

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in (a-\delta, a+\delta) \setminus \{a\} : f(x) \in (A-\varepsilon, A+\varepsilon)$$

**Definice** medst'  $\delta > 0$  a  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Prstencová' oblak' bodu je

$$P(a, \delta) = (a-\delta, a+\delta) \setminus \{a\}, \quad P(+\infty, \delta) = \left(\frac{1}{\delta}, +\infty\right), \quad P(-\infty, \delta) = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

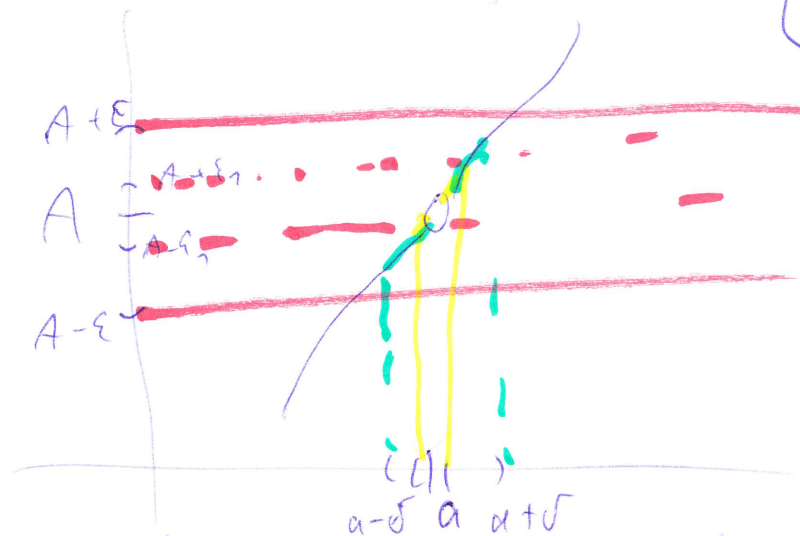
Pravé a levé' prstencové' oblak' bodu  $a$  je

$$P_+(a, \delta) = (a, a+\delta) ; \quad P_-(a, \delta) = (a-\delta, a)$$

Oblak' bodu je  $B(a, \delta) = (a-\delta, a+\delta)$ ;  $B(+\infty, \delta) = \left(\frac{1}{\delta}, +\infty\right)$ ;  $B(-\infty, \delta) = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$ .

Pravé a levé' oblak' bodu  $a$  je

$$B_+(a, \delta) = \bar{[}a, a+\delta) ; \quad B_-(a, \delta) = (a-\delta, \bar{]}a]$$



Definice Funkce  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $M \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Řekneme, že  $f$  má v bodě 10-2

$a \in \mathbb{R}^*$  limitu rovnou  $A \in \mathbb{R}^*$ , jestliže platí

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in P(a, \delta) : f(x) \in B(A, \varepsilon). \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A.$$

Poznámky: 1) pro  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  a  $A \in \mathbb{R}$  lze definovat jako

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \setminus \{a\} : f(x) \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon).$$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$  lze ekvivalentně zapísat

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : f(P(a, \delta)) \subset B(A, \varepsilon).$$

Příklad: 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$

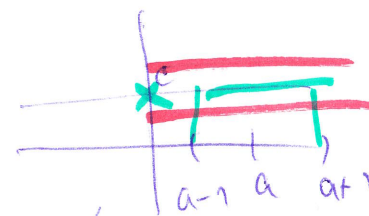
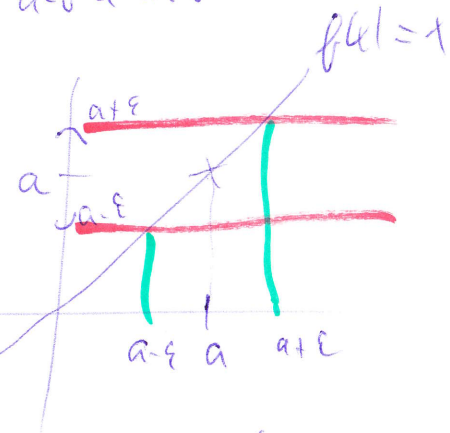
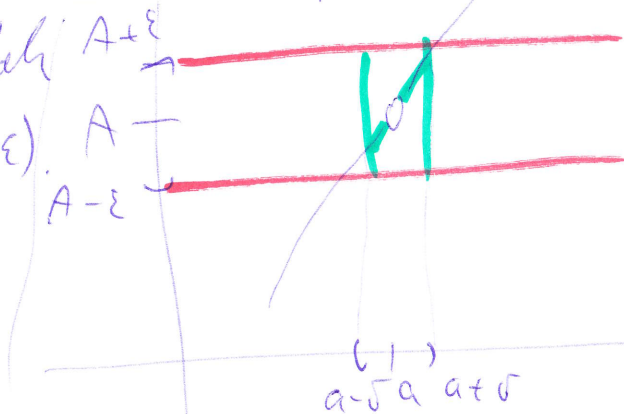
$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  volíme  $\delta = \varepsilon$ , pak

$$\forall x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \setminus \{a\} \text{ platí } f(x) = x \in (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon) \\ (a - \delta, a + \delta), \checkmark$$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$  pro libovolnou konstantu  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  volíme  $\delta = 1$ , pak

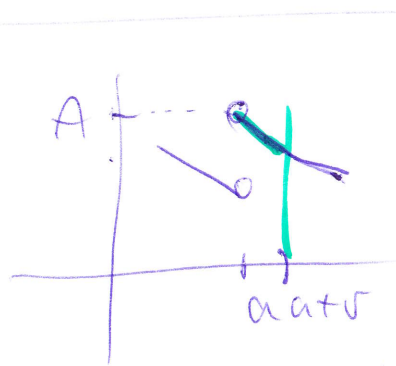
$$\forall x \in (a - 1, a + 1) \setminus \{a\} \text{ platí } f(x) = c \in (c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon) \checkmark$$



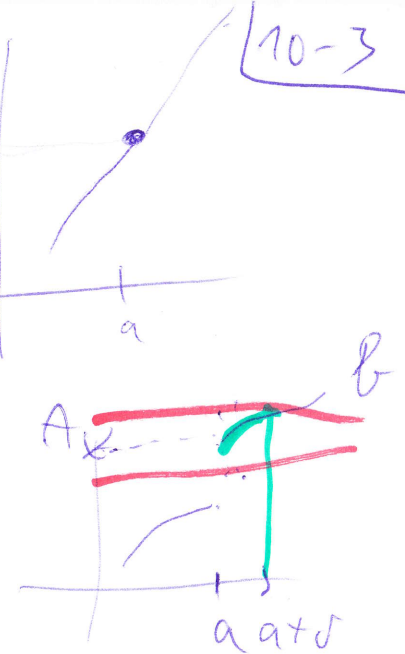
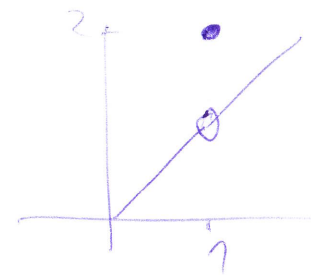
Def Necht  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, M \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Pevneme, ze  $f$  ma' v bode  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  limitu sprava (sleva)  
 rovinou  $A \in \mathbb{R}^*$ , jestliže platí

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in P_+(a, \delta): f(x) \in B(A, \varepsilon)$$

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in P_-(a, \delta): f(x) \in B(A, \varepsilon))$$



! Nasty ucin'  $B_+(A, \varepsilon)$

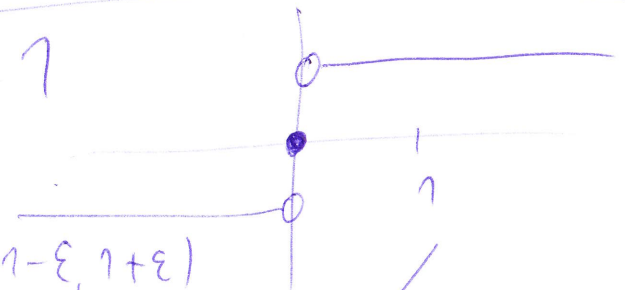


Příklad: 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn} x = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn} x = -1$

Specielně relevantní  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sgn} x$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ vol } \delta = 1, \text{ pak } \forall x \in (0, \delta): f(x) = 1 \in (1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon)$$

$$(0, 1) \quad (A-\varepsilon, A+\varepsilon)$$

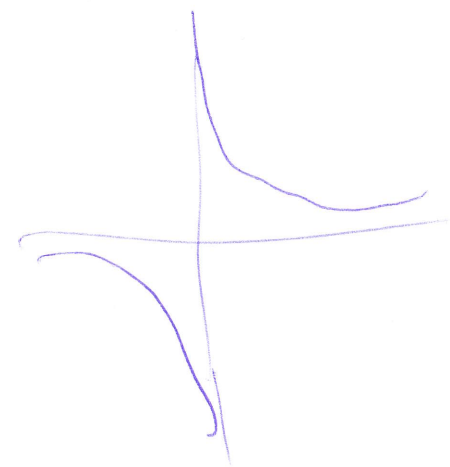


2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in (0, \delta): f(x) \in (\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty).$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  volme  $\delta = \varepsilon$ . Pak  $\forall x \in (0, \delta)$  platí

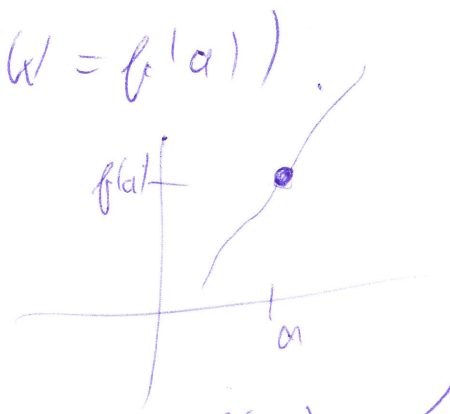
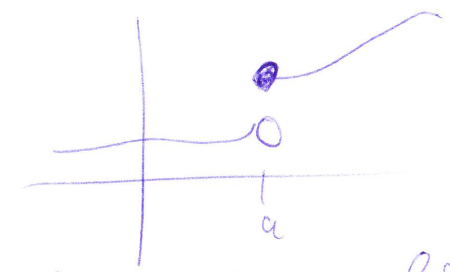
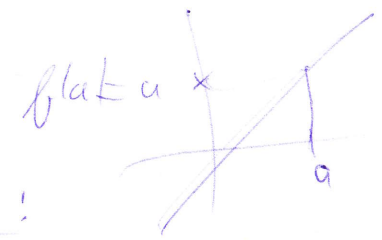
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \in (\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty) - \checkmark$$



Definice:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$  a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = A$  ( $P(a, \delta) = P_+(a, \delta) \cup P_-(a, \delta)$ )

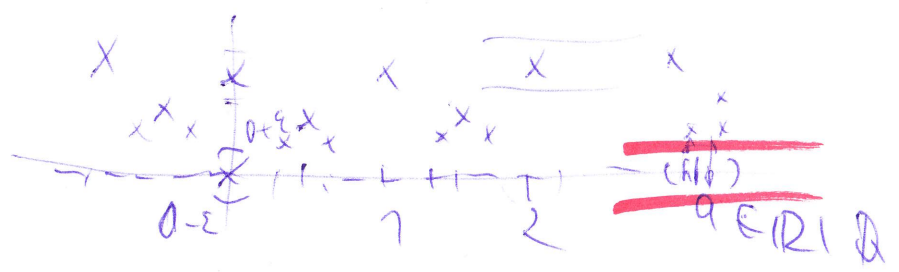
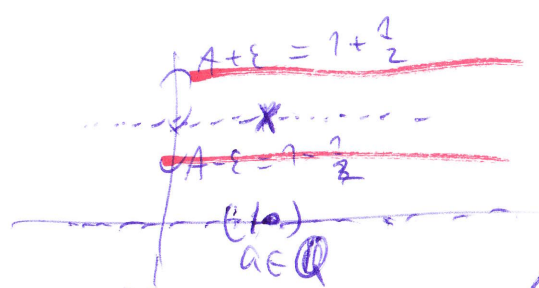
Def Necht  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $M \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \in M$ . Řekneme, že  $f$  je v  $a$  spojitá (spojitá sprava, spojitá sleva), jestliže

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$ )



Přklady:

- a) funkce  $f(x) = x$  je spojitá na  $\mathbb{R}$ .  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a = f(a)$  ✓
- b) Dirichletova funkce  $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{pro } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{pro } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$  není nikde spojitá
- c) Riemannova funkce  $R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q} & \text{pro } x \in \mathbb{Q}, x = \frac{p}{q}, p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} \text{ nesoudělné} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} R(x) = 0$  "R(2) 1) není nikde sp  
 $\rightarrow$  ~~je~~ je sp v  $\mathbb{R}$   
 3) je sp v  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  ✓

### 3.2. Věty o limitách

**Věta 3.1** (Zlinek) Necht  $A \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ,  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a  $f$  je definována na prstencovém okolí bodu  $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ .

Následující podmínky jsou ekvivalentní: (NPJE)  $A$

(i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$

(ii) pro každou posloupnost  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  splňovanou,

že  $x_n \in M$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x_n \neq a$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  platí  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ .

Důk: (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii) Mějme posloupnost  $\{x_n\}$

splňující  $x_n \in M$ ,  $x_n \neq a$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .

Necht  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Podle (i)

$\exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in P(a, \delta) : f(x) \in B(A, \varepsilon)$ , (\*)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ , tedy k tomu  $\delta > 0$

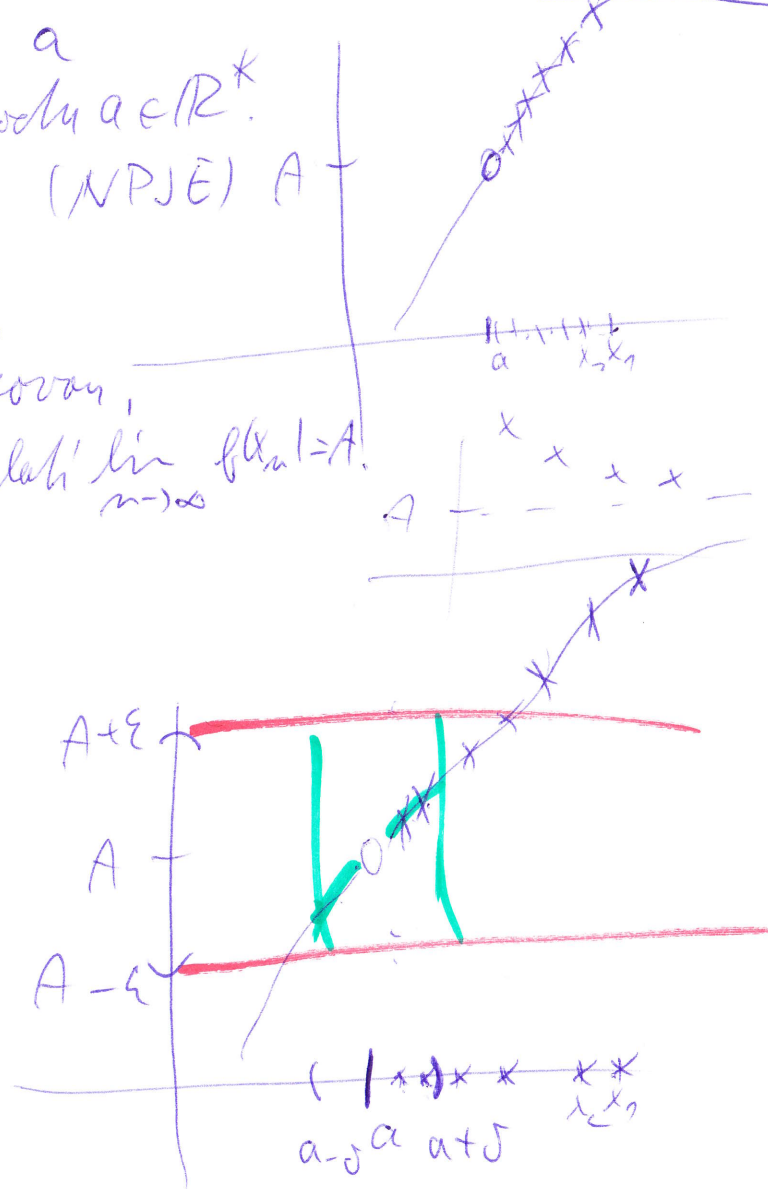
$\exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 x_n \in B(a, \delta)$ . Dale  $x_n \neq a$ ,

tedy  $x_n \in P(a, \delta)$ ,

Tedy z (\*) dostaneme

$f(x_n) \in B(A, \varepsilon)$

To je přesně definice  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ .



druhou  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 : f(x_n) \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon)$

(i)  $\lim f(x) = A$  (ii)  $x_n \rightarrow a, x_n \neq a, \lim f(x_n) = A$

Dk: (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): Dokážeme  $\neg(i) \Rightarrow \neg(ii)$ .

$\neg(i)$ :  $\exists \epsilon > 0 \forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in P(a, \delta) : \neg (f(x) \in B(A, \epsilon))$

Je to považujeme pro  $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

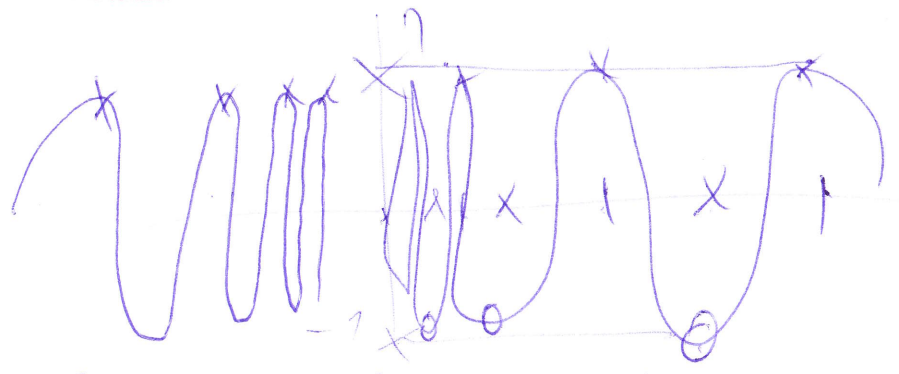
Dostaneme  $\exists x_n \in P(a, \frac{1}{n}) : \underline{f(x_n) \notin B(A, \epsilon)}$ .

Nyní  $x_n \rightarrow a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, a x_n \neq a \Rightarrow$  na  $\{x_n\}$  musíme považovat (ii)

a dostaneme  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ . To je spor s  $f(x_n) \notin B(A, \epsilon)$ . □

Příklad:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$

volíme  $x_k = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi} \rightarrow 0$   $k \rightarrow \infty$



$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

Tak  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x_k}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = 1$

volíme  $y_k = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi} \rightarrow 0$

Podle Heineho věty  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$ , pokud existuje

Tak  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{y_k}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi\right) = -1$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ neexistuje} \end{array} \right.$