

CVICENÍ - úlohy - řešení úlohy se slovním příkladem

I. úloha - definice limity

Def. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x : x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x : x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

Úloha a řešení

1. Z definice limity ukažte, že platí:

lim (3x-2) = 4.

Řešení: Máme zvolit, že máme zvolit

$\mathcal{U}(4, \epsilon)$, pak se má najít nějaké δ podle definice limity a $\mathcal{D}(2, \delta)$, že platí:

$x \in \mathcal{D}(2, \delta) \Rightarrow 3x - 2 \in \mathcal{U}(4, \epsilon)$,

8. a z def. 2.70 lze najít nějaké $\delta > 0$, že platí:

$0 < |x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow |(3x - 2) - 4| < \epsilon \dots (*)$

Úloha def. 2.70 (úloha 2.70), jak máme zvolit δ podle 2.70?

potřebujeme se dostat od bodu $x_0 = 2$ k intervalu $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, abychom našli nějaké δ podle 2.70.

anali plati

$$|(3x-2)-4| < \varepsilon, \text{ pœr } |x-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$|3x-6| < \varepsilon$$

$$|3(x-2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3},$$

a kœg

whatsoever: anali-pli $\delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, pœr, kœg

$$|x-2| < \delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

gœs fœr

$$3|x-2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\sim \left| (3x-2)-4 \right| < \varepsilon$$

œr 'game nœli' allojœd.

Tœg, k' anleuehu $\varepsilon > 0$ kœ nœst $\delta \left(\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \right)$ kœr, pœ
plati (*) a dœlaa gi' kœg kœr.

œrœne' se anœ' i' dœri' pœlœdœg - gœ' stœœnœgi.

œrœne' dœriœue alœœtœ, pœ

$$\text{Nœr } (ax+b) = ax+b$$

$$x \rightarrow x_0$$

œrœne' kœrœue kœt. $\varepsilon > 0$, nœœœe allojœd, pœ' kœ nœœœœ $\delta > 0$ kœr,

gœ' kœgi' $0 < |x-x_0| < \delta$, gœs $|(ax+b) - (ax_0+b)| < \varepsilon$.

$$\text{Kœg gi' } |(ax+b) - (ax_0+b)| < \varepsilon \quad ?$$

nœœœœœœ: $|a||x-x_0| < \varepsilon \quad (*)$

(c) kœgi' $a=0$, gœs (*) plati pœr $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $(\delta-\varepsilon)$

(ii) kœgi' $a \neq 0$, gœs (*) plati pœr $|x-x_0| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|a|}$,

kœg, anleue-œ' $\delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{|a|}$ pœs:

$$|x-x_0| < \delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{|a|} \Rightarrow |(ax+b) - (ax_0+b)| < \varepsilon,$$

œr 'game nœli' allojœd.

④ Mathieu definice alante, je' $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$.

Rešica! Opet može uložati, je' verovatno-ki' likovno "ε > 0, naimaer najst δ > 0 koj, je' jedn! :

$$0 < |x| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Anal-ki' } |xy| \quad |x^2| < \varepsilon, \quad |y|$$

$$|x|^2 < \varepsilon, \quad \text{pa' stas' m'}$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{\varepsilon}, \quad \text{g. } \underline{\text{Samo' : } \delta \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

④ Mathieu definice alante, je' $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \sqrt{x} = 0$

Rešica! Opet k' l'g. ε > 0 može najst δ > 0 koj, aj' glasiho :

$$0 < x < \delta \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} < \varepsilon, \quad \text{oz' je' eliminerenka' } 0 < x < \delta \Rightarrow x < \varepsilon^2;$$

$$\underline{\text{Tad' } k' \varepsilon > 0 \text{ ko' najst } \delta \leq \varepsilon^2.}$$

⑤ Mathieu definice alante, je'

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x^2 = 4.$$

(Vat' najst!)

Rešica! Opet može k' l'g. ε > 0 najst δ > 0 koj, je' jedn! implikaa :

$$0 < |x-4| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2-4| < \varepsilon \quad \dots \quad (*)$$

Ostane se koj, je' jedn- n' postekniti postekniti.

ko' aritmetičku (likovni') ε > 0 najst δ > 0 koj, je' jedn- n' a' aritmetički' $|x^2-4| < \varepsilon$

se budeno' stasit' alate odhod' je' $|x-4| :$

$$|x^2 - 4| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x-2||x+2| < \varepsilon \quad \text{a} \text{ k} \text{e} \text{g} \text{ (} \text{f} \text{u} \text{r} \text{ } |x+2| \neq 0 \text{)}$$

$$|x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|x+2|} ;$$

alle alle orthonod fur $|x-2|$ ainhit' aegre wo $\varepsilon > 0$, alle kelle' wo x - kelle' k'eg $\delta > 0$ aueg'leue + alle x k'ita' aueh'it'ke' "aueat'".

Beuueue k' "shaeue"'; aueg're aueg'it'le' $\delta > 0$:

$$x < 2 \quad 0 < |x-2| < \delta, \text{ f} \text{u} \text{r}$$

$$|x^2 - 4| = |x-2||x+2| < \delta|x+2|,$$

je' aueue' aueg' "aueat'le"', a'g $\delta|x+2| < \varepsilon$?

x k'ita' aueat' a'g'ra $|x+2|$:

$$|x+2| = |x-2+4| \leq |x-2| + 4 < \delta + 4$$

Orthe a'g'rine k'ueg' aue' aueh'rat' "aueg'le' $\delta > 0$ " k'eg', a'g' a'ueh'le' k'ueg'leuee (*) , shau' ee k'eg' aueat' aueg'it'leue' aue' $\delta < 1$; f'ur' k'uele

$$|x+2| < \delta + 4 < 5,$$

$$\text{a} \text{ k'eg} \quad |x^2 - 4| = |x-2||x+2| < \delta \cdot \delta$$

Aueue' f'ur' aueueue' g'ite' $\delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$, k'uele

$$\underline{|x^2 - 4|} < \delta \cdot \delta \leq 5 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \underline{\varepsilon} ;$$

k'eg' aueh'it':

aueh'it'ue' - k'ie' k'eg' $\varepsilon > 0$, f'ur' , $x < 2$; $\delta \leq \text{aueh'it' (} 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \text{)}$,

g'le'h' :

$$(0 < x) |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow \underline{|x^2 - 4|} < \delta |x+2| < 5\delta \leq 5 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \underline{\varepsilon}$$

ee' g'ouue' aueh'it' aueg'it'ad

6.

Werte 2 definieren, ge

lim $\sqrt{x} = 2$
 $x \rightarrow 4$

(Ordnung, nullbed. & nullbeden ϵ , Werte (ne pithudigkeit))

Rechen! : groß wache & $\epsilon > 0$ lit. annehmen magst $\delta > 0$ hat, ge
platz!
 $0 < |x - 4| < \delta \Rightarrow | \sqrt{x} - 2 | < \epsilon$

1) \sqrt{x} p. def. per $x \geq 0$, δ liegt annehmen hat, ab
 $0 < 4 - \delta < x < 4 + \delta$, $\delta < 4$

2) gibt 2 ansatz!
absolut odhod per $|x - 4| < \delta$
 $| \sqrt{x} - 2 |$?

p. li: $|x - 4| = | \sqrt{x} - 2 | | \sqrt{x} + 2 | < \delta$, pas
 $| \sqrt{x} - 2 | < \frac{\delta}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |}$

alle $| \sqrt{x} + 2 | \geq 1$, $\delta \cdot \frac{\delta}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |} \leq \delta$;

untenne-li: $\delta \geq 0$ a. maxime-li: $\delta \leq \epsilon$, pas

$(0 < |x - 4| < \delta \Rightarrow \frac{| \sqrt{x} - 2 |}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |} < \frac{\delta}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |} \leq \delta \leq \epsilon$,

was jene metri: absolut,

(wahrlich $| \sqrt{x} - 2 | = \frac{|x - 4|}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |} < \frac{\delta}{| \sqrt{x} + 2 |} \leq \delta \leq \epsilon$).

gerite' absolut nullbed :

7.

with the definition being above

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0$

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

Answer!

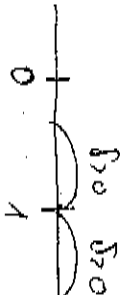
a) proof:

Let $\epsilon > 0$ choose $\delta > 0$ such, as possible:

$$0 < |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| < \epsilon;$$

choose $\epsilon > 0$:Let's go (per available $\delta > 0$) $|x-1| < \delta$, for

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| < \frac{\delta}{|x+1|} \text{ for } \text{obviously there } \frac{1}{|x+1|} ?$$

(if $|x+1|$ get obnoxious value?);Let's assume $\delta < 1$, for sure $x > 0$ a $|x+1| = x+1 \geq 1$,if $\frac{1}{|x+1|} \leq 1$, a value about

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \leq |x-1| < \delta$$

a another-li: choose $\delta < \epsilon$, for we choose:

$$0 < |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \leq |x-1| < \delta \leq \epsilon$$

$$(\delta \leq \min(1, \epsilon))$$

we give such a value.b) Let's find value about, for $\epsilon > 0$ let's understand we need $\delta > 0$ such, as possible:

$$0 < |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon ;$$

probleme 270 :

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{2x-4}{3(x+1)} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \frac{|x-2|}{|x+1|} \leq \frac{2}{3} |x-2|,$$

arbitraire ε -li (positiivne jala $\varepsilon > 0$) avereu per $\delta > 0$,

$$\delta < 1 \Rightarrow |x+1| \geq 1$$

$$\text{Arbitraire } \varepsilon \text{ li } \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon,$$

shod aritmet $\delta \leq \min \left(1, \frac{3\varepsilon}{2} \right)$, gos

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right| \leq \frac{2}{3} |x-2| < \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

(Metod per δ e shod jette vylyazhit.)

Formule.

Je avayme, ge' potshu' lae shlyazhit i nashyayshu'

shlyazhit :

$$\text{Liia } x^2 = x_0^2 \text{ per } \text{lii. } x_0 \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{Liia } \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x_0} \text{ per } \text{lii. } x_0 > 0$$

$$\text{Liia } \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{x_0-1}{x_0+1} \text{ per } \text{lii. } x_0 \neq -1,$$

arimeleae' gi' jitle' nashit, ae' avayme "a shlyazhit
 shod jitle' shlyazhit' (shlyazhit' shod shlyazhit' shod x_0)
 ae' avayme jitle' shlyazhit'. Avayme gi' shlyazhit' a shlyazhit'
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Köchler beweist hier die Richtigkeit der folgenden Aussagen.

II. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c = c$ (c konstant, also $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c = c$)

Null' $c \in \mathbb{R}, A, B \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B,$

Das gilt:

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |A|$

Die Menge aller x ist abzählbar, also abzählbar, $x \rightarrow x_0$!

Es ist $\exists \delta > 0$ für alle $\delta > 0$ ist $\delta > 0$!

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow | |f(x)| - |A| | < \epsilon \dots (*)$

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ muss sein

Es ist $\exists \delta > 0$ für alle $\delta > 0$!

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \epsilon$;

1) aber $| |f(x) - A| | \leq |f(x) - A|, \delta > 0$ gilt!

$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x) - A| \leq |f(x) - A| < \epsilon, \delta > 0$

$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = A + B$ (Satz von der Summe zweier Grenzwerte)

Die δ wird aus ϵ abgeleitet: Es ist $\exists \delta > 0$ für alle $\delta > 0$ ist $\delta > 0$!
 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |(f(x) + g(x)) - (A + B)| < \epsilon$

artihve $\epsilon > 0$;
2 pashkaloode onave 1 gi

(1) $\forall \delta_1 > 0$ kelige $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \epsilon$

(2) $\forall \delta_2 > 0$ kelige $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - B| < \epsilon$,

avame - li $\delta < \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$, juš

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) + g(x) - (A+B)| \leq$$

$$\leq |f(x) - A| + |g(x) - B| < \underbrace{\epsilon + \epsilon}_{(1)(2)}$$

(es šad, mel' ze gi' hali' ar mel' sol' kade!)

(mel', artihve δ_1, δ_2 kel, of $|f(x) - A| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ a $|g(x) - B| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$)

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = A \cdot B$

Dk. Opet & ar $\epsilon > 0$ melve meg $\forall \delta > 0$ kel, of

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)g(x) - AB| < \epsilon, \quad (*)$$

jušave otkod $\forall \epsilon$ gi' mel' pashkaloode onave otkod

$$|f(x) - A| \text{ a } |g(x) - B|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)g(x) - AB| &= |f(x) \cdot g(x) - A \cdot g(x) + A \cdot g(x) - AB| \leq \\ &= |(f(x) - A)g(x)| + |A(g(x) - B)| \dots \quad (**) \end{aligned}$$

& (1) a (2) a pashkaloode 2 (2 meg 2) gi' mel' pashkaloode otkod

$|g(x)|$; Avame $|g(x)| = |B|$, $\exists \delta$ & $\exists \delta_3$ $\forall \delta_3$: $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_3$

$$|g(x)| - |B| \leq |g(x) - B| < \epsilon \quad (***)$$

(3) $|g(x)| < |B| + \epsilon$

Spur: $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ reelle $\delta \leq \min(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3)$, ges
 ges $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ ge

$$|f(x)g(x) - A \cdot B| \leq \varepsilon \quad (1+|B|) + |A| \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$\stackrel{(1)(2)(3)(4)}{=} (1+|B|+|A|) \cdot \varepsilon \quad (5)$$

(wir gibt stur δ , ε $(1+|B|+|A|) \cdot \varepsilon$ ge' der wolle
 Absolut wolle)

(gibt die wolle δ_1, δ_2 bel, of orthogon (J) wolle ε -
 - me' garnele ")

4) $g(x) = B \neq 0$, ges $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{B}$

Spur: ges $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\delta > 0$ wolle $\delta > 0$ bel, of

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{B} \right| < \varepsilon \quad ? \dots (6)$$

Gibt se polare orthogon of in rechtecke (x):

$$\left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{B} \right| = \frac{|g(x) - B|}{|g(x) \cdot B|}$$

1) $\lambda: g(x) = B \equiv \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \neq \delta_1: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |g(x) - B| < \varepsilon$

2) $\lambda: |g(x)| = |B| > 0 \equiv \lambda \varepsilon = \frac{|B|}{2} \neq \delta_2: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow |B| - \frac{|B|}{2} < |g(x)| < |B| + \frac{|B|}{2}$

1. $|g(x)| \cdot |B| > \frac{|B|^2}{2} \cdot |B| \dots (2)$

auswiese $\lambda: \delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$, ges polare (1) a (2) ge

$$\left| \frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{B} \right| = \frac{|g(x) - B|}{|g(x) \cdot B|} < \frac{\varepsilon \cdot \frac{1}{|B|^2}}{\frac{|B|^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{|B|} \cdot \varepsilon$$

(wir ge' der wolle δ_1, δ_2)

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B, B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$.

Diketahui dengan misal 3 a 4.

6. Definisi limit 'staircase' / 'ladder'.

misal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a (a \in \mathbb{R}), \lim_{y \rightarrow a} f(y) = L$ a misal:

ada $\delta > 0$ sedemikian, $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}(f) \cap (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ maka $f(x) \neq a$.

misal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = L$ misal: $\lim_{y \rightarrow a} f(y) = L$

Definisi

1) $\lim_{y \rightarrow a} f(y) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0 : 0 < |y - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(y) - L| < \epsilon$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \delta_1 > 0 \exists \eta_1 > 0 : 0 < |x - x_0| < \eta_1 \Rightarrow |g(x) - a| < \delta_1$

3) $\exists \delta > 0 \forall x : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |g(x) - a| < \delta$

misal: $\epsilon > 0$ misal: $a, \eta = \min(\delta_1, \eta_1)$, maka:

$0 < |x - x_0| < \eta \Rightarrow 0 < |g(x) - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(g(x)) - L| < \epsilon$ (1) (2) (3)

misal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x)) = L$.

7.

Definice a limity' average' funkcie.

Definice (1) $\exists \delta(x_0, \delta_1) : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq g(x)$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = L$.

Pravom existuje limit funkcie a je limit funkcie = L.

Dokaz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \equiv \text{R. def. } \exists \delta_2 > 0 : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{f. } L - \epsilon < f(x) < L + \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = L \equiv \text{R. def. } \exists \delta_3 > 0 : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_3 \Rightarrow L - \epsilon < g(x) < L + \epsilon$$

Zoberne def. $\epsilon > 0$, zvolime $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3)$; pas

$$0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow L - \epsilon < f(x) \leq g(x) < L + \epsilon,$$

$$\text{f. } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Rightarrow L - \epsilon < f(x) < L + \epsilon, \text{ ce'}$$

jeze definice' splnyad.

Pravokukla Defy 4.-7, plat' i' pri' p'ichodne' limity.

Definice je o' p'ichodne' funkcie limity' pri' p'ichodne' limity' a' definice' funkcie'.

III. Problemy - with definite limits a possible set
 (kuvaukselle ja osittain i per jatkuvuus
 lausekke)

Alkuperäiset tehtävät :

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L$

(määrittelyä varten olemassaolo, resp. jatkuvuus lausekke)

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \Rightarrow$ funktio ei ole jatkuvuus
 lausekke (olemassaolo)

(määrittelyä varten per osittain olemassaolo lausekke)

3. $x \rightarrow x_0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$, jos per jatkuvuus lausekke $\{x_n\}$,
 $x_n \neq x_0$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ j $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = L$

4. Neoll' teoreemien jatkuvuus $\{x_n^{(1)}\}$, $\{x_n^{(2)}\}$ sarjat, j $x_n^{(i)} \in D(f, x_0)$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{(i)} = x_0$, $i=1,2$ a neoll'
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n^{(1)}) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n^{(2)})$, j $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$
 ei ole x_0 jatkuvuus. (Olemaan i per jatkuvuus lausekke).
 (määrittelyä varten olemassaolo lausekke jatkuvuus)

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$, $g(x)$ ei ole nollaksi a rajoitettu $D(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = 0$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$; $A > 0$ (resp. $A < 0$) \Rightarrow olemassaolo $D(x_0, \delta)$ j $x \in D(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ (resp. $f(x) < 0$).

4.

Netti' f gi' nollsofci' a sira omevo' furbel
v idemali (a, b), a, b ∈ ℝ. Bel' evitgi' nollu'

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \sup_{x \in (a, b)} f(x)$$

gi' f' nollsofci' a adla omevo' v (a, a), fof
evitgi' nollu'

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \inf_{x \in (a, a)} f(x)$$

Analag. per' nolluon' omevo' furbel' v (a, a) -
- furbel'ge sari'

Analizhe, ge' plati' nollsofci' luvoni' (a aduotivelle):

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ ael' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -A$.

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$, $g(x)$ noll' v x_0 limitu' \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow a) $f(x) + g(x)$ noll' limitu';
b) $f(x) \cdot g(x)$ noll' limitu'.

4

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$, $g(x)$ gi' nolluon' a omevo' v $P(x, \delta)$
(evp. $g(x)$ gi' nollsofci' a nolluon' v $P(x_0, \delta)$). Postu'
evitgi' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} (f(x) + g(x))$ i' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} (f(x) + g(x))$.
Noll' noll' evitnat $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x))$?
Anagelile i' per' limitu' tvojoni $f(x)g(x)$ v $1/x_0$.

CVIČENÍ - Spojitost funkce

Definice: f je spojitá v x_0 , když $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

f je spojitá v x_0 pokud (alema), když $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$.

Pravoúhelník f je spojitá v $x_0 \Rightarrow f$ je def. a nejobožená v (x_0)
(avolej. per spojitě v $x_0 \pm$)

Eliminace: f je spojitá v $x_0 \equiv$
 $\equiv \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x: |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$
(formulujte i per spojitě v x_0 opora, resp. alema)

Průběhy a průběhy (formulujte a permyčete. obstar
i per přímohávanou spojitě)

Ukážte, že platí:

- 1) f, g jsou spojitá v $x_0 \Rightarrow$
 - 1) $f+g$ je spojitá per v x_0
 - 2) $f \cdot g$ je spojitá v x_0
 - 3) $x \rightarrow x_0$ $g(x) \neq 0$, pak $\frac{1}{g}$ je spojitá per v x_0

- 2) g je spojitá v x_0 , f je spojitá v $y_0 = g(x_0) \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow skládací funkce $f \circ g$ (j. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$)
je spojitá v x_0 .

Analizante, ale plak' noshchuySci' kvareu' :

① $f(x_0) > 0$ (< 0) , f xi sprita' v $x_0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta(x_0)$ talame', ge' plak' : $x \in U(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$ ($f(x) < 0$) .

② a) f xi sprita' v x_0 , g xi maceo' v $U(x_0) \Rightarrow f+g$ xi sprita' v x_0
b) f xi sprita' v x_0 , g xi maceo' v $U(x_0) \Rightarrow f \cdot g$ xi sprita' v x_0
c) f xi sprita' v x_0 , $f(x_0) = 0$, g xi maceo' v $U(x_0) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow f \cdot g$ xi sprita' v x_0

③ Analizantel simace, bay

a) f xi sprita' v x_0 , g nuu' sprita' v x_0 a $f \cdot g$ xi sprita' v x_0 ?
b) f ——— , g ——— a $f+g$ xi sprita' v x_0 ?
c) f nuu' sprita' v x_0 , g nuu' sprita' v x_0 a $f+g$ xi sprita' v x_0 ?

④ Shchayte funkei f_1 , definiranan v R , etna' ~~shchayte~~

(a) nuu' sprita' v $End^0 \mathbb{D}$
(b) nuu' sprita' ~~shchayte~~ 'peone' v $End^0 \mathbb{D}$
(c) xi sprita' v $R - \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D}$ a neshchuyxi nuu' gidna' \mathbb{R} gidanshchayte lineit v $End^0 \mathbb{D}$.

⑤ Alcayte ge' plak' (alancicuo pu'laeela) :

Neel' f_1, f_2, f_3 ginu talame', ge' plak' : $f_1 + f_2 + f_3$ xi funkeo sprita' v $x_0 \in R$. Pae lud' neshchuy funkeo f_1, f_2, f_3 ginu spritel' v x_0 neshchuy 'dae' a nuil ginu neshchuytel' v $End^0 \mathbb{D}$.

6) Analizele a polinoilor folosind Rădăcinile lui Viète (ca obișnuite):

(a) Avem ecuația de gradul al II-lea, ne dăm seama că avem rădăcini reale și distincte. Avem și suma rădăcinilor și produsul rădăcinilor.

(b) Avem ecuația de gradul al III-lea, nu putem să găsim rădăcini reale. Avem și suma rădăcinilor și produsul rădăcinilor.

7. Avem să găsim rădăcinile:

Avem ecuația de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} , $g(x) > 0$ în \mathbb{R} și $h(x) = g(x)$ pentru orice $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Deci avem

$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ pentru } m, x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ adică } f(x) = -g(x) \text{ pentru } m, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Deci, în acest caz avem $g(x) \geq 0$?

Deci, în acest caz, putem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} ?

8) Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} și să găsim și produsul rădăcinilor.

Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} și să găsim și produsul rădăcinilor (ca obișnuite):

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1, \quad h(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

- 1) Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} .
- 2) Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} .
- 3) Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} .
- 4) Avem să găsim rădăcinile ecuației de gradul al I-lea în \mathbb{R} .

5. Ukážte, že funkce $f(x) = \cos x$ je symetrická a periodická funkce.

6. Ukážte, že funkce $f(x) = \sin x$ je antisymetrická a periodická funkce.

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ \sin x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
je symetrická a periodická ;

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
je antisymetrická a periodická ;

c) $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$ je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$
je symetrická a periodická ;

7. Ukážte, že funkce $f(x) = \cos x$ je symetrická a periodická funkce.
je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;

8. Ukážte, že funkce $f(x) = \sin x$ je antisymetrická a periodická funkce.
je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;
je antisymetrická a periodická ;

EVIDENZ!

Arbeitsblätter beweisen die Stetigkeit an verschiedenen Stellen!

I. Nachweise

1) Wichtige Definitionen beweisen:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$.

Behauptung! $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty, x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \equiv$

$\equiv \forall k (> 0) \exists \delta > 0 \forall x : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > k$

g. wachse absteigend, je ϵ , anstelle δ . k (statt $\delta > 0$),
falls die negativen Werte! $\delta > 0$, je ϵ positiv!

$0 < |x| < \delta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > k \dots (*)$

geg $\frac{1}{x^2} > k ? , \quad \frac{1}{x^2} > k > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x \neq 0 \quad 0 < x^2 < \frac{1}{k} \Leftrightarrow$

$0 < |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$

geg, es gilt für alle $\epsilon > 0$ (*), dass auch
 $\delta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$.

Behauptung!

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$

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

Defini: definice v. limity v reálném prostoru:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \ (L \in \mathbb{R}) \equiv \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists k \ \forall x : x > k \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

f . zde máme uložení, je, anebme-li

$\epsilon > 0$, nalezneme k (> 0 stačí) tak, že bude platit:

$$x > k \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x^2} \right| < \epsilon$$

? log. log. bude $0 < \frac{1}{x^2} < \epsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Leftrightarrow |x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

zde stačí uvaž. $x > 0$, f .

$$x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

log. že $0 < k < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$, pak, je-li

$$x > k > 0, \text{ je } x^2 > k^2 \text{ a } \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{1}{k^2} < \epsilon$$

což jsme měli uložení.

Průběh:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x^3 = +\infty$$

$$\text{Def: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \equiv \forall k (> 0) \exists L (> 0) \forall x : x > L \Rightarrow f(x) > k$$

anebme $k(> 0)$ d.ř., najdeme vhodné $L(> 0)$ tak, aby, když

$$x > L, \text{ pak } 3x^3 > k$$

$$\text{nad-ěi: } 3x^3 > k, \text{ pak } x > \sqrt[3]{\frac{k}{3}}, \text{ log.}$$

$$\text{že platí } k \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{k}{3}}.$$

Polnna, l'ega' $x > k \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{k}{3}}$, x
 $3x^3 > k$,

vi jone me'li alohol.

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + 1) = +\infty$ (aravi j'oth'as' 2 step.)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty$

1.1) Alwate, ni' plah'!

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0$ ($k_0 \in \mathbb{R} \vee k_0 = \pm\infty$)

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} \frac{1}{|f(x)|} = +\infty$
 $f(x) \neq 0 \wedge \mathcal{O}(k_0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = 0 \wedge f(x) > 0 \wedge \mathcal{O}(k_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = 0 \wedge f(x) < 0 \wedge \mathcal{O}(k_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = -\infty$

3) Alwate, ni' plah'!

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = +\infty$, $g(x) \geq f(x)$ or $\mathcal{O}(k_0) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} g(x) = +\infty$ ($k_0 \in \mathbb{R} \vee k_0 = \pm\infty$)

Paramula: $\mathcal{O}(+\infty) = (k, +\infty)$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathcal{O}(-\infty) = (-\infty, k)$

a) Per misal $x \in \mathbb{R}$ pilih $e^x \geq x+1$.
Pilih a misal a , maka, di

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty.$$

c) maka, di $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$.

4) maka, di pilih:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) = +\infty$, $g(x)$ di mana mana / or negatif ($0/k_0$)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} (f(x)+g(x)) = +\infty$$

b) pilih a positif ($a > 0$), di kalle $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = +\infty$?

Pilih misal misal, misal a di mana mana positif
misal g mis, di $\lim_{x \rightarrow k_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = +\infty$.

c) formula di analisis misal a, b mis misal
misal $-\infty$.

5) maka, di pilih

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq \pm\infty) \Rightarrow \text{mis misal misal}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \ln a = +\infty \quad \text{mis} \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} f(a) = a.$$

misal misal misal misal, mis misal

mis x , $\cos x$, $2+\sin x$, $x, \sin x$ mis $n \neq +\infty$ ($a \neq -\infty$)
misal.

6) Wachse geschehen 4, Wachse, je

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sin x) = +\infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 (2 + \sin x) = +\infty$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos x - 2x) = -\infty$

7) Wachse, je plach! oder o Limite senne! Wachse
i per Limite o Wachstum Erde $\pm \infty$.
oder Wachse, je

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0$ a Wach! $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} \cos x = 0$

8) a) Wachstum Wach o Limite senne! Wachse i per
Limite o Wachstum Erde i per Wachstum! Limite.
Totum! Wachse.

b) Wachse, je $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$ (Wach, $x = -y$)

c) Wachse, je $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$ (Wach, $x = \frac{1}{y}$)

9) Wachstum (o Wachse) Wachse per Wachstum
Limite Wachstum, Wachstum o Wachstum Wachstum i per
Wachstum, Wachstum Wachstum (Wachstum Limite) o Limite
je Wachstum, (Wachstum Limite)

gab preitad limity funkcí ?

● A) Kde' ke limite svet funkcí pomidel pro vyhod' limit a znalosti limit elementárních funkcí, a náležitě zohlednět limit

poznámka : 1) f je spojita' v $x_0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

2) $f(x) = g(x) \cdot p(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = L \Rightarrow L \cdot f(x) = L$

(užijeme vyvození)

3) "poznámka" pro $|f|$, $f+g$, $f \cdot g$, $\frac{f}{g}$ (a $\frac{1}{g}$) a \log (stejně 'faj)

základní limity :

a) elementární funkce x^n , $\sqrt[n]{x}$, $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln x$, e^x jsou spojité a jejich definiční obor obsahuje

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = 1$,

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

● B) Kde' je hr. jisten a "neuvěřitelné vyvození"

$\frac{1}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, $0 \cdot \infty$ nebo $\infty - \infty$,

gab je třeba vždy vyjít z poznání log, algebra a znalosti do A)

● C) "část" vyvození zrcena' limitu - gab orthogonálné (nůž a limity' strážní funkce a ggb analýze gab znalosti' limity).

Relevancy :

1) gebundene / limity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x + 1) = 7$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \sin x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \lg x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \ln(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = 1$$

2) limity typu "1/∞" (= 0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) limity typu "1/0"

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \text{ a } x^2 > 0 \text{ a } 0(0) \right)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2 \pm} \frac{1}{x-2} = \pm\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3 \pm} \frac{1}{3-x} = \mp\infty$$

($x \rightarrow 3+ \Rightarrow 3-x < 0$, $x \rightarrow 3- \Rightarrow 3-x > 0$)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^\pm} \lg x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^\pm} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \mp \infty \quad (x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+ \Rightarrow \lg x < 0)$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- \Rightarrow \lg x > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x} = \mathcal{L} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} = +\infty \quad (e^x > 0 \ \forall \ \mathbb{R})$$

4) Tabellensatz! Limite a reels o limite's staines functies.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-1}} = +\infty \quad \left(\mathcal{L} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = +\infty \right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x+3} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \ln y = +\infty \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x-1}{x+3} = +\infty \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\frac{1+x}{4-x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} e^y = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1+x}{4-x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} e^y = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{3-x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^y = 1$$

5) Limite typen "0"

(aproximatie de prent de limite, else de reel integrale o A)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x-1)} = \cancel{0} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-1} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+2)}{x^3(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-1} = -\infty$$

$\rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow -2$

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

(multi-) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \cancel{0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$

steine:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}$$

($x_0 > 0$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1 - 1}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \cancel{0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+5}{x-1} \text{ "nullstelle"}$$

nullstelle

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1 \pm} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1 \pm} \frac{x+5}{x-1} = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+5) = 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 = 3 /$$

multi- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$ (limite
stetige Funktion)

Skýrni:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{4x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)}{x^2(\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x^2(\cos x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{\cos x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{-1}{\cos x + 1} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|\sin^2 x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|\sin x|} \quad \text{reittilgátt,}$$

reittilgátt

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

ale

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

} ≠

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln y}{y-1} = 1 \quad (1+x=y)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \cdot 3 = 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1$$

(nálka á línuke' staðne' farnæðe)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a = 1 \cdot \ln a = \ln a$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln a} - 1}{x \ln a} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = 1 \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{-x^2} = \frac{-x^2}{\ln(1-x^2)} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)}{\frac{h}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)}{\frac{h}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

6) l'Hopital's rule $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{2x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2\left(1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}{x\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} \\ &= +\infty \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^3 + 2x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \\ &= 0 \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}}}{\frac{x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1 \\ &\quad (x = \sqrt{x^2} \text{ für } x > 0) \end{aligned}$$

weil: keine!

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = -1 \\ &\quad ! \quad \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = -x \text{ für } x < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + x}{\sqrt[4]{x} + 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)}{x \left(x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2\right)} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ &\quad \text{weil: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x (1 - e^{-2x})}{e^x (1 + e^{-2x})} = 1 \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2x} = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x} (e^{2x} - 1)}{e^{-x} (e^{2x} + 1)} = -1 \\ &\quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{2x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} e^y = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \ln y = 0 \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 1\right)$$

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

7) limite hyper 0, ∞

(paradoxe de la limite hyper "0" avec "∞")

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (-3)} = -3$$

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

= 0 (L'Hôpital's rule)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$$

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

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

8) liniarly kypm "∞ - ∞"

(primada se mo liniały gōre' - apyindži' smesau - etee'
 be must alle primada, net, pōdud antanume 0.∞,
 dōsō mo liniały kypm "0/0" (net "∞/∞")

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

(, upybae se "apyindži' "∞) $\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} = \mathcal{L} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \mathcal{L} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0\right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1\right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{idi antanume} \\ \text{so } \cdot 0, \text{ nuon' ūl} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dōle} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = 0 \\ &\rightarrow 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

net - pōdud mo liniały pōdite!

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

slapa!:

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

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

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ (if $f(x) > 0$ or 0)

(uagy x netā a - liniały "slaine" fōe - $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$,
 a $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^y$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} e^y = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 \quad (\text{siehe Aufgabe 7})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -2} e^y = e^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^y = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) \stackrel{(7)}{=} 0$$

4) prüfen Sie mit dem Satz von der Grenzwertvererblichkeit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0, \text{ weil } -\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x} \sin x \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{oder } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} \cos x = 0, \text{ weil } -e^{-x} \leq \cos x \leq e^{-x}$$

$$\text{oder } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x}) = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x + \sin x) = +\infty, \text{ weil } x + \sin x \geq x - 1$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - 1) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 + \sin x) \cdot x^2 = +\infty, \text{ weil } (2 + \sin x) \cdot x^2 \geq x^2$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}) =$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \text{ mit } \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2} = 0,$$

$$\text{weil } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) = 0, \text{ a. def}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1-x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = 0, \text{ a. def}$$
$$\text{(weil } \sin \text{ kleine } \epsilon \text{ steuert) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \right) = 0$$

2) mit $\frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{2}$ in $(0, +\infty)$.