

$x \mapsto c \in \mathbb{R}$  je spojitelá ma  $\mathbb{R}$  (pro  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$x \mapsto x$  je spojitelá ma  $\mathbb{R}$

ani kuchařka spoj. fu':  $x \mapsto x^2 = x \cdot x$  je spojitelá ma  $\mathbb{R}$

$x \mapsto x^3$

$x \mapsto x^4$

⋮

Polynomny jsou spojitelé fu ma  $\mathbb{R}$ .

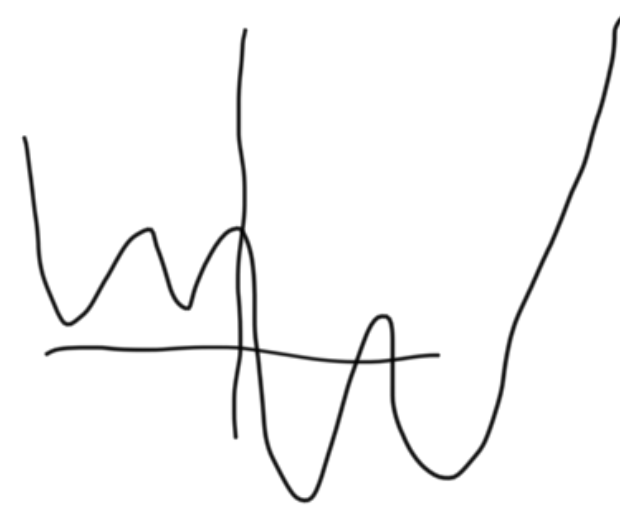
Př.:  $P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ ,  $a_n \neq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} P(x) = x^n \left( \frac{a_0}{x^n} + \frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x} + a_n \right) \stackrel{AZ}{=} +\infty \cdot a_n \begin{cases} +\infty \dots a_n > 0 \\ -\infty \dots a_n < 0 \end{cases}$$

Diagrammatic annotations: Blue boxes around  $\frac{a_0}{x^n}$ ,  $\frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}}$ , and  $\frac{a_{n-1}}{x}$  with arrows pointing to 0. Green arrows point from  $\frac{a_0}{x^n}$  to  $+\infty$ , from  $\frac{a_1}{x^{n-1}}$  to  $+\infty$ , and from  $\frac{a_{n-1}}{x}$  to  $+\infty$ . A yellow bracket groups these three terms, with an orange arrow pointing to  $a_n$ .

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : P(x) = Q(x)$

$P - Q$  polynom:  $c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_n x^n$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (P(x) - Q(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0, c_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= a_0 - b_0 \\ c_1 &= a_1 - b_1 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a_0 &= b_0 \\ a_1 &= b_1 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$n = m$

$f = \frac{P}{Q}$ ,  $P, Q$  polynomy  
 $Q$  není nulový (není konst. nulová funkce)

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; Q(x) \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \text{zerá pol. } Q \}$$

*je-li  $\deg Q = m$ , pak je to nejvýše  $m$ -prvková množina*

dle podílu spoj:  $f$  je  $f$  spjata na  $D_f$ .

Karývá se racionální funkcí.  $(\forall x \in D_f)$

Důh. (iii) pro  $A \in \mathbb{R}$ .

vine:  $\exists \eta > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{P}(c, \eta): \underline{f(x) \leq h(x) \leq g(x)}$   
 necht'  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists \delta_1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{P}(c, \delta_1): \underline{A - \varepsilon < f(x) < A + \varepsilon}$   
 $\exists \delta_2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{P}(c, \delta_2): \underline{A - \varepsilon < a(x) < A + \varepsilon}$

Položim  $\delta = \min \{ \eta, \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$ .

Pro  $x \in P(c, \delta)$ :  $A - \varepsilon < f(x) \leq h(x) \leq g(x) < A + \varepsilon$ .

Tedy  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = A$ .

Poznámka: Pro neustavlní limity platí analogie s 1. zolicelem.

$\exists K > 0$

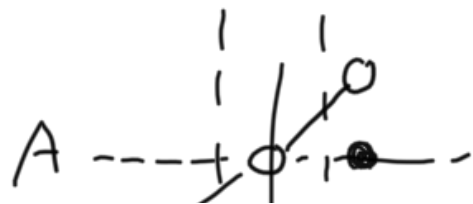
$\forall x \in P(c, \eta) : |g(x)| \leq K$

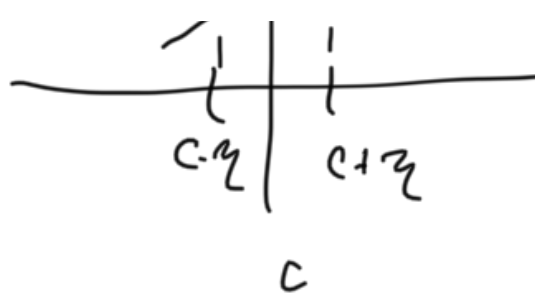
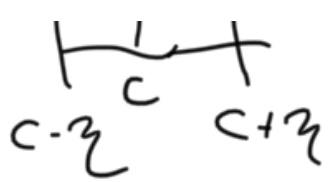
$$0 \leq |f(x) \cdot g(x)| = |f(x)| \cdot |g(x)| \leq K \cdot |f(x)|$$

$\downarrow$  0  
 $\downarrow$  0  $x \rightarrow c$  2. POLICE.  
 $\downarrow$  0  $x \rightarrow c$



např. je-li g prosta, pat to funkce





Primer

Primer na dokladu (P) nelo (S) veľa o limite re. fu

replati:  $f(y) = |\text{sgn } y|$

$g(x) = 0$

$c = 0$

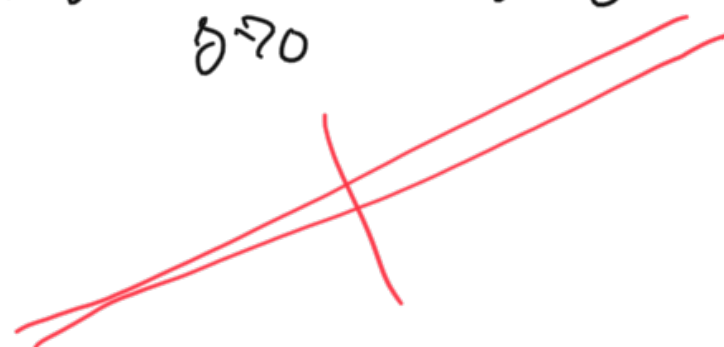


$f(y)$   
 $y = g(x)$   
 $f(g(x))$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0 = A$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow A} f(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} |\text{sgn } y| = 1$

$f \circ g(x) = |\text{sgn } 0| = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f \circ g = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$



Def.: Prídp., replati (S),  $f: B = f(A)$ :

Existuje  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists \delta > 0$ :  $\forall y \in B(A, \delta)$  :  $f(y) \in B(f(A), \varepsilon)$   
 $\parallel$   
 $B(B, \varepsilon)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = A \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \xi > 0 : \forall x \in P(c, \xi) : g(x) \in B(A, \delta)$$

$$\text{Nyní pro } \forall x \in P(c, \xi) : f(g(x)) \in B(B, \varepsilon), \frac{1}{\xi}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = B.$$

Příklady, je platí (P),  $\delta$ :  $\exists \eta > 0 : \forall x \in P(c, \eta) g(x) \neq A$ .

$$\text{Zvolíme } \varepsilon > 0. \exists \delta > 0 : \forall y \in P(A, \delta) : f(y) \in B(B, \varepsilon)$$

$$\exists \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \xi > 0 : \forall x \in P(c, \xi) : g(x) \in B(A, \delta)$$

$$\text{Položíme } \psi = \min\{\eta, \xi\}.$$

$$\text{Pak } \forall x \in P(c, \psi) : \left. \begin{array}{l} g(x) \in B(A, \delta) \\ \& \\ g(x) \neq A \end{array} \right\} \underline{g(x) \in P(A, \delta)}$$

$$\text{Nyní pro } \forall x \in P(c, \psi) :$$

$$f(g(x)) \in B(B, \varepsilon), \text{ tedy } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = B.$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x))$$

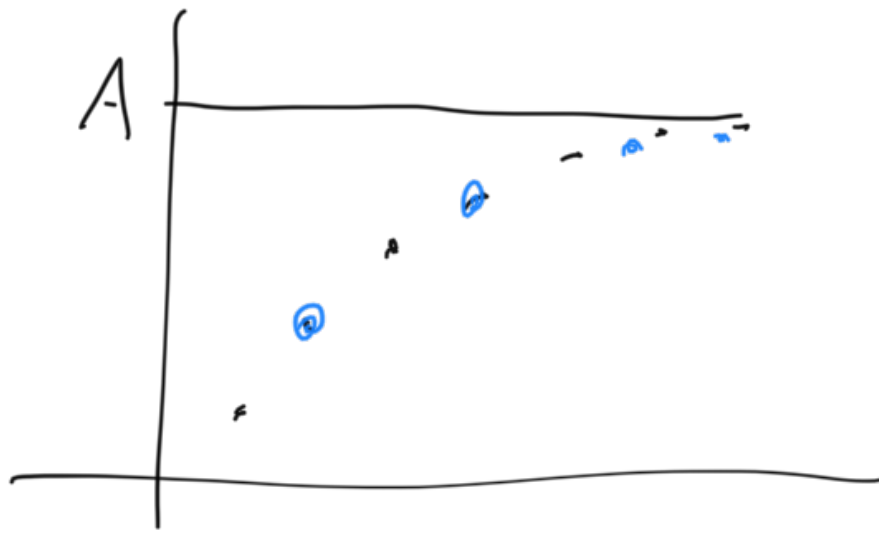
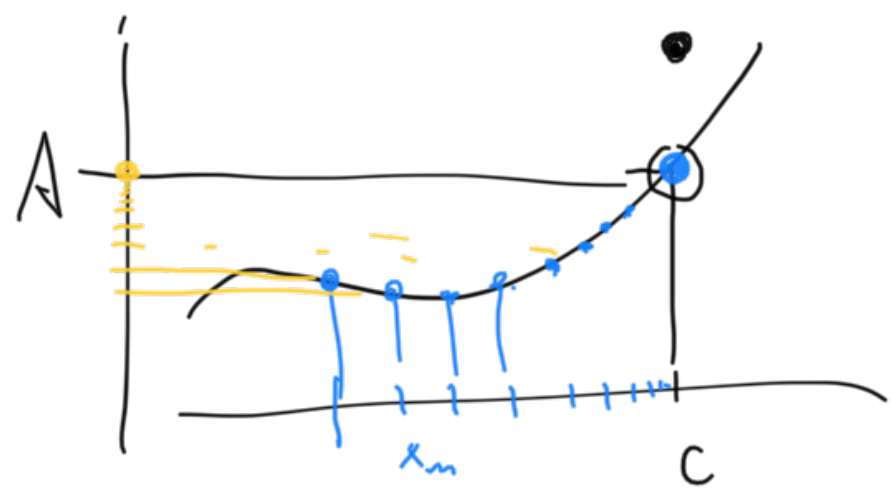
$$g \text{ spoj. v } c \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

$$f \text{ je spoj. v } g(c) \Rightarrow \lim_{g \rightarrow g(c)} f(g) = f(g(c)) = f(g(c))$$

"složení spoj. fun' je spojité"

je splněn předp. (S): WLGF  $\Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{g \rightarrow g(c)} f(g) = f(g(c)) \Rightarrow f \circ g \text{ je spojité v } c$$



Pr.: Neexistuje  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ .  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$

Předpokládáme, že  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = A \in \mathbb{R}^*$



Zvolme  $x_n = \frac{1}{n} \neq 0$



Pat  $x_n \in D_f$ ,  $x_n \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

Dle Heineovy věty je  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ .

$$\text{Ale } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(n\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{A=0}.$$

Probleme  $y_n = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n} \neq 0$ ,  $y_n \in D_f$ ,  $y_n \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0.$$

Dle Heineovy věty je  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) = A$ .

$$\text{Ale } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{A=1} \text{ správně.}$$