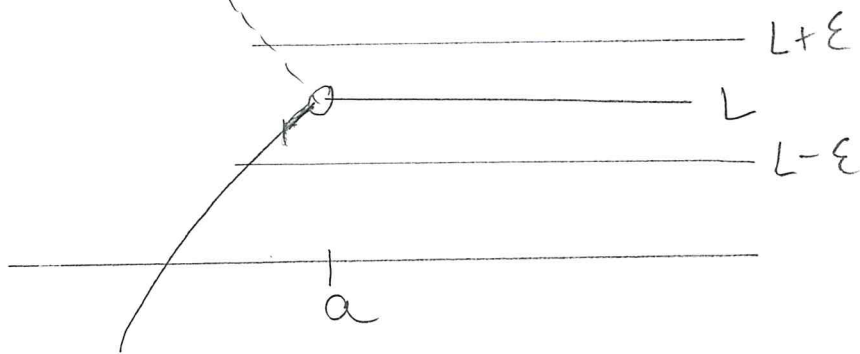


# LIMITA MONOTONNÍ FUNKCE

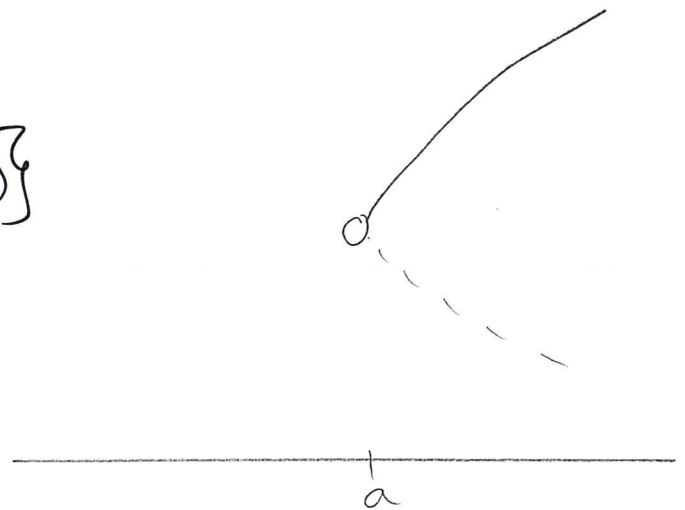
Věta:

Je-li funkce  $g$  monotonní  
v pravém / levém okolí bodu  $a$ ,  
pak má  $g$  v bodě  $a$  zprava / zleva  
limitu.

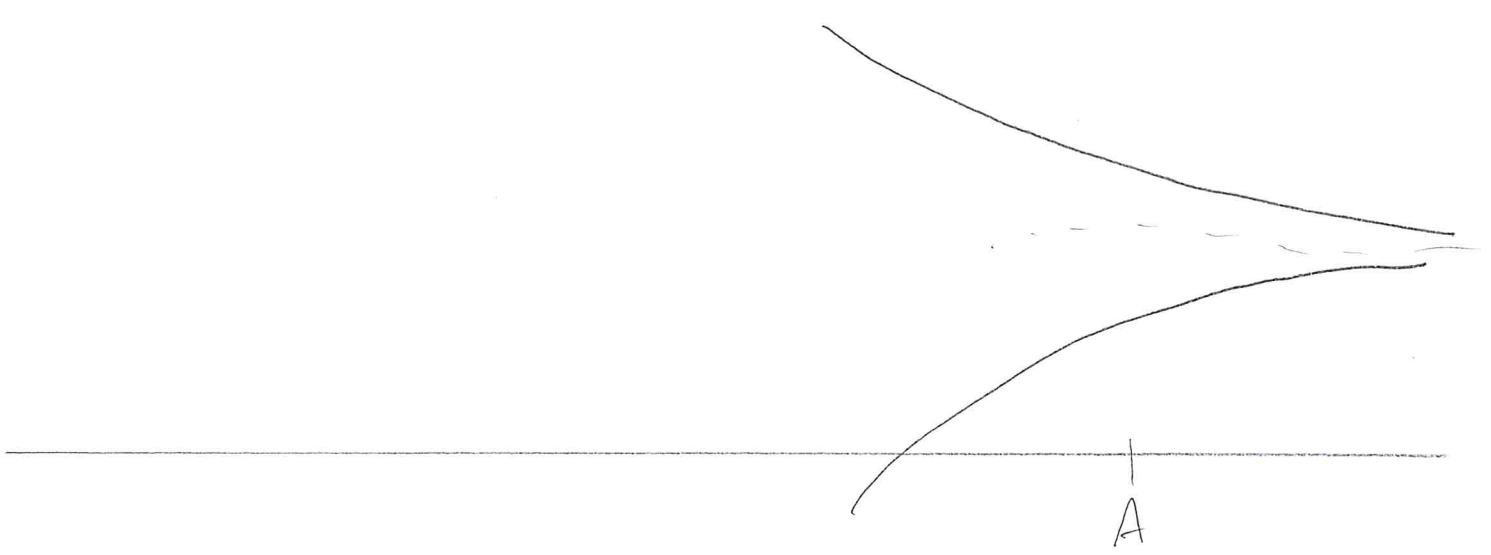
(Limita je v tomto případě rovna  
supremu nebo infimu funkčních  
hodnot v daném okolí.)



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} g(x) = \sup \{g(x) : x \in (a - \delta, a)\} \\ \inf$$



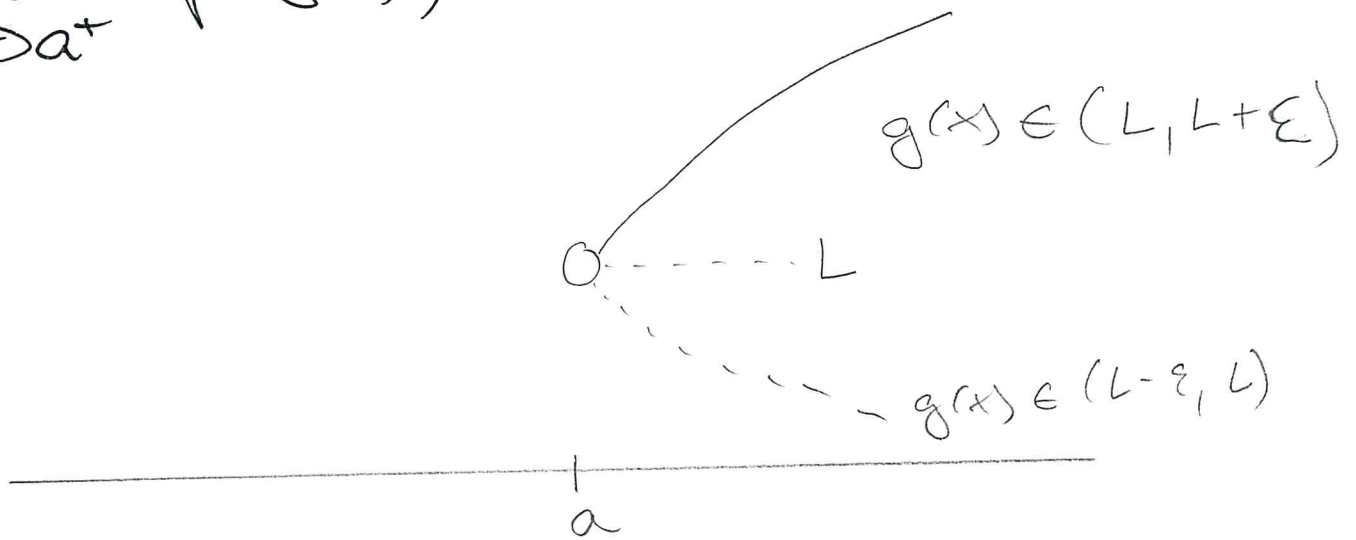
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \inf \{g(x) : x \in (a, a + \delta)\} \\ \sup$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \inf_{\sup} \{g(x) : x \in (A, +\infty)\}$$

# LIMITA SLOŽENÉ FUNKCE S MONOTONNÍ VNUTRNÍ FUNKCÍ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(g(x))$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(g(x)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow L^+} f(y)$$
$$y \rightarrow L^-$$

Spojité rozšíření funkce

$$f(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{h^2}\right)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{h^2}\right) = \quad y = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\neq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{h^2}\right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y \exp(-y^2) =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{\exp(y^2)} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

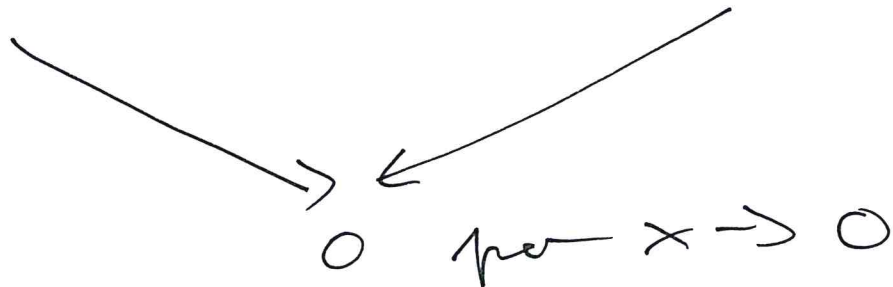
$$L'H: \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2y \exp(y^2)} = 0$$

Závěr:  $f'(0) = 0$

$$f_1(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f_2(x) = x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$-|x| \leq x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq |x|$$


$$0 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

odds

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$f_2'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{h}$$

$f_2'$  v nule neastfije

$$f_3(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_3(0) = 0$$

$$f_3'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

$$f_3'(0) = 0$$

$$x \neq 0: f_3'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

Závěr:

$f_3$  je spojité na  $\mathbb{R}$

$f_3$  má derivaci na  $\mathbb{R}$

$f_3'$  není spojité na  $\mathbb{R}$