

úllad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 3x^2 + 1 = 13$$

ak môžeme doradiť (premejšie, ak je funkcia spojita v bode $x_0 = -2$), tak doradíme a vypočítame.

úllad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x}{x+4} = \left\| \frac{-4}{0} \right\| \quad \text{limita je typu } \frac{\text{konštanta} \neq 0}{0}$$

vysvetlíme jednoduché limity:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} \frac{x}{x+4} = \frac{-4^-}{(-4^-)+4} = \frac{-4^-}{0^-} = \infty$$

číslo 0 kľúč menšie ako 0

číslo 0 kľúč menšie ako -4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{x}{x+4} = \frac{-4^+}{(-4^+)+4} = \frac{-4^+}{0^+} = -\infty$$

číslo 0 kľúč väčšie ako 0

číslo 0 kľúč väčšie ako -4

tedže $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} \frac{x}{x+4} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{x}{x+4}$, limita $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x}{x+4}$ neexistuje

úllad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \left\| \frac{1}{0} \right\| \quad \text{limita je typu } \frac{\text{konštanta} \neq 0}{0}$$

vysvetlíme jednoduché limity:

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

číslo 0 kľúč menšie ako 0

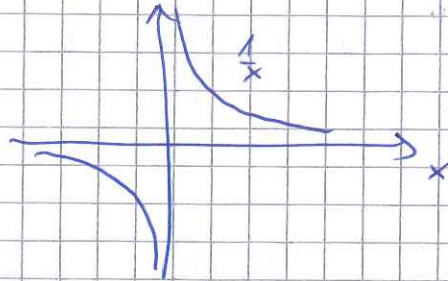
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty$$

↘ čísla 0 klesá v záporné oblasti

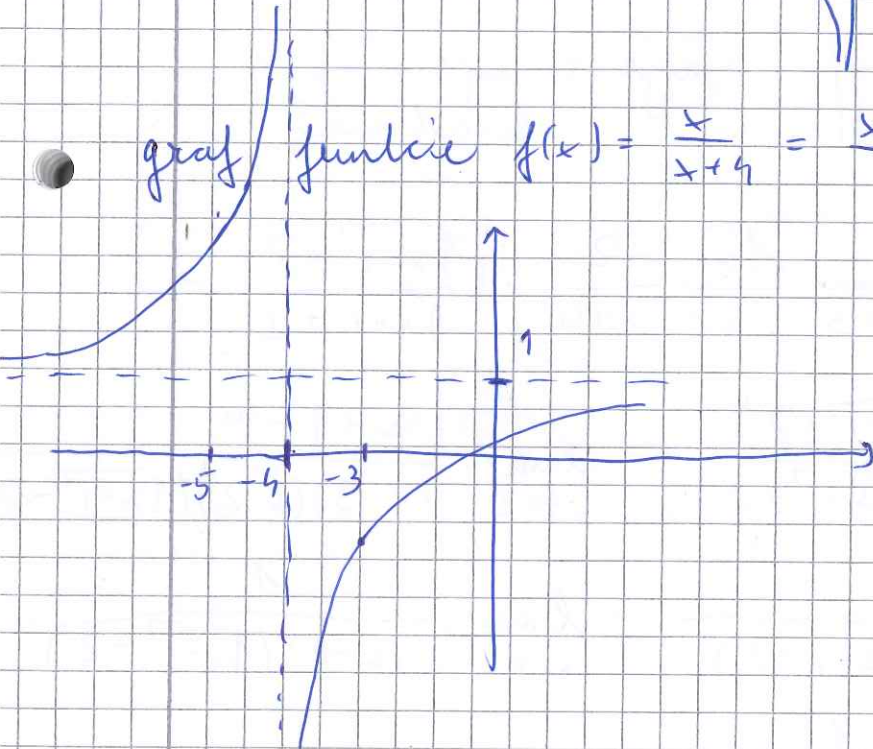
tedy $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$, limita $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$

neexistuje

graf funkce $\frac{1}{x}$:



graf funkce $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+4} = \frac{x+4-4}{x+4} = 1 - \frac{4}{x+4}$



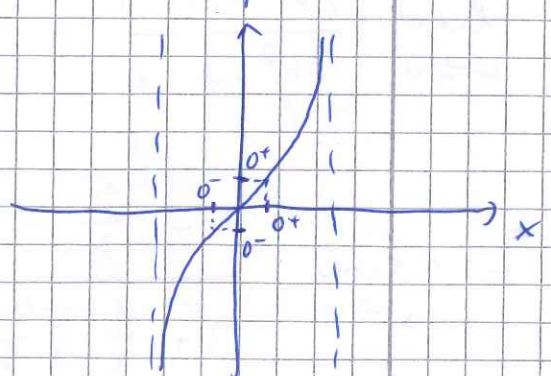
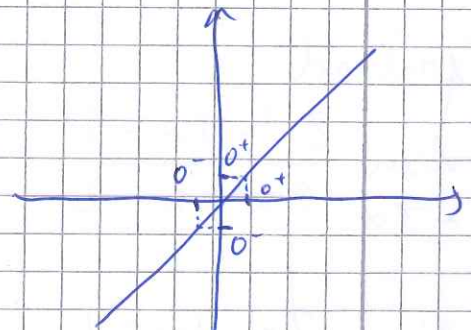
prilad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \cdot \lg x} = \left\| \frac{1}{0} \right\|$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \cdot \lg x} = \infty$$



úllad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| \quad \text{vyraz upravime a dosadime}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+3)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \\ &= \frac{2+3}{2-1} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

príklad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| \quad \text{vyraz upravime a dosadime}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 2}{\sqrt{x+1} + 2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}{(x-3)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1-4}{(x-3)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(3-2)(\sqrt{3+1} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

príklad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 1}{3x^2 + x - 2} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| \quad \text{vyjmeme najvyššiu mocninu}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 2 - 0 + 0 = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} \right)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

pütlad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^3 - 2x + 1} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{-\infty} \right\| \quad \text{võime näha, et$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \left(\frac{5}{x^2} \right) \rightarrow 0}{\left(x \right) \left(\frac{2}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \rightarrow 0} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{võime näha, et} \\ \text{või} \\ \text{pütlad} \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

pütlad

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 5x - 2} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| \quad \text{võime näha, et}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{võime näha, et} \\ \text{või} \\ \text{pütlad} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot \infty - 2 + 0}{1 + 0 - 0} = \infty$$

