

1. Obliczyć granice

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4}{x + 1}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 - \sqrt[5]{x}}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1}{x}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{x(x+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{x(x-1)^2} \right)$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} - x\sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - 1}{x}$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sin x}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x - \cos x}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} \sin(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+3} \sin(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+1})$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{1 - 2 \cos x}$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+1} \right)^{2x-5}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 24}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - 8}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 2}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 25} - 5}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x}{x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} - x + 2}{x^4 - 4}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x-1} - \sqrt[3]{3x-2}}{\sqrt{4x-3} - 1}$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x+1}} (\sqrt{x^3+1} - \sqrt{x^3-1})$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sin x - \cos x}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sin x}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \sqrt{x+2} \sin(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\arcsin(x+2)}{x^2 + 2x}$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x$$

2. Zbadać istnienie granic i obliczyć jeśli istnieją

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \lfloor \frac{1}{x} \rfloor$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}}{x}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x}$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{x}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{\log_{10} x - 1}{x - 10}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} & 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x} \\
 11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x)}{\sin(\sin x)} & 12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} \quad \text{dla } a \in (0, \infty)
 \end{array}$$

3. Obliczyć granicę

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} \quad \text{dla } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Wskazówka: podstawić $y := (1+x)^\alpha - 1$ i skorzystać z $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$.

4. Z badać istnienie granic i obliczyć jeśli istnieją

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sin x} & 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + 2 \operatorname{arctg} 3x + 3x^2}{\ln(1 + 3x + \sin^2 x) + xe^x} \\
 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\operatorname{tg} x^2} & 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - e^{-x}} - \sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \\
 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2)^{\operatorname{ctg} x} &
 \end{array}$$

5. Z badać ciągłość funkcji

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^x - n^{-x}}{n^x + n^{-x}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, & g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{nx} + x}{e^{nx} + 1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \\
 h(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^n + x^n)}{n}, \quad x \geq 0, & k(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \sqrt{\cos^{2n} x + \sin^{2n} x}}{2^n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.
 \end{array}$$

6. Niech $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ spełnia warunek

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{Q} \quad f(x+q) = f(x).$$

Czy wynika stąd, że f jest stała? A co jeśli założymy, że f jest ciągła?

Granice, które każdy powinien znać:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp x - 1}{x} = 1 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{nie istnieje!}
 \end{array}$$

Warto też pamiętać, że

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} & \sin^2 y = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2y) \\
 \cos z - \cos w = -2 \sin \frac{z-w}{2} \sin \frac{z+w}{2} & \sin z - \sin w = 2 \sin \frac{z-w}{2} \cos \frac{z+w}{2} \\
 x + 1 \leq \exp x \leq \frac{1}{1-x} & \frac{x}{1+x} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x
 \end{array}$$