

Cazul $\frac{0}{0}$	<p align="center"><b>Limite remarcabile</b></p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin u(x)}{u(x)} = 1 \text{ sau } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} u(x)}{u(x)} = 1 \text{ sau}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\arcsin u(x)}{u(x)} = 1 = 1 \text{ sau } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} u(x)}{u(x)} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\ln(1 + u(x))}{u(x)} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a^{u(x)} - 1}{u(x)} = \ln a$ <p align="center">unde <math>u(x) \rightarrow 0</math></p> <p align="center"><b>Regula lui l'Hospital</b></p>												
Cazul $\infty \cdot 0$	<p align="center"><b>Limite remarcabile</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Regula lui l'Hospital</b></p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)'}{\left(\frac{1}{g(x)}\right)'}, \text{ sau } = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(g(x))'}{\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)'}$												
Cazul $1^\infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + u(x))^{\frac{1}{u(x)}} = e, \text{ unde } u(x) \rightarrow 0$												
Cazul $0^0$ sau $\infty^0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{\ln f(x)g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$												
<b>Asimptote</b>													
<b>Asimptote orizontale</b> la $\pm\infty$	$y = m, m \text{ finit}$ $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$												
<b>Asimptote oblice</b> la $\pm\infty$	$y = mx + n, m \text{ finit și nenul și } n \text{ finit}$ $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ $n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - mx]$												
<b>Asimptote verticale</b>	$x = x_0 \text{ este asimptotă verticală}$ <p>dacă cel puțin o limită laterală a funcției <math>f</math> în punctul <math>x_0</math> este infinită</p>												
<b>Câteva rezultate utile în calcularea limitelor!</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>\frac{1}{0_+} = +\infty</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{0_-} = -\infty</math></td> <td><math>\frac{nr}{\pm\infty} = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><math>\ln 0 = -\infty</math></td> <td><math>\ln \infty = \infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><math>e^{-\infty} = 0</math></td> <td><math>e^\infty = \infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><math>\operatorname{arctg} \infty = \frac{\pi}{2}</math></td> <td><math>\operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$\frac{1}{0_+} = +\infty$	$\frac{1}{0_-} = -\infty$	$\frac{nr}{\pm\infty} = 0$	$\ln 0 = -\infty$		$\ln \infty = \infty$	$e^{-\infty} = 0$		$e^\infty = \infty$	$\operatorname{arctg} \infty = \frac{\pi}{2}$		$\operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
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