

# LIMITA Polynomy $x \rightarrow \text{číslo}$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x+1) = [2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3] \rightarrow \text{len dosadenie} \\ = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+4}{3} = \left[ \frac{5+4}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \right] = \underline{\underline{3}} \quad \text{len dosadenie}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1) = [2^3 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 - 1] = 8 - 8 + 2 - 1 = \underline{\underline{1}} \\ \text{len dosadenie}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)} (x^4 + x^2 - x) = [(-1)^4 + (-1)^2 - (-1)] = 1 + 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{3}} \\ \text{len dosadenie}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \left[ \frac{2^2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{nedefinované} \right] \text{ dosadenie nestačí}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  v čitateli = 0 }  $\rightarrow$  rozložiť na súčin a bude možné  
v menovateli = 0 } zlomok krátiť

$$\text{VZOREC: } A^2 - B^2 = (A - B)(A + B)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) \cdot (x+2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = [2+2=4] = \underline{\underline{4}} \\ \uparrow \text{ dosadenie už vedie k riešeniu}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = \left[ \frac{3^2 - 9}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0} \right] \text{ nedefinované}$$

$$\text{VZOREC } A^2 - B^2 = (A - B) \cdot (A + B) \\ x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3) \cdot (x+3)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = [3+3=6] = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x + 1} = \left[ \frac{3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 3}{(-1) + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\text{VZOREC } A^2 - B^2 \text{ plus vyniatie pred zátvorkou } 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1) = 3(x+1) \cdot (x-1)$$

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



$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \left[ \frac{3^2 - 4}{3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 2} = \frac{5}{2} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{2}}} \quad \text{len dosadenie}$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \left[ \frac{1^2 - 4}{1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2} = \frac{-3}{0} \begin{matrix} \nearrow ? +\infty \\ \searrow ? -\infty \end{matrix} \text{ alebo } \right]$$

treba preskúmať, či je 0 kladná alebo záporná  
 ak "ideme" do x zľava  $x \rightarrow 1^-$ :  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-2)(x-1)$   
 $\begin{matrix} 1-2 & 0^- \\ \textcircled{-1} & \text{"záporná 0"} \end{matrix}$   
 $\textcircled{0^+}$

ak "ideme" do x sprava  $x \rightarrow 1^+$ :  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-2) \cdot (x-1)$   
 $\begin{matrix} 1-2 & 0^+ \\ \textcircled{-1} & \text{"kladná 0"} \end{matrix}$   
 $\textcircled{0^-}$

zľava je limita  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{-3}{0^+} = -\infty$

sprava je limita  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{-3}{0^-} = +\infty$

zľava  $\neq$  sprava  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \underline{\underline{\text{neexistuje}}}$

Pozn.: aj tu sme mohli limitu zjednodušiť na  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x-1}$ , ale ďalšia úvaha by bola rovnaká

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2x^3 + x^2 - x - 2} = \left[ \frac{(-1)^2 + (-1) - 2}{2 \cdot (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2} \right] = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$



$$(16.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2x^3 + x^2 - x - 2} = \left[ \frac{1^2 + 1 - 2}{2 \cdot 1^3 + 1^2 - 1 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

VIETOVE VZŤAHY  
 a  
 DELENIE POLYNÓMOV

$$x^2 + x - 2 = (x+2) \cdot (x-1)$$

$\begin{matrix} \wedge & \wedge \\ +2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}$

keďže 1 poďadosadení  $\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow$  dá sa deliť  
 $(x-1)$

$$2x^3 + x^2 - x - 2 \div (x-1) = 2x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 3x^2 - x \\ -2x^2 + 3x \\ \hline 2x - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 - x + 2 = (x-1) \cdot (2x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2) \cdot (x-1)}{(x-1) \cdot (2x^2 + 3x + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{2x^2 + 3x + 2} = \left[ \frac{1+2}{2 \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 + 2} \right] = \frac{3}{7}$$

Pozn. Tento (ale aj všetky príklady s polynómami) možno jednoduchošie počítať s pomocou L'Hospitalovho pravidla

$$(17.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 7x - 44}{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \left[ \frac{4^2 + 7 \cdot 4 - 44}{4^2 - 6 \cdot 4 + 8} = \frac{0}{0} \right] \quad \text{! jeden člen musí byť } (x-4)$$

VIETOVE VZŤAHY

$$x^2 + 7x - 44 = (x-4)(x+11)$$

$\begin{matrix} \wedge & \wedge \\ -4 & +11 \\ -4 & -11 \end{matrix}$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = (x-4)(x-2)$$

$\begin{matrix} \wedge & \wedge \\ -4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{matrix}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4) \cdot (x+11)}{(x-4) \cdot (x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x+11}{x-2} = \left[ \frac{4+11}{4-2} = \frac{15}{2} \right] = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2}{x^5 - 3x + 2} = \left[ \frac{1^3 - 4 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 - 2}{1^5 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2} = \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

DELENIE POLYNÓMOV : (x-1)

$$(x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2) : (x-1) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 + 5x \\ +3x^2 - 3x \\ \hline 2x - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2 = (x-1) \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$(x^5 - 3x + 2) : (x-1) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^5 + x^4 \\ \hline x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline x^3 - x^2 \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 3x \\ -x^2 + x \\ \hline -2x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ x^5 - 3x + 2 = (x-1) \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2}{x^5 - 3x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 2)} = \left[ \frac{1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2}{1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 - 2} \right] = \\ &= \frac{0}{2} = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \left[ \frac{1}{1-1} - \frac{2}{1-1} = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{2}{0} \right]$$

ÚPRAVA ZLOMKOV NA SPOLOČNÝ MENOVATEĽ

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = \left[ \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right) = \left[ \frac{1}{0} - \frac{3}{0} \right] = \dots$$

ÚPRAVA NA SPOLOČNÝ MENOVATEĽ

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

NAPRVEU ROZKLAD

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A-B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

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

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

VIETOVE VZŤAHY  $x^2+x-2 = (x-1) \cdot (x+2)$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ -1+2 & -1 \cdot 2 \end{matrix}$

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

$(x-1)$  a  $(1-x)$  sú opačné, teda zordane  $-1$  po krátení

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+3x)^4 - (1+4x)^3}{x^2} = \left[ \frac{(1+3 \cdot 0)^4 - (1+4 \cdot 0)^3}{0^2} = \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

ÚPRAVA POLYNÓMU = UMOCNENIE

$$(A+B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$$

$$(A+B)^4 = A^4 + 4A^3B + 6A^2B^2 + 4AB^3 + B^4$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 4 \cdot 1^3 \cdot 3x + 6 \cdot 1^2 \cdot (3x)^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (3x)^3 + (3x)^4 - (1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 4x + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (4x)^2 + (4x)^3)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 12x + 54x^2 + 108x^3 + 81x^4 - 1 - 12x - 48x^2 - 64x^3}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2 + 44x^3 + 81x^4}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot (6 + 44x + 81x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (6 + 44x + 81x^2) = [6 + 44 \cdot 0 + 81 \cdot 0] = \underline{\underline{6}}$$