

Limity funk 

CV6

f ce f m  v bode x_0 limitu a

\Leftrightarrow "kdy  se x bl  (libovoln  bl ) k x_0 , v l se $f(x)$ bl  libovoln  bl  k a"

znam : $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$ nebo $f(x) \rightarrow a$

Jednostrann  limity:

f ce f m  v bode x_0 jednostrann  limitu zdrov (zleva)

\Leftrightarrow "kdy  se x bl  (libovoln  bl ) k x_0 zdrov (zleva), v l se $f(x)$ bl  libovoln  bl  k a"

znam : zdrova

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} f(x) = a$$

zleva

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} f(x) = a$$

V ta

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} f(x) = a \text{ a } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} f(x) = a$$

$$x_0 \in D_f, \text{uk} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

budeme piat vse
funkemi, kde jsou
stojib ve vsech oneleme
bode sv ho definicniho
oboru

Věta o sčítání/odečítání limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x), \quad \text{MÁ-LI P.S. SÝL}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \right), \quad \text{--II--}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}, \quad \text{--II--}$$

Důležitý příklad

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, D_f = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x_0} \quad \text{vtedy } x_0 \in D_f, \text{ někdo } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

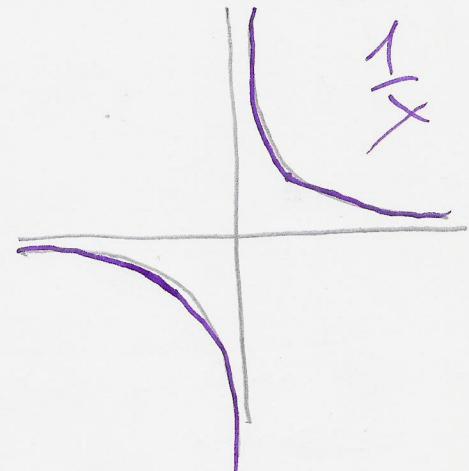
"Vždy záleží dosoudit, kdežto nedostane nejednoznačný výsledek
jsem hološ"

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

"Kdežto jde vžitná limita vložnosti"

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$



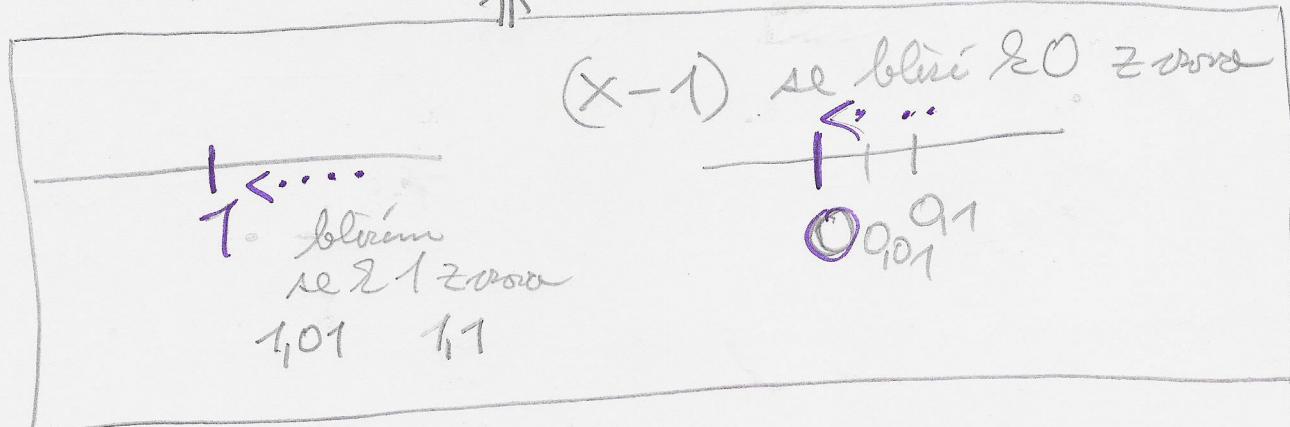
Pr $f(x) = \frac{x+5}{x-1}$ Určete D_f , spočítejte limity v krajních bodech D_f .

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} = (-\infty; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1+\frac{5}{x})}{x(1-\frac{1}{x})} = \text{IOAL} \quad \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1$

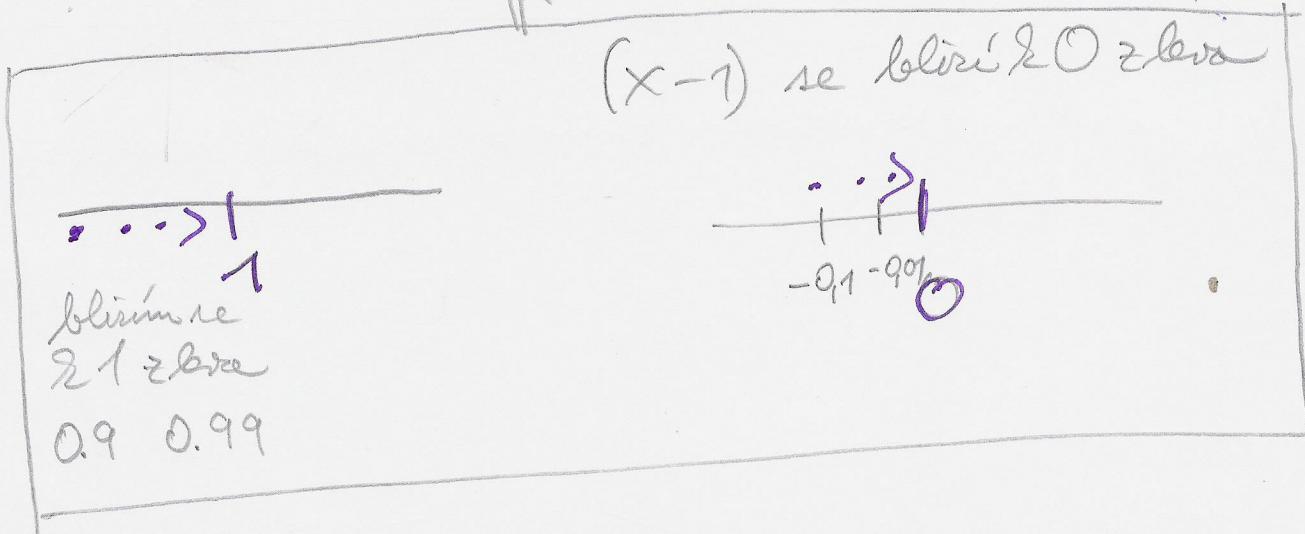
B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(1+\frac{5}{x})}{x(1-\frac{1}{x})} = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1$

C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \frac{6}{0^+} = +\infty$



D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \frac{6}{0^-} = -\infty$

($x-1$) se blíží 20 zleva



E) C) + D) $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+5}{x-1}$ NEEXISTUJE

Pr $f(x) = \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x}$, $D_f = (-\infty; 4) \cup (4; +\infty)$

A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2(3+\frac{3}{x^2})}{x(4-\frac{1}{x})} = \underset{\text{Vorl.}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x} \cdot \underset{\text{Vorl.}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3+\frac{3}{x^2}}{4-\frac{1}{x}}} =$

$$= +\infty \cdot \left(\frac{3+0}{0-1} \right) = +\infty \cdot (-3) = -\infty$$

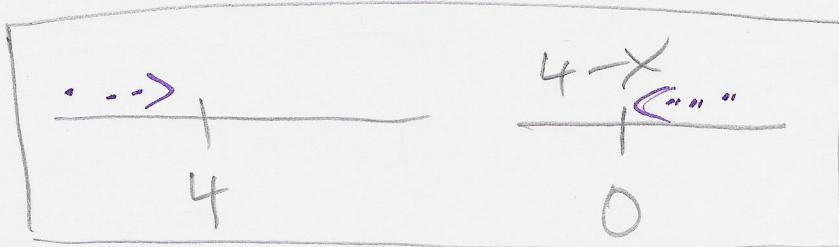
B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2(3+\frac{3}{x^2})}{x(\frac{4}{x}-1)} = \underset{\text{Vorl.}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x} \cdot \underset{\text{Vorl.}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3+\frac{3}{x^2}}{\frac{4}{x}-1}} =$

$$= -\infty \cdot \left(\frac{3+0}{0-1} \right) = -\infty \cdot (-3) = +\infty$$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x} = \frac{3 \cdot 16 + 3}{0^-} = \frac{51}{0^-} = -\infty$



d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x} = \frac{3 \cdot 16 + 3}{0^+} = \frac{51}{0^+} = +\infty$



e) c) + d) $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3x^2+3}{4-x}$ NEEXISTENCE

Pr $f(x) = \frac{3x-5}{x^2}$, $D_f = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$

A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x-5}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{5}{x})}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{Vorl}}{=} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x\right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(3 - \frac{5}{x}\right) =$

$$= 0 \cdot (3-0) = 0 \cdot 3 = 0$$

B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x-5}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{5}{x})}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{Vorl}}{=} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x\right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(3 - \frac{5}{x}\right) =$

$$= 0 \cdot (3-0) = 0 \cdot 3 = 0$$

C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{3x-5}{x^2} = \frac{-5}{0+} = -\infty$

D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{3x-5}{x^2} = \frac{-5}{0+} = -\infty$

E) C) + D)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x-5}{x^2} = -\infty$$

ZDE EXISTOSE
:

Pr $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+6}}{4x-8}$, $\begin{matrix} x^2+6 & \geq 0 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 20 & 20 \end{matrix}$ PLATI UZDQ

$$Df = (-\infty; 2) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+6}}{4x-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{1+\frac{6}{x^2}}}{x(4-\frac{8}{x})} \stackrel{\text{Vorl}}{=} \frac{\sqrt{1+0}}{4-0} = \frac{1}{4}$

SPATNE

B) ~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+6}}{4x-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{6}{x^2}}}{(4-\frac{8}{x})} = \frac{\sqrt{1+0}}{4-0} = \frac{1}{4}$~~

OPACNA

C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+6}}{4x-8} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{0+} = +\infty$



$$B) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 6}}{4x - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{x^2}}}{x(4 - \frac{8}{x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{x^2}}}{x(4 - \frac{8}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-x) \sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{x^2}}}{x(4 - \frac{8}{x})} =$$

$\downarrow DUDO -\infty$
 $\Rightarrow |x| = -x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-1) \sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{x^2}}}{4 - \frac{8}{x}} \stackrel{kac}{=} -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$D) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\sqrt{x+6}}{4x-8} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$E) C) + D) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+6}}{4x-8} \text{ NEEXISTA}$$

Př

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x^2-6x}}{x-12}$$

$$3x^2-6x = 3x(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} \quad x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty)$$

$$D_f = (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; 12) \cup (12; +\infty)$$



$$A) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2-6x}}{x-12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x\sqrt{3-\frac{6}{x}}}{x(1-\frac{12}{x})} \stackrel{\text{VOLC}}{=} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$B) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2-6x}}{x-12} \stackrel{\text{ŠPATNÉ}}{\cancel{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x\sqrt{3-\frac{6}{x}}}{x(1-\frac{12}{x})}}} \stackrel{\text{OPRAVA}}{\cancel{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}}} = \sqrt{3}$$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ NEJAKÝ SŘÍSL, $f(x)$ nemá možnost vložit do funkce!

$$D) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{-12} = 0$$

dosadil

$$E) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{-12} = 0 \quad F) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \text{ NEJAKÝ SŘÍSL, } f(x) \text{ nemá možnost vložit do funkce 2 delší vzdálosti}$$

$$G) \lim_{x \rightarrow 12^+} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 144 - 6 \cdot 12} > 0}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$H) \lim_{x \rightarrow 12^-} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 144 - 6 \cdot 12} > 0}{0^-} = -\infty$$

(H) Q+H)
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} f(x)$ NEEX.

$$B) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 6x}}{x-12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{3 - \frac{6}{x}}}{x(1 - \frac{12}{x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{3 - \frac{6}{x}}}{x(1 - \frac{12}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-x) \sqrt{3 - \frac{6}{x}}}{x(1 - \frac{12}{x})}$$

↓
 BY THE SE
 K → ∞
 $\Rightarrow |x| = -x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-1) \sqrt{3 - \frac{6}{x}}}{(1 - \frac{12}{x})} \stackrel{\text{real}}{=} -\frac{\sqrt{3-0}}{1-0} = -\sqrt{3}$$

6
B

Příklad (POUZE S VÝSLEDKY)

1) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x+1}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$

limite $\rightarrow +\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$-1+$	$-1-$	-1
=	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	NEEX

2) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^4+5}}{4x-1}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x \mid x \leq \frac{1}{4}\}$

limite $\rightarrow +\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{4}+$	$\frac{1}{4}-$	$\frac{1}{4}$
=	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	NEEX

3) $f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^2-4}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x \mid x \neq \pm 2\}$

limite $\rightarrow +\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$-2+$	$-2-$	$2+$	$2-$	-2	2
=	3	3	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	NEEX	NEEX

4) $f(x) = \frac{5x+1}{x^2-1}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x \mid x \neq \pm 1\}$

limite $\rightarrow +\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$-1+$	$-1-$	$1+$	$1-$	-1	1
=	0	0	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	NEEX	NEEX