty$ nebo $x \rightarrow -\infty$
a také pokud je podíl $+$ nebo $-$

$$3) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{3x^2 + 1} = 2 \quad \text{~~lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x} + 4}{3 + \frac{1}{x}} = 2~~}$$

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

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \left| \frac{7}{0} \right| = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} -11- = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} -11- = -\infty$$

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

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan x}{2x+3} = 0$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2+\sin x}{x-\cos x} = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3x + \sin 3x = -\infty$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x + \cos 2x) = \infty$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arccos\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = \pi$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arcsin\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = -\pi$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{\cos 5x}{1-2^x} \quad D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -11- = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} -11- = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -11- = \text{neexist.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} -11- = \infty$$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{1}{x-8} = \text{nelze}$, musíme dělat jednostranné limity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^+} - \frac{1}{x-8} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} - \frac{1}{x-8} = -\infty$$

6) a) $(x^5 - 7x^3 + 3x + \pi)' = 5x^4 - 21x^2 + 3$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

b) $(\frac{1}{x^3} + 7\sqrt[4]{x})' = -3x^{-4} + \frac{7}{4} \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$ $D(f) = (0, \infty)$

c) $(5e^{3x} - 2\sin 5x)' = 5e^{3x} \cdot 3 - 2\cos 5x \cdot 5 = 15e^{3x} - 10\cos 5x$

d) $(\cosh x)' = (\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}))' = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \sinh x$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

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