

Vypočítejte limity funkcí:

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{30}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-6} + 2}{x^3 + 8} = \frac{1}{144}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + \sin \pi x)^{\cot \pi x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} = e^{\cot a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[x]{\cos \sqrt{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x (\ln(x+1) - \ln x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos ax}{\ln \cos bx} = \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^2$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^x)}{\ln(x^4 + e^{2x})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} e^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + x2^x}{1 + x3^x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$


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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \arcsin \left( \frac{1 - x}{1 + x} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$$

Při výpočtu následujících limit použijte L'Hospitalovo pravidlo (pokud jsou splněny potřebné předpoklady):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} 4x - 12 \operatorname{tg} x}{3 \sin 4x - 12 \sin x} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cotg x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - a^{\sin x}}{x^3} = \frac{\ln a}{6}, \quad a > 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (\ln x) \ln(1 - x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = 1$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = e^{-1}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \sqrt[6]{e}$$

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