

Společné limity:  $(m, n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^n - 1)^{\frac{m}{n}}}{(x^n - 1)^{\frac{n}{n}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} \stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{m}{n}$$

Výsledek funkce:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$D(f): x^3 - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D(f) : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

Přísečky os:

$$y: \frac{0-1}{0-1} = 1$$

$$x: \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1) \cdot (x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$\rightarrow$  dva klesající

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

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{spojitě dodefinováno} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1}$$

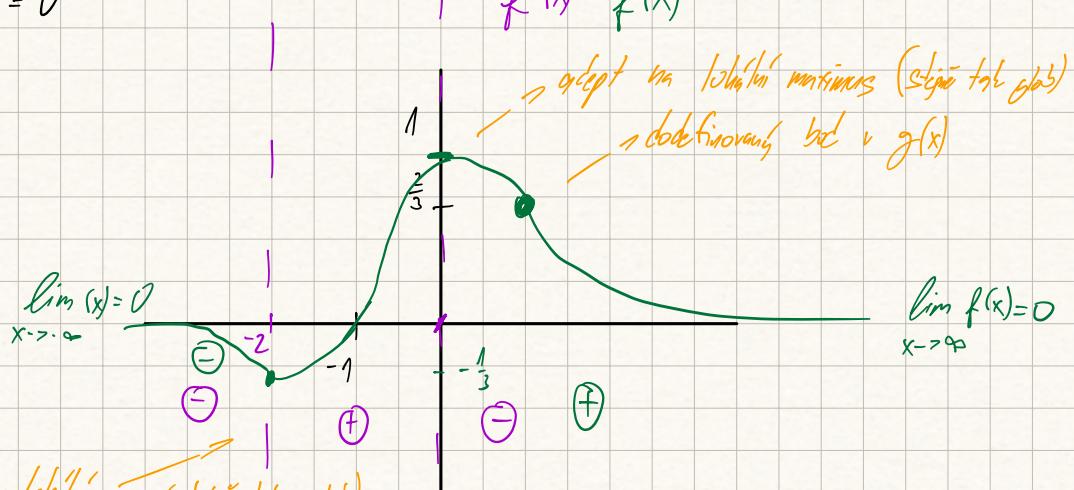
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{x^3}{x^3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} \stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot (x^3 - 1) - (x^2 - 1) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^6 - 2x^3 - 3x^6 + 3x^2}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{x \cdot (-x^3 + 3x - 2)}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{-x \cdot (x+2)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ pro } x = -2, x = 0$$

$$f'(x) f(x)$$



adopt um lokální min (stejně tak g(x))

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

## Taylorov polynom (a approximace)

$$p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 5$$

$$p'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 5$$

$$p''(x) = 6x - 2$$

$$p'''(x) = 6$$

$$T_3^{p,0}(x) = 5 - 5x - x^2 + x^3$$

rovnina v bode 0

rovnina v bode 1

$$T_3^{p,1}(x) = 1 - 3(x-1) + 2(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$$

$$T_n^{e^x,0}(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

## Nalezní Taylorov polynom

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$T_n^{f,0}(x) = ?$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot 1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$T_n^{f,0}(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$T_n^{f,2}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i \quad \rightarrow \text{konverguje } \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ na int } (-1, 1)$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

## Nalezní Taylorov polynom:

$$T_n^{\ln x,1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (x-1)^k$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\ln x)'' = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$(\ln x)''' = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$(\ln x)^i = \frac{(-1)^{i-1} (i-1)!}{x^i}$$

rovnina v bode 1