# 1 Wartość bezwzględna. Funkcje i ich własności.

Zad. 1.1 Rozwiąż równania i nierówności:

(a) 
$$|6x-2|=10$$

(b) 
$$|6x - 3| = 3 - 6x$$

(c) 
$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = 2 - x$$

(d) 
$$\sqrt{x^2+6x+9}-6x=2$$

(e) 
$$|x-5|+|x-5|=12$$

(f) 
$$|x-5|+|x-5|=4x$$

(g) 
$$|2x| + 12 = x$$

(h) 
$$|2x-3|+|3x+4|=7$$

(i) 
$$|2x-3|-|3x+4|=4$$

(j) 
$$|x^2 - 4| > 7$$

(k) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - \sqrt{x^2} > 1$$

(1) 
$$|2x+1| < 2|x|$$

(m) 
$$||2x-1|+1|>5$$

(n) 
$$|12 - |x|| < 2$$

(o) 
$$|2x-6|+|3x+4| \ge 12$$

(p) 
$$|x-3|-|x+2|>4$$

Zad. 1.2 Określ dziedziny funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x+1|-2}$$

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

(d) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3+6x}{4-x} + 5}$$

Zad. 1.3 Sporządź wykresy poniższych funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = |x| + 1$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = |x - 2| + 3$$

(e) 
$$f(x) = -|x| - 2$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = |x - 3|$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = |x+3| - 1$$

**Zad. 1.4** Sporządź wykresy poniższych funkcji oraz określ czy funkcja jest różnowartościowa, rosnąca (malejąca), parzysta (nieparzysta), okresowa:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{gdy } x \leq 1\\ x+1 & \text{gdy } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + 3 & \text{gdy } x < 2 \\ -x & \text{gdy } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = 2|x|, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Zad. 1.5 Zbadaj parzystość (nieparzystość) funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = x^6 + x^2 + \frac{3x^2}{x^4 + 1}$$

(c) 
$$x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x^4 + 1}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = |5x - 6| - |5x + 6|$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+3 & \text{gdy } x < 0 \\ 3-x & \text{gdy } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

**Zad. 1.6** (a) Czy złożenie funkcji parzystej i nieparzystej o wspólnej dziedzinie jest funkcją parzystą czy nieparzystą? Odpowiedź uzasadnij.

(b) Czy iloczyn dwóch funkcji nieparzystych o wspólnej dziedzinie jest funkcją parzystą czy nieparzystą? Odpowiedź uzasadnij.

1

# 2 Wielomiany. Funkcje wymierne.

Zad. 2.1 Oblicz iloraz wielomianów:

(a) 
$$(3x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6) : (x + 2)$$

(b) 
$$(3x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 6) : (x^2 + 2x + 1)$$
,

Zad. 2.2 Oblicz iloraz wielomianów, korzystając ze Schematu Hornera:

(a) 
$$(6x^3 + 3x^2 + 10x + 9) : (x - 3)$$

(b) 
$$(x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 1) : (x + 1)$$
,

Zad. 2.3 Nie wykonując dzielenia, znajdź resztę.:

(a) 
$$(x^{10} - 5x^2 + 1) : (x - 2)$$

(b) 
$$(3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 2) : (3x - 2)$$
,

(c) 
$$(x^4 - x - 1)^{2021} : (x^2 - 1)$$

(d) 
$$(x^{333} + x^{33} + x^3 + 1) : (x^2 - 1)$$

(e) 
$$(x^2 - x - 1)^{2021} : (x^2 - x)$$

**Zad. 2.4** Wyznacz wartość parametru m dla którego równanie  $-3x^2 + 2x - m = 0$  będzie miało:

- · dwa różne pierwiastki,
- dwa różne pierwiastki różnych znaków,
- dwa pierwiastki ujemne.

**Zad. 2.5** Wyznacz wartości a i b, dla których liczba 1 jest co najmniej podwójnym pierwiastkiem wielomianu  $W(x) = x^3 + x^2 + ax + b$ .

Zad. 2.6 Rozwiąż równania:

(a) 
$$x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0$$

(b) 
$$4x^4 + 3x^2 - 1 = 0$$

(c) 
$$4x^5 - 2x^4 - 16x^3 + 8x^2 = 0$$

(d) 
$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

(e) 
$$x - 5\sqrt{x} + 6 = 0$$

(f) 
$$2x^3 + x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

(g) 
$$x^3 - 7x - 6 = 0$$

(h) 
$$x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

(i) 
$$x^4 - x^3 - 20x^2 - 8x + 40 = 0$$

(j) 
$$x^4 - 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 36x - 9 = 0$$

(k) 
$$(x+2)(x+4)(x+6)(x+8) = 81$$
  
(wsk. zastosuj podstawianie)

### Zad. 2.7 Rozwiąż nierówności:

(a) 
$$x^3(x-3)^5(x+7)^4 \ge 0$$

**(b)** 
$$(2-x)(x+1)^2(3-x)^3 \le 0$$

(c) 
$$(x^2-9)(x+1)(x^2-2x-3)(x-1) \le 0$$
 (g)  $x^3+2x^2-x+6 < 0$ 

(d) 
$$x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x - 10 > 0$$

(e) 
$$x^5 - 2x^4 - x + 2 < 0$$

(f) 
$$(x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 - 4x + 2) \le 20$$

(g) 
$$x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 6 < 0$$

(h) 
$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 4 < 0$$

#### Zad. 2.8 Rozwiąż równania:

(a) 
$$\frac{2x+4}{x-5} = 0$$

(b) 
$$\frac{x+1}{2x-1} = \frac{2}{x}$$

(c) 
$$\frac{7}{x+1} = \frac{3}{x+5}$$

(d) 
$$\frac{x-49}{x^2-7x} = \frac{8}{x-7}$$

(e) 
$$\frac{6}{x} - 1 = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

(f) 
$$\frac{x+1}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x-3} = \frac{5x^2-9}{x^2-9}$$

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

(h) 
$$\left| \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right| = 0$$

(i) 
$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| = 2$$

(j) 
$$\frac{1}{|3-x|} = \frac{2}{|2x-1|}$$

(k) 
$$\frac{|x-1|}{x} = 3$$

(1) 
$$|x - \frac{x}{2}| = 1$$

(m) 
$$\left| \frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 3}{x - 1} \right| = 0$$

(n) 
$$\left| \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \right| = \frac{(x-1)(2-x)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

## Zad. 2.9 Rozwiąż nierówności:

(a) 
$$\frac{(x+8)^4(2-x)^3}{(x+5)(x-1)^2} \ge 0$$

(b) 
$$\frac{3-2x}{(3x+1)(x-4)} \le 0$$

(c) 
$$\frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

(d) 
$$x \le 3 - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

(e) 
$$\frac{x^2-8x+7}{x^2+5x+4} \le 0$$

(f) 
$$\frac{x}{2-x} < \frac{1-x}{2x+3}$$

(g) 
$$\frac{7}{(x-2)(x-3)} + \frac{9}{x-3} + 1 \le 0$$

(h) 
$$2x^2 + 2x + 1 - \frac{15}{x^2 + x + 1} \le 0$$

(i) 
$$\frac{2}{|x-4|} \ge 1$$

(j) 
$$\left| \frac{2x-3}{x-3} \right| \le 1$$

(k) 
$$\left| \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right| \ge 1$$

(1) 
$$\frac{|x^2-3x-1|}{x^2+x+1} \leq 3$$

(m) 
$$\frac{x^2-4|x|}{x^2+2} < 0$$

(n) 
$$\frac{1}{|x+3|} \geq \frac{1}{|x-6|}$$

# 3 Funkcje potęgowe.

## Zad. 3.1 Wyznacz dziedzinę poniższych funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot (x^2 - 5x)^{-\frac{5}{3}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x-1}}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = (x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(x-3)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (4-x)^{\frac{5}{4}}(5-x)^{\frac{4}{5}}$$

(c) 
$$\sqrt{x(x+6)^6} + (x^2+3)(4-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

#### Zad. 3.2 Naszicuj wykresy funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = x^{3/2}$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = x^{-5/4}$$

(e) 
$$f(x) = x^{\pi/3}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = x^{2/3}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = x^{-4/12}$$

(f) 
$$f(x) = x^{-e}$$

#### Zad. 3.3 Rozwiąź równania:

(a) 
$$\sqrt{x+3} = 3$$

(b) 
$$(x^2-4)\sqrt{1-x}=0$$

(c) 
$$x - \sqrt{x+1} = 5$$

(d) 
$$\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x} = 3$$

(e) 
$$x + \sqrt{10x + 6} = 9$$

(f) 
$$\sqrt{4+2x-x^2} = x-2$$

(g) 
$$\sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{4x+1} = 4$$

(h) 
$$\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{x+4} = 1$$

(i) 
$$x = 15 + \sqrt{9 + 8x - x^2}$$

(j) 
$$3 - \sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{3x-2}$$

(k) 
$$\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x-1}} = x-1$$

(1) 
$$\sqrt{x+5-4\sqrt{x+1}} + \sqrt{x+2-2\sqrt{x+1}} = 1$$

## Zad. 3.4 Rozwiąź nierówności:

(a) 
$$\sqrt{5-x} < -2$$

(b) 
$$\sqrt[3]{5-x} < -2$$

(c) 
$$\sqrt{11-x} > x-9$$

(d) 
$$\sqrt{x-2} + x \le 4$$

(e) 
$$\sqrt{8-x} < \frac{10-x}{7}$$

(f) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x} + 3 > x$$

(g) 
$$\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3x-2} \le 7$$

(h) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+20}}{x} < 1$$

(i) 
$$\sqrt{(x-6)(1-x)} \le 2x+3$$

(j) 
$$\sqrt{4x-x^2} > x-2$$

(k) 
$$\sqrt{10+x} + \sqrt{10-x} < 6$$

(1) 
$$\sqrt{5x^2 + 10x + 1} \ge 7 - 2x - x^2$$

# 4 Funkcje wykładnicze i logarytmiczne.

## Zad. 4.1 Rozwiąź równania:

(a) 
$$4 \cdot 8^{2x-3} = \frac{1}{32}$$

(b) 
$$2^{|x|} + 2^{|x|+3} = 72$$

(c) 
$$3^{\frac{5}{4}-4x} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3x^2}$$

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

(e) 
$$3 \cdot 5^x - 2 \cdot 5^{x-1} = 5^{x+1} - \frac{12}{5}$$

(f) 
$$\frac{3}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-2} = \frac{6}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

(g) 
$$2 \cdot 4^{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot 8^{x-1}$$

(h) 
$$\sqrt[3]{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{\frac{1-x}{3}} + 9^{\frac{1}{2}x} = 3 + \sqrt[3]{3}$$

(i) 
$$2^{2x} + 2^x = 20$$

## Zad. 4.2 Rozwiąź nierówności:

(a) 
$$\left(\frac{7}{11}\right)^{7x-11} \ge \left(\frac{11}{7}\right)^{11x-7}$$

(b) 
$$\left(\frac{9}{11}\right)^{9x^2-11x} \ge \left(\frac{11}{9}\right)^{11x^2-9x}$$

(c) 
$$\frac{3}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-2} < \frac{6}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

(d) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x^2+x-1} > \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}x^2+x-\frac{1}{8}}$$

(e) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{|x-3|} \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

(f) 
$$5 \cdot 4^x + 2 \cdot 25^x \le 7 \cdot 10^x$$

(g) 
$$2^{2x+4} - 4^x > 15$$

(h) 
$$4^{x+4} < 4^{1-x}$$

(i) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} - 12 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + 27 > 0$$

(j) 
$$\sqrt{(0.25)^{5-\frac{x}{4}}} = 2^{\sqrt{x+1}-4}$$

(k) 
$$2^{x^2-6x-\frac{5}{2}}=16\sqrt{2}$$

(1) 
$$3^{2x+1} - 3^{x-1} = 3^{x+1} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot 3^x + 9$$

(m) 
$$\sqrt{2^x} \cdot \sqrt{3^x} = 6^x - 30$$

(n) 
$$11 \cdot 5^{2x} - 4^x = 3 \cdot 2^{2x} + 25^x$$

(o) 
$$2^{2x} \cdot 9^x - 2 \cdot 6^{3x-1} + 4^{2x-1} \cdot 3^{4x-2} = 0$$

(p) 
$$(3-2\sqrt{2})^x + (3+2\sqrt{2})^x = 6$$

(q) 
$$(3-2\sqrt{2})^x + (3+2\sqrt{2})^x = 6^x$$

(r) 
$$8(4^x + 4^{-x}) - 54(2^x + 2^{-x} + 101) = 0$$

(j) 
$$2^{x+1} - 2^{x-1} \le 3^{2-x}$$

(k) 
$$2^{x+3} - 5^x < 7 \cdot 2^{x-2} - 3 \cdot 5^{x-1}$$

(1) 
$$5^x - 20 > 5^{3-x}$$

(m) 
$$7^{-x} - 3 \cdot 7^{x+1} > 4$$

(n) 
$$3^{2x} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} \cdot 3^{x+1} - 2^{2x+2} \le 0$$

(o) 
$$\frac{1}{2^{2x-1}-1} + \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2^{2x+1}-4}$$

(p) 
$$-2+2^{3x}+2^{3x-1}+2^{3x-2}+\cdots \ge \sqrt{2^{3x}+2}$$

(q) 
$$2^{2x} \le 3 \cdot 2^{x+\sqrt{x}} + 4 \cdot 2^{2\sqrt{x}}$$

(r) 
$$\frac{25}{5^x} - \left(5^{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{\sqrt{8x-1}} < 0$$

## Zad. 4.3 Oblicz wartość podanych wyrażeń:

(a) 
$$log_41$$

(f) 
$$log_{0.5}32$$

(j) 
$$log_{\sqrt{6}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{6}}{216}$$

(1)  $10^{2+2log7}$ 

(o) 
$$log_9 5 \cdot log_{25} 27$$

(k) 
$$16^{log_23}$$

(p) 
$$10 \cdot 100^{\frac{1}{2}log9-log2}$$

(c) 
$$log_{\sqrt{2}}16$$

(m) 
$$8^{1-log_23}$$

(q) 
$$3^{log_64+2log_63}$$

(e) 
$$ln\sqrt{e^3}$$

(d)  $log_2 \frac{1}{8}$ 

(i) 
$$log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{9}}$$

(n) 
$$(\sqrt[3]{4})^{\frac{3}{2log_32}}$$

(r) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{log_x 8}$$

Zad. 4.4 Określ znak wyrażenia bez używania kalkulatora:

(a) 
$$ln(e-2)$$

**(b)** 
$$log_{\frac{1}{2}}(e-1)$$

(d) 
$$-1 + log 5$$

(f) 
$$log_3(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

Zad. 4.5 Wyznacz dziedzinę funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = loq_{7}[loq_{0.5}(x^{2} - 7x + 12) + 1]$$
 (c)  $f(x) = loq_{3}[loq_{0.5}(x + 2) + 2]$ 

(c) 
$$f(x) = log_3[log_{0.5}(x+2) + 2]$$

**(b)** 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{0.5}(x^2 - 5x + 6) + 1}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{0.5}(x+1) + 3} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$$

Zad. 4.6 Określ dziedzinę, zbiór wartości i znajdź funkcję odwrotną poniższych funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = 2 + 3^{2x+1}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = log_5(2x+1) - 3$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = 2 \cdot log_4(5x - 1)$$

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

(c) 
$$f(x) = 2^{2x+2}$$

(f) 
$$f(x) = log_{0.5}(2+x) - 0.5$$

Zad. 4.7 Rozwiąż równania:

(a) 
$$e^x = 5$$

(k) 
$$log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x+10) + log_{\frac{1}{3}}(7-2x) = -4$$

**(b)** 
$$ln(5x - e) = 1$$

(I) 
$$\frac{log2x}{log(4x-15)} = 2$$

(c) 
$$log_3(4 \cdot 3^{x-1} - 1) = 2x - 1$$

(m) 
$$\frac{1}{2}log(2x+7) + log\sqrt{7x+5} = 1 + log\frac{9}{2}$$

(d) 
$$log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(n) 
$$log_3x + log_5x = \frac{log_{15}}{log_3}$$

(e) 
$$log_x 3\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(o) 
$$log_x 2 + log_2 x = 2.5$$

(f) 
$$log_{\frac{3}{4}}(1-\frac{x-2}{2x-5})=-1$$

(p) 
$$x^{logx} = 10$$

(g) 
$$ln(log_2x) = 0$$

(a) 
$$10^{\log^2 x} + x^{\log x} = 20$$

(h) 
$$log_2[log_{\frac{1}{2}}(log_2x)] = 0$$

(r) 
$$(log_3x)^2 = \frac{1}{2}log_3x$$

(i) 
$$log_3(x+\sqrt{3}) = -log_3(x-\sqrt{3})$$

(s) 
$$log^2x + 2log(10x) = 17$$

(j) 
$$log_4x + log_4(12 - 2x) = 2$$

(t) 
$$log_x(5x^2) \cdot (log_5x)^2 = 1$$

(u) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2x + \frac{1}{4}\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^3x + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1}x + \dots = 2$$

(v) 
$$2log_3(2x) - \frac{4log_3\sqrt{2x}}{x} + \frac{4log_3\sqrt{2x}}{x^2} - \frac{4log_3\sqrt{2x}}{x^3} + \dots + \frac{4log_3\sqrt{2x}}{x^n} + \dots = \frac{1}{8}\left(log_{\sqrt{2}}3\right)^{-1}$$

6

### Zad. 4.8 Rozwiąż nierówności:

(a) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}x > -1$$

(b) 
$$log_2(x+1) > 3$$

(c) 
$$log_x 4 < 2$$

(d) 
$$log_{0.5} \frac{2x+1}{3x+2} > 3$$

(e) 
$$log(x-3) - log(27-x) \le -log 5 - 1$$
 (n)  $log_{x^2}(x+6) \ge 1$ 

(f) 
$$log_{\frac{1}{3}}(|x|-1) > -2$$

**(g)** 
$$3^{\log_{\frac{1}{5}}(x^2-4x-4)} < 1$$

(h) 
$$8^{log_2x} - 2x^2 \ge x - 2$$

(i) 
$$x^{2log_56} - 13 \cdot 6^{log_5x} + 42 \le 0$$

(j) 
$$log_3[log_4(x^2-5)] > 0$$

(k) 
$$\sqrt{7 - \log_2 x} < \log_2 x - 5$$

(1) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}(6^{x+1}-36^x) \ge -2$$

(m) 
$$log_x[log_2(4^x - 6)] \le 1$$

(n) 
$$log_{x^2}(x+6) \ge 1$$

(o) 
$$log_{16}x + log_x x + log_2 x < 7$$

(p) 
$$|log_{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{x-1}{x+1}| < 3$$

(q) 
$$(log_2(2-x))^2 - 8log_{\frac{1}{4}}(2-x) \ge 0$$

(r) 
$$|log|x-1|+1| \ge 2$$

# Funkcje trygonometryczne i cyklometryczne.

#### Zad. 5.1 Oblicz:

(a) 
$$sin(\frac{11\pi}{6})$$

(e) 
$$sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

(i) 
$$sin(-\frac{3\pi}{4})$$

(m) 
$$sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$$

(a) 
$$sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$$
 (e)  $sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$  (i)  $sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  (m)  $sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$  (q)  $sin\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3}\right)$ 

(b) 
$$\cos(-\frac{2\pi}{3})$$

(f) 
$$cos\left(\frac{13\pi}{4}\right)$$

(j) 
$$cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

(b) 
$$\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$
 (f)  $\cos\left(\frac{13\pi}{4}\right)$  (j)  $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  (n)  $\cos\left(-\frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$  (r)  $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$ 

(r) 
$$cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$$

(c) 
$$tg\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

(g) 
$$tg(-\frac{7\pi}{4})$$

(k) 
$$tg\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

(0) 
$$tg(\frac{11\pi}{3})$$

(c) 
$$tg\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$
 (g)  $tg\left(-\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$  (k)  $tg\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  (o)  $tg\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right)$  (s)  $tg\left(-\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$ 

(d) 
$$ctg\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

(h) 
$$ctg\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

(I) 
$$ctg\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

(p) 
$$ctg(\frac{10\pi}{3})$$

(d) 
$$ctg\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$
 (h)  $ctg\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$  (l)  $ctg\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  (p)  $ctg\left(\frac{10\pi}{3}\right)$  (t)  $ctg\left(-\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$ 

#### Zad. 5.2 Rozwiaż równania:

(a) 
$$\cos(\frac{x}{2} + \pi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(b) 
$$cos\left(x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=sin2x$$

(c) 
$$2sinx = 3ctgx$$

(d) 
$$sin^{2}\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) + 2cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) - 1 = 0$$

(e) 
$$tgx = sinx$$

(f) 
$$cosx + sinx = \frac{cos2x}{1-sin2x}$$

(g) 
$$\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x} = 1 + \sin x$$

(h) 
$$tg\left(\frac{\pi}{2}sinx\right) = 1$$

(i) 
$$sinx + cosx = 0$$

$$(j) |sinx| + sinx = 0$$

(k) 
$$sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) = cos(\pi-x)$$

(1) 
$$2^{1+2log_2cosx} - \frac{3}{4} = 9^{0.5+log_3sinx}$$

### Zad. 5.3 Rozwiąż nierówności:

(a) 
$$\cos(\frac{x}{2} + \pi) < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(b) 
$$\cos (\pi - x) \le \sin (\frac{\pi}{2} + x)$$

(c) 
$$3sinx > 2cos^2x$$

(d) 
$$sin^2x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

(e) 
$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} \le 1$$

(f) 
$$|\cos x - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}$$

(g) 
$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos 2x} \ge 0$$

(h) 
$$cosx + 2tgx \le 2 + sinx$$

(i) 
$$log_{\frac{1}{2}}(cos2x + 2sinx + 1) < 1$$

(j) 
$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\log_{\sqrt{3}} ctgx - 1} > 1 \land x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

(k) 
$$|sinx| > |cosx|$$

## Zad. 5.4 Wyznacz dziedziny poniższych funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{6x - x^2}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{tg2x - \sqrt{3}}$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = log \frac{sin|x|}{cosx}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = log(cos(log x))$$

Zad. 5.5 Wyznacz dziedziny poniższych funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \arcsin(1 - x^2)$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{arctg \ x+1}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \arccos\left(\frac{3-x}{2}\right)$$

(e) 
$$f(x) = arccos\sqrt{-3x}$$

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

(f) 
$$f(x) = \arcsin(2\cos x)$$

Zad. 5.6 Oblicz:

(a) 
$$arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + arctg(-1)$$

(e) 
$$arcsin\left(sin\frac{7\pi}{5}\right)$$

(b) 
$$tg\left(arcsin\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

(f) 
$$arctg\left(tg\frac{7\pi}{8}\right)$$

(c) 
$$arctg\left(sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) + arc sin\left(ctg\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(g) 
$$arcctg\left(tg\frac{6\pi}{5}\right)$$

(d) 
$$arccos(cos(3\pi))$$

(h) 
$$arccos\left(sin\frac{15\pi}{7}\right)$$

Zad. 5.7 Rozwiąż równania i nierówności:

(a) 
$$arcsin(3-x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(e) 
$$2(\arcsin x)^2 - \pi \arcsin x + \frac{\pi^2}{8} = 0$$

(b) 
$$arcsin(4-x^2) = 0$$

(f) 
$$arcsin(x-1) < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(c) 
$$arccos\left(\frac{2-x}{3}\right) = \pi$$

(g) 
$$log_{0.5}arcsin \ x > 1$$

(d) 
$$|3arctg \ x| = \pi$$

(h) 
$$arcctg(2-x) \le arcctg x^2$$

# 6 Ciągi liczbowe.

Zad. 6.1 Zbadaj monotoniczność ciągów:

(a) 
$$a_n = \frac{(n+1)!+n!}{(n+1)!-n!}$$

(b) 
$$a_n = \frac{4^n}{(n+4)!}$$

(c) 
$$a_n = n^2 - n - 1$$

(d) 
$$a_n = \frac{n^2-1}{n}$$

(e) 
$$a_n = \sqrt[4]{n^4 + 4}$$

(f) 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

(g) 
$$a_n = \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

(h) 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{4+1} + \frac{1}{4^2+2} + \frac{1}{4^3+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n+n}$$

Zad. 6.2 Zbadaj ograniczoność ciągów:

(a) 
$$a_n = (\frac{1}{4})^n$$

(b) 
$$a_n = n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$$

(c) 
$$a_n = 1000n - n^2$$

(d) 
$$a_n = \frac{1+n^2}{1+n^3}$$

(e) 
$$a_n = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(f) 
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{5} - 1$$

(g) 
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

(h) 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

**Zad. 6.3** Wykaż zbieżność ciągu  $a_n = \frac{1}{e+1} + \frac{1}{e^2+2} + \frac{1}{e^3+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{e^n+n}$ , wykorzystując jego monotoniczność i ograniczoność.

Zad. 6.4 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^3+4n^2-1}{4n^3+5n}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{5n^2-3n}{6n^3-2n^2+3}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-7n^3-2n}{3n^2+4}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-5n^6+n^5-4n^2+8}{6n^5-7n^2+n-9}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{5n^4-6n^2+1}{-5n^4+6n-5}\right)^{1001}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n^3+5n-1)^{2007}}{(n+1)^{7002}}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}-5^{n+2}}{5^n-4^n}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{6^n}{1+2^n+3^n}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}-1}{\sqrt[3]{n-1}+9}$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{n}-1)^6}{(\sqrt{n}+1)^5}$$

Zad. 6.5 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{3n+1})$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sqrt{2^n + 1} - \sqrt{2^n - 1} \right)$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} \right)$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sqrt{n + 6\sqrt{n} + 1} - \sqrt{n} \right)$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} - \sqrt{n^2 + n}}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{\sqrt{n+1}}}{e^{\sqrt{n}}}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{16n^2+5n+4}-4n\right)$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^3 + 5n + 1} - \sqrt{n^3 + 5n} \right)$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sqrt{9^n + 3^n} - \sqrt{9^n + 1} \right)$$

## Zad. 6.6 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{n}\right)^{3n}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+n}{n^2-3n-4}\right)^{n-10}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-2}{n+4}\right)^{5n+2007}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{3n+2}{3n+1}\right)^{9n+7}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+3n+2}{n^2+2n}\right)^{3n+1}$$

### Zad. 6.7 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{e^n + \pi^n + 8^n}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{e^n + 3^n + \pi^n}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{7 + cos(\pi n)}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2 + \sin n}{n^2 + (-1)^n}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7 \cdot 4^n + 3 \cdot \sin(n!)}{2^{2n} + 7}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (4 - arctg \ n)^n$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^3+1}{4n^2+cos(n^2)}$$

## Zad. 6.8 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n^2}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^3}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+4+7+\dots+(3n-2)}{2n^2+1}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{2}{n^2}\right)^{2-3n}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{n+8}{n}\right)$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(\ln(n+1)-\ln n)}$$

(k) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+4}{n+3}\right)^{1000-2n}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{4^n + 1}{2^n + \cos(n!)}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\sin\frac{1}{n}}$$

(k) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}}$$

(1) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

(m) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^2+n-1}{(n+1)(n+2)+\cdots+2n}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+6+36+\dots+6^{n-1}}{1-36^n}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{1+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{9}+\cdots+\frac{1}{3^{n-1}}}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \cdot \cdots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2}$$

# Granice i ciągłość funkcji.

## Zad. 7.1 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{3-x}{x^2-9}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x+1}{(2x-1)^2-9}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x+1}{(2x-1)^2 - 9}$$
 (e)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right)$  (g)  $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{2\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+13}}{x^2 - 9}$ 

(b) 
$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x + 3}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3-4x^2+5x}{(|x|+1)x}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{1-\sqrt{2-x}}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x + 3}$$
 (d)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x}{(|x| + 1)x}$  (f)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{1 - \sqrt{2 - x}}$  (h)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}}{2x}$ 

### **Zad. 7.2** Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin 5x}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{tg \ 8x}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6x + \sin 2x}{\sin 3x - 5x}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-x^2}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}-\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{tg \ x}$$

#### Zad. 7.3 Oblicz granice:

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{7x+4}{2x^2-3x+1}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 6x - 1}{5 - 2x}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{x+2} - \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \right)$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}}{2x - 3}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}}{2x - 3}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{-x}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{-x}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x\right)$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1})$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x-1})}$$

(k) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)^{2x-1}$$

(1) 
$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x-1}\right)^x$$

(m) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+3}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

(n) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{\frac{x}{3}}$$

(o) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 \left( ln \frac{x+1}{x} + ln \frac{2x+3}{2x} \right)$$

(p) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{3} ln \frac{2x}{2x+1}$$

(q) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \cos(\operatorname{arcct} gx)$$

(r) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \sin(arctgx)$$

(s) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} log_2 \left| \frac{x+1}{x^2+2} \right|$$

(t) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} arcsin\frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

(U) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{(x+2)arctg \ x}{x}$$

(V) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} arcctg\left(\frac{x^2}{x+1} - \frac{2x+1}{x-1}\right)$$

(W) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} arccos\left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)$$

## Zad. 7.4 Oblicz granice jednostronne:

(a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2^+} \frac{x^2-9}{2-x}$$

(f) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} arctg \frac{1}{1-x}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2^-} \frac{2-3x-x^2}{(x-2)^2}$$

(g) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1^+} \frac{3^{-\frac{1}{x+1}-1}}{3^{-\frac{1}{x+1}+1}}$$

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1^-} \frac{x^2-2}{x^2-2x-3}$$

(h) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(d) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

(e) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{1}{1-\pi^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

(j) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{1-2x}{5+2^{\frac{1}{x-1}}}$$

### Zad. 7.5 Oblicz wszystkie asymptoty funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-1}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9x + 14}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-1}$$
 (b)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-9x+14}{x^2-5x+6}$  (c)  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^3-4x^2+4x}$  (d)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3-10x^2+16x}{x^2-8x}$ 

#### Zad. 7.6 Zbadaj ciągłość funkcji:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6 - x^2 & \text{gdy } x < 2 \\ x & \text{gdy } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x & gdy - 1 \le x \le 0 \\ -x + 1 & gdy \ 0 < x \le 1 \\ log \ x & gdy \ 1 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{2x} & \text{gdy } x < 0 \\ |x - 1| & \text{gdy } 0 \le x \le 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x - 3 & \text{gdy } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{1}{x+2}} & gdy \ x < -2 \\ 0 & gdy - 2 \le x \le 2 \\ \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x-2} & gdy \ x > 2 \end{cases}$$

## Zad. 7.7 Wyznacz wartości parametrów a i b tak, aby funkcje były ciągłe:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^2 & gdy \ x < 1 \\ 2^x - 1 & gdy \ x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - (x+1)^2 & \text{gdy } x < 2 \\ x + a & \text{gdy } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(c) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \cos(a) & \text{gdy } x < 1 \\ b^2 & \text{gdy } x = 1 \\ 3\ln x + 3\sqrt[3]{x} & \text{gdy } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(d) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} & \text{gdy } x \neq 3\\ 2a - 4 & \text{gdy } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

(e) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^2 a r c t g}{6x} & g d y \ x \neq 0 \\ 3 & g d y \ x = 0 \end{cases}$$