

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x^2}}{x^2} = ? \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{x^2} = 1$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2}, \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -2x e^{-x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2(e^{-x^2} + x \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot 2x) =$$

$$= 2e^{-x^2}(1 + 2x^2)$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = 0, \quad f''(0) = 2$$

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2!} x^2 = 1 + x^2$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2$$

$$\frac{\cos x - e^{-x^2}}{x^2} = \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - x \cdot x^2 + (\text{čl. vyšších ř.})}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} + (\text{člony } > "x", "x^2" \text{ atd.})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x^2}}{x^2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

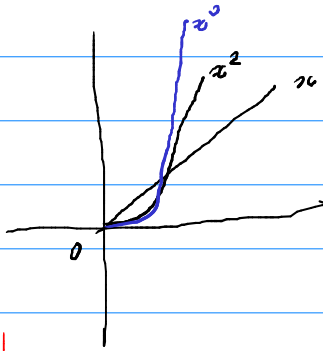
$$x_0 = 0$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} \quad \text{pro } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x, \quad f'(0) = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x, \quad f''(0) = -\sin 0 = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x, \quad f'''(0) = -\cos 0 = -1$$

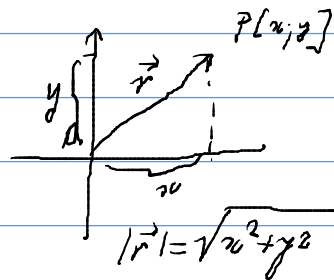
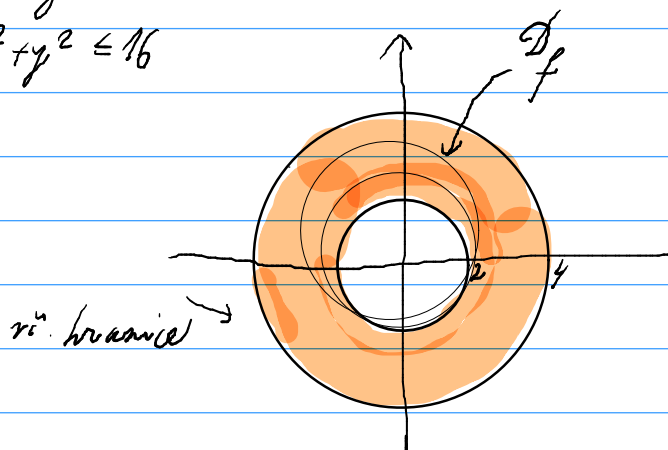


$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4} - 3 \cdot \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}$$

Definiční obor $D_f = ?$

$$D_f = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 - 4 \geq 0 \wedge 16 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0\}$$

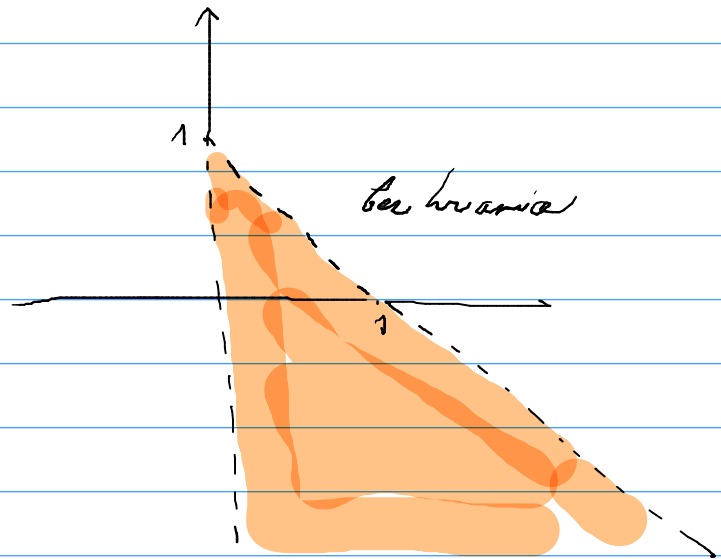
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 16 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x, y) = \frac{\ln(1-x-y)}{(y^2-2y+1)\sqrt{x}}, \quad \mathcal{D}_f = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - 2y + 1 \neq 0, & x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \\ 1 - x - y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - 2y + 1 \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \\ x + y < 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{1}{x}$$

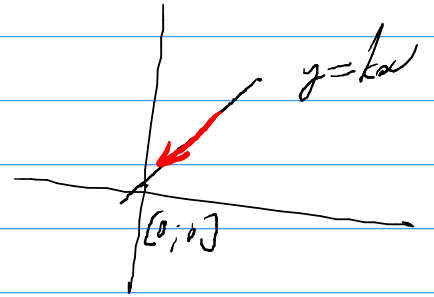
$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{1}{x}$$
$$" \quad \frac{1}{0}$$

Jednotlivé limity; výsledek nemusí být závislý na cestě

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = ?$$



$$y = kx;$$

$$y = kx \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{x+kx}{x-kx} = \frac{x(1+k)}{x(1-k)} = \frac{1+k}{1-k}$$

závisí na k
směrnice k !

$$k=0: \quad \frac{x+y}{x-y} = 1$$

$$k=-1: \quad \frac{x+y}{x-y} = 0$$

Limita neexistuje.