

Limity funkcí podruhé

Limity funkcí v nevlastních bodech

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{A_m x^m + \dots + A_1 x + A_0}, \quad a_n \neq 0, \quad A_m \neq 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{3x^4 - 6x^2 + 5}}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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

Limity funkcí l'Hospitalovým pravidlem

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - x}{x - \sin x}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\operatorname{e}^x + 1) - 2(\operatorname{e}^x - 1)}{x^3}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^2 \sin x^2}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\operatorname{tg} 2x}$$

Symboly O, o, \sim, \cong

Dokažte platnost následujících tvrzení

$$10. \operatorname{arctg} x = O(1), \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$11. x^2 \operatorname{e}^{-x} = o(x^a), \quad x \rightarrow \infty, \quad a < 0$$

$$12. \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} = O(\sqrt[8]{x}), x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$13. \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cong \sqrt{x}, x \rightarrow \infty$$

Najděte reálné a , tak aby platilo

$$14. \frac{1+x}{1+x^4} \sim x^a, x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$15. e^x - \cos x \sim x^a, x \rightarrow 0.$$

Nevlastní limity a ∞ limity v nevlastních bodech

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (+\infty) = (+\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (-\infty) = (-\infty, -\infty)$$

Potom definice limity pomocí okolí funguje i pro $A = \pm\infty$ mimo $x_0 = \pm\infty$

Příklady: $A \in \mathbb{R}, x_0 = +\infty: \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k > 0 \forall x > k: |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$

$A = +\infty, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}: \forall k > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > k$

$A = +\infty, x_0 = +\infty: \forall k > 0 \exists l > 0 \forall x > l: f(x) > k$
atd.

$$\text{Užitečné vztahy: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0 \quad (\text{zprava})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0 \quad (\text{zleva})$$

$$\text{Substituce } x = \frac{1}{y}: \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (\text{pokud existuje alespoň jedna strana}) \\ (\text{pokud existuje alespoň jedna strana}) \end{array}$$

Aritmetika limit ($A+B, A \cdot B, \frac{A}{B}$) funguje, má-li smysl. Smysl nemá $+\infty - \infty$
 $0 \cdot \infty$
 $\infty - \infty$
 $\frac{\text{celočíslo}}{0}$
 1^∞

Navíc: Je-li $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty, g(x) \geq \alpha$ pro nějaké $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ na $P_\delta(x_0)$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = +\infty$

Podobně pro $-\infty \leq x = -\infty$

Je-li $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm\infty, g(x) \geq \beta$ pro nějaké $\beta > 0$ na $P_\delta(x_0)$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \pm\infty$

L'Hospitalovo pravidlo: Pro limitu typu " $\frac{0}{0}$ " a " $\frac{\text{celočíslo}}{\pm\infty}$ " platí

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad (\text{pokud PS existuje})$$

Skalovací limity: Označme $g \ll f$, pokud $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty$. Pak pro $0 < \alpha < \beta$

$$e^x \ll x^\beta \ll \frac{1}{\ln x} \ll 1 \ll \ln x \ll x^\alpha \ll x^\beta \ll e^x$$

Podobně pro $x \rightarrow 0^+$ máme: $x^\beta \ll x^\alpha \ll \frac{1}{\ln(\frac{1}{x})} \ll 1 \ll \ln(\frac{1}{x}) \ll x^{-\alpha} \ll x^{-\beta}$

Symboly \circ, O, o , silná ekvivalence, slabá ekvivalence

- Definice:
- $f = o(g)$ pro $x \rightarrow x_0$, jestliže $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$
 - $f = O(g)$ pro $x \rightarrow x_0$, jestliže $\exists K, \delta > 0 : |f(x)| \leq K|g(x)|$ na $P_\delta(x_0)$
 - $f \approx g$ pro $x \rightarrow x_0$, jestliže $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$ (silná ekvivalence)
 - $f \sim g$ pro $x \rightarrow x_0$, jestliže $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ (slabá ekvivalence)

Plati': $f = o(g) \Rightarrow f = O(g)$

$$f \approx g \Rightarrow f \sim g \Rightarrow f = O(g) \wedge g = O(f)$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{A_m x^m + \dots + A_1 x + A_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{m-n} (a_n + \dots + a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x^{m-1}} + a_0 \cdot \frac{1}{x^m})}{x^{m-n} (A_m + \dots + A_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x^{m-1}} + A_0 \cdot \frac{1}{x^m})} = \frac{a_n}{A_m} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{m-n}$$

$$\text{pro } n < m: \frac{a_n}{A_m} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{pro } n = m: \frac{a_n}{A_m} \cdot 1 = \frac{a_n}{A_m}$$

$$\text{pro } n > m: \frac{a_n}{A_m} \cdot (+\infty) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\frac{a_n}{A_m}\right) \cdot (+\infty)$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+1}{\sqrt{3x^4-6x^2+5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(\sqrt{3 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4}}\right)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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

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

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 2$$

(3)

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x+1)-2(e^x-1)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x + 1 - 2e^x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x - e^x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = \frac{1}{6}$$

7) DÚ

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$ "škálovací limita": x je silnější než $\ln x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$

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

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\operatorname{tg} 2x) \cdot \ln \operatorname{tg} x = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln \operatorname{tg} x}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 2x}} =$

$$= \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{-\frac{1}{(\operatorname{tg} 2x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(2x)} \cdot 2} = \exp \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left(-\frac{\sin^2 2x}{2 \cdot \cancel{\cos x \cdot \sin x}} \right) = \exp -\frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = e^{-1}$$

10) Z definice: Hledáme K, L tak, že $|\operatorname{arctg} x| \leq K \cdot |x|$ pro $x > L$ Víme, že $\operatorname{arctg} x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, tedy $K := \frac{\pi}{2}$, L libovolné

11) Z definice: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-x}}{x^\alpha} = ?$ $\alpha < 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{\alpha-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-\alpha}}{e^x}$$

Opět "škálovací limita": $\exp x$ je silnější než libovolná mocnina x .

Víz L'Hospital: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-\alpha}}{e^x} = (2-\alpha) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{e^x} = \dots = (2-\alpha)(1-\alpha)\dots \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-\alpha-(2-\alpha)}}{e^x}$

 α vždy bude záporná (nebo nula), mocnina x a proto tento limita = 0.12) Použijeme implikaci $f \sim g \Rightarrow f = O(g)$ a dokážeme, že existuje nemůlova vlastní limita

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{8}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{8}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{8}}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{1}{8}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{8}} + 1}} = 1$$

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}} = 1.$

(4)

14) Hledáme $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ tak, že

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1+x}{1+x^4}}{x^\omega} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x}{x^\omega + x^{4+\omega}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{x^{\omega-1} + x^{3+\omega}} =$$

$\omega < -3 : \frac{1}{0+0} = +\infty$
 $\omega = -3 : \frac{1}{0+1} = 1$
 $\omega > -3 : \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\omega = -3}.$$

15) Dů