

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 35}{x^2 - 8x + 15} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+7)}{(x-5)(x-3)} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$
(-5)+7=2, (-5)·7=-35
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 35}{6x^2 - 8x + 15} \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
(-5)+(-3)=-8
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(x^2) + 2}{6(x^2) - 8x + 15} \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(x^2) + 7x - 1}{2(x^2) + 5x + 10} \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \frac{3}{2} \quad (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x) - 2}{x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x}) \left[\infty - \infty \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-2-x}{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x}} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x}) \left[\infty + \infty \right] = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{6+x} - 2}{x+2} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6+x} + 2}{\sqrt{6+x} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{6+x-4}{(x+2)(\sqrt{6+x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2}{(x+2)(\sqrt{6+x} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(kx)}{kx} = 1 \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \sin 2x}{2 \cdot x} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} \cdot \frac{3x \cdot 4}{4x \cdot 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{4x}{4x} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \left[\frac{0}{1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 5x} \left[\frac{0}{1} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 5x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos 2x = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \end{cases}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{1}{x+3} = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x-2} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{1}{x+3} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-7}{x-2} = -7 \cdot \infty = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{+10}{(x+3)^2} = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-2}{x-2} = -2 \cdot (-\infty) = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{10}{(x+3)^2} = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 99} \log(x+1) = \log 100 = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

ASYMPTOTY KU GRAFU FUNKCIE y=f(x)

Asymptota boz smernice ABS $x=a$
 1. $a \notin D(f)$
 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$ alebo $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$

Asymptota boz smernicom ASS $y=kx+q$
 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx)$

$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+4}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ ABS neexistuje
 ASS: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2+4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2+4} = 0$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2+4} = 0$
 $y=0$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ TO ISTĚ)

$f(x) = \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 ABS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1} = \infty \Rightarrow$ ABS: $x=1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1} = -\infty$
 ASS: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x(x-1)} = 1$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-2x+2-x(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-2x+2-x^2+x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x+2}{x-1} = -1$

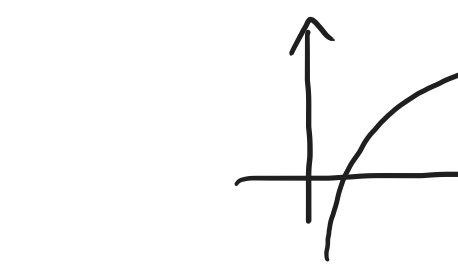
ASS: $y = x - 1$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ TO ISTĚ)

$g = \frac{(x+2)^2}{x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 ABS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} = \infty$ ABS: $x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} = -\infty$
 ASS: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x^2} = 1$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(x+2)^2}{x} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+4x+4-x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x+4}{x} = 4$

ASS: $y = x + 4$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ TO ISTĚ)

$g = w + e^{-x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ ABS neexistuje
 ASS: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) = 1$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + e^{-x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$

ASS: $y = x$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ INĚ... L'Hospitalov pravidlo) NESKÖR

$f(x) = \ln x$ $D(f) = (0, \infty)$
 ABS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$ NESKÖR
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty \Rightarrow$ ASS mek.


$g = \frac{x^2+1}{x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 ABS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2+1}{x} = \infty \Rightarrow$ ABS: $x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+1}{x} = -\infty$
 ASS: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2} = 1$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$
 ASS: $y = x$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$ TO ISTĚ)

