

Spočítejte limitu:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} \stackrel{\text{L'H } \frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^m - 1)'}{(x^n - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{AL}}{=} \frac{m}{n} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{m}{n}$$

Vyšetřete funkci:

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

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

Průsečky os:

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

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

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

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

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

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

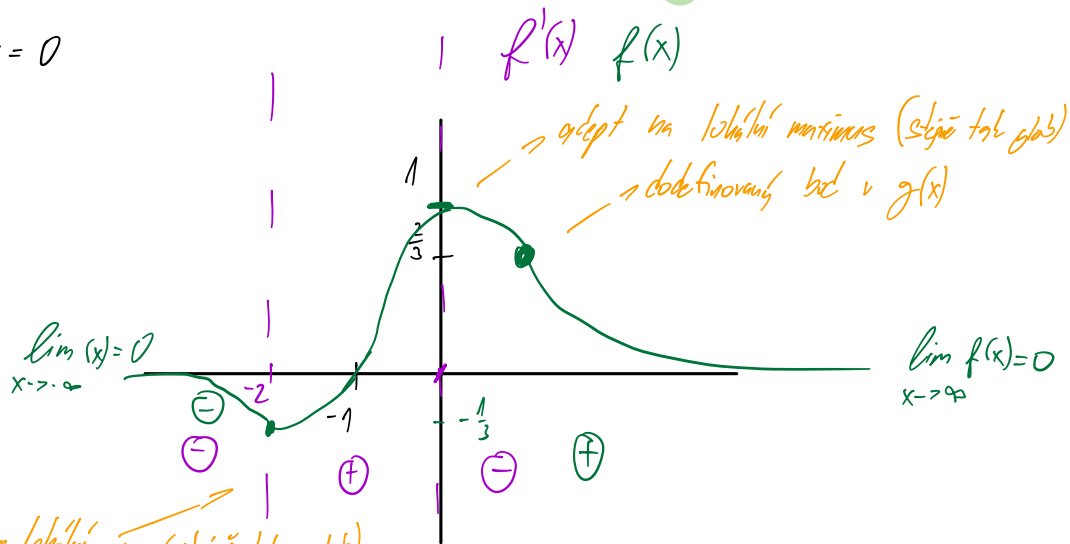
Takle je předpis g_1 který obsahuje i „1“ která do f nepatří.

$$x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x-1) \cdot (x^2 + x - 2) = (x-1)^2 \cdot (x+2)$$

(pohleďte derivant g)

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot (x^3 - 1) - (x^2 - 1) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 3x^3 + 3x^2}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{x \cdot (-x^3 + 3x - 2)}{(x^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{-x \cdot (x+2)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

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



Taylorův polynom (a aproximace)

$$p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$p'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 4$$

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

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

$$T_3^{p,0}(x) = 5 - 4x - x^2 + x^3$$

→ rozvinuti v bodě 0

→ rozvinuti v bodě 1

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

$$x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$$

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

Nalezněte Taylorův polynom

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

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

→ derivace uvnitř funkce $(1-x)^{-1} = -1 \cdot -1 = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

Nalezněte Taylorův polynom:

→ rozvinuti v bodě 1

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

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

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

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

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