

1. Vypočítajte limity alebo ukážte, že neexistujú:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16}$$

**Riešenie:**

Označme  $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144$  a  $g(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16$ .

Potom  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  je typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ", pretože  $f(-4) = 0 = g(-4)$ . Navyše číslo  $-4$  je dvojnásobným koreňom polynómu  $f$  ako aj  $g$ , čo ľahko vidno z Hornerovej schémy:

pre $f$ :	1	5	-17	-120	-144	pre $g$ :	1	7	8	-16
<b>-4</b>	-4	-4	84	144		<b>-4</b>	-4	-12	16	
	1	1	-21	-36	0		1	3	-4	0
	<b>-4</b>	-4	12	36		<b>-4</b>	-4	4		
	1	-3	-9	0			1	-1	0	
	<b>-4</b>	-4	28			<b>-4</b>	-4			
	1	-7	19				1	-5		

Preto:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x+4)^2(x^2 - 3x - 9)}{(x+4)^2(x-1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 9}{x-1} = \frac{19}{-5} = -\frac{19}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16}$$

**Riešenie:**

Z časti (a) príkladu máme:

$$\frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16} = \frac{(x+4)^2(x^2 - 3x - 9)}{(x+4)^2(x-1)}$$

Preto:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x+4)^2(x^2 - 3x - 9)}{(x+4)^2(x-1)} = \frac{-11}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 - 17x^2 - 120x - 144}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 16} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{17}{x^2} - \frac{120}{x^3} - \frac{144}{x^4}\right)}{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} - \frac{16}{x^3}\right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{17}{x^2} - \frac{120}{x^3} - \frac{144}{x^4}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} - \frac{16}{x^3}\right)} = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{50} - 2x + 1}{x^{100} - 2x + 1}$$

**Riešenie:**

Označme  $f(x) = x^{50} - 2x + 1$  a  $g(x) = x^{100} - 2x + 1$ . Potom  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  je typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ", pretože  $f(1) = 0 = g(1)$ . Upravme  $f(x)$  aj  $g(x)$  pomocou Hornerovej schémy:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ \mathbf{1} & & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

Čiže:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{50} - 2x + 1}{x^{100} - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{49} + x^{48} + \dots + x - 1)}{(x-1)(x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + x - 1)} = \frac{49-1}{99-1} = \frac{48}{98} = \frac{24}{49}$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{50} - 2x + 1}{x^{100} - 2x + 1}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{50} - 2x + 1}{x^{100} - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{50} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{49}} + \frac{1}{x^{50}}\right)}{x^{100} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{99}} + \frac{1}{x^{100}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{49}} + \frac{1}{x^{50}}\right)}{x^{50} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{99}} + \frac{1}{x^{100}}\right)} = 0$$

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

**Riešenie:**

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2 + 4|1-x|}{2x^2 - 3x + 1}$  neexistuje, pretože:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)^2 + 4|1-x|}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)^2 + 4(x-1)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x-1+4)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x-1)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+3}{2x-1} = \frac{4}{1} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

kým:

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

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

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^2 + 4|1-x|}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)^2 + 4(1-x)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{(x-1)(2x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x-5)}{(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(1 - \frac{5}{x}\right)}{x \left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{5}{x}}{2 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

**Riešenie:**

Ide o limitu typu " $\frac{1}{0}$ ". Výraz v menovateli možno ľahko upraviť tak, aby bolo jasné, že pre  $x \rightarrow 1$  ide  $(x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)$  k nule po kladných číslach:

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

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

**Riešenie:**

Ide opäť o limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ " rovnako ako v časti (h) príkladu, ale limita neexistuje, pretože:

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

kým:

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

$$(j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{2-x}}{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

**Riešenie:**

Ide o limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ". Výraz v čitateli sa dá upraviť pomocou vzťahu:  
 $(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = a^3 - b^3$ . Potom:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{2-x}}{x^2 + 3x - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - \sqrt[3]{2-x})}{(x^2 + 3x - 4)} \frac{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)}{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^3}{(x^2 + 3x - 4) \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - (2-x)}{(x-1)(x+4) \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+4) \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+4) \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + (\sqrt[3]{2-x})^2\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{5(1+1+1)} = \frac{1}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Prípadne môžete na výpočet použiť substitúciu:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{2-x}}{x^2 + 3x - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{2-x}}{(2-x)^2 - 7(2-x) + 6} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[3]{2-x} \\ t^3 = 2-x \\ x \rightarrow 1; t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-t}{t^6 - 7t^3 + 6} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-1)(t-1)}{(t-1)(t^5 + t^4 + t^3 - 6t^2 - 6t - 6)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{(t^3 - 6)(t^2 + t + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{(-5)(1+1+1)} = \frac{1}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$(k) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+10} + x}{x^2 - 4}$$

**Riešenie:**

Ide o limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ". Na výpočet použijeme substitúciu:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+10} + x}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+10} + x + 10 - 10}{(x+10)^2 - 20(x+10) + 96} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[3]{x+10} \\ t^3 = x+10 \\ x \rightarrow -2; t \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t+t^3-10}{t^6-20t^3+96} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{(t-2)(t^2+2t+5)}{(t-2)(t^5+2t^4+4t^3-12t^2-24t-48)} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t^2+2t+5}{t^5+2t^4+4t^3-12t^2-24t-48} = \frac{13}{(-4)(13-1)} = -\frac{13}{48}$$

$$(l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{x^2-9}}$$

**Riešenie:**

V skutočnosti ide o limitu pre  $x \rightarrow 3+$ , pretože funkcia, ktorej limitu počítame, nie je pre  $x < 3$  definovaná. Táto limita je typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ". Použijeme elementárne úpravy na jej nájdenie:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x-3})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{x^2-3^2}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3+\sqrt{x-3}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{x-3}\sqrt{x+3}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}(\sqrt{x-3}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{x-3}\sqrt{x+3}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+3}(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{0+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$(m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}}{1 - \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}}$$

**Riešenie:**

Ide o limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ". Použijeme elementárne úpravy na jej nájdenie:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}}{1 - \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)\left(1 + \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}\right)}{\left(1 - \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}\right)\left(1 + \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)\left(1 + \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}\right)}{1 - 1 + \frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= 2 \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 + \sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - 1 + 1 - \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}}{x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - 1}{x} - 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}} - 1}{x} =$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} - 1\right)\left(\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}}\right)^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} + 1\right)}{x\left(\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}}\right)^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}} + 1\right)} +$$

$$(-4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}} - 1\right)\left(\left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)^2 + \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}} + 1\right)}{x\left(\left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)^3 + \left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)^2 + \sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}} + 1\right)} =$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{3}}\right)^3 - 1}{x} - \frac{4}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{x}{4}}\right)^4 - 1}{x} = \frac{4}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{3x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4x} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{36}$$

$$(n) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x+1}$$

**Riešenie:**

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+1}} = 0$$

$$(o) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)}{\sin(3x)}$$

**Riešenie:**

Pretože  $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\sin\left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \pi = 0$ , ide o limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ ".

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)}{\sin(3x)} &= \left| \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\frac{1-\cos x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)}{\sin(3x)} = \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos(2x)}{\sin(3x)} = |\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1| = \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\cos x + 2 \cos^2 x}{\sin(3x)} = (-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x (\cos x - \frac{1}{2})}{\sin(3x)} = \\ &= (-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x (\cos x - \frac{1}{2})}{(\sin(3x))} \frac{(\cos x + \frac{1}{2})}{(\cos x + \frac{1}{2})} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\cos x}{(\cos x + \frac{1}{2})} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{4}}{\sin(3x)} \right) = \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{4}}{\sin(3x)} = \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4 \cos^2 x - 1}{\sin(3x)} = |\sin(3x) = \sin x (4 \cos^2 x - 1)| = \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4 \cos^2 x - 1}{\sin x (4 \cos^2 x - 1)} = \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-1}{4\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(p) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)$$

**Riešenie:**

Na výpočet využijeme vzťah:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{2}{x} \\ x \rightarrow \infty; t \rightarrow 0+ \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} 2 \frac{\sin t}{t} = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 2$$

$$(q) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(x + 3\pi)}{\pi - x}$$

**Riešenie:**

Na výpočet využijeme vzťah:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(x + 3\pi)}{\pi - x} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \pi - x \\ x \rightarrow \pi; t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4\pi - t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-t)}{t} = \\ &= (-1) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(r) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(1 - x)) \left( \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$$

**Riešenie:**

Pre  $x \rightarrow 0$  ide  $(\ln(1 - x))$  k nule, pretože  $\ln 1 = 0$ . Na druhej strane  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$  neexistuje. Funkcia sínus je však ohraničená a teda  $(\sin(\frac{1}{x}))$  je rovnako ohraničená na  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$  (a teda aj na  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$ ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(1 - x)) \left( \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)$  je teda typu "0.ohraničená" a preto  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(1 - x)) \left( \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = 0$ .

Presnejšie:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 &\leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1 & \text{pre } x > 0 \\
 g(x) := \ln(1-x) &< \ln 1 = 0 & \text{pre } 0 < x < 1 \\
 -\ln(1-x) &\geq (\ln(1-x))\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) \geq \ln(1-x) & \text{pre } 0 < x < 1 \\
 -g(x) &\rightarrow 0+ \text{ pre } x \rightarrow 0+ & g(x) \rightarrow 0- \text{ pre } x \rightarrow 0+ \\
 \text{Čiže } (\ln(1-x))\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) &\rightarrow 0 & \text{pre } x \rightarrow 0+
 \end{aligned}$$

Podobne:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 &\leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1 & \text{pre } x < 0 \\
 g(x) := \ln(1-x) &> \ln 1 = 0 & \text{pre } x < 0 \\
 -\ln(1-x) &\leq (\ln(1-x))\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) \leq \ln(1-x) & \text{pre } x < 0 \\
 -g(x) &\rightarrow 0- \text{ pre } x \rightarrow 0- & g(x) \rightarrow 0+ \text{ pre } x \rightarrow 0- \\
 \text{Čiže } (\ln(1-x))\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) &\rightarrow 0 & \text{pre } x \rightarrow 0-
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(s) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3\pi} - \cos x}{x}$$

**Riešenie:**

Pre  $x \rightarrow \infty$  ide  $\frac{1}{x}$  do nuly, preto:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3\pi} - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} (\sqrt{3\pi} - \cos x) = 0. \text{ohraničená} = 0$$

2. Vyšetrite spojitosť funkcie  $f$  v bode  $a$ , ak:

$$(a) \quad a = 0 \text{ a } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sin x}, & \text{pre } x \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{pre } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0. \text{ohraničená} = 0 = f(0) = f(a).
 \end{aligned}$$

Platí teda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ , čiže funkcia  $f$  je spojitá v bode  $a$ .

$$(b) \quad a = 2 \text{ a } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 5x + 2}{x^2 + x - 6}, & \text{pre } x \neq 2; \\ \frac{5}{7}, & \text{pre } x = 2. \end{cases}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 5x + 2}{x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x - 1)}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x+3} = \frac{7}{5} \neq \frac{5}{7} = f(2) = f(a).\end{aligned}$$

Teda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq f(a)$ , čiže funkcia  $f$  nie je spojité v bode  $a$ .

$$(c) \quad a = 0 \text{ a } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(2x)}{x}, & \text{pre } x > 0; \\ e^{2x} + 2 \cos(2x), & \text{pre } x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x \cos(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x \cos(2x)} = \\ &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \cos x}{\cos(2x)} \right) = 2 \neq 3 = f(0).\end{aligned}$$

Teda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \neq f(a)$ , čiže funkcia  $f$  nie je spojité v bode  $a$ .

$$(d) \quad a = 0 \text{ a } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 + |x|}{e^x - 1}, & \text{pre } x > 0; \\ 2 + |x|, & \text{pre } x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 + |x|}{e^x - 1} = \frac{2}{0^+} = \infty.$$

Teda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty$ , čiže funkcia  $f$  nie je spojité v bode  $a$ .

$$(e) \quad a = 3 \text{ a } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 1}{x^2 - 9}, & \text{pre } x > 3; \\ \frac{1}{12}, & \text{pre } x = 3; \\ \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^4 - 10x^2 + 9}, & \text{pre } x < 3. \end{cases}$$

**Riešenie:**

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 1}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 1}{x^2 - 9} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + 1}{\sqrt{x-2} + 1} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x-2} + 1)} = \frac{1}{12}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^4 - 10x^2 + 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x+1}{(x^2 - 1)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{12}.\end{aligned}$$

Dostali sme  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$  a teda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{1}{12}$ . Kedže  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ , tak funkcia  $f$  je spojité v bode  $a$ .