

Matematická analýza 1

2018/2019

6. Limita funkcie

Obsah

- 1 Limita funkcie
- 2 Vlastnosti limít
- 3 Dôležité limity
- 4 Výpočet limít – Zaručené kuchárske recepty
- 5 Jednostranné limity
- 6 Riešené limity 01–17
- 7 Riešené limity 18–29
- 8 Riešené limity 30–44

Zoznam riešených limít – príklady 01–44

01. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}$ 02. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-3x+2}$ 03. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5x^2}{x^2-1} + 2^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)$ 04. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$ 05. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$
06. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$ 07. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$ 08. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x+\frac{2}{x}}{x+\frac{4}{x}}$ 09. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1-x}{x^2} + \frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \right)$
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right)$ 11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+1} \right)^x$ 12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^x$ 13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\cot^2 x}$
14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ 15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2}$ 16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[\ln(x+2) - \ln x \right]$
17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$ 18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}$ 19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}$ 20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$
21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2-1} \right)$ 22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2-a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax}-a}$ 23. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}}$ 24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1}$ 25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1}$
26. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$ 27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$ 28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x}$ 29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x}$ 30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$ 31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}$
32. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$ 33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$ 34. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$ 35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$ 36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2}$
37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$ 38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$ 39. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x^2-2x}$ 40. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$
41. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ 42. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x - \sin x}$ 43. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$ 44. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$

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Funkcia f má v bode $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ limitu rovnú $b \in \mathbb{R}^*$,

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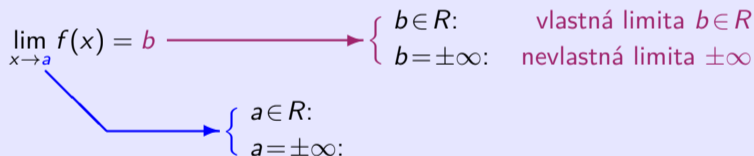
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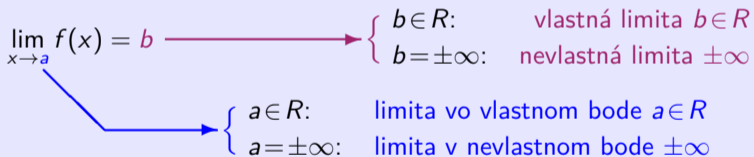
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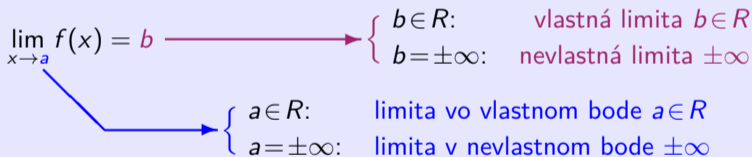
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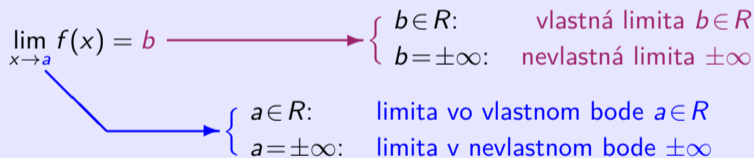


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Existuje najviac jedna $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ charakterizuje lokálne vlastnosti funkcie v nejakom okolí $O(a)$.

Limita funkcie – Ekvivalentná definícia

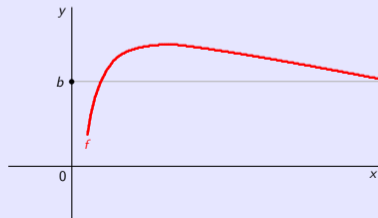
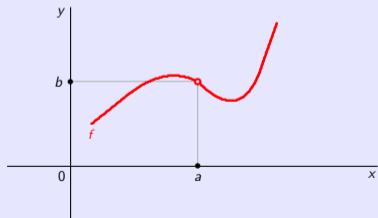
Ekvivalentná definícia limity pomocou okolí

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 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$

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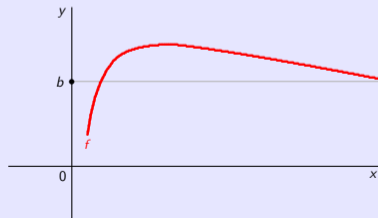
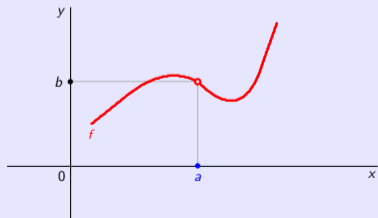
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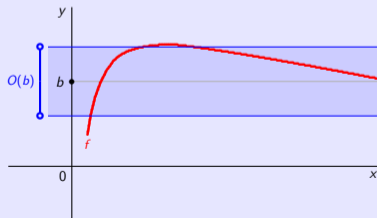
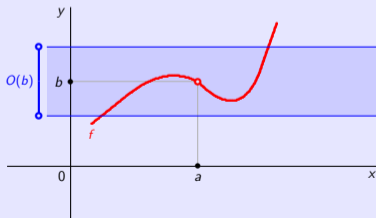
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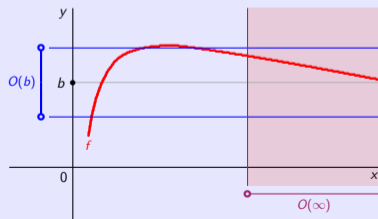
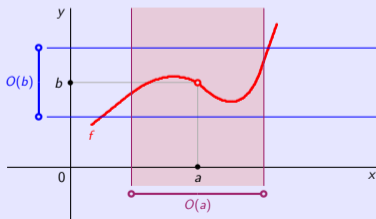
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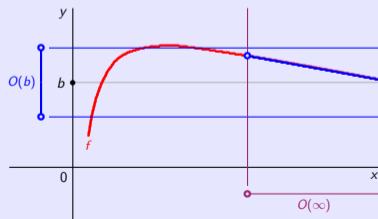
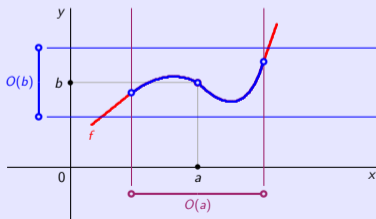
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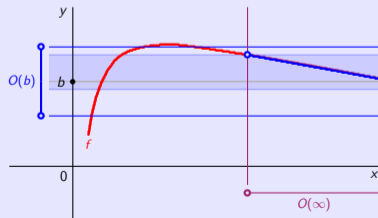
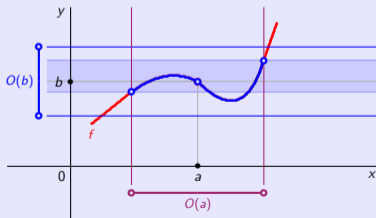
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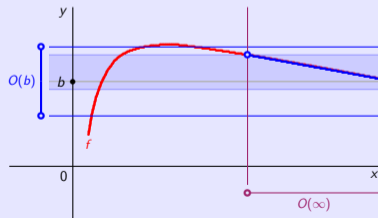
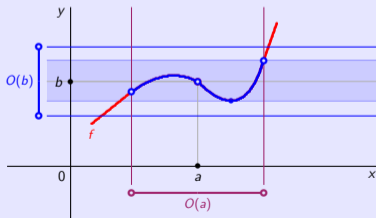
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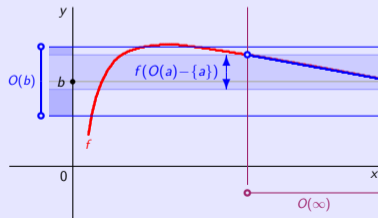
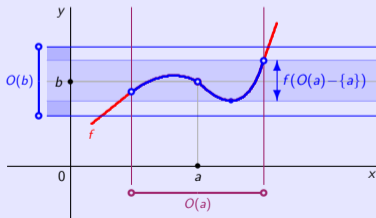
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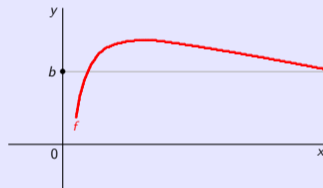
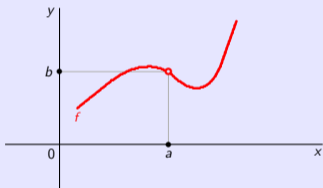
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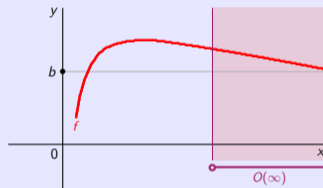
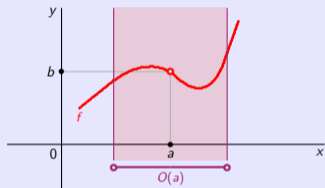


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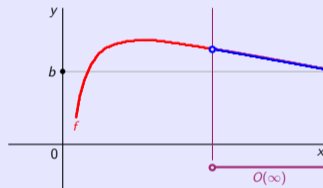
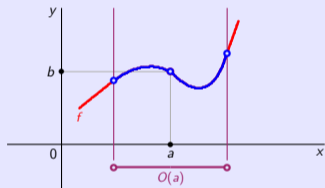


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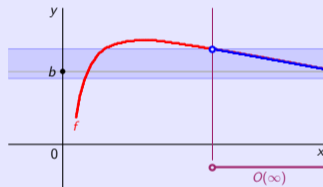
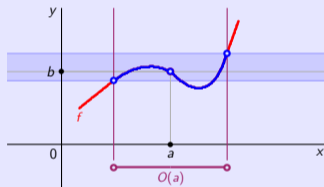


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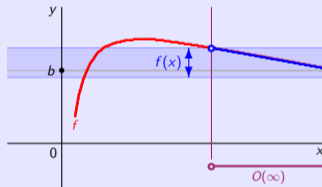
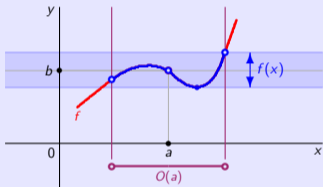


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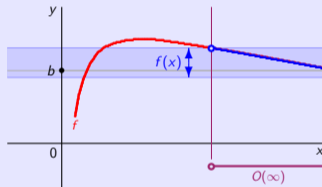
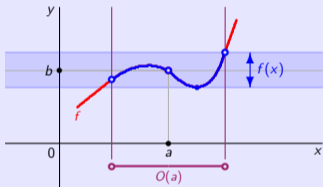


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a je hromadný bod množín $D(f)$, $D(g)$, $D(h)$, $O(a)$ je okolie,

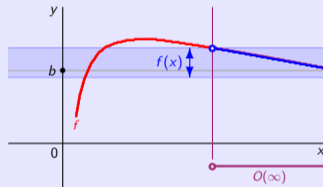
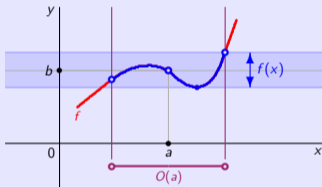
$a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$

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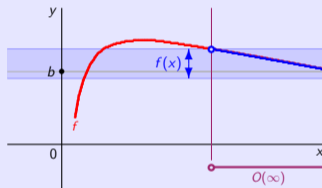
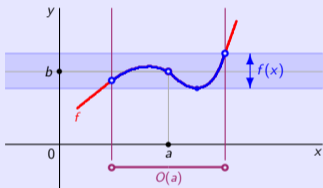
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- Existujú limity $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = b$.

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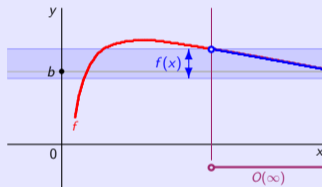
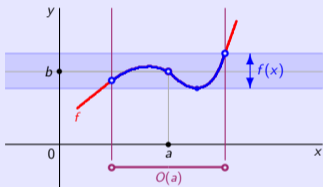
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \chi(x)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = \begin{cases} a^2 & \text{pre } a \in R, \\ \infty & \text{pre } a = \pm\infty, \end{cases} \quad a \in R^* \text{ (konštanta).}$$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \chi(x)$ neexistuje.

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To znamená, že limita neexistuje.

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Predchádzajúce tvrdenie sa pri výpočte limít využíva prakticky neustále.

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Predchádzajúce tvrdenie sa pri výpočte limít využíva prakticky neustále.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pre všetky } x \in O(2), x \neq 2 \text{ (pre ľubovoľné okolie)} \\ \text{platí } f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = x + 2 = g(x) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2) = 4.$$

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Vlastnosti limít

$f(x) = g(x)$ pre všetky $x \in O(a)$, $x \neq a$,
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Dôležité limity — naspamäť!

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Pre limity týchto funkcií potom platí:

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Výpočet limít –

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

Výpočet limít –

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \arcsin x}{\sin x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tzv. sínusovanie} \\ \sin \arcsin x = x \end{array} \right]$$

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resp. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$

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I keď náhodou vyšiel správny výsledok, uvedený postup je úplne mimo realitu!

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V tomto prípade je mimo realitu nielen postup, ale aj výsledok, pretože

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Výpočet limít –

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Jeden zo správnych postupov

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

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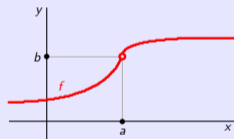
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Jednostranné limity

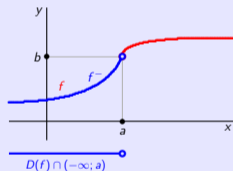
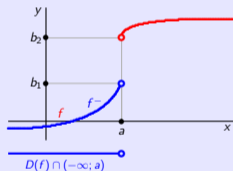
Označme zúženia $f(x)$, $x \in D(f)$ na intervaly $(-\infty; a)$, $(a; \infty)$, kde $a \in \mathbb{R}$:



Jednostranné limity

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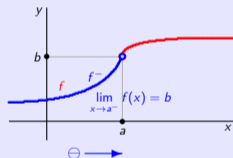
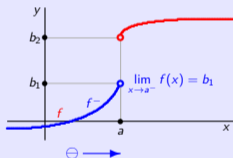


$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^-(x)$ sa nazýva limita zľava funkcie f v bode a

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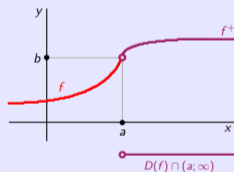
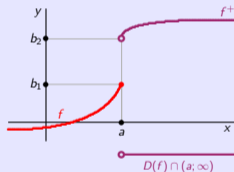
ozn. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$,

t. j. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^-(x)$,

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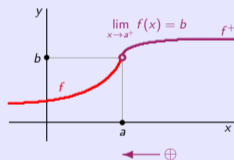
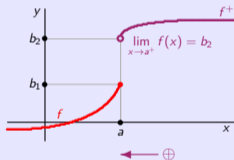


$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^+(x)$ sa nazýva **limita sprava funkcie f v bode a**

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ozn. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$,

t. j.

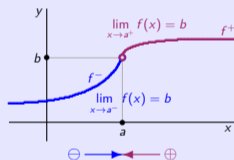
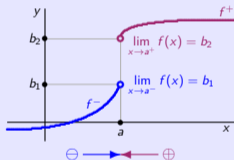
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f^+(x).$$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^-(x)$ sa nazýva limita zľava funkcie f v bode a ,

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^+(x)$ sa nazýva limita sprava funkcie f v bode a ,

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Jednostranné limity

$a \in \mathbb{R}$, a je hromadný bod $D(f)$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^*$

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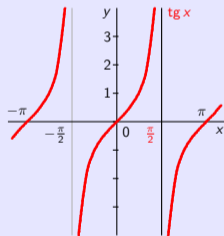
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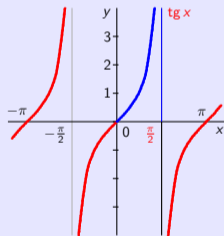
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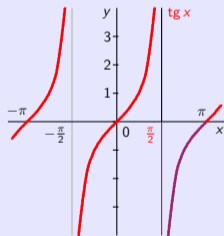
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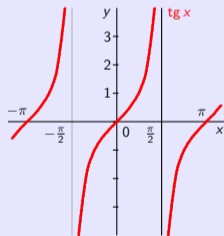
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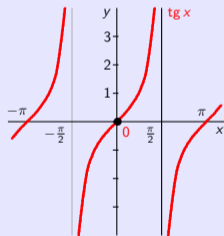
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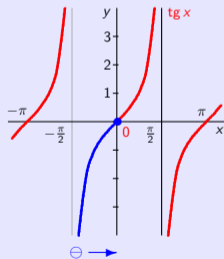
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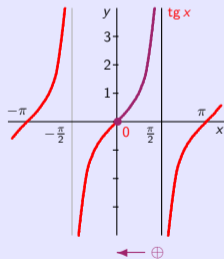
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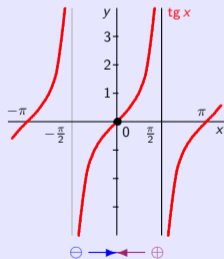
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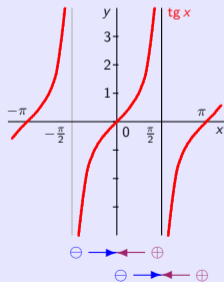
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Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)}$$

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} \end{aligned}$$

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} \end{aligned}$$

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$$

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a \quad a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$$

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 01, 02, 03

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

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = a^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = a^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \ln a = \ln a^x = \ln(z + 1) \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln a}{\ln(z+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow e \\ \text{pre } z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{1-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{5}{1-0} + 2^0 = 5 + 1 = 6.$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$
$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z + 1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-0}{-\infty} = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2.$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-0}{-\infty} = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-0}{-\infty} = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-0}{-\infty} = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3^x}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 04, 05, 06, 07

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-3^x}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x-1}{x} = - \ln 3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3^x - 1 \mid x \rightarrow 0 \\ z + 1 = 3^x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(z+1) = \ln 3^x = x \ln 3 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\ln(z+1)}{\ln 3}} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \ln 3}{\ln(z+1)}$$

$$= - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\frac{1}{z} \ln(z+1)} = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(z+1)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = - \frac{\ln 3}{\ln e} = - \frac{\ln 3}{1} = - \ln 3.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^{-\infty}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3^{\infty}}}{-\infty} = \frac{1-0}{-\infty} = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{1-3^1}{1} = \frac{1-3}{1} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}}$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4}$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3}$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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



Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 08, 09, 10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{4}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{0 + 2}{0 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1-2x}{2-3x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = 0 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{2}{x} - 3} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - 3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 11

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

Riešené limity – 11

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

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] \quad \left| \quad \quad \right|$$

Riešené limity – 11

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

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 & 3x = z - 1 & x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ z \rightarrow \infty & 3x - 2 = z - 3 & x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

Riešené limity – 11

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x+1-1}{3}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 3x = z - 1 \\ 3x - 2 = z - 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

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

Riešené limity – 11

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x+1-1}{3}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{z-1}{3 \cdot z}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 3x = z - 1 \\ 3x - 2 = z - 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 11

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x+1-1}{3}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{z-1}{3 \cdot z}} = \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z-1}{3z} = \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= (e^{-3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 3x = z - 1 \\ 3x - 2 = z - 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

Riešené limity – 11

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x+1-1}{3}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{z-1}{3 \cdot z}} = \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z-1}{3z} = \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= (e^{-3})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 3x = z - 1 \\ 3x - 2 = z - 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = (e^{-3})^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (1+0)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

Riešené limity – 11

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3x+1} \right)^{\frac{3x+1-1}{3}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{z-1}{3 \cdot z}} = \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z-1}{3z} = \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= (e^{-3})^{\frac{1}{3}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 3x + 1 \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 3x = z - 1 \\ 3x - 2 = z - 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z-1}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z-1}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{\frac{z}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^z \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{z} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = (e^{-3})^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (1+0)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

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

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

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

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} = \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3z)^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = e^3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^3.$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = e^3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = e^3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$= (1 + 3 \cdot 0)^0$$

Riešené limity – 12, 13, 14

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -z \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \\ z \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-z} \right)^{-z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^{-z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{z} \right)^z \right]^{-1} = (e^{-1})^{-1} = e.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = e^3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} = \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^3.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x)^{\operatorname{tg}^2 x} = 1$$

$$= (1 + 3 \cdot 0)^0 = 1^0 = 1.$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x]$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \frac{x+2}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x]$$

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x]$$

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+tx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{t}{tx} \ln(1+tx)}$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = tx \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t \cdot \ln(1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}}}$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = tx \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t \cdot \ln(1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \frac{1}{t \cdot \ln e}$$

Riešené limity – 15, 16, 17

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{x}\right)^x\right]^x = [e^{-1}]^\infty = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln x] = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+tx)} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = tx \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t \cdot \ln(1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}}} = \frac{1}{t \cdot \ln e} = \frac{1}{t \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{t}.$$

Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$



Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-x}} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 18, 19

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}}$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0}$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Riešené limity – 20, 21

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right) = \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty, x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\infty}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} = \sqrt{1 - 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

$$a > 0$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z - a)}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z - a)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^3 - a^3)}{a^2(z - a)}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{ax}(x^2 - a^2) + ax^2 - a^2x}{ax - a^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{ax}(x-a)(x+a) + ax(x-a)}{a(x-a)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z^2 = ax \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow a \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z-a)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^3 - a^3)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z-a)(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2(z-a)} \end{aligned}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{ax}(x+a) + ax}{a}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z-a)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^3 - a^3)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z-a)(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{ax}(x+a) + ax}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a \cdot a}(a+a) + a \cdot a}{a}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z-a)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^3 - a^3)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z-a)(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{a(a^2 + a \cdot a + a^2)}{a^2}$$

Riešené limity – 22

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} = 3a$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x^2 - a\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{ax} - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{ax} + a}{\sqrt{ax} + a} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2\sqrt{ax} - a(\sqrt{ax})^2 + ax^2 - aa\sqrt{ax}}{(\sqrt{ax})^2 - a^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{ax}(x+a) + ax}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a \cdot a}(a+a) + a \cdot a}{a} = \frac{2a^2 + a^2}{a} = 3a.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{ax} \\ z \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2 = ax \\ x^2 = \frac{z^4}{a^2} \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{z^4}{a^2} - az}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^4 - a^3z}{a^2(z-a)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^3 - a^3)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z-a)(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2(z-a)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z(z^2 + za + a^2)}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{a(a^2 + a \cdot a + a^2)}{a^2} = \frac{a \cdot 3a^2}{a^2} = 3a.$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}}$$

$$a \geq 0$$



Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

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

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

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

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

$$= \frac{1^{m-1}+1^{m-2}+\dots+1+1}{1^{n-1}+1^{n-2}+\dots+1+1}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

$$= \frac{1^{m-1}+1^{m-2}+\dots+1+1}{1^{n-1}+1^{n-2}+\dots+1+1} = \frac{1^{m-1}+1^{m-2}+\dots+1^1+1^0}{1^{n-1}+1^{n-2}+\dots+1^1+1^0}$$

Riešené limity – 23, 24, 25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} = -2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-6x}{3x+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}-6}{3+\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0-6}{3+0} = -2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

$$= \frac{1^{m-1}+1^{m-2}+\dots+1+1}{1^{n-1}+1^{n-2}+\dots+1+1} = \frac{1^{m-1}+1^{m-2}+\dots+1^1+1^0}{1^{n-1}+1^{n-2}+\dots+1^1+1^0} = \frac{m}{n}.$$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst.} & x = z^{mn} \\ x \rightarrow 1 & z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[m]{x} = \sqrt[m]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{m}} = z^n \\ \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{n}} = z^m \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^m - 1}$$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1]}{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} x = z^{mn} \\ x \rightarrow 1 \\ z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[m]{x} = \sqrt[m]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{m}} = z^n \\ \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{n}} = z^m \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^m - 1} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1)}{(z-1)(z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1]}{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{Subst.} & x = z^{mn} & \sqrt[m]{x} = \sqrt[m]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{m}} = z^n \\ x \rightarrow 1 & z \rightarrow 1 & \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{n}} = z^m \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^m - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1)}{(z-1)(z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1}{z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1}$$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1]}{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} = \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1}{1^{m-1} + 1^{m-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} x = z^{mn} \\ x \rightarrow 1 \\ z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[m]{x} = \sqrt[m]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{m}} = z^n \\ \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{n}} = z^m \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^m - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1)}{(z-1)(z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1}{z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} + \dots + 1 + 1}{1^{m-1} + 1^{m-2} + \dots + 1 + 1}$$

Riešené limity – 26

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} = \frac{n}{m}$$

 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{\sqrt[m]{x}-1}{\sqrt[n]{x}-1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1]}{(x-1) \cdot [(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-1} + (\sqrt[n]{x})^{n-2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1}{(\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-1} + (\sqrt[m]{x})^{m-2} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1} = \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1}{1^{m-1} + 1^{m-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1} = \frac{n}{m}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} x = z^{mn} \\ x \rightarrow 1 \\ z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[m]{x} = \sqrt[m]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{m}} = z^n \\ \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{z^{mn}} = z^{\frac{mn}{n}} = z^m \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^m - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1)}{(z-1)(z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1}{z^{m-1} + z^{m-2} + \dots + z + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} + \dots + 1 + 1}{1^{m-1} + 1^{m-2} + \dots + 1 + 1} = \frac{1^{n-1} + 1^{n-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1^0}{1^{m-1} + 1^{m-2} + \dots + 1^1 + 1^0} = \frac{n}{m}.$$

Riešené limity – 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$$

Riešené limity – 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } | x = z^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1 \quad | \quad z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{z^6} = z^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{z^6} = z^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^3-1}{z^2-1}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (\sqrt[6]{x})^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, x > 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{2}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{3}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^3-1}{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2-1}$$

Riešené limity – 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ x \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = z^6 \\ z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{z^6} = z^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{z^6} = z^2 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^3-1}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (\sqrt[6]{x})^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, x > 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{2}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{3}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^3-1}{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)[(\sqrt[6]{x})^2+\sqrt[6]{x}+1]}{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)}$$

Riešené limity – 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$$

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

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } | x = z^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1 \quad | \quad z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{z^6} = z^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{z^6} = z^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^3-1}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2+z+1}{z+1}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (\sqrt[6]{x})^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, x > 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{2}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{3}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^3-1}{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)[(\sqrt[6]{x})^2+\sqrt[6]{x}+1]}{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2+\sqrt[6]{x}+1}{\sqrt[6]{x}+1}$$

Riešené limity – 27

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2+\sqrt[3]{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} = \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} x = z^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1 \\ z \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{z^6} = z^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{z^6} = z^2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^3-1}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2+z+1}{z+1} = \frac{1^2+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} x = (\sqrt[6]{x})^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, x > 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{2}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^{\frac{6}{3}} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^2 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^3-1}{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)[(\sqrt[6]{x})^2+\sqrt[6]{x}+1]}{(\sqrt[6]{x}-1)(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[6]{x})^2+\sqrt[6]{x}+1}{\sqrt[6]{x}+1} = \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

,

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

,

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x}$$

,

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \frac{0}{3}.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{z-1}{m}}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{m}{1^2+1+1} = \frac{m}{3}.$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \frac{0}{3}.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{m}{1^2+1+1} = \frac{m}{3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \frac{0}{3}.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{m}{1^2+1+1} = \frac{m}{3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 5x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \frac{z}{5} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{\frac{z}{5}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 5x}{5x}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \frac{0}{3}.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{z-1}{m}}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{m}{1^2+1+1} = \frac{m}{3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 5x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \frac{z}{5} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{\frac{z}{5}} = 5 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 5x}{5x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 5x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = 5 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

Riešené limity – 28, 29

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

 $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{m = 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0 \cdot x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \frac{0}{3}.$$

$$\boxed{m \neq 0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+mx}-1}{x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z^3 = 1+mx \mid z \rightarrow 1 \\ x = \frac{z^3-1}{m} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{\frac{z^3-1}{m}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m(z-1)}{(z-1)(z^2+z+1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{m}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{m}{1^2+1+1} = \frac{m}{3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} = 5$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 5x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \frac{z}{5} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{\frac{z}{5}} = 5 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 5 \cdot 1 = 5.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 5x}{5x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 5x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = 5 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 5 \cdot 1 = 5.$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

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

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right]$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x}$$

Riešené limity – 30, 31, 32, 33

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \operatorname{arctg} x \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \mid x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\frac{\sin z}{\cos z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \cos z \right] = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2(-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$



Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right]$$



Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$



Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = mx \\ v = nx \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} u \rightarrow 0 \\ v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} u = mx \\ v = nx \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \\ v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l|l|l} u = mx & v = nx \\ x \rightarrow 0 & u \rightarrow 0 & v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} x \rightarrow 0 & u = mx & v = nx \\ & u \rightarrow 0 & v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx}$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} x \rightarrow \pi & x = \pi + z & z = \pi - x \\ & x \rightarrow \pi & z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} x \rightarrow 0 & u = mx & v = nx \\ & u \rightarrow 0 & v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} x = \pi + z & z = \pi - x \\ x \rightarrow \pi & z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m\pi+mz)}{\sin(n\pi+nz)}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} u = mx & v = nx \\ x \rightarrow 0 & u \rightarrow 0 & v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l} x = \pi + z & z = \pi - x \\ x \rightarrow \pi & z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m\pi+mz)}{\sin(n\pi+nz)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\pi \cdot \cos mz + \cos m\pi \cdot \sin mz}{\sin n\pi \cdot \cos nz + \cos n\pi \cdot \sin nz}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l|l} u = mx & v = nx \\ x \rightarrow 0 & u \rightarrow 0 & v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l|l} x = \pi + z & z = \pi - x \\ x \rightarrow \pi & z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m\pi+mz)}{\sin(n\pi+nz)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\pi \cdot \cos mz + \cos m\pi \cdot \sin mz}{\sin n\pi \cdot \cos nz + \cos n\pi \cdot \sin nz} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot \cos mz + (-1)^m \sin mz}{0 \cdot \cos nz + (-1)^n \sin nz}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} u = mx \\ v = nx \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \\ v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \pi + z \\ z = \pi - x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \pi \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m\pi+mz)}{\sin(n\pi+nz)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\pi \cdot \cos mz + \cos m\pi \cdot \sin mz}{\sin n\pi \cdot \cos nz + \cos n\pi \cdot \sin nz} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot \cos mz + (-1)^m \sin mz}{0 \cdot \cos nz + (-1)^n \sin nz}$$

$$= (-1)^{m-n} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mz}{\sin nz}$$

Riešené limity – 34, 35

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \frac{nx}{\sin nx} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{nx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx}{\sin nx}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} u = mx \\ v = nx \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \\ v \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{v}{\sin v} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{m}{n}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin mx}{\sin nx} = (-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n} \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \pi + z \\ z = \pi - x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \pi \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m(\pi+z)}{\sin n(\pi+z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(m\pi+mz)}{\sin(n\pi+nz)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin m\pi \cdot \cos mz + \cos m\pi \cdot \sin mz}{\sin n\pi \cdot \cos nz + \cos n\pi \cdot \sin nz} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot \cos mz + (-1)^m \sin mz}{0 \cdot \cos nz + (-1)^n \sin nz}$$

$$= (-1)^{m-n} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mz}{\sin nz} = \left[\text{Predchádzajúci príklad} \right] = (-1)^{m-n} \frac{m}{n}.$$

Riešené limity – 36


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right]$$



Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} z = 2x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin z}{z} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2$$

Riešené limity – 36

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} = 2$$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} z = 2x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{1 + \cos 2x} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin z}{z} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{1+1} \cdot 1^2 = 2.$$

$$= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2.$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x)$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

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

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

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

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{x}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[4(\sqrt{x+1}+1) \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = 4x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \quad z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1}+1) \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

Riešené limity – 37, 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x + \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = 8$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[4(\sqrt{x+1}+1) \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } | z = 4x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \quad | \quad z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1}+1) \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 4 \cdot (\sqrt{0+1}+1) \cdot 1 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 8.$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x^2-2x}$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x^2-2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x^2-2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$,

$e^x > 0$ pre všetky $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$,

$e^x > 0$ pre všetky $x \in \mathbb{R}$, t.j. $e^x \leq e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq 3e^x$.

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$,

$e^x > 0$ pre všetky $x \in \mathbb{R}$, t.j. $e^x \leq e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq 3e^x$.

Pre limity týchto funkcií potom platí:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3e^x$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x)$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$,
 $e^x > 0$ pre všetky $x \in \mathbb{R}$, t.j. $e^x \leq e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq 3e^x$.

Pre limity týchto funkcií potom platí:

$$\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3e^x = \infty$$

Riešené limity – 39, 40

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\arcsin(x-2)}{x-2} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \arcsin(x-2) \mid z \rightarrow 0 \\ x-2 = \sin z \mid x \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x) = \infty$$

Pre $x \in \mathbb{R}$ platí $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$, t.j. $1 \leq 2 + \cos x \leq 3$,

$e^x > 0$ pre všetky $x \in \mathbb{R}$, t.j. $e^x \leq e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq 3e^x$.

Pre limity týchto funkcií potom platí:

$$\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3e^x = \infty,$$

$$\text{t.j. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(2 + \cos x) = \infty.$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \right]$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \right]$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \right]$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 &\Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} &= \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \\ \sin x &= -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \right]$$

$\sin x = |\sin x|$ pre $x \in (0; \pi)$, t. j. $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \qquad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ neexistuje

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \sqrt{1+\cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \qquad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = +\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \text{ neexistuje.}$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ neexistuje

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \sqrt{1+\cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \qquad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = +\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \text{ neexistuje.}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x - \sin x}$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 1$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ neexistuje

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \sqrt{1+\cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \qquad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = +\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \text{ neexistuje.}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x - \sin x}$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \sin x + \dots + x \sin^{n-2} x + \sin^{n-1} x)}{x - \sin x}$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ neexistuje

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \sqrt{1+\cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \qquad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = +\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \text{ neexistuje.}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x - \sin x}$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \sin x + \dots + x \sin^{n-2} x + \sin^{n-1} x)}{x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \sin x + \dots + x \sin^{n-2} x + \sin^{n-1} x)$$

Riešené limity – 41, 42

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ neexistuje

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 1 \pm \cos x \Rightarrow \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x} \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \sqrt{1+\cos x} \\ \sin x = -|\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (-\pi; 0), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^- \quad \sin x = |\sin x| \text{ pre } x \in (0; \pi), \text{ t. j. } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+\cos x} = +\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \text{ neexistuje.}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - \sin^n x}{x - \sin x} = 0$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \sin x + \dots + x \sin^{n-2} x + \sin^{n-1} x)}{x - \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \sin x + \dots + x \sin^{n-2} x + \sin^{n-1} x)$$

$$= 0^{n-1} + 0^{n-2} \cdot 0 + \dots + 0^{n-2} \cdot 0 + 0^{n-1} = 0.$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a}$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \sin \frac{a+a}{2}$$

Riešené limity – 43, 44

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{a+a}{2} = 1 \cdot \cos a = \cos a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x - a} = -\sin a$$

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x-a}{2} \\ x \rightarrow a \mid z \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = - \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \sin \frac{a+a}{2} = -1 \cdot \sin a = -\sin a.$$