

# FUNKCE

- funkce = zobrazení  $v \rightarrow R \Rightarrow F \subset R^2$

- veličiny

-  $D(f)$  - množina všech přípustných hodnot  $x$

-  $H(f)$  - množina všech přípustných hodnot  $y$

- monotonost

• rostoucí  $\rightarrow x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

• zlesající  $\rightarrow x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

• nezlesající  $\rightarrow x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

• nerostoucí  $\rightarrow x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$

• konstantní  $\rightarrow x_1, x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

- parita

• pro každé  $x$  musí  $v \in D(f)$  být i  $-x$

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

$$Df: |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$$

$$D(f) = R \setminus \{-1, 1\} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(-x) \Rightarrow \text{sudá}$$

• sudá  $\rightarrow f(-x) = f(x) \rightarrow$  osnovní vlastnost funkce  $y$

• lichá  $\rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x) \rightarrow$  odlišná vlastnost funkce  $y$

- pravost

- všechny funkce hodnoty jsou unikátní

• pro každé  $y$  má všechno max. 1  $x$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1, x_2 \\ \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \end{array} \right\}$$

- mezivlastnosti

• shora  $\Leftrightarrow \exists A \in R; \forall x \in D(f); f(x) \leq A$

• adolu  $\Leftrightarrow \exists A \in R; \forall x \in D(f); f(x) \geq A$

- extrémy

• maximum  $v M \in D(f) \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D(f); f(x) \leq f(M)$

• minimum  $v M \in D(f) \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D(f); f(x) \geq f(M)$

• funkce existuje jen 1 max / minimum

$\Rightarrow$  všechno maximum / všechno minimum

find domain

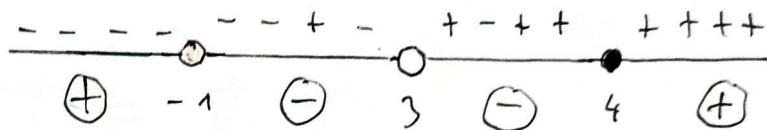
$$3) f: y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x^2 - 2x - 3}}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \geq 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 3, 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = -1, 3$$

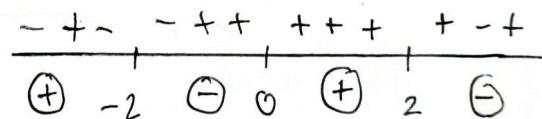
$$\frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{(x+1)(x-3)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{NB: } x=3; x=4; x=-1; x=3$$



$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (4; \infty)$$

4) A)  $f: y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2}$   $\rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 \neq 0$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{1,2} = -2, 1 \\ D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\} \end{array} \right.$

B)  $f: y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$   $\rightarrow x(4 - x^2) \geq 0$   
 $x(2-x)(2+x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{NB: } x=0; x=2; x=-2$



$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; -2) \cup (0; 2)$$

5)  $f: y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} + \frac{1}{x-1}$

$$4 - x^2 \geq 0 \wedge x \neq 1$$

$$x^2 \leq 4$$

$$|x| \leq 2$$

$$\rightarrow D(f) = \langle -2; 2 \rangle \setminus \{1\}$$

6)  $f: y = \sqrt{5 - x - \frac{6}{x}}$

$$-x + 5 - \frac{6}{x} \geq 0 \wedge x \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 \leq 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = \langle 2; 3 \rangle$$

$$x_{1,2} = 2, 3$$

$$7) f: y = \sqrt{1-x} + \ln(x+1)$$

$$1-x \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad x+1 > 0$$

$$\underline{x \leq 1}$$

$$\underline{x > -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < x \leq 1 \Rightarrow D(f) = (-1; 1)$$

$$8) f: y = \ln_2 \left( \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{x-2}{x+2} > 0 \rightarrow \text{NB: } x=2 \quad ; \quad x=-2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & - & - & + & + & + & + \\ \oplus & -2 & \ominus & 2 & \oplus & & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty)$$

$$9) f: y = \frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{\ln(9-x)}$$

$$x+5 \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad 9-x > 0$$

$$\underline{x \geq -5}$$

$$\underline{x < 9}$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 \leq x < 9 \Rightarrow D(f) = (-5; 9)$$

$$10) f: y = \frac{\sqrt{6x-x^2-5}}{5^{x-2}-1}$$

$$-x^2+6x-5 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{x^2-6x+5 \leq 0}$$

$$x_{1,2} = 5, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (1; 5)$$

$$\wedge \quad 5^{x-2} - 1 \neq 0$$

$$5^{x-2} \neq 1$$

$$x-2 \neq 0$$

$$\underline{x \neq 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (1; 5) \setminus \{2\}$$

$$11) f: y = \sqrt{2^x - 3^x}$$

$$2^x - 3^x \geq 0$$

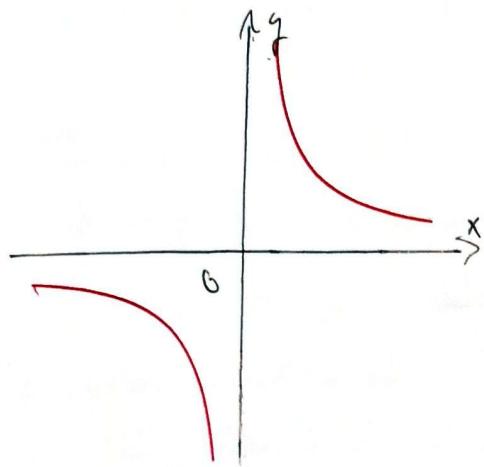
$$2^x \geq 3^x$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \geq 1$$

$$\underline{x \leq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; 0)$$

a)



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

je prostá

je lichá

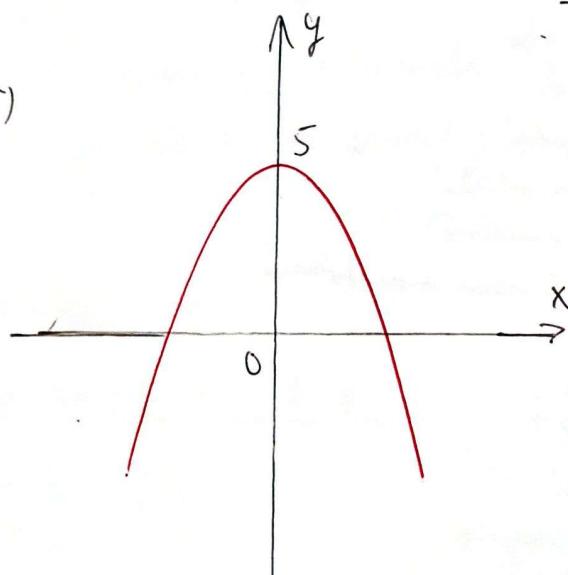
není spojita

není periodická

není omezená

je ekvazitní - mo  $(-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$

d)



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = (-\infty; 5)$$

není prostá

je soudá

je spojita

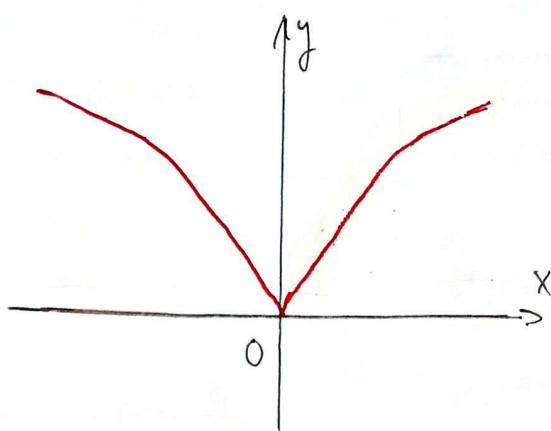
není periodická

je omezená shora

globálně není monotonní

je r.m.  $(-\infty; 0)$   
je k.m.  $(0; \infty)$

b)



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$$

není prostá

je soudá

je spojita

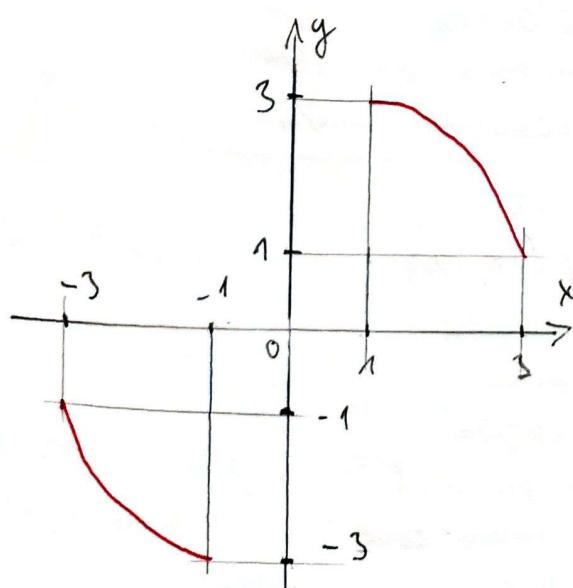
není periodická

je omezená dolů

globálně není monotonní

k.m.  $(-\infty; 0)$   
je r.m.  $(0, \infty)$

c)



$$D(f) = \langle -3; -1 \rangle \cup \langle 1; 3 \rangle$$

$$H(f) = \langle -3; -1 \rangle \cup \langle 1; 3 \rangle$$

je prostá

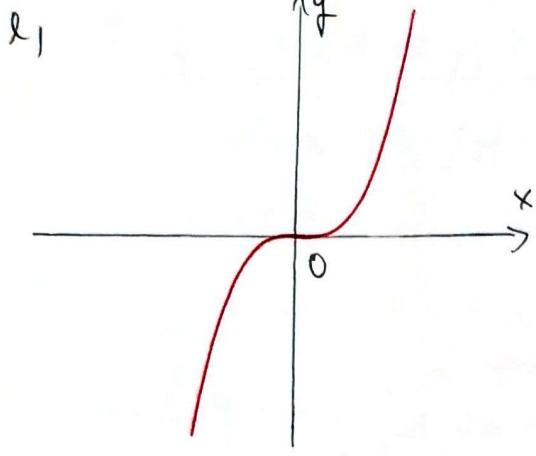
je lichá

není spojita

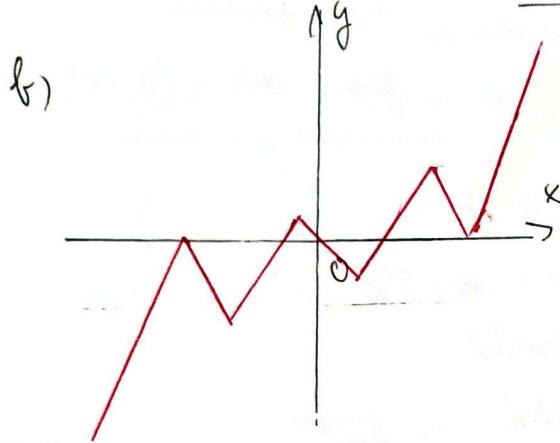
není periodická

je omezená

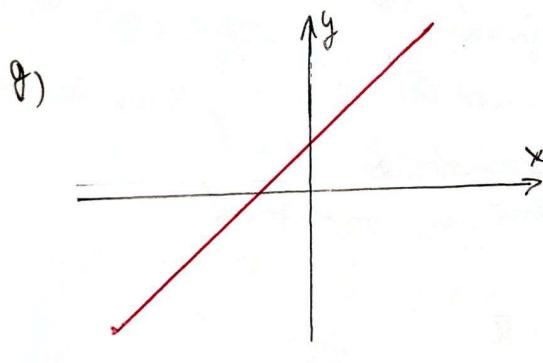
je ekvazitní / mo  $\langle -3; -1 \rangle \cup \langle 1; 3 \rangle$



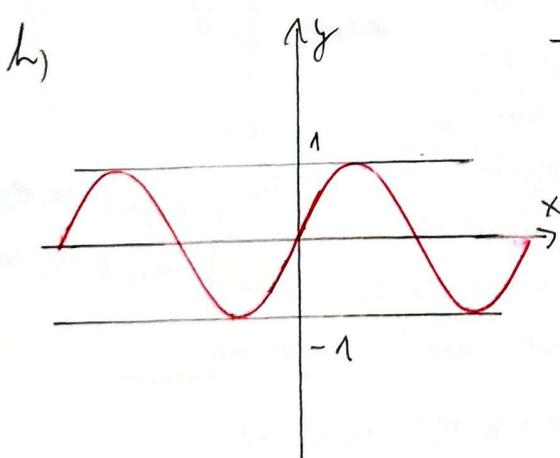
$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
 $H(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
je prostá  
je lichá  
je spojita  
není periodická  
není omezená  
je rostoucí



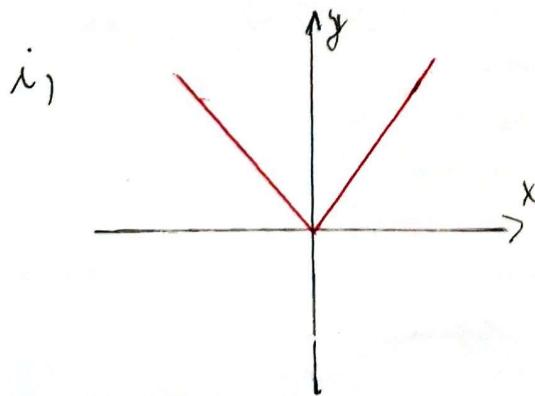
$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
 $H(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
není prostá  
je lichá  
je spojita  
není periodická  
není omezená  
globálně není monotoná



$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
 $H(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
je prostá  
není paritní  
je spojita  
není periodická  
není omezená  
je rostoucí



$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
 $H(f) = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$   
není prostá  
je lichá  
je spojita  
je periodická  
je omezená  
globálně není monotoná



$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$   
 $H(f) = \langle 0; \infty \rangle$   
není prostá  
je soudá  
je spojita  
není periodická  
je omezená odola je d.m.  $(-\infty; 0)$   
je r.r.m.  $(0; \infty)$   
globálně není monotoná

# LINEÁRNÍ FUNKCE

$$y = ax + b \quad \wedge \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

- $a=0 \Rightarrow y = b$  - konstantní funkce
- $b=0 \Rightarrow y = ax$  - průmá úměrnost
- $a$  mění monotonost a náročnost
- $b$  mění průsečík osou  $y$
- parametrický systém lineárních funkcí

- méním  $b$  → rovnoběžky  $\Leftrightarrow y = ax$
- méním  $a$  → směr průmek protínajících se v  $[0; b]$ 
  - ↳ oříška osu  $y$  -  $A$  není funkce

→ vlastnosti

$$1) \quad y = ax + b \quad \wedge \quad a, b \neq 0$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$a > 0 \rightarrow$  rostoucí

$a < 0 \rightarrow$  klesající

nemá paritu

je prostá

není periodická

není omezená

grafem je průmeka

$$2) \quad y = ax \quad \wedge \quad a \neq 0$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$a > 0 \rightarrow$  rostoucí

$a < 0 \rightarrow$  klesající

je lichá

je prostá

není periodická

není omezená

grafem je průmeka  
procházející počátkem

$$3) \quad y = b$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = \{b\}$$

je konstantní

$b \neq 0 \rightarrow$  sudá

$b = 0 \rightarrow$  sudá i lichá

není prostá

je periodická ale nelze

writ periodu

je omezená shora i dolů  
grafem je rovnoběžka s osou  $x$

$$P_x \left[ -\frac{b}{a}; 0 \right]$$

$$P_y [0; b]$$

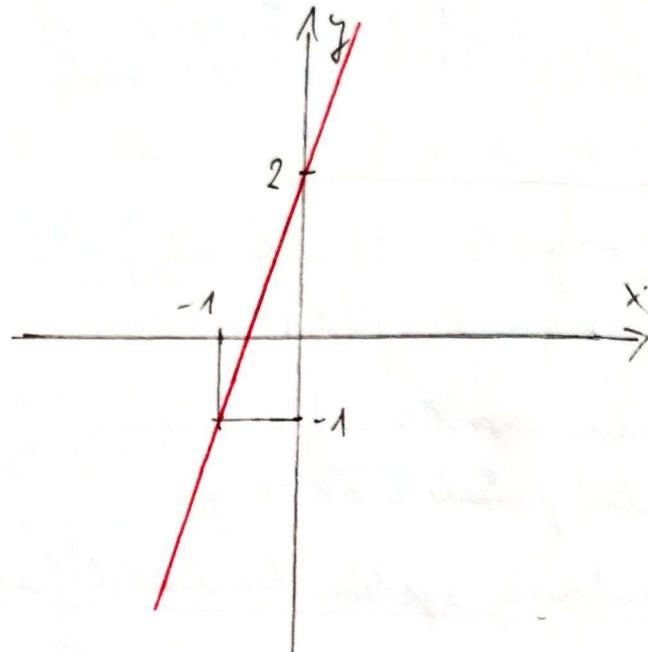
→ řešitý zadání

• řešit písmem

$$f: y = 3x + 2$$

• 2 různémi body

$$\begin{array}{l} A[1; 5] \\ B[-1; -1] \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M[x; 4] \\ \end{array} \right.$$



$$\Rightarrow S = 1 \cdot a + b$$

$$-1 = -1 \cdot a + b$$

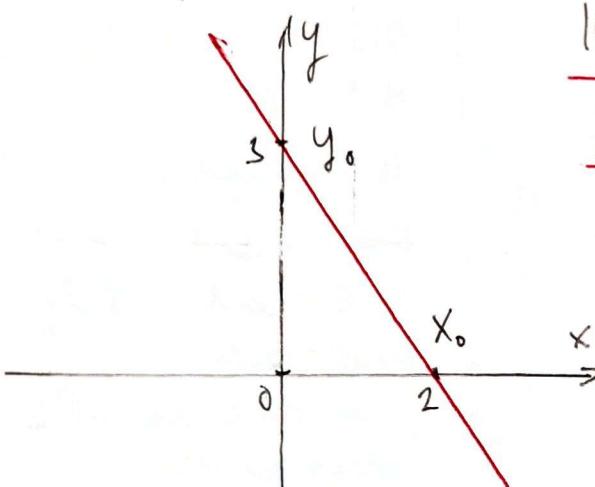
$$4 = 2b$$

$$b = 2 \Rightarrow S = a + 2$$

$$a = 3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 3x + 2 \\ \end{array} \right.$$

• grafem

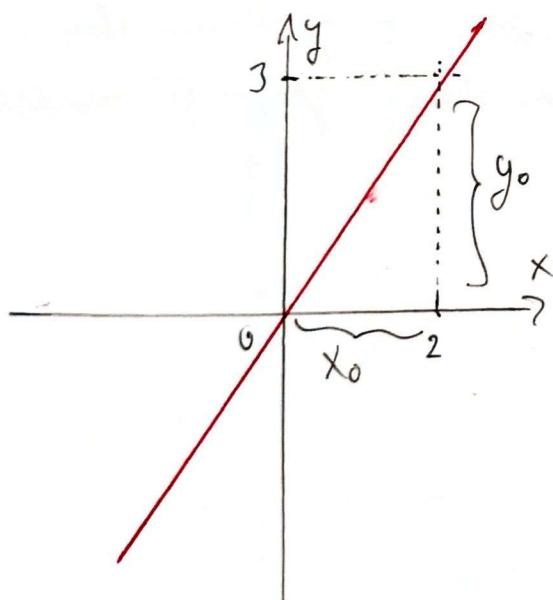


$$\rightarrow -\frac{y_0}{x_0} = a$$

$$|a| = \left| \frac{y_0}{x_0} \right| \rightarrow |a| = \left| \frac{3}{2} \right| \Rightarrow a = -1,5$$

$$b = y_0 \rightarrow b = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = -1,5x + 3}}$$



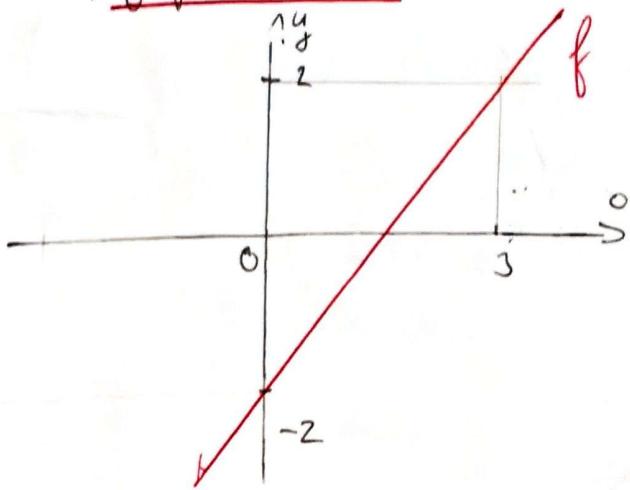
$$|a| = \frac{|y_0|}{|x_0|} \rightarrow |a| = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1,5$$

$$b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

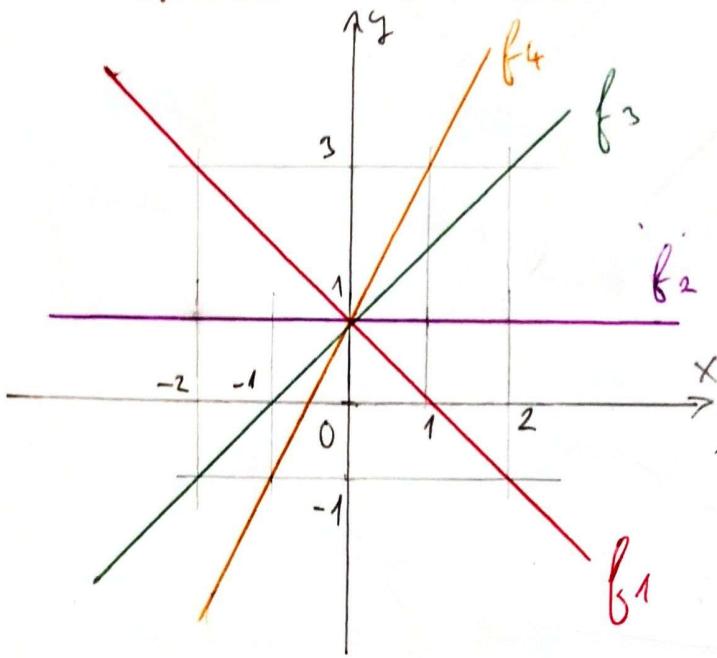
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 1,5x}}$$

→ funkce

z)  $f: y = \frac{4}{3}x - 2$



4)  $y = ax + 1; a \in \{-1; 0; 1; 2\}$

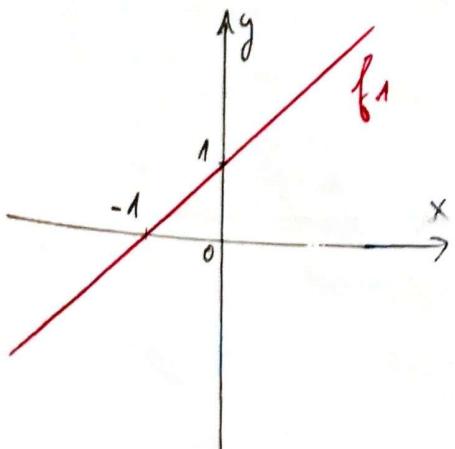


$f_1: y = -x + 1$   
 $f_2: y = 1$   
 $f_3: y = x + 1$   
 $f_4: y = 2x + 1$

9) množeství graf libovolné funkce

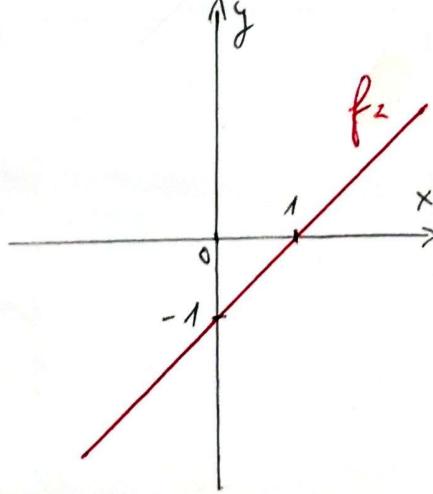
a)  $y = ax + b; a > 0$

$\Rightarrow f_1: y = x + 1$



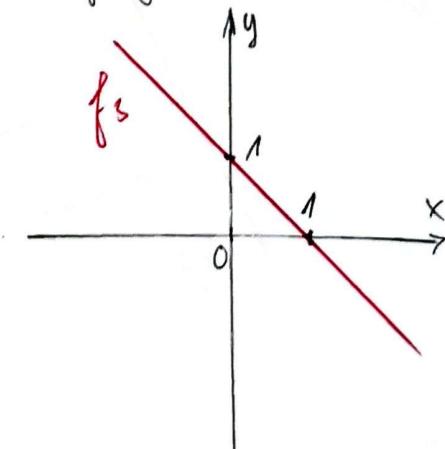
b)  $y = x + b; b < 0$

$\Rightarrow f_2: y = x - 1$

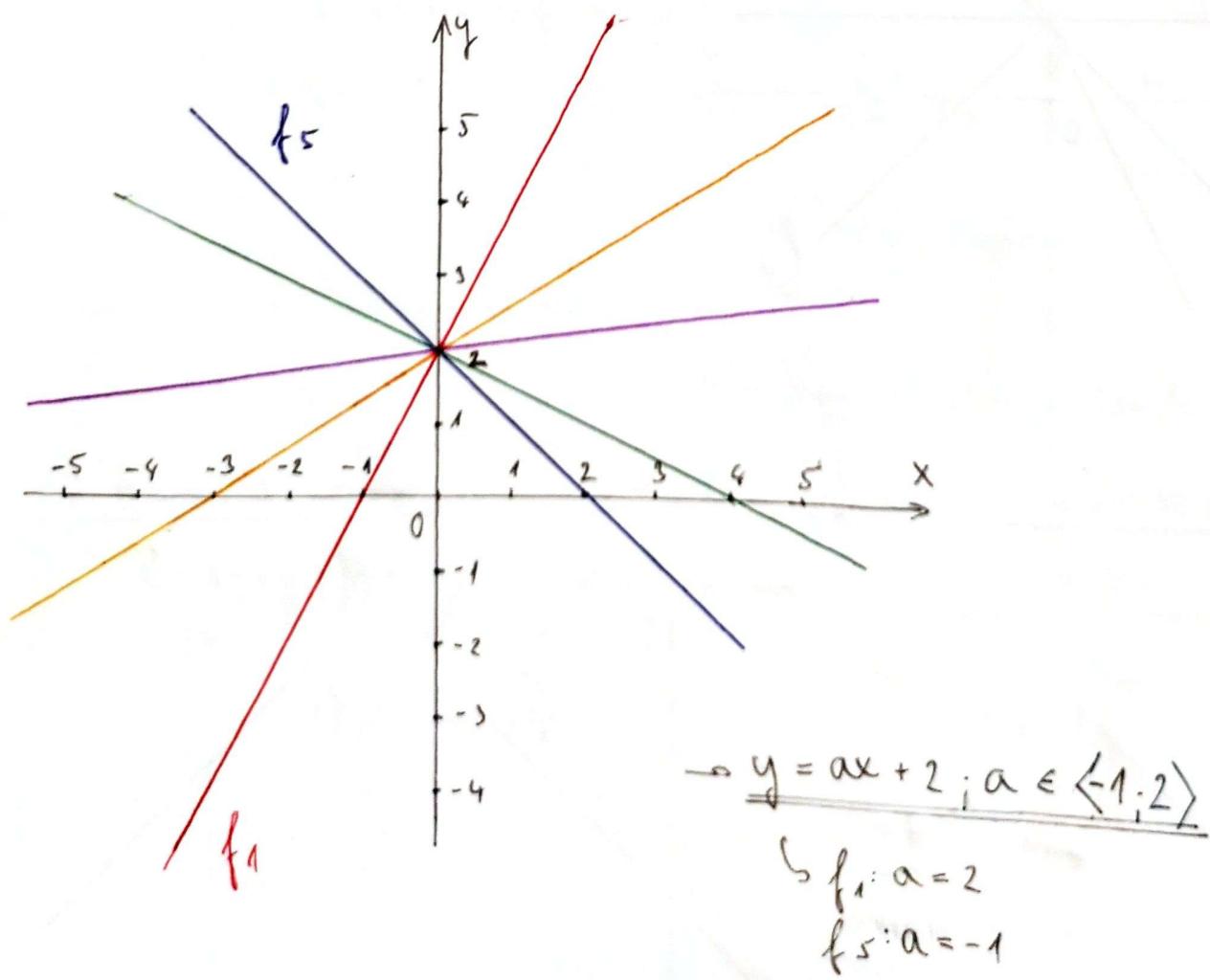
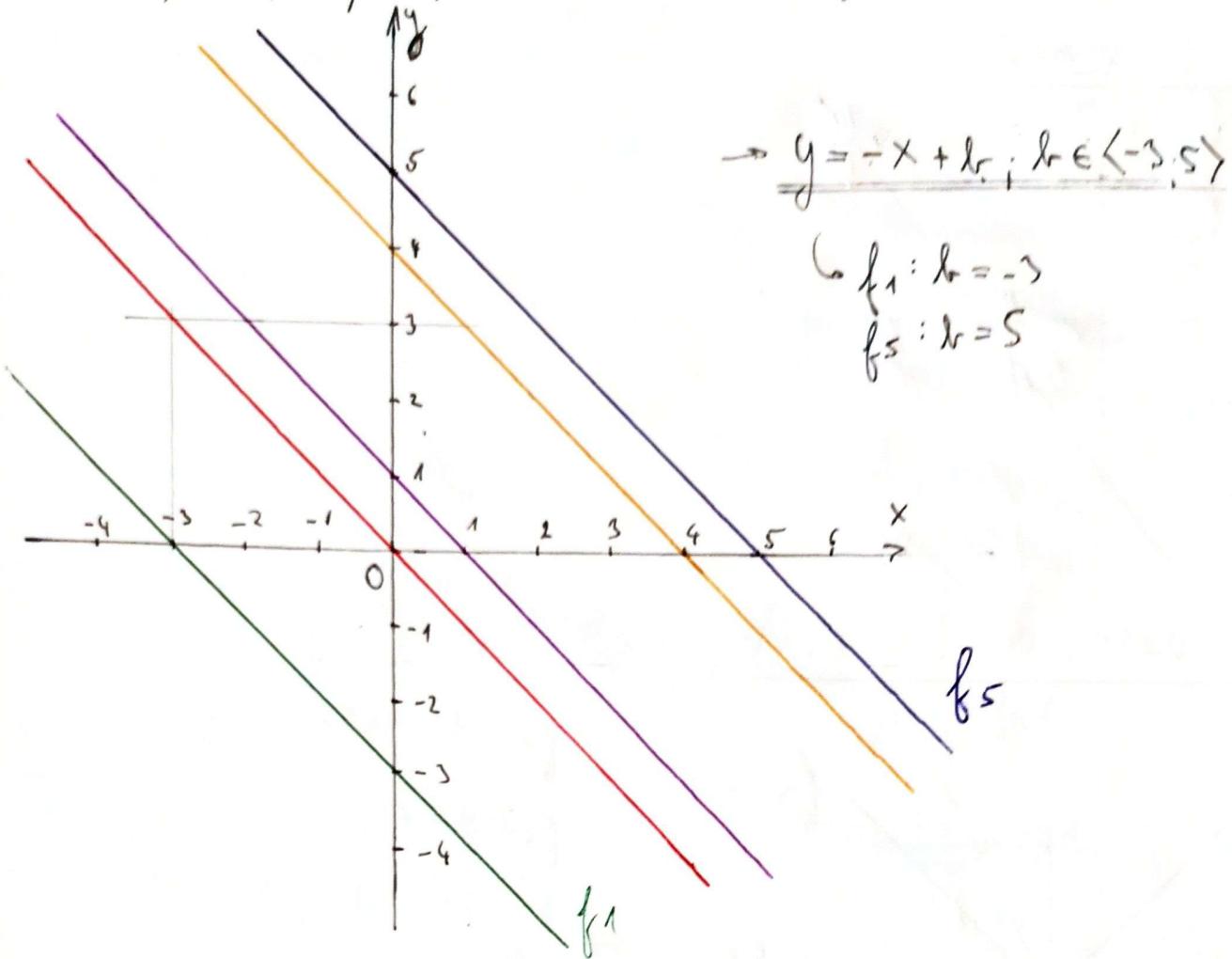


c)  $y = ax + b; a < 0; b > 0$

$\Rightarrow f_3: y = -x + 1$



8) Kapitõ füdpsis lehkt parametrisch system



26/28) náčrtník graf funkce  $f$ , jekli máte:

- $D(f) = \langle -3; \infty \rangle \setminus \{0\}$

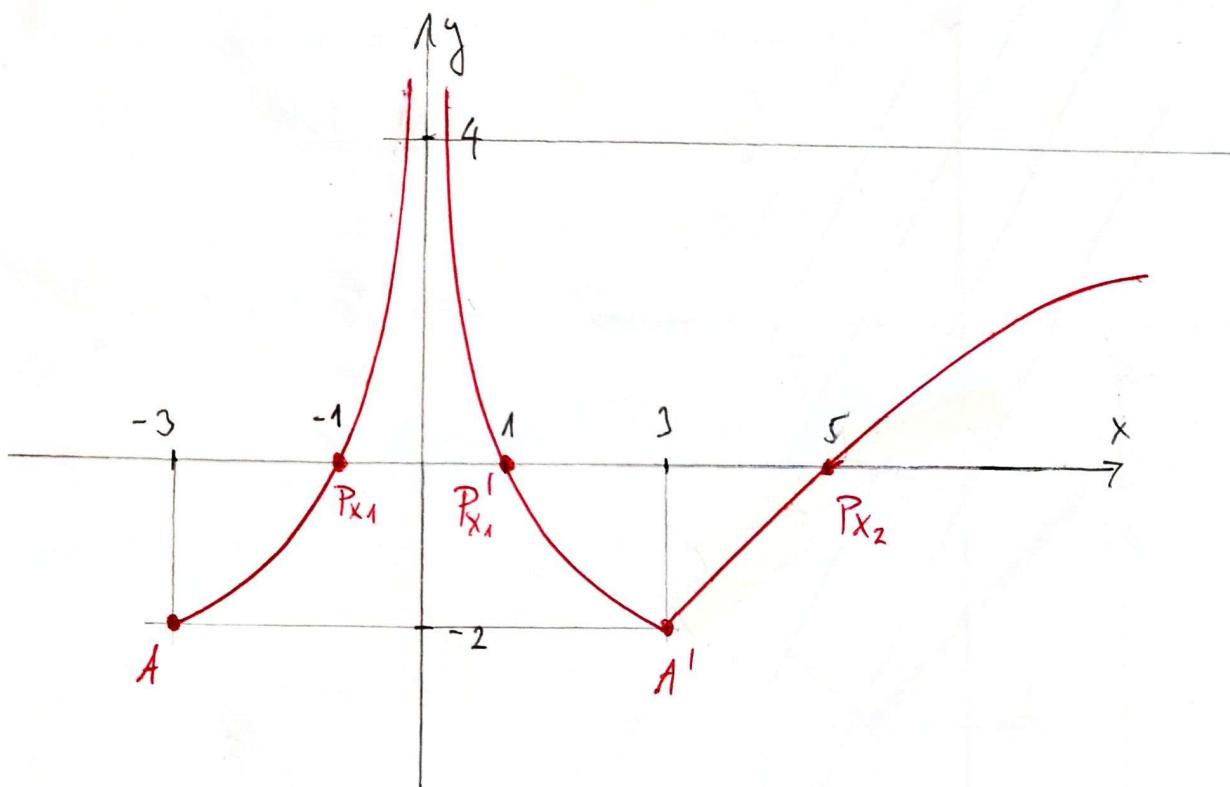
- $f(-3) = -2 \Rightarrow A[-3; -2]$

- $P_{x_1}[-1; 0]; P_{x_2}[5; 0]$

- $x \in \langle -3; 0 \rangle$  - rostoucí, mení směrušnou shoru

- $x \in \langle -3; 3 \rangle \setminus \{0\}$  - soudí  $\Rightarrow P'_{x_1}[1; 0]; A'[3; -2]$  → soumírovost podle osy  $y$

- $x \in \langle 3; \infty \rangle$  - rostoucí, směrušná shora číslem  $k=4$



a)  $H(f) = \langle -2; \infty \rangle$

b) nemá průsečíky s osou  $y$

c) avš. je směrušná sdola  $\Rightarrow \forall x \in D(f); f(x) \geq -2$

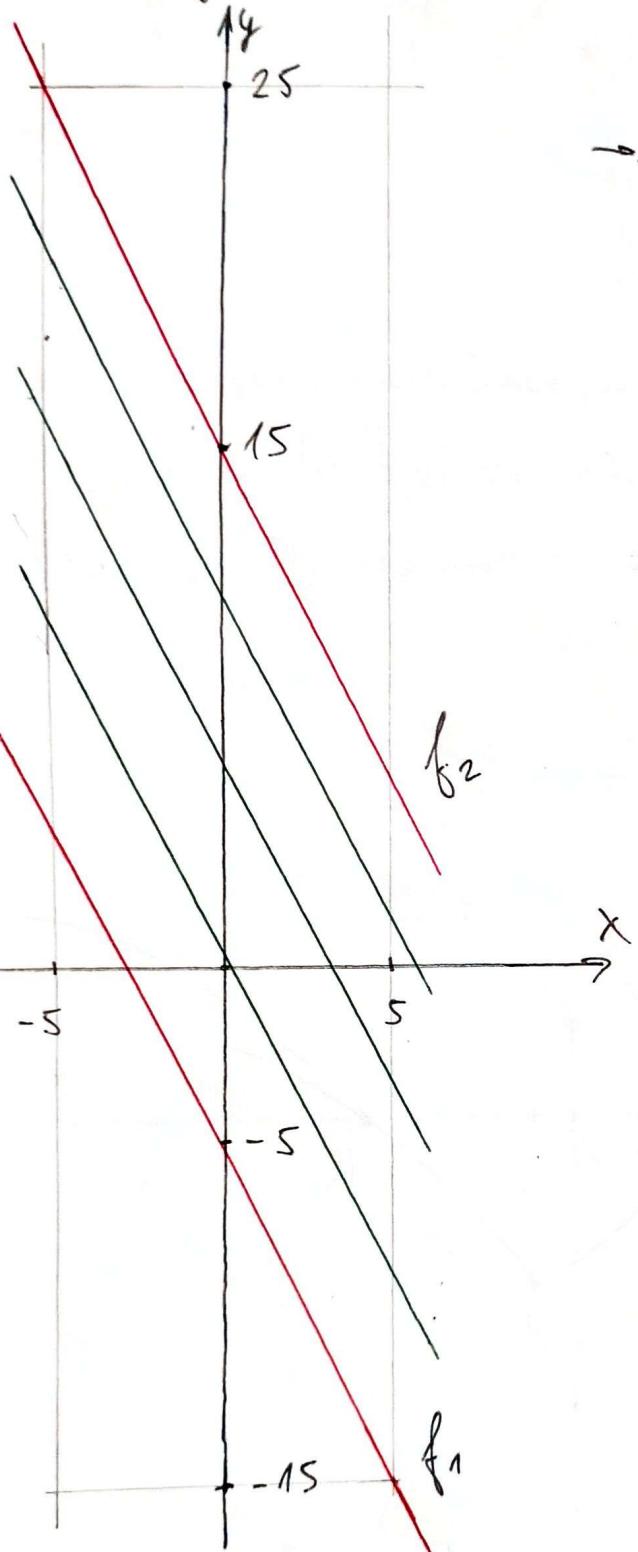
d) funkce  $f$  nemá maximum

e) minimum v  $-3, 3$  o hodnotě  $-2$

f) nemá prostor

g) je prostor v intervalech:  $\langle -3; 0 \rangle; \langle 0; 3 \rangle; \langle 3; \infty \rangle$

$$28/39, h: y = -2x + b \wedge \forall x \in [-5; 5] ; f(x) \in [-15; 25] \rightarrow b = ?$$



→ krajní případy

$$\underline{f_1: y = -2x + b \wedge [-5; 15] \in f_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -15 = -10 + b$$

$$\underline{b = 5}$$

$$\underline{f_2: y = -2x + b \wedge [-5; 25] \in f_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = 10 + b$$

$$\underline{\underline{b = 15}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b \in [-5; 15]}}$$

## FUNKCE S ABSOLUTNÍ HODNOTOU

$$\underline{g = |x|} \rightarrow f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) - x \Leftrightarrow x < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  funkce

28/40/g<sub>3, m<sub>2</sub></sub>

$$\bullet g: y = |||x-1|-2|-3|$$

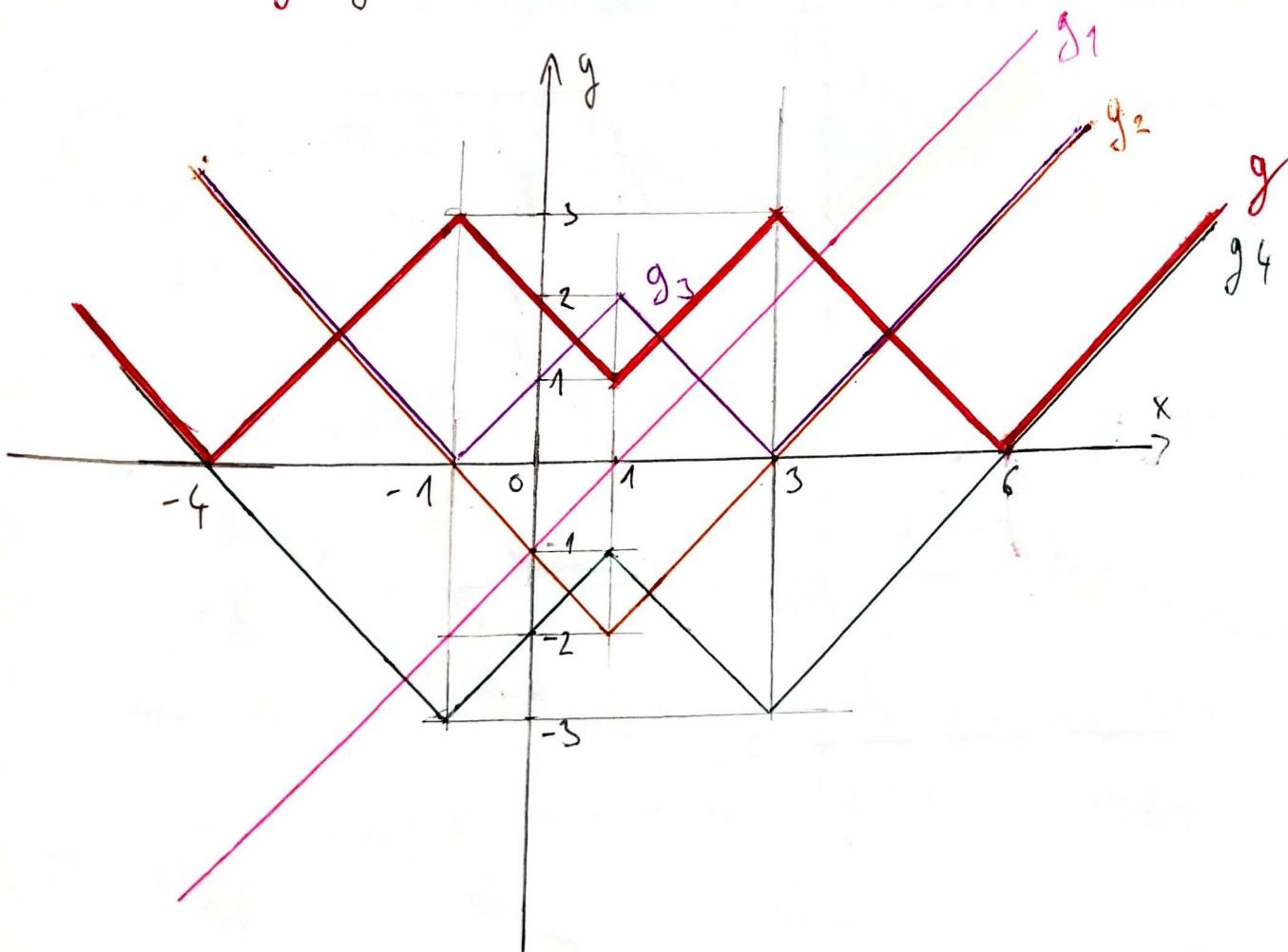
$$g_1: y = x - 1$$

$$g_2: y = |x-1| - 2$$

$$g_3: y = ||x-1|-2|$$

$$g_4: y = ||x-1|-2|-3|$$

$$g: y = |||x-1|-2|-3|$$



$$\bullet m: y = |x+1| - |3-x| + 2$$

$$\bullet \underline{x+1 \geq 0} \rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$$\bullet \underline{3-x \geq 0} \Rightarrow x \leq 3 \quad \rightarrow x \in [-1; 3]; f(x) = 2x$$

$$m_1: y = x+1 - 3+x+2 = 2x$$

$$\bullet \underline{3-x < 0} \rightarrow x > 3 \quad \rightarrow x \in (3; \infty); f(x) = 6$$

$$m_2: y = x+1 + 3-x+2 = 6$$

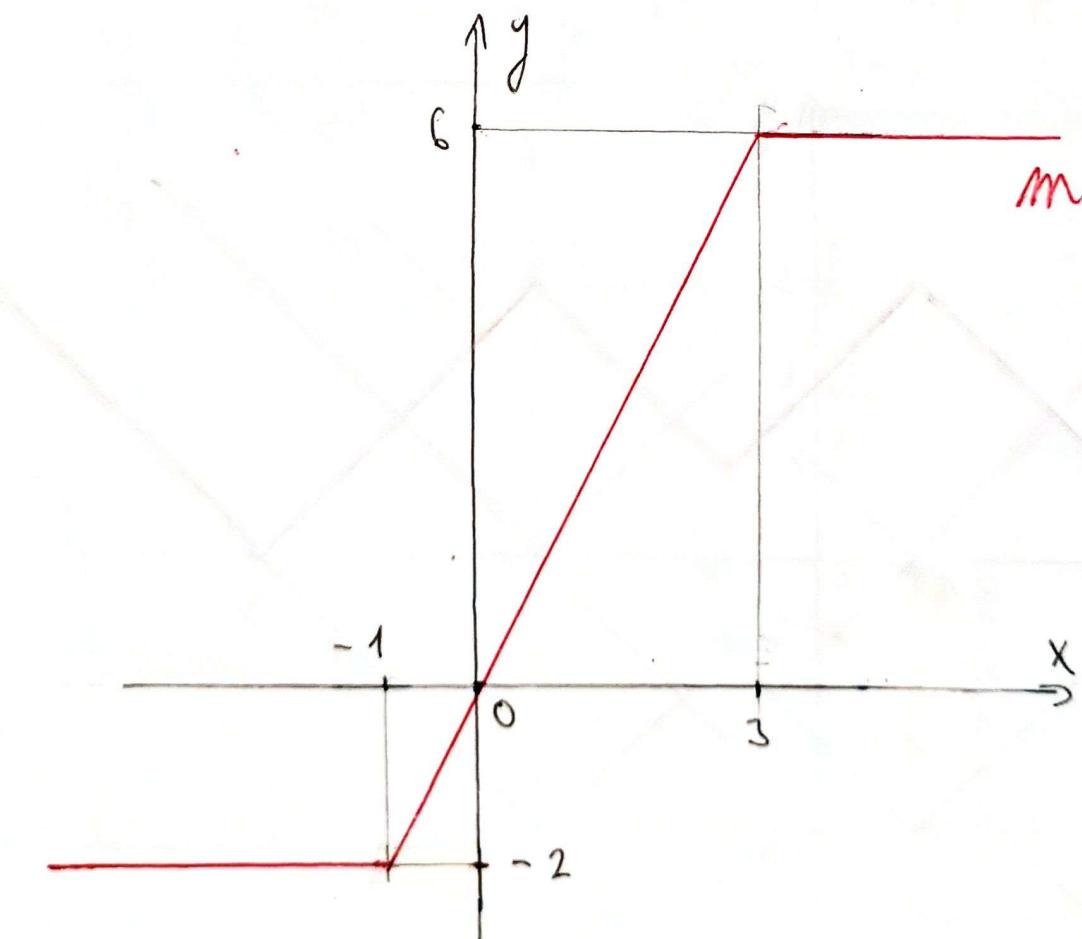
$$\bullet \underline{x+1 < 0} \rightarrow x < -1$$

$$\bullet \underline{3-x \geq 0} \rightarrow x \leq 3 \quad \rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1); f(x) = -2$$

$$m_3: y = -x-1 - 3+x+2 = -2$$

$$\bullet \underline{3-x < 0} \rightarrow x > 3 \quad \rightarrow x \in \emptyset; f(x) = -2x+4$$

$$m_4: y = -x-1 + 3-x+2 = -2x+4$$



## SLOŽENÉ FUNKCE

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} f: y = ax + b \\ g: y = |x| \end{cases} \quad f \circ g = f(g) - f \text{ je vnitřní funkce a } g \text{ vnitřní}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g: a|x| + b$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f: |ax+b|$$

$$f(g(h(x))) = f \circ (g \circ h) = f \circ g \circ h$$

príklady

$$\bullet f: y = -2x + 3$$

$$\underline{g: y = \sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(g): y = -2\sqrt{x} + 3$$

$$g(f): y = \sqrt{-2x+3}$$

$$f(f \circ g): y = -2(-2\sqrt{x} + 3) + 3 = 4\sqrt{x} - 6 + 3 = 4\sqrt{x} - 3$$

$$g(f \circ g): y = \sqrt{-2\sqrt{x} + 3}$$

25/15)

$$f(x) = x-1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\underline{h(x) = x+3}$$

$$\bullet \underline{h_1(x) = g(h(f(x)))} = \sqrt{h(f(x))} = \sqrt{f(x)+3} = \sqrt{x-1+3} = \underline{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -2 \Rightarrow \underline{D(h_1) = (-2; \infty)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{h_2(x) = f(h(g(x)))} = h(g(x))-1 = g(x)+3-1 = \underline{\sqrt{x}+2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{D(h_2) = (0; \infty)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{h_3(x) = f(g(h(x)))} = g(h(x))-1 = \sqrt{h(x)}-1 = \underline{\sqrt{x+3}-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x+3} \Rightarrow x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \Rightarrow \underline{D(h_3) = (-3; \infty)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{h_4(x) = h(g(f(x)))} = g(f(x))+3 = \sqrt{f(x)}+3 = \underline{\sqrt{x-1}+3}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \Rightarrow \underline{D(h_4) = (1; \infty)}$$

## → INVERZNÍ FUNKCE

→ funkce  $f$  musí být prostá, jinak  $f^{-1}$  není funkce obecně

$$\rightarrow D(f^{-1}) = H(f) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f^{-1}(f^{-1}) = D(f) \\ \forall y \in D(f^{-1}) \text{ je právě } x \in D(f) \wedge f(x) = y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ f = X$$

→  $f, f^{-1}$  jsou souměrné podle osy 1. a 3. kvadrantu

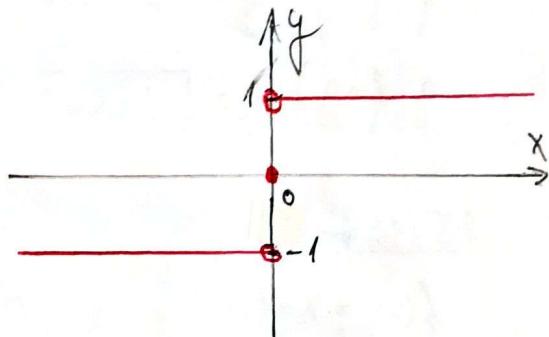
→ zachovává se monotónnost

- $f: x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$  - rostoucí

- $f^{-1}: f^{-1}(x_1) < f^{-1}(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$  - rostoucí

## → FUNKCE SIGNUM

$$y = \operatorname{sgn}(x) \begin{cases} x > 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ x < 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases}$$



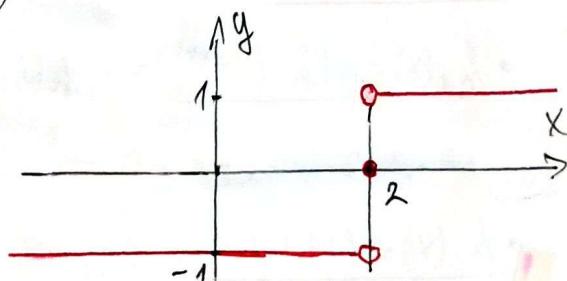
- $\operatorname{sgn}(a) \pm \operatorname{sgn}(b) \neq \operatorname{sgn}(a \pm b)$

- $\operatorname{sgn}(a) \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(b) = \operatorname{sgn}(a \cdot b)$

- $\operatorname{sgn}(a) : \operatorname{sgn}(b) = \operatorname{sgn}(a:b)$

→ příklady

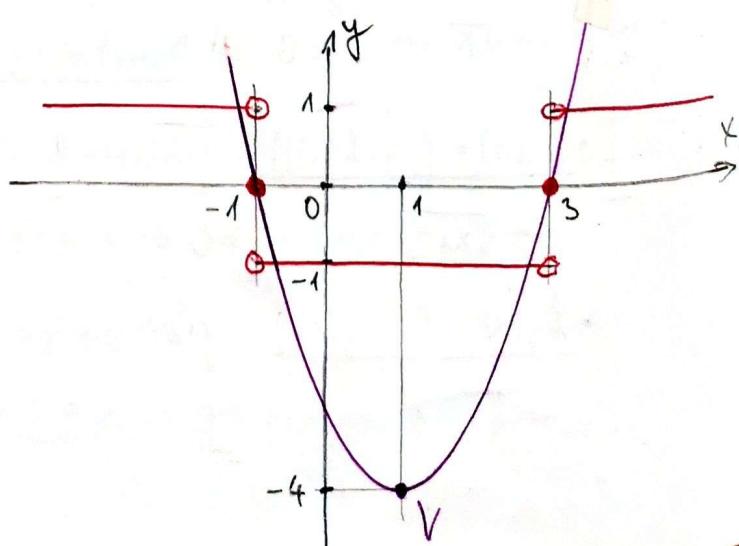
- $h_3: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x-2)$



- $h_4: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 2x - 3)$

$$\rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

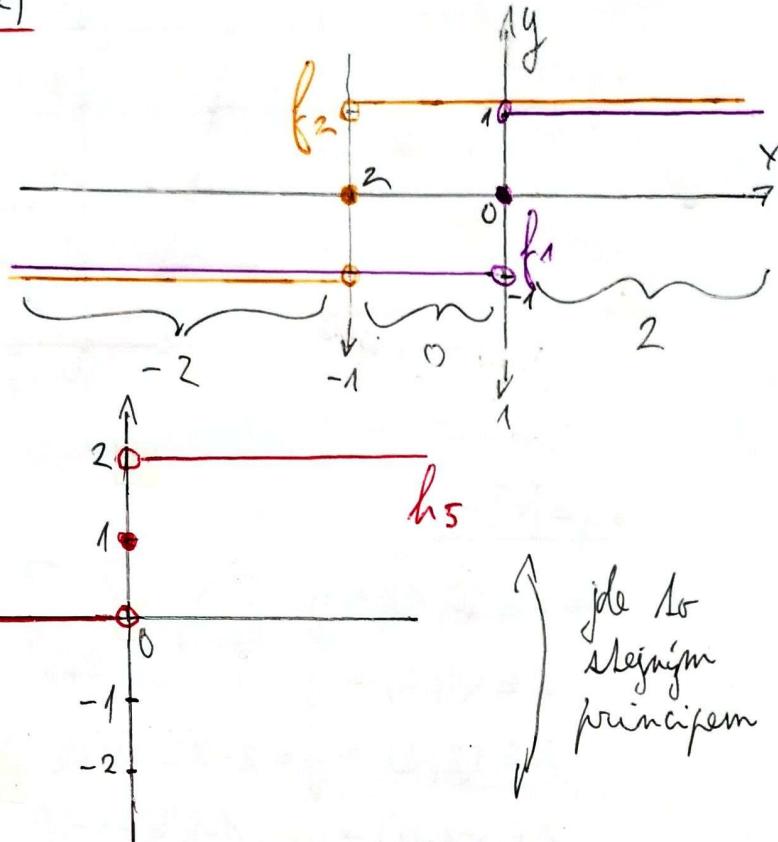
$$\begin{aligned} m &= 1 \\ m &= -4 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V[1;-4] \end{array} \right.$$



- $\underline{h_5: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x) + \operatorname{sgn}(x+2)}$

$f_1: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x)$

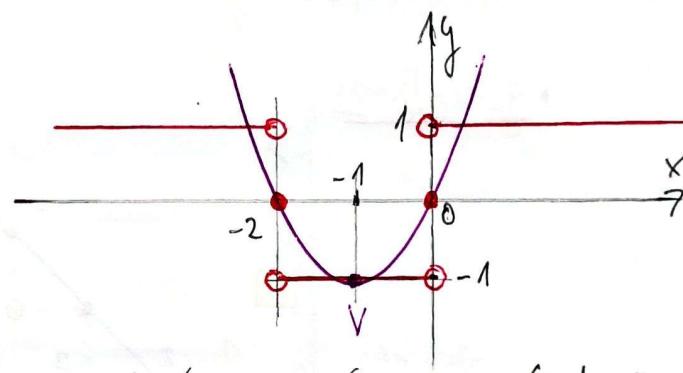
$f_2: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x+2)$



- $\underline{h_6: y = \operatorname{sgn}(x) \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x+2)}$

$y = \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 + 2x)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m = -1 \\ m = -1 \end{array} \right\} V[-1, -1]$$



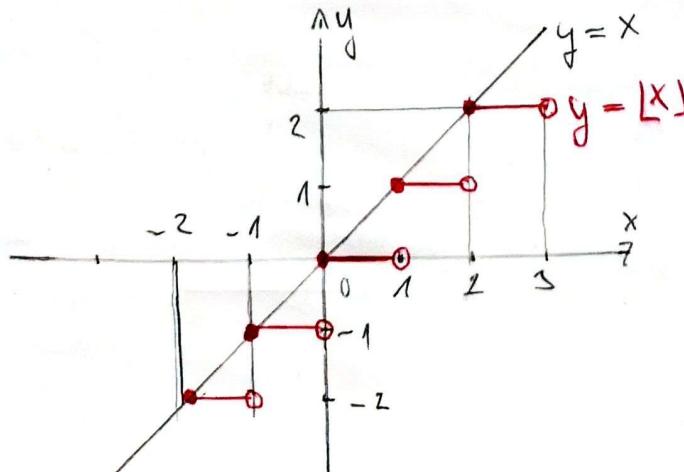
$\Rightarrow$  FUNKCE CELÁ ČÁST DESETINNÉHO ČÍSLA  $\uparrow$  (nebo rovné)

$\rightarrow$  celá číselná část desetinného čísla je nejbližší menší celé číslo

$\rightarrow$  zápis:  $y = \lfloor x \rfloor$  nebo  $[x] = \lfloor x \rfloor$  by byla legra horní část

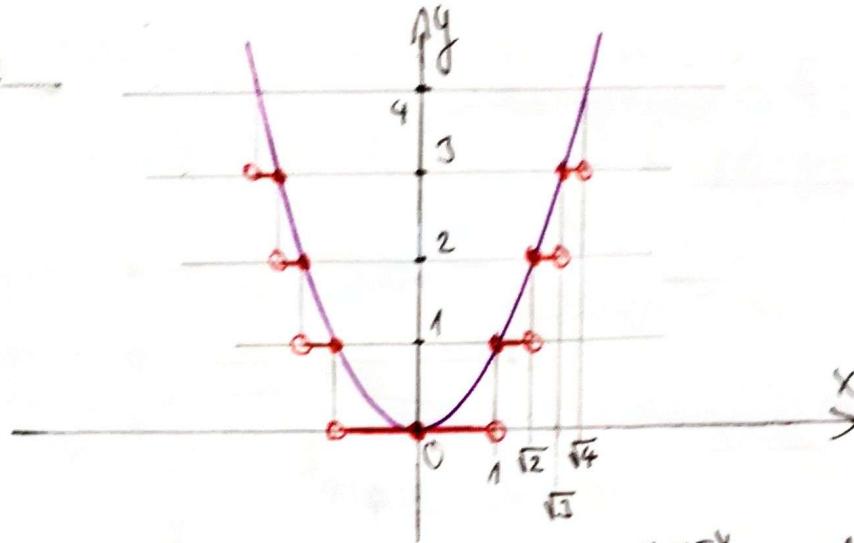
$\rightarrow$  příklady:  $3 = \lfloor \pi \rfloor$ ,  $-2 = \lfloor -1,53 \rfloor$ ,  $1 = \lfloor 1 \rfloor = \lfloor \sqrt{2} \rfloor$

$\rightarrow$  definice:  $\lfloor x \rfloor = m \wedge m \leq x < m+1 \wedge m \in \mathbb{Z}$



→ příklady

•  $y = [x^2]$



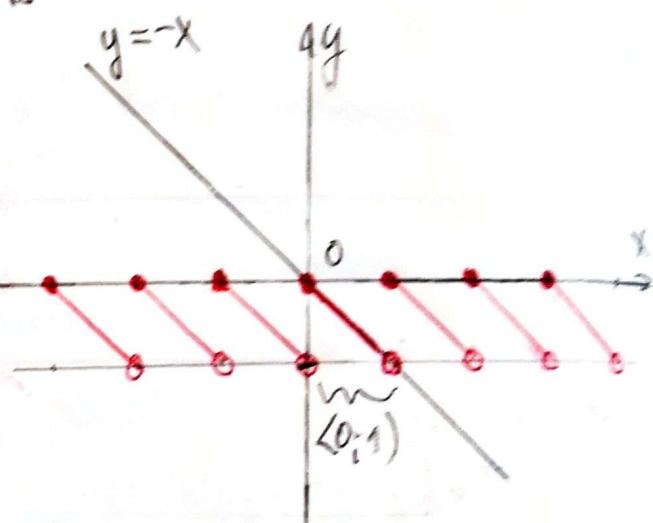
•  $y = [x] - x$

$$\rightarrow x \in (0; 1) \Rightarrow y = 0 - x = -x$$

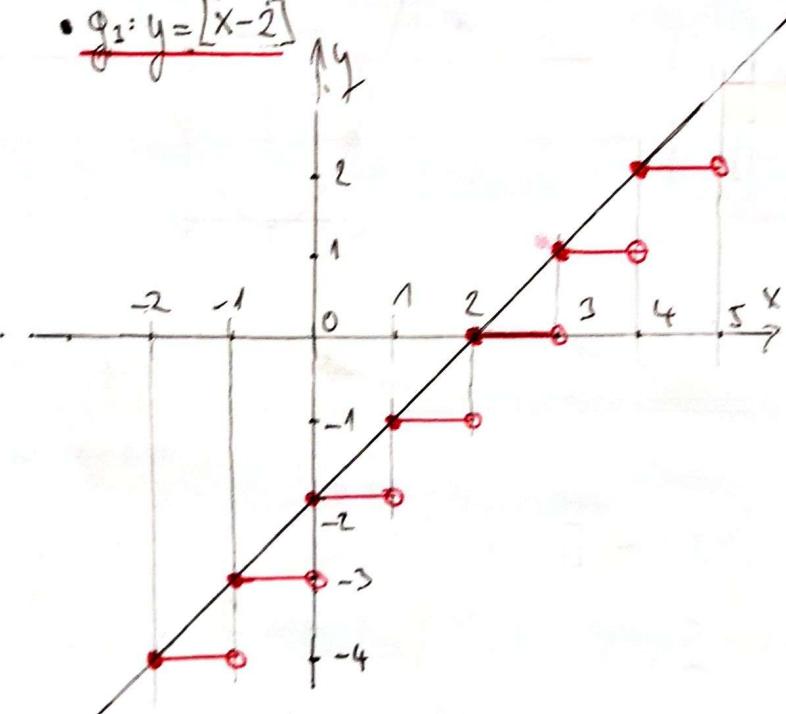
$$x \in (1; 2) \Rightarrow y = 1 - x = -x + 1$$

$$x \in (2; 3) \Rightarrow y = 2 - x = -x + 2$$

$$x \in (-1; 0) \Rightarrow y = -1 - x = -x - 1$$



•  $g_1: y = [x-2]$



•  $g_4: y = [x] - 2$

$$\rightarrow x \in (-1; 0): y = -3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (a; a+1); a \in \mathbb{Z}: g_3: y = [a-2] = a-2 \\ g_4: y = [a] - 2 = a-2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x \in (0; 1): y = -2$$

$$x \in (1; 2): y = -1$$

$$x \in (2; 3): y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g_3 = g_4 \text{ chv!}$$

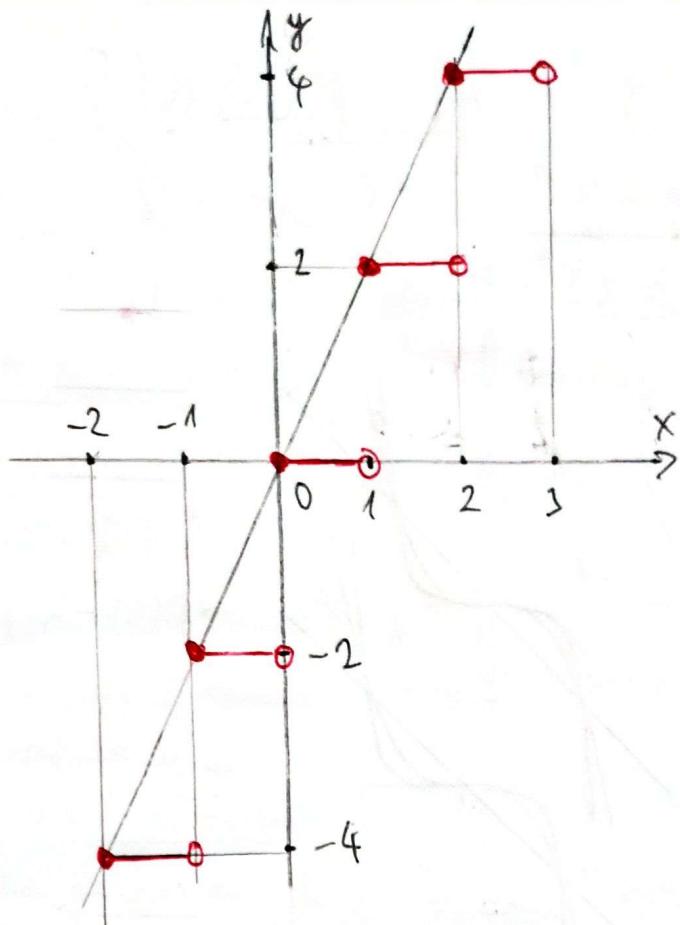
•  $g_5: y = 2 \cdot [x]$

$$\rightarrow x \in (-1; 0): y = -2$$

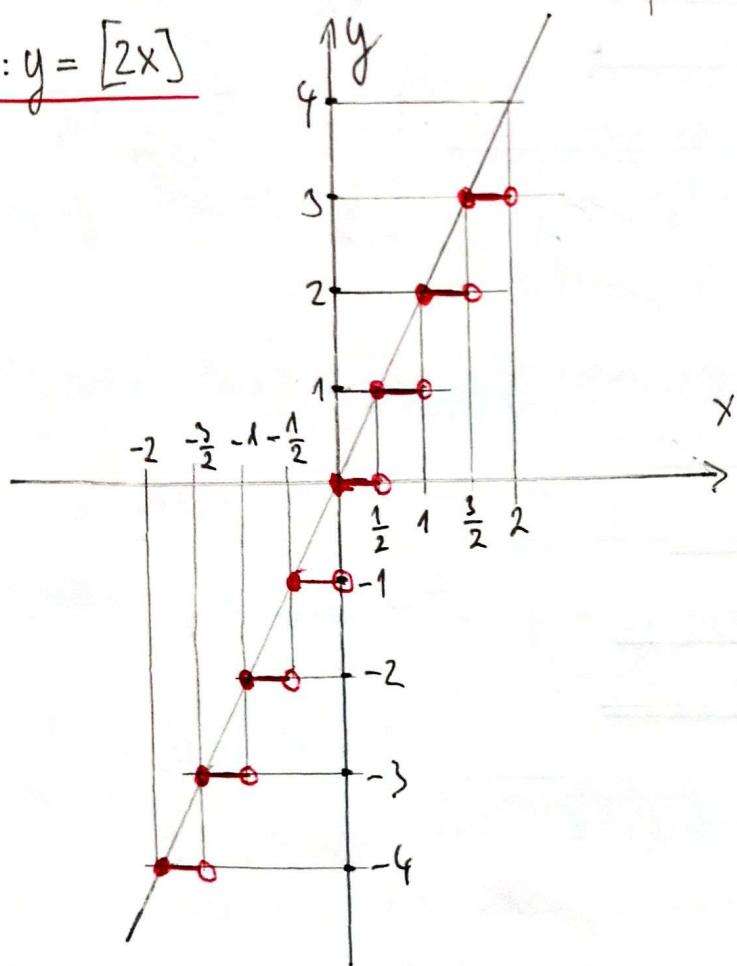
$$x \in (0; 1): y = 0$$

$$x \in (1; 2): y = 2$$

$$x \in (2; 3): y = 4$$



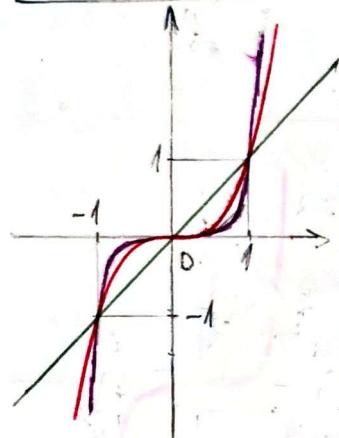
•  $g_6: y = [2x]$



# MOCNINA' FUNKCE

$$y = x^m$$

$\rightarrow m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  - liché



$\rightarrow m = 1 \rightarrow y = x \rightarrow$  průmá nímečka

$\rightarrow m = 3 \rightarrow y = x^3 \rightarrow$  kubická parabola

$\rightarrow m > 3$

$\rightarrow$  společné body:  $[-1; -1], [0; 0], [1; 1]$

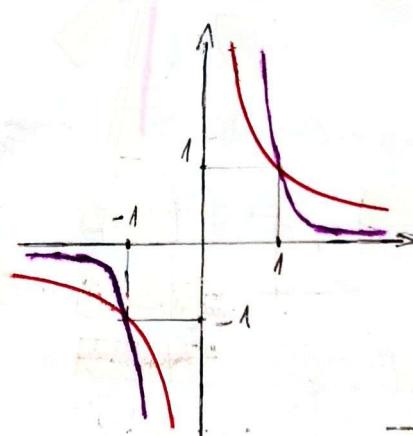
$$\rightarrow D(f) = H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$\rightarrow$  je prostá, neomezená

$\rightarrow$  je rostoucí

$\rightarrow$  je lichá

$\rightarrow m \in \mathbb{Z}^-$  - liché



$\rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} -$  hyperbola

$\rightarrow m < -1$

$\rightarrow$  společné body:  $[-1; -1], [0; 0], [1; 1]$

$$\rightarrow D(f) = H(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

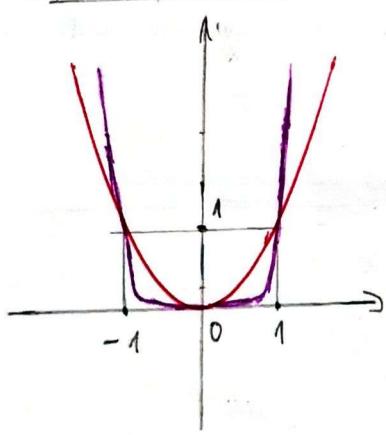
$\rightarrow$  je prostá, neomezená

$\rightarrow$  na  $x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$  je klesající

$\rightarrow$  je lichá

$\rightarrow$  asymptoly jsou souřadnicové osy

$\rightarrow m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  - sudé



$\rightarrow m = 2 \rightarrow y = x^2 \rightarrow$  parabola

$\rightarrow m > 2$

$\rightarrow$  společné body:  $[-1; 1], [0; 0], [1; 1]$

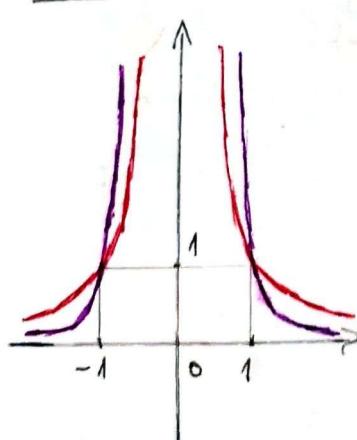
$$\rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R}, H(f) = [0; \infty)$$

$\rightarrow$  není prostá, je omezená sada.

$\rightarrow$  na  $x \in (-\infty; 0)$  klesající,  $x \in (0; \infty)$  rostoucí

$\rightarrow$  je sudá

$\rightarrow m \in \mathbb{Z}^-$  - sudé



$\rightarrow m = -2$

$\rightarrow m < -2$

$\rightarrow$  společné body:  $[-1; 1], [0; 0], [1; 1]$

$$\rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, H(f) = (0; \infty)$$

$\rightarrow$  není prostá, je omezená sada

$\rightarrow$  na  $x \in (-\infty; 0)$  je rostoucí,  $x \in (0; \infty)$  klesající

$\rightarrow$  je sudá

$\rightarrow$  asymptoly jsou souřadnicové osy

## KVADRATICKÁ FUNKCE

- $y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$

- graf = parabola = kružlosečka

$$\rightarrow y = a(x-m)^2 + n$$

$$m = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$n = -\frac{D}{4a}$$

$$\hookrightarrow V[m; n]$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow \cup$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow \cap$$

- oblastnosti

(je průsečík s osou y)

- $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

- $H(f) \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow H(f) = \langle m; \infty \rangle$

$$\downarrow a < 0 \rightarrow H(f) = (-\infty; m)$$

- monotonost  $\rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$  rostoucí  $\rightarrow x \in \langle m; \infty \rangle$

$$\rightarrow$$
 klesající  $\rightarrow x \in (-\infty; m)$

$$\rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$$
 rastoucí  $\rightarrow x \in (-\infty; m)$

$$\rightarrow$$
 klesající  $\rightarrow x \in \langle m; \infty \rangle$

- extremy  $\rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$  minimum nebo  $x = m$

$$\rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$$
 maximum nebo  $x = m$

- $P_y [0; c]$

- $P_x [x_{1,2}; 0] \rightarrow x_{1,2} =$  kořeny rovnice

## SHRNUTÍ ÚPRAV GRAFU FUNKCIÍ

→ rozměr funkce  $y = f(x)$

•  $y = k \cdot f(x)$

→  $k$ -násobné funkční hodnoty

•  $y = f(x) + m$

→ translace grafu ve směru osy  $y$  o  $m$

•  $y = f(x-m)$

→ translace grafu ve směru osy  $x$  o  $m$

•  $y = -f(x)$

→ osnovní souměrnost funkce osy  $x$

•  $y = f(-x)$

→ osnovní souměrnost funkce osy  $y$

•  $y = |f(x)|$

→ body nad osou  $x$  různou → když  $y \geq 0$

→ body pod osou  $x$  osnovní souměrnost funkce osy  $x$  → když  $y < 0$

$$\hookrightarrow f_1(x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow$$

•  $y = f(|x|)$

→ body napravo od osy  $y$  různou → když  $x \geq 0$

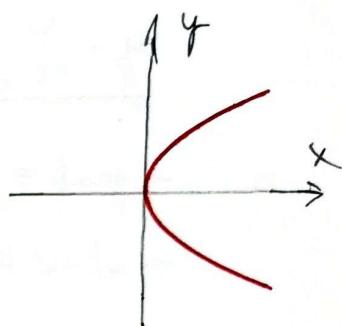
→ body nalevo od osy  $y$  osnovní souměrnost funkce osy  $y$  → když  $x < 0$

$$\hookrightarrow f_2(x) = f_1(-x) \Rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow$  sesstrojení inverzní funkce & funkci vzdobratidlo

$$\underline{f: y = x^2 - 1} \rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} \wedge H(f) = (-1, \infty)$$

$\rightarrow$  vzdobratidlo je není funkční, musíme vybrat nejdříji její část, která je funkční, jinak by  $f^{-1}$  nebyla funkce ale reprezentovala funkci



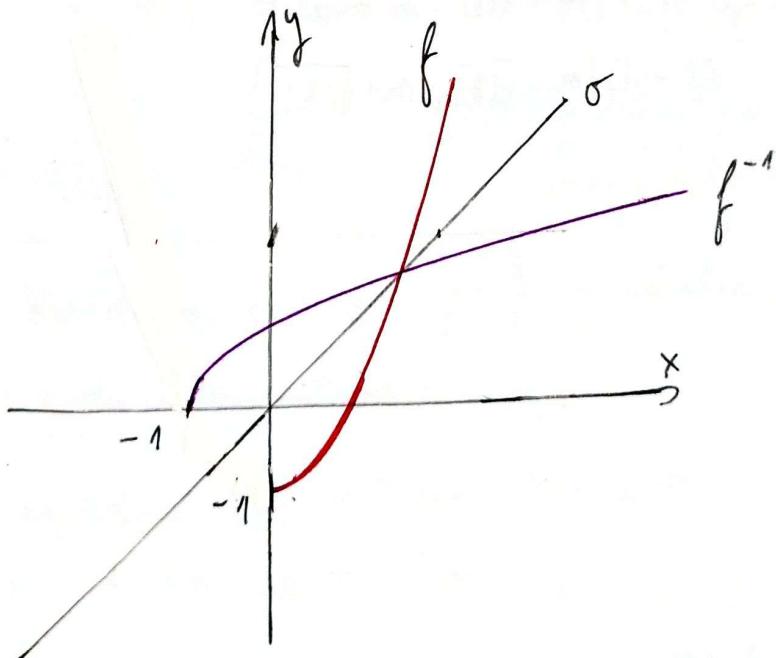
$\Rightarrow$  vyberu si funkci  $x \in (0, \infty)$

$$\underline{\underline{f_1: y = x^2 - 1 \wedge x \in (0, \infty)}} \rightarrow D(f) = (0, \infty) \wedge H(f) = (-1, \infty)$$

$$\underline{\underline{f_1^{-1}: x = y^2 - 1 \wedge y \in (0, \infty) \Leftrightarrow D(f) = H(f^{-1}) \Rightarrow y > 0 \Rightarrow y = +\sqrt{x-1}}}$$

$y = \pm \sqrt{x-1}$        $x \in (-1, \infty) \Leftrightarrow H(f) = D(f^{-1})$

nedostala nic nelegálního



# LINEARNÍ LOMENÁ FUNKCE

$$\underline{y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \wedge a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{R} \wedge c \neq 0 \wedge ad-bc \neq 0}$$

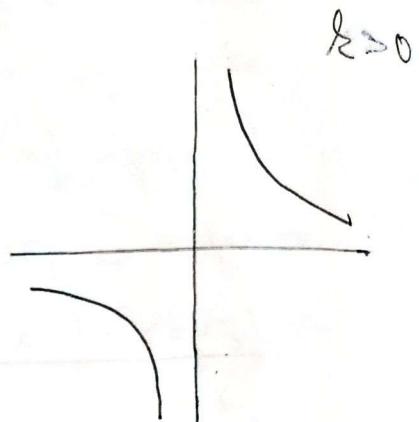
→ graf = rozvozená hyperbola = H

→ střed H → S[m; n]

→ asymptoly H → as<sub>1</sub>: y = m  
→ as<sub>2</sub>: x = m

→ na H → k > 0 → σ: y = (x - m) + m

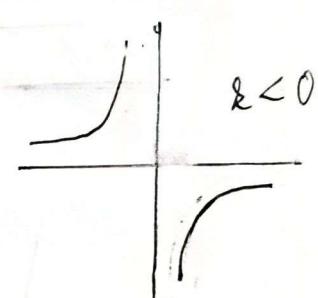
→ k < 0 → σ: y = -(x - m) + m



→ vrcholy H → k > 0 → A [m + √k; m + √k]  
→ B [m - √k; m - √k]

→ k < 0 → A [m + √|k|; m - √|k|]

B [m - √|k|; m + √|k|]



→ P<sub>x</sub> [-b/a; 0]

→ P<sub>y</sub> [0; b/a]

→ D(f) = R - {m}

→ H(f) = R - {m}

→ je funkta'

→ minimust → k > 0 → na x ∈ (-∞; m) ∪ (m; ∞) klesající  
→ k < 0 → na x ∈ (-∞; m) ∪ (m; ∞) rostoucí

→ není směra'

→ pokud a, d = 0 než je lichá → podkladová funkce  $y = \frac{b}{cx} = \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

→ H je pouze srovnává prole mezi a abecedně srovnává prole středu

→ asymptota, křivky je fyzicky leží s bodem dotyku v němečku

→ s rostoucím k jsou vrcholy dál od středu

→ s klesajícím k jsou vrcholy blíže středu

## Konstrukcia hyperboly

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \text{ prevedie na } y = \frac{k}{x-m} + n$$

→ prevedenie delením

$$y = \frac{4x-3}{3x+1}$$

$$m = -\frac{d}{c}$$

$$n = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$k = m \cdot n + \frac{b}{c}$$

$$y = (4x-3):(3x+1) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3}(3x+1)$$

$$= -4x - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4x - 4x - 3 - \frac{4}{3} =$$

$$= -\frac{9-4}{3} = -\frac{13}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{\frac{13}{3}}{3x+1} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{-\frac{13}{3}}{3(x+\frac{1}{3})} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{-\frac{13}{9}}{x+\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{4}{3}}$$

same result

$$k = -\frac{13}{9}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$n = \frac{4}{3}$$

→ ke sestrujúcom grafom pre  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  sa striedajú S[m;n]

→ ke 1 bodu miernu náležia 4 body

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{nejdrív } S(r) \rightarrow 2 \text{ body} \\ \rightarrow \text{následne } S(s) \rightarrow 4 \text{ body} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{c} [1;2] \rightarrow [2;1] \\ \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \\ [-1;-2] \qquad [-2;-1] \end{array} \right\} (S[0;0])$$

→ pri frekventácii prísečiek dobre

$$\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \text{ ne je } \frac{k}{x-m} + n$$

↳ jednoduchšie vyjádrenie

→ fürst lady

1) wieviel D(f):  $f: y = \sqrt{(3x^2 - x^3)^{-1}}$

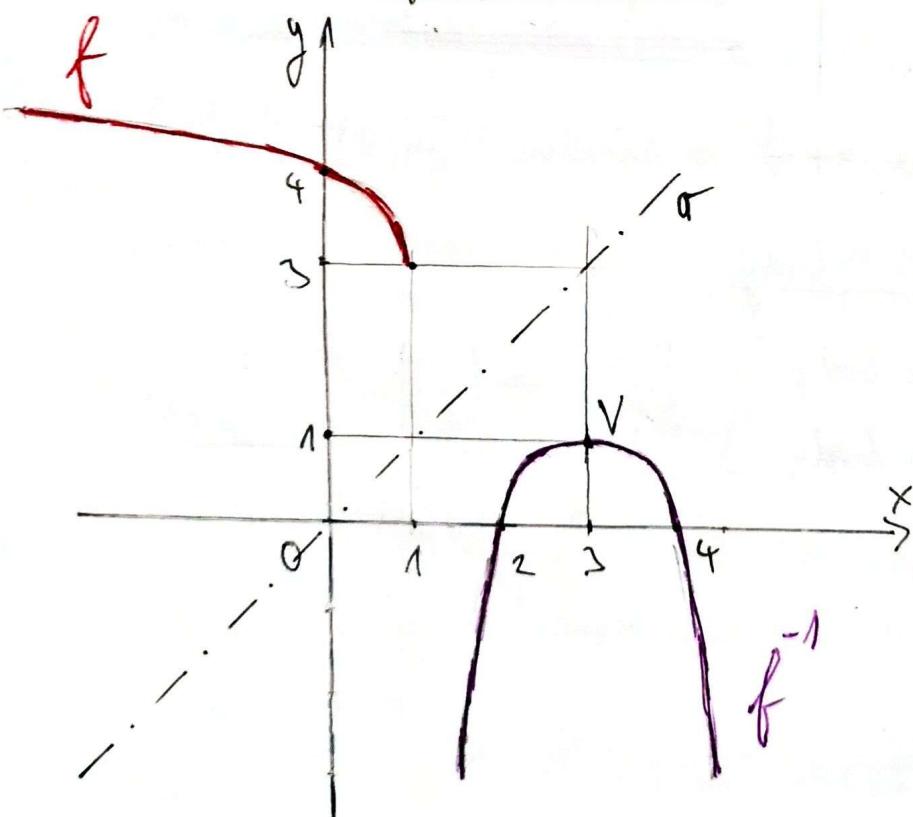
$$\rightarrow (3x^2 - x^3)^{-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - x^3 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$3x^2 - x^3 > 0 \quad \text{NB: } x^2 = 0 \quad x - 3 = 0$$
$$x^3 - 3x^2 < 0 \quad x = 3$$
$$\underline{x^2(x-3) < 0}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} + & - & + & - & + & + \\ \ominus & \ominus & \ominus & \ominus & \oplus & \oplus \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{D(f) = (-\infty; 3) \setminus \{0\}}$$

2) bestimmen f: y = 3 + \sqrt[4]{(1-x)} fürm' die inverse'

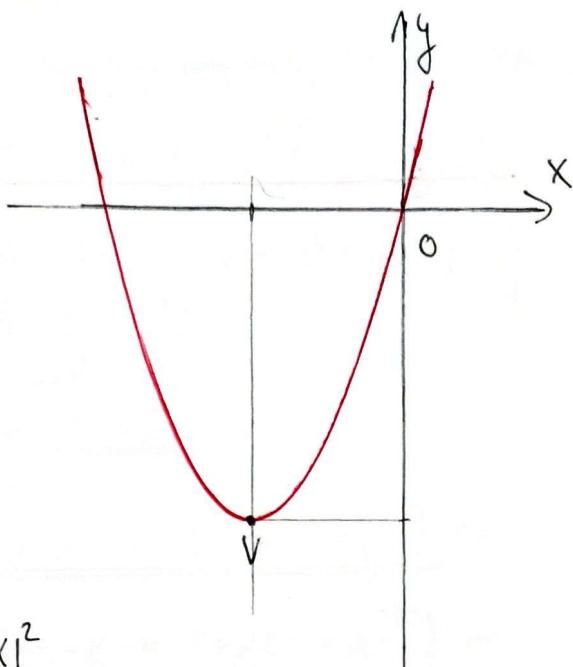
$$\rightarrow f^{-1}: x = 3 + \sqrt[4]{1-y} \quad \rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; 1)$$
$$(x-3)^4 = 1-y \quad H(f) = (3; \infty) \rightarrow 3+ \oplus$$
$$y = -(x-3)^4 + 1 \rightarrow V[3; 1]$$



3) sektorielle grafy für:

$$\bullet y = x^2 + 4x$$

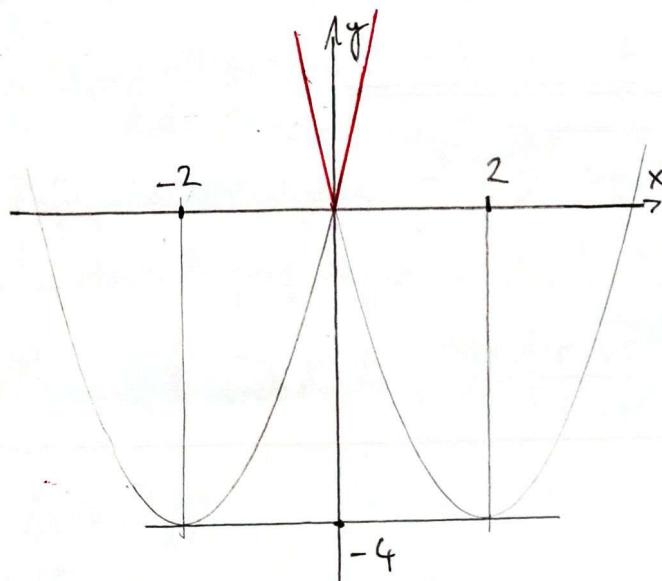
$$m = -2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V[-2; -4] \\ m = -4 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\bullet y = x^2 + 4|x|$$

→ steigende Jäger

$$y = |x|^2 + 4|x| \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4|x| = |x|^2$$

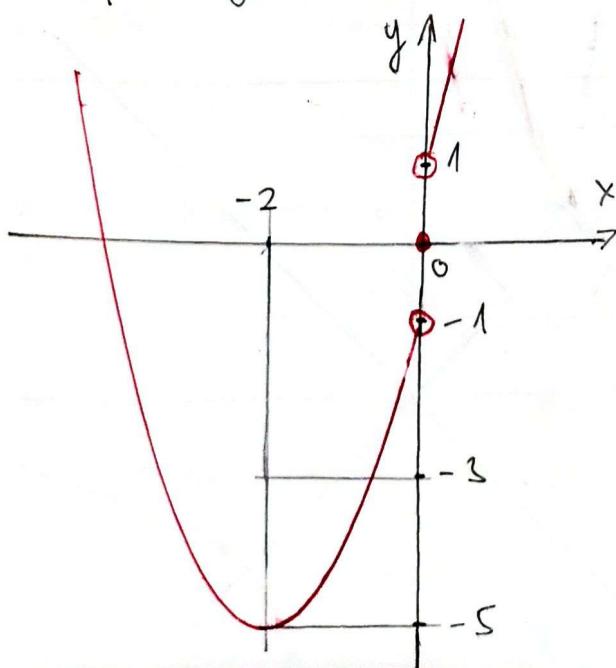


$$\bullet y = x^2 + 4x + 4gn(x)$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0) \rightarrow y = x^2 + 4x - 1 \rightarrow V[-2; -5]$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x \in (0; \infty) \rightarrow y = x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow V[-2; -3]$$



5) urči funkcií předpis funkce, jejíž graf je následka AB, kde

$A[-1; 5]$ ,  $B[3; -7]$  a mají funkci inversionské

$$f: y = ax + b \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 5 &= -a + b \\ -7 &= 3a + b \\ 12 &= -4a \\ a &= -3 \Rightarrow b = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f: y = -3x + 2 \wedge x \in \langle -1; 3 \rangle \Rightarrow D(f) = \langle -1, 3 \rangle \wedge H(f) = \langle -7, 5 \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}: x = -3y + 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x-2}{-3}$$

$$f^{-1}: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \wedge x \in \langle -7, 5 \rangle \Leftrightarrow D(f^{-1}) = \langle -7, 5 \rangle \wedge H(f^{-1}) = \langle -1, 3 \rangle$$

4) sestrojte graf funkce  $y = \frac{-2x+7}{x-6}$ . Uveďte směřování prvek, které graf určují. Určete vlastnosti a určete graf k diskusi o počtu

$$\text{koreňů rovnice } \left| \frac{-2x+7}{|x-6|} \right| = m, \text{ vzhledem k parametru } m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{-2x+7}{x-6}$$

$$m = 6$$

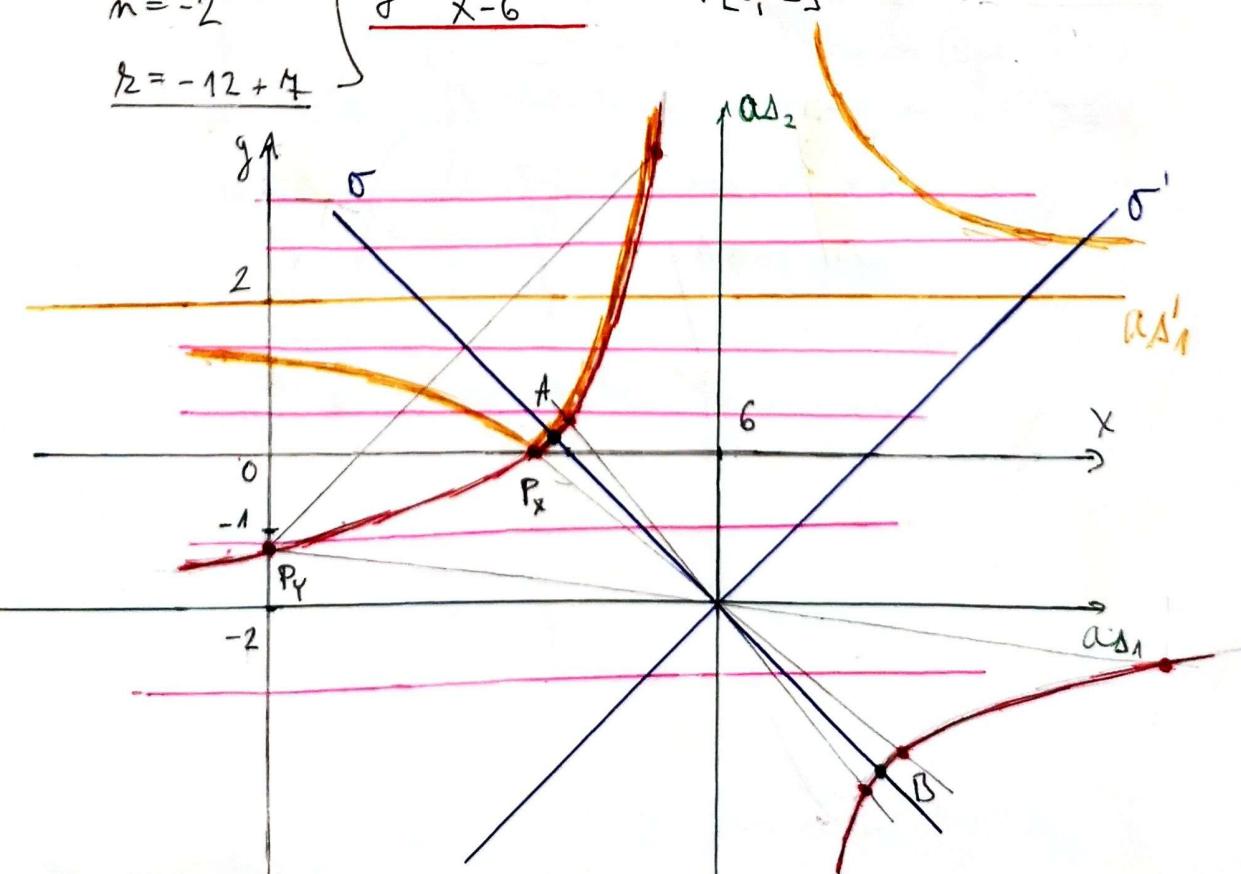
$$m = -2$$

$$k_2 = -12 + 4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-5}{x-6} - 2 \\ y = \frac{-5}{x-6} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow V[6; -2]$$

$$P_x[3, 5; 0]$$

$$P_y[0; -\frac{11}{6}]$$



$$\rightarrow \text{průseky: } \sigma: y = -x + 4$$

$$\sigma': y = x - 8$$

$$\rightarrow \text{vrcholy: } A[6 - \sqrt{5}; -2 + \sqrt{5}]$$

$$B[6 + \sqrt{5}; -2 - \sqrt{5}]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{asymptoly: } aA_1: y = -2$$

$$aA_2: x = 6$$

vlastnosti

- $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{6\}$
- $H(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$
- je pravda
- na  $x \in (-\infty; 6)$ ,  $x \in (6; \infty)$  je rostoucí
- není omezená
- nemá paritu

diskuse o počtu kořin rovnice  $\left| \frac{-2x+7}{|x-6|} \right| = m$

$$y = |f(x)| \quad \rightarrow | |x-6| | = |x-6| \Rightarrow \left| \frac{-2x+7}{x-6} \right| = m$$

$$\begin{array}{l} l: y = \left| \frac{-2x+7}{x-6} \right| \\ h: y = m \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{průsečíky = kořeny} \\ \text{mínima} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (-\infty; 0) \rightarrow \text{počet kořin} = k = 0$$

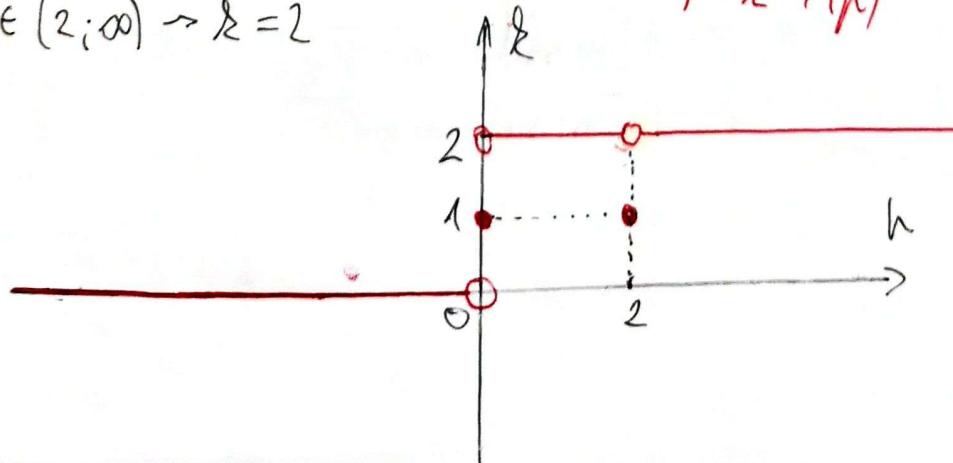
$$\rightarrow m = 0 \quad \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (0; 2) \quad \rightarrow k = 2$$

$$\rightarrow m = 2 \quad \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (2; \infty) \rightarrow k = 2$$

$$F: k = F(m)$$



## Awiaźmie rechtecku hiperbolu

→ rechteck = miskro, kde jsou funkce hiperbolu

→ skřídel hiperbolu formují dva S[m; n]

⇒ funkce osy hiperbolu formují dva [m; n]

$$\rightarrow k > 0 \Rightarrow y = x \Leftrightarrow y = (x-m) + n$$

$$\rightarrow k < 0 \Rightarrow y = -x \Rightarrow y = -(x-m) + n$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{k}{x-m} + n}$$

$$\bullet \underline{k > 0} \Rightarrow y = (x-m) + n$$

$$\frac{k}{x-m} + n = (x-m) + n$$

$$k = (x-m)^2$$

$$x-m = \pm \sqrt{k}$$

$$\underline{x = m \pm \sqrt{k}}$$

$$y = m \pm \sqrt{k} - m + n$$

$$\underline{y = m \pm \sqrt{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A[m + \sqrt{k}; m + \sqrt{k}]$$

$$B[m - \sqrt{k}; m - \sqrt{k}]$$

$$\bullet \underline{k < 0} \Rightarrow y = -(x-m) + n$$

$$\frac{k}{x-m} + n = -(x-m) + n$$

$$k = -(x-m)^2$$

$$-k = (x-m)^2 \quad \wedge \quad k < 0 \Rightarrow -k > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-k} = \sqrt{|k|}$$

$$x-m = \pm \sqrt{-k}$$

$$\underline{x = m \pm \sqrt{|k|}}$$

$$y = -(m \pm \sqrt{|k|} - m) + n$$

$$\underline{y = m \mp \sqrt{|k|}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A[m + \sqrt{|k|}; m - \sqrt{|k|}]$$

$$B[m - \sqrt{|k|}; m + \sqrt{|k|}]$$

1) graf, prvek a vlastnosti:  $f: y = \frac{4x+2}{-2x+1}$

viedpis, vlastnosti a graf  $f^{-1}$

formuľ grafu rieš rovnici  $\frac{4x+2}{-2x+1} \geq 2$  + vlastnosti

$$\underline{f: y = \frac{4x+2}{-2x+1}}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = -2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-2}{x-\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \\ \ell = -2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow V\left[\frac{1}{2}, -2\right]$$

$$\ell = -2$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}: x = \frac{4y+2}{-2y+1}} \Rightarrow -2y \cdot x + x = 4y + 2$$

$$4y + 2y \cdot x = x - 2$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{2x+4} \quad \leftarrow \quad y(4+2x) = x-2$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -2 \\ m &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \ell &= -2 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \ell = -2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow V'\left[-2, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$P_x\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right] \quad P_y\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

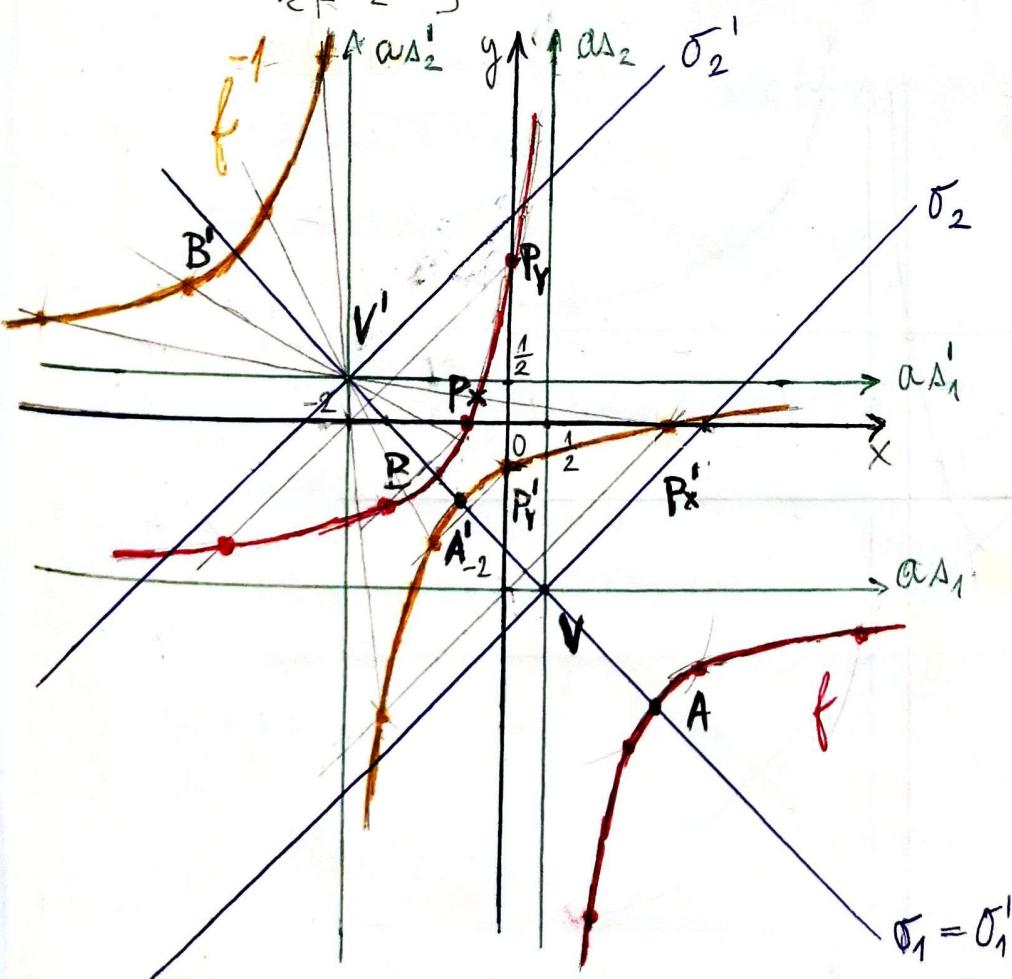
$$A\left[\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}, -2 - \sqrt{2}\right]$$

$$B\left[\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}, -2 + \sqrt{2}\right]$$

$$P'_x\left[2, 0\right] \quad P'_y\left[0, -\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$A'\left[-2 + \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}\right]$$

$$B'\left[-2 - \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right]$$



pozor

$$f \rightarrow \sigma_1: y = -x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sigma_2: y = x - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f^{-1} \rightarrow \sigma'_1: y = -x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma'_2: y = x + \frac{5}{2}$$

asymptidy

$$f \rightarrow \alpha_{A_1}: y = -2$$

$$\alpha_{A_2}: x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f^{-1} \rightarrow \alpha_{A'_1}: y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{A'_2}: x = -2$$

→ vlastnosti

$$f \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$Hf = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

je prostá

$$\text{na } x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{na } x \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \text{ je rostoucí}$$

není omezená

nemá paritu

$$f^{-1} \rightarrow D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

$$H(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

je prostá

$$\text{na } x \in (-\infty; -2)$$

$$\text{na } x \in (-2; \infty)$$

je rostoucí

není omezená

nemá paritu

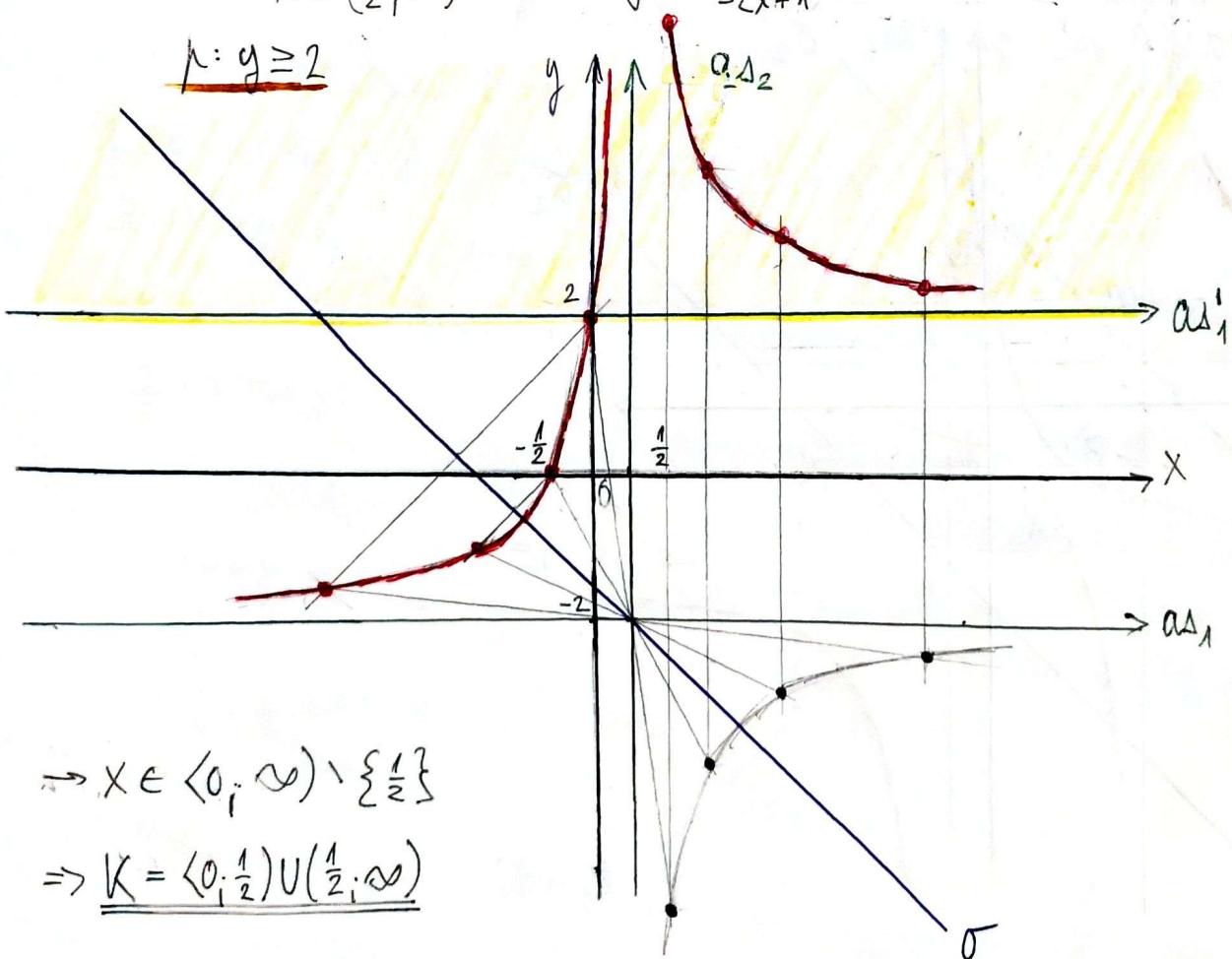
$$\rightarrow \frac{4x+2}{|2x+1|} \geq 2$$

$$l: y = \frac{4x+2}{|2x+1|} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x+1=0 \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \\ - \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow l_1: y = \frac{4x+2}{-2x+1}$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \rightarrow l_2: y = -\frac{4x+2}{-2x+1}$$

$$l: y \geq 2$$



$$\rightarrow x \in (0; \infty) \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = (0; \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; \infty)$$

## vlastnosti l

$$D(l) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$H(l) = (-2; \infty)$$

není pravá

na  $x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{2})$  je rostoucí

na  $x \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty)$  je klesající

je omezená zadola

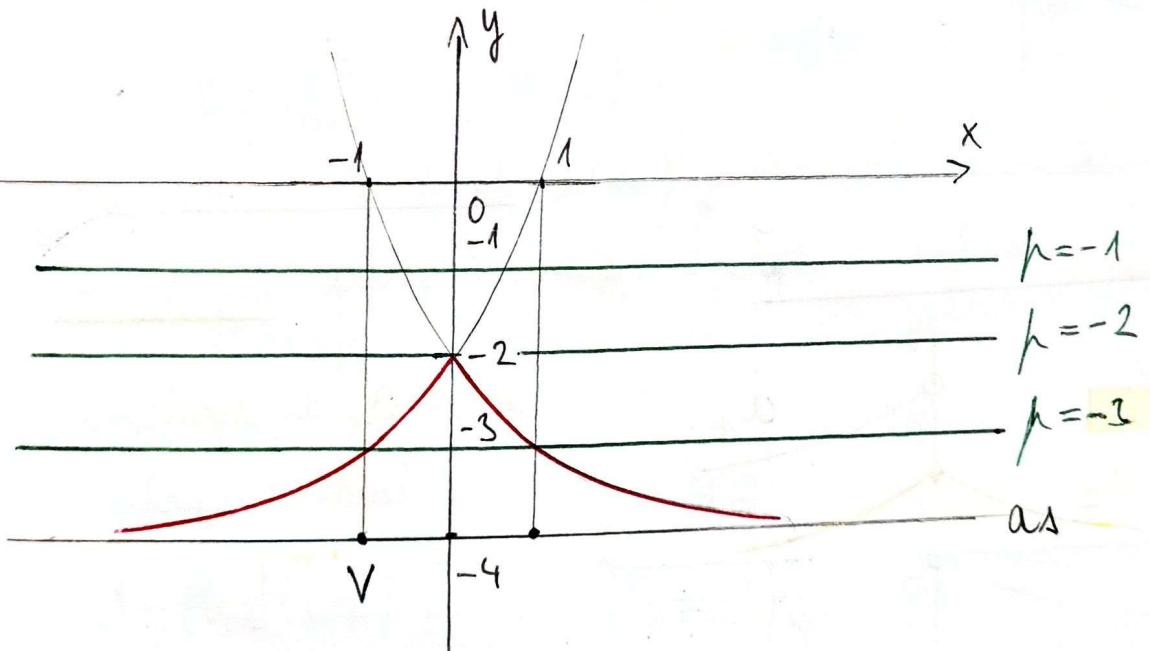
nemá paritu

$$x \leq 0 : y = 2^{x+1} - 4 : V[-1; -4]$$

$$x > 0 : J(y)$$

2) sestroj graf funkce  $f: y = 2^{1-|x|} - 4$

wříci a sestroj graf funkce  $g$ , která formulem p říkáže  
proč křivku kroužce  $2^{1-|x|} - 4 = \mu$



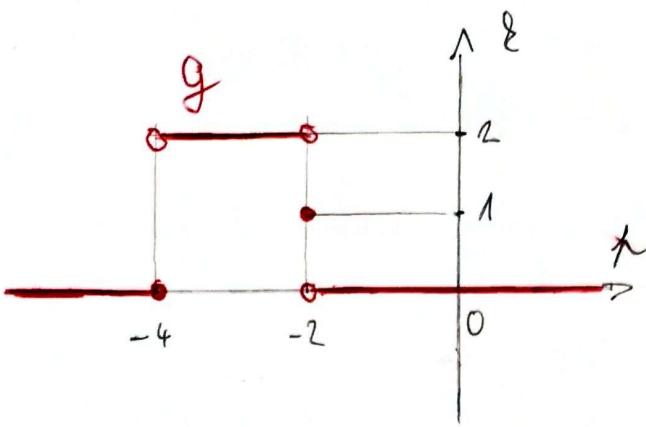
$$\rightarrow \mu \in (-\infty; -4) \rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \mu \in (-4; -2) \rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = -2 \rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \mu \in (-2; \infty) \rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$\lambda = \text{průk. křivka}$

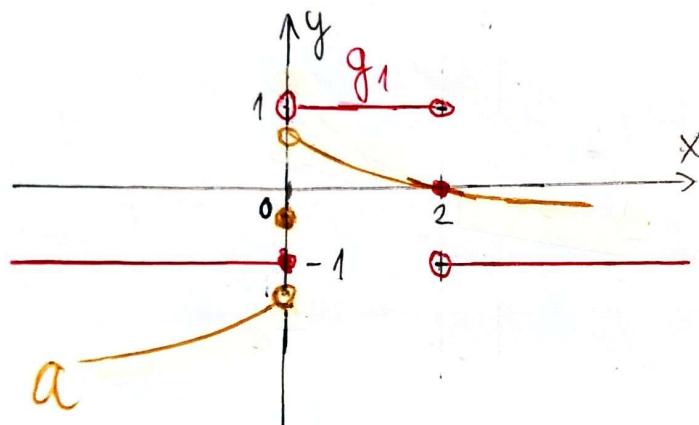


$$g(r) = 0 \text{ pro } r \in (-\infty, -4] \cup (-2, \infty)$$

$$g(r) = 1 \text{ pro } r = -2$$

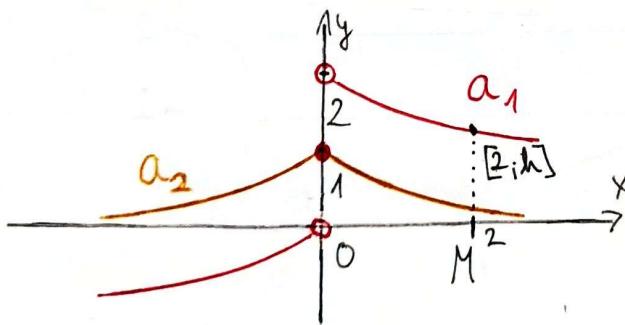
$$g(r) = 2 \text{ pro } r \in (-4, -2)$$

→ graf funkce  $g$  může vzniknout jako translace grafu funkce  $g_1$   $\Rightarrow \underline{g: y = g_1(x+4)+1}$



→ funkce  $g_1$  vznikne jako signum funkčních hodnot nejakej funkce  $a$   
 $\Rightarrow g_1 = \operatorname{sgn}(a(x))$

→ funkce  $a$  je translací funkce  $a_1: y = 2^{-|x|} + \operatorname{sgn}(x)$ , která vznikne z exponenciální funkce  $a_2: y = 2^{-|x|}$



→ k  $a_1$  se dostanu do a takové translaci, aby  $\exists$  bod  $M[2; 0]; M \in a_1$

$$\Rightarrow a = a_1 - h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = a_1(2) - a_1(0) = 1,25 \rightarrow \underline{a = a_1(x) - 1,25}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2: y = 2^{-|x|}$$

$$a_1: y = a_2(x) + \operatorname{sgn}(x) = 2^{-|x|} + \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

$$a: y = a_1(x) - 1,25 = 2^{-|x|} + \operatorname{sgn}(x) - 1,25$$

$$g_1: y = \operatorname{sgn}(a(x)) = \operatorname{sgn}(2^{-|x|} + \operatorname{sgn}(x) - 1,25)$$

$$g: y = g_1(x+4)+1 \Rightarrow \underline{g: y = \operatorname{sgn}(2^{-|x+4|} + \operatorname{sgn}(x+4) - 1,25) + 1}$$

a)  $f: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4 \Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = -\frac{1}{2}y + 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \frac{1}{2}y = -x + 4 \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{y = -2x + 8}}$

b)  $f: y = -x + 3 \Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = -y + 3 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = -x + 3}}$

c)  $f: y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \wedge x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{2x} \wedge y \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{y = \sqrt{2x}}}$

d)  $f: y = x^2 - 6x + 5 \wedge x \in \langle 3; \infty \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = y^2 - 6y + 5$$

$$\underline{y^2 - 6y + (5-x) = 0}$$

$$D = 36 - 4(5-x)$$

$$D = 36 - 20 + x$$

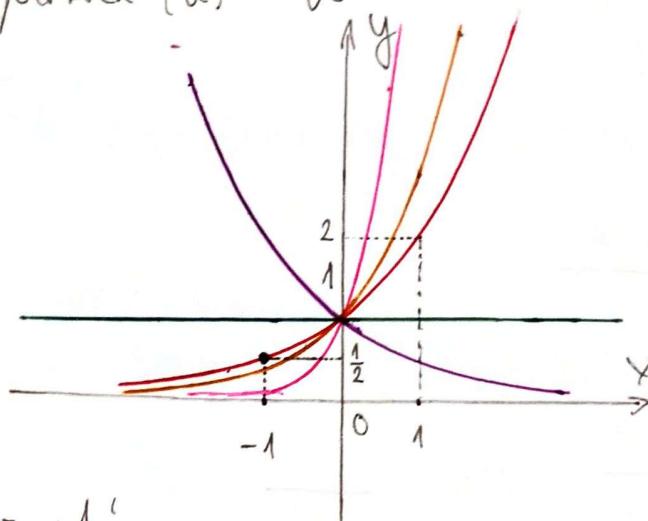
$$D = 16 + x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{x+16}}{2} = \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+16} + 3 \\ y \in \langle 3; \infty \rangle \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+16} + 3}} \end{array} \right.$$

# EXPONENCIÁLNÍ FUNKCE

$$y = a^x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

→ grafy  $y = a^x$  a  $y = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^x$  jsou směřovány podél osy  $y$ ,  
 protože  $\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^x = a^{-x}$



- $y = 2^x$
- $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- $y = 1^x = 1$
- $y = e^x$
- $y = 10^x$

→ charakteristiky

- $y = a^x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$

- graf - exponenciální  $\rightarrow y = 10^x$  - dekadická exponenciální

- procházející body  $[1;a], [0;1], [-1;\frac{1}{a}]$

- je prostá pro  $a \neq 1$

- je směřována zdola

- $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

- $H(f) = (0; \infty)$  - pro  $a \neq 1$

- monotonost  $\rightarrow a > 1$  - růstoucí

- $\rightarrow a = 1$  - konstantní

- $\rightarrow 0 < a < 1$  - klesající

→  $y = a^{x-m} + n$   $\rightarrow$   $f(g)$   $\rightarrow y = a^{-x+m} + n \rightarrow f(-x)$

→ počátek exponenciální v lodi  $[m; n]$ ,  $H(f) = (n; \infty)$

→ zadání jako:  $y = a^{k(x-m)} + n$   $\rightarrow$  zde osamostatníte  $x$

$$y = a^{k(x-\frac{m}{k})} + n$$

$$\underline{y = (a^k)^{x-\frac{m}{k}} + n}$$

→ moci a racionalním exponentem

$$\sqrt[m]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{m}}$$

$$a^m \cdot a^m = a^{m+m}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[m \cdot n]{a}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

→ exponentiální rovnice

• rášodní typ

$$\begin{aligned} a^x &= a^y \\ x &= y \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} a^x \cdot b^x &= (ab)^x \\ \frac{a^x}{b^x} &= \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet 2 \cdot 0,5^{x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x} = \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{4}}$$

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

$$2 \cdot 2^{-x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x} = 2^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$2^{-x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x + 1} = 2^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$-x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3x^2 + 8x + 4$$

$$D = 64 - 16 \cdot 3 = 16 \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{6}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \\ x_2 = -2 \end{array} \right\} K = \left\{ -2, -\frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

• druhý typ

$$a \cdot k^x + b \cdot k^x = k^x(a+b)$$

$$\bullet 3^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 3^{x+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

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

$$1 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$\underline{x = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \{-1\}$$

• Niektí typy

→ rovnosť mocnin s rovnom rôznych

→ prevedu si všechny mocniny na stejný exponent  
a osamostatním mocniny v stejném rozložení

•  $\underline{3^x + 4^{x+1} = 7 \cdot 4^x - 3^{x+1}}$

$$3^x + 4 \cdot 4^x = 7 \cdot 4^x - 3 \cdot 3^x$$

$$4 \cdot 3^x = 3 \cdot 4^x$$

$$\frac{3^x}{4^x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1 \Rightarrow \underline{x=1} \Rightarrow K\{1\}$$

→ iracionální exponenciální rovnice

→ ZKOUŠKA !

•  $\sqrt{5^{3x} + 1} - \sqrt{5^{3x} - 4} = 1$

→  $S: 5^{3x} = a$

$$\sqrt{a+1} = 1 + \sqrt{a-4}$$

$$a+1 = 1 + 2\sqrt{a-4} + a-4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{umocňuj}$$

$$2 = \sqrt{a-4}$$

$$4 = a-4$$

$$\underline{a=8}$$

→ zkontrola

$$\sqrt{a+1} = 1 + \sqrt{a-4}$$

$$3 = 1 + 2 \rightarrow \checkmark$$

→  $S: a = 5^{3x}$

$$5^{3x} = 8$$

$$3x \cdot \ln(5) = \ln(8)$$

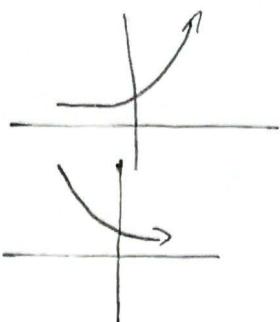
$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{\ln(8)}{3 \ln(5)}}}$$

Exponentielle Menge

$$a^x > a^y$$

$$1) \underline{a \in (1; \infty)} \rightarrow x > y$$

$$2) \underline{a \in (0; 1)} \rightarrow x < y$$



$$\uparrow x = \uparrow f(x)$$

$$\uparrow x = \downarrow f(x)$$

$$\bullet \underline{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-2} \leq 3}$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq 3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq \frac{3}{6} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1$$

$$\underline{x \geq 1} \Rightarrow K = \langle 1; \infty \rangle$$

$$\bullet \underline{4^x - 3 \cdot 2^x - 4 \leq 0}$$

$$\underline{(2^x)^2 - 3 \cdot (2^x) - 4 \leq 0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2^x_1 = 4 \\ 2^x_2 = -1 \end{array} \right\} 2^x \in (-1; 4) \Rightarrow \underline{2^x > -1} \wedge \begin{array}{l} \underline{x \in \mathbb{R}} \\ K_1 = \mathbb{R} \end{array} \quad \underline{2^x < 4 = 2^2} \quad \underline{\frac{x < 2}{K_2 = (-\infty, 2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = K_1 \cap K_2 = (-\infty; 2)$$

$$\bullet \underline{25^x - 9 \cdot 5^x + 20 > 0}$$

$$\underline{(5^x)^2 - 9 \cdot (5^x) + 20 > 0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5^x_1 = 4 \\ 5^x_2 = 5 \end{array} \right\} 5^x \in (-\infty; 4) \cup (5; \infty) \Rightarrow \underline{5^x < 4} \vee \underline{5^x > 5}$$

$$x \cdot \log_5(5) < \log_5(4) \quad \underline{x \geq 1}$$

$$\underline{x < \log_5(4)} \quad K_2 = (1; \infty)$$

$$K_1 = (-\infty; \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 5})$$

$$\Rightarrow K = K_1 \cup K_2 = (-\infty; \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 5}) \cup (1; \infty)$$

# LOGARITMICKÁ FUNKCE

→ inverzní funkce k funkci exponenciální

$$\Rightarrow f: y = a^x \Rightarrow f^{-1}: x = a^y \Rightarrow y \cdot \log_a a = \log_a x$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$\underline{y = \log_a(x) \wedge a > 0, a \neq 1, x > 0}$$

$y = \text{logaritmus}$

$a = \text{základ}$

$x = \text{číslo logaritmované}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \log_a x \\ a^y = x \end{array} \right\} \underline{y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow a^y = x}$$

→ dekadický logaritmus

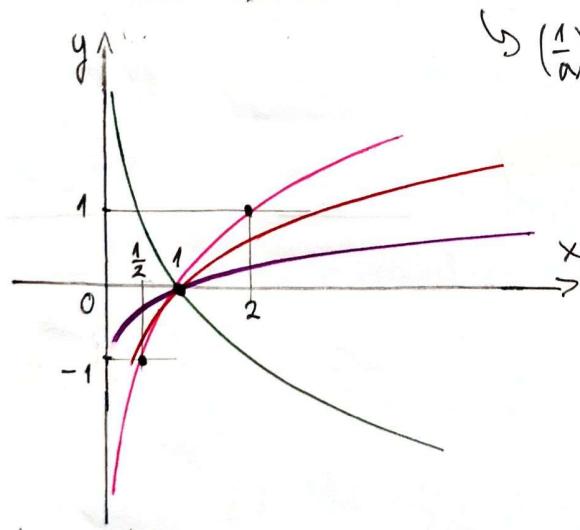
$$y = \log_{10} x = \log x$$

→ prirozený logaritmus

$$y = \log_e x = \ln x \rightarrow e \approx 2,718 \rightarrow \text{Eulerovo číslo}$$

→ graf

→ grafy  $y = \log_a x$  a  $y = \log_{\frac{1}{a}} x$  jsou osou smerem' prohleasy  $X$



$$\hookrightarrow \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^y = x \Rightarrow a^{-y} = x \Rightarrow a^y = x^{-1} \Rightarrow y = \log_a x^{-1} \Rightarrow y = -\log_a x$$

- $y = \log_2 x$
- $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$
- $y = \ln x$
- $y = \log x$

→ charakteristiky

→ procházejí body:  $[a; 1], [1; 0], [\frac{1}{a}; -1]$

→ je prostá

→ není omezená

→  $D(f) = (0; \infty)$

→  $H(f) = \mathbb{R}$

→ monotonost  $\rightarrow a > 1$  - rostoucí

$\rightarrow 0 < a < 1$  - klesající

$$y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$y < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0; 1)$$

$$y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0; 1)$$

$$y < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$$

logaritmické rovnice → VĚDY PODMÍNKY !

→ výzvědy a formule pro počítání s logaritmy

$$\bullet a^y = x \Leftrightarrow y = \log_a x \Rightarrow a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\bullet \log_a 1 = 0 \wedge \log_a a^m = m \wedge \log_a x = \log_a a^m \Leftrightarrow x^m = a^{m \cdot y} \Leftrightarrow x = a^y$$

$$\bullet \log_a x^m = m \cdot \log_a x \wedge \log_a \sqrt[m]{x} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \log_a x$$

$$\bullet \log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y \wedge \log_a(\frac{x}{y}) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\bullet \log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a} \wedge \log_a x = \frac{1}{\log_a b} \Leftrightarrow a^{\frac{1}{\log_a b}} = x \Leftrightarrow a = x^{\log_a b}$$

$$\bullet m \log_a^n = n \log_a^m \Leftrightarrow \log_a m \cdot \log_a^m = \log_a^m \cdot \log_a^m \Leftarrow a \text{ je mezi platí}$$

1) logaritmuj a odlogaritmuj - jedná se o opačný proces zahrnující druhého

$$\bullet \text{logaritmuj: } \log\left(\frac{c \cdot \sqrt{ab}}{a^2 \cdot b}\right) = \log c + \log \sqrt{a} + \log \sqrt{b} - \log a^2 - \log b = \\ = \log c + \frac{1}{2} \log a + \frac{1}{2} \log b - 2 \log a - \log b = \\ = -\frac{3}{2} \log a - \frac{1}{2} \log b + \log c$$

2) základní typ

$$\underline{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(x+1) + 5 \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) - 6 = 0} \rightarrow \text{podmínky: } x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x > -1}$$

$$\underline{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) = -6}$$

v

$$\underline{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) = 1}$$

$$x+1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-6}$$

$$x = 2^6 - 1$$

$$x+1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{x = 63}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 63 \right\}$$

→ rozhodnutí: základní výzva +  $a^y = x$

### 3) logaritmování exponentiální rovnice

$$\underline{2^{3x} \cdot 7^{2x-3} = 3^{5x+2}}$$

$$\log(2^{3x} \cdot 7^{2x-3}) = \log(3^{5x+2}) \quad - \text{nenesíme určit pro domínky}$$

$\rightarrow$  vždy stejná argumenty

$$3x \cdot \log 2 + (2x-3) \cdot \log 7 = (5x+2) \cdot \log 3$$

$$3x \cdot \log 2 + 2x \cdot \log 7 - 3 \log 7 = 5x \cdot \log 3 + 2 \log 3$$

$$x(3 \cdot \log 2 + 2 \cdot \log 7 - 5 \cdot \log 3) = 2 \cdot \log 3 + 3 \cdot \log 7$$

$$x = \frac{\log 3^2 + \log 7^3}{\log 2^3 + \log 7^2 - \log 3^5}$$

$$x = \frac{\log(3^2 \cdot 7^3)}{\log(2^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 3^5)}$$

### 4) logaritmická rovnice s různými základy

$$\rightarrow \text{největšími: } \log_a x = \frac{\log x}{\log a}$$

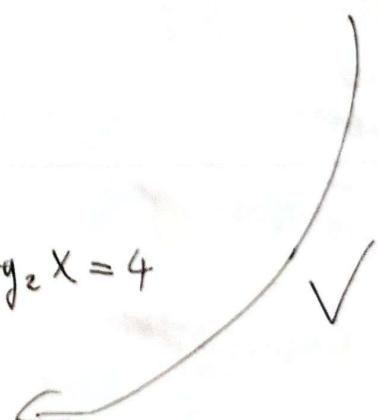
$$\underline{\log_{16} x + \log_4 x + \log_2 x = 7} \quad \rightarrow \text{pro domínky: } x > 0$$

$$\frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 16} + \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} + \log_2 x = 7$$

$$\frac{\log_2 x}{4} + \frac{\log_2 x}{2} + \log_2 x = 7$$

$$7 \log_2 x = 28 \Rightarrow \log_2 x = 4$$

$$\underline{x = 2^4 = 16}$$

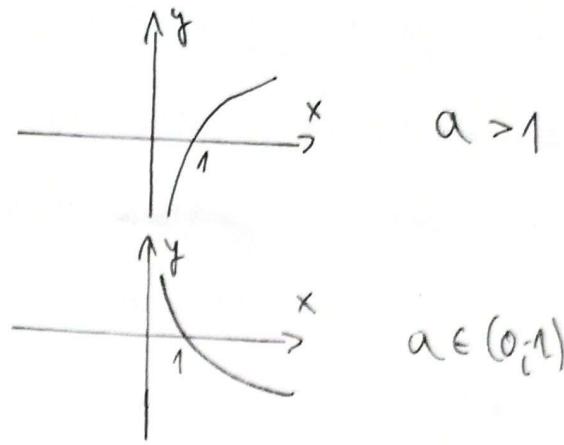


## logaritmické nerovnice

•  $\log_a x > \log_a y$

$$x > y \Leftrightarrow a > 1$$

$$x < y \Leftrightarrow a \in (0;1)$$



## našení nerovnic logaritmem

$$\rightarrow \underline{\log_a x > 0} \rightarrow \text{případ } a > 1 \wedge x > 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{případ } a \in (0;1) \wedge x \in (0;1)$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\log_a x = 0} \rightarrow \text{případ } x = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\log_a x < 0} \rightarrow \text{případ } a > 1 \wedge x \in (0;1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{případ } a \in (0;1) \wedge x > 1$$

$$\rightarrow K = K_1 \cap P - \text{zobecnění předníky}$$

$$\underline{\log_3(x-4) < 0} \rightarrow x-4 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x > 4}$$

$$x-4 < 3^0 \Rightarrow \underline{x < 5}$$

$$K = (-\infty; 5) \cap (4; \infty) = (4; 5)$$

$$\underline{\log_{(\frac{1}{2})}^2 x + \log_{(\frac{1}{2})} x - 2 \leq 0} \rightarrow \underline{x > 0} \Rightarrow P = (0; \infty)$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \in \langle -2; 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \underline{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq -2} \wedge \underline{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 1}$$

$$x \leq (\frac{1}{2})^{-2} = 4$$

$$x \geq (\frac{1}{2})^1$$

$$K_1 = (-\infty; 4)$$

$$K_2 = \langle \frac{1}{2}; \infty \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow K = (K_1 \cap K_2) \cap P = \langle \frac{1}{2}; 4 \rangle \cap (0; \infty) = \langle \frac{1}{2}; 4 \rangle$$

$$\underline{\log_3^2 x + \log_3 x - 2 > 0} \rightarrow \underline{x > 0} \Rightarrow P = (0; \infty)$$

$$\log_3 x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (1; \infty) \Rightarrow \underline{\log_3 x < -2} \vee \underline{\log_3 x > 1}$$

$$x < 3^{-2}$$

$$K_1 = (-\infty; \frac{1}{9})$$

$$x > 3^1$$

$$K_2 = (3; \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow K = (K_1 \cup K_2) \cap P = (0; \frac{1}{9}) \cup (3; \infty)$$

→ směstva logistických ronnic

- 1) včím všechny podmínky
- 2) k jedné ronci vyjádření nernámon a dosadit  
    ⇒ 1 ronci a 1 nernámon
- 3) vyřeším auto ronci  
    ⇒ řídká 1. nernámon → kontrola polimer
- 4) auto hledat do dosadit do některé z ronnic
- 5) vyřeším auto ronci  
    ⇒ řídká 2. nernámon → kontrola polimer

→ když je to složitější, substituuj

14) uříci všechny hodnoty parametru  $q$ , aby dana funkce byla:

a) rostoucí:  $y = \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} > 1 \Rightarrow q > 0 \Rightarrow \text{může našebýt}$$

$$q \in (0, 1)$$

$$q < 1$$

b) klesající:  $y = \left(\frac{q+1}{q^2-1}\right)^x \Rightarrow q^2 + 1 \Rightarrow q \neq \pm 1$

$$\frac{q+1}{q^2-1} > 0$$

$$\frac{q+1}{q^2-1} < 1$$

$$\frac{q+1}{q^2-1} - \frac{q^2-1}{q^2-1} < 0$$

$$\frac{q+1 - q^2 + 1}{q^2-1} < 0$$

$$\frac{q^2 - q - 2}{q^2-1} = 0$$

$$q_{1,2} = 2, -1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & \textcircled{-} & + & \textcircled{+} & + & \textcircled{+} \\ \ominus & 0 & \oplus & 1 & \oplus & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 = (1, \infty)$$

$$\frac{(q-2)(q+1)}{q^2-1} > 0$$

$$NB: q = 2, q = -1 \mid q = \pm 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc} \textcircled{-} & \textcircled{-} & \textcircled{-} & \textcircled{+} \\ \oplus & & & \ominus & \oplus & \oplus & \ominus & \oplus & \oplus & \oplus & \oplus \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

uříci  $D_f$

a)  $y = \log_3(x+6)$

$$x+6 > 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = (-6, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_2 = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow q \in K_1 \cap K_2 = (2, \infty)$$

b)  $y = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{x+5}{x}\right)}$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{x+5}{x}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x} > 0$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+5}{x} - \frac{x}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{5}{x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow K_2 = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & - & + & - & + & + \\ \oplus & -5 & \ominus & 0 & \oplus & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = K_1 \cap K_2 = (-\infty, -5)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 = (-\infty, -5) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$\rightarrow$  formelle Werte

$$\bullet \underline{a = 9^{\log_{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{8}}{4}}} = 9^{\log_{3\frac{3}{2}} (2^{\frac{3}{2}})} \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{7}{2}} = 3^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot y}$$

$$2 = 3^y \Rightarrow y = \underline{\log_3 2}$$

$$a = 9^{\log_3 2} = 3^{2 \cdot \log_3 2} = 3^{\log_3 4}$$

$$\underline{a = 4}$$

$$\bullet \underline{b = 2^{\log_4 \frac{1}{3}}} \Rightarrow 2^{2y} = 3^{-1} \Rightarrow 2^y = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$b = 2^{\log_2 (3^{-\frac{1}{2}})} = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \underline{y = \log_2 (3^{-\frac{1}{2}})}$$

$$\underline{b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{c = (\sqrt{27})^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = (3^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3^{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = 3^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{d = \log \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)} = \log \sqrt{2} - \log 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log 2 - 2 \cdot \log 2 = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \log 2$$

$$\log_{10} 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{d < 0}$$

$$\bullet \underline{l = \log_2^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)} = \log_2^2 \left( 1^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \left( -\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\underline{l = 2,25}$$

$$\bullet \underline{f = 3^{\log_9 5}} = 3^{\log_3 \sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\underline{f = \sqrt{5} \approx 2,23}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d < b = c < f < l < a}$$

$\Rightarrow$  pro které  $m$ , má daná rovnice 2 různé reálné kořeny?

$$(2m-1) \cdot 4^{|x|} - (5m-2) \cdot 2^{|x|} + 2m = 0$$

$$D = (2-5m)^2 - 8m \cdot (2m-1) = 4-20m+25m^2 - 16m^2 + 8m$$

$$D = 9m^2 - 12m + 4 = (3m-2)^2$$

$$2_{1,2}^{|x|} = \frac{5m-2 \pm (3m-2)}{4m-2} \Rightarrow m \neq 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2_1^{|x|} = \frac{8m-4}{4m-2} = 2 \Rightarrow |x|=1 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1 \text{ pro } m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,5\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2_2^{|x|} = \frac{2m}{4m-2} = \frac{m}{2m-1}$$

$$|x| \cdot \log_2 2 = \log_2 \left( \frac{m}{2m-1} \right)$$

$$|x| = \log_2 \left( \frac{m}{2m-1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{m}{2m-1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 \left( \frac{m}{2m-1} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{m}{2m-1} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{m}{2m-1} - \frac{2m-1}{2m-1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-m+1}{2m-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow NB: m=1, m=0,5$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} + & - & + & + & - & + \\ \odot & 0,5 & \oplus & 1 & \ominus \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \log_2 \left( \frac{m}{2m-1} \right) \text{ pro } m \in (0,5; 1)$$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{m}{2m-1} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{m}{2m-1} = 2 \Rightarrow m = 4m-2$$

$$2 = 3m$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$  daná rovnice má 2 různé reálné kořeny pro

$$m \in (-\infty; 0,5) \cup (1; \infty) \cup \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow f: y = 2x^2 + bx + c \quad ; \quad g: y = -x^2 + bx - 25 \quad ; \quad b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

a)  $c = ? \rightarrow$  fce f má' force 1 muly' bod

$$\Rightarrow D = 0 \Rightarrow 36 - 8c = 0$$

$$8c = 36$$

$$\underline{c = 4,5}$$

b)  $b = ? \rightarrow g$  má' maximum prx  $x = 5$

$$m = -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow b = -2a \cdot m$$

$$b = -2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 5$$

$$\underline{b = 10}$$

c)  $x = ? \rightarrow f(-x) + 4 \cdot g(x) \geq 0$

$$\underline{2 \cdot x^2 - 6x + 4,5 - 4x^2 + 40x - 100 \geq 0}$$

$$-2x^2 + 34x - 95,5 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{2x^2 - 34x + 95,5 \leq 0}$$

$$D = 34^2 - 4 \cdot 95,5 = 392 = 14\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{34 \pm 14\sqrt{2}}{4} = 8,5 \pm 3,5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{x \in \langle 8,5 - 3,5\sqrt{2}; 8,5 + 3,5\sqrt{2} \rangle}$$

$$\rightarrow f: y = 4 \cdot \ln(\sqrt{x+1})$$

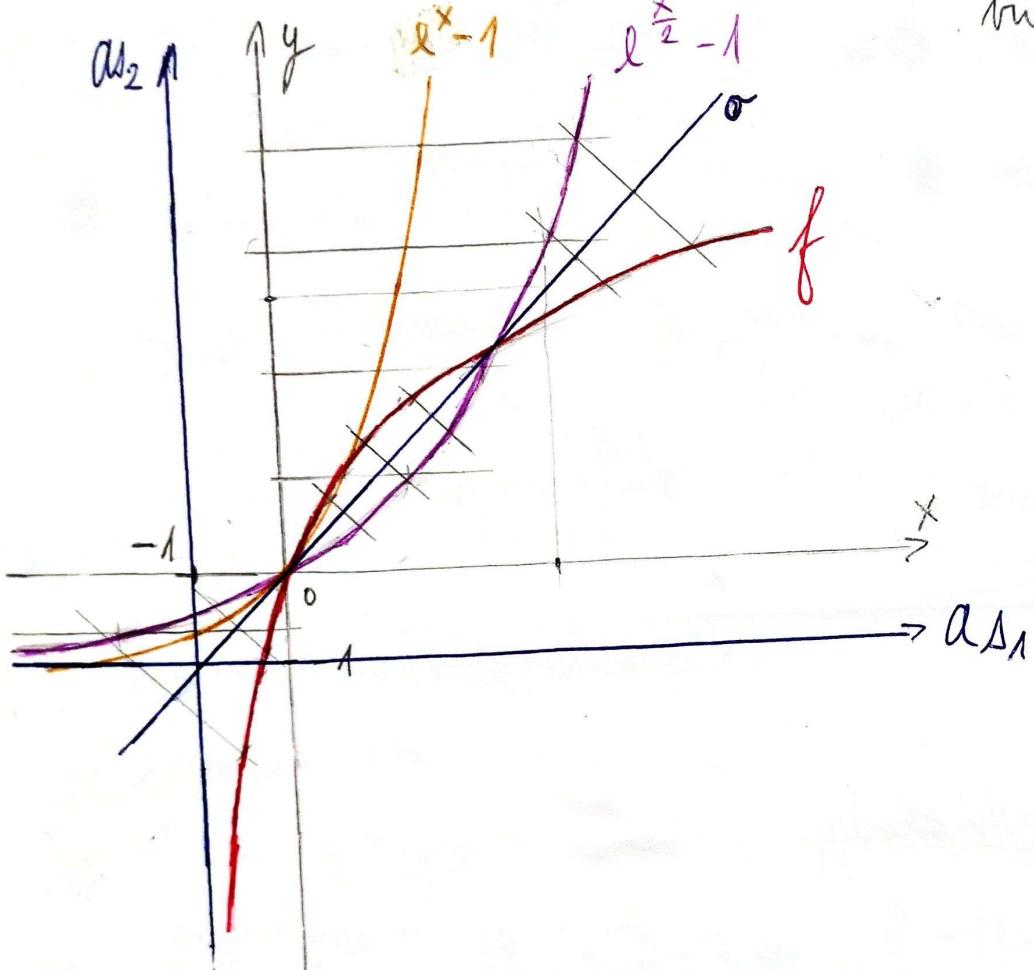
$$f^{-1}: x = 4 \cdot \ln(\sqrt{y+1})$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = \ln \sqrt{y+1}$$

$$\sqrt{y+1} = e^{\frac{x}{4}}$$

$$y = e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 1 \rightarrow V[0; -1] \wedge \text{drojna s obn. } x \text{ pro stejn. } y$$

$$\text{vii. } y = e^x - 1$$



můžeme se ho řešit jako  
 $y = 2 \ln(x+1)$

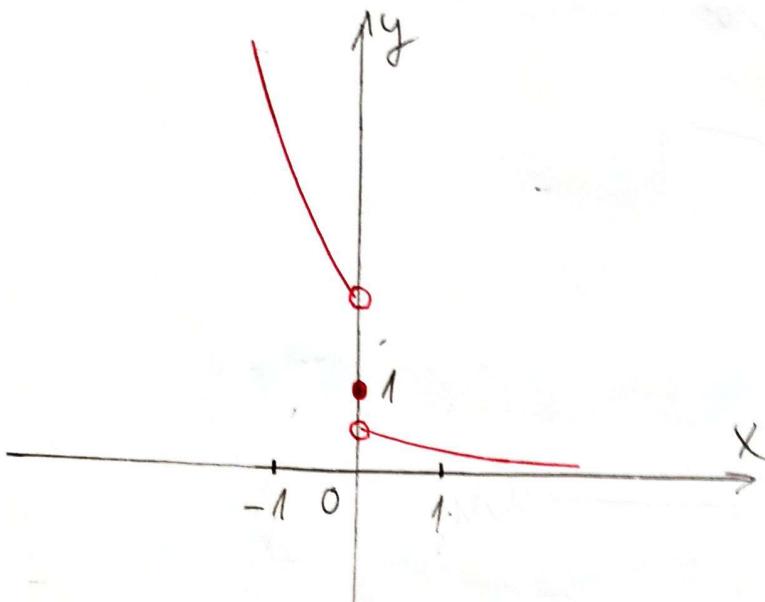
$$\Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{x + \operatorname{sgn}(x)}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x + \operatorname{sgn}(x)}$$

$$\bullet x \in (-\infty; 0) : y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-1} \Rightarrow V_1[1; 0]$$

$$\bullet x = 0 : y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1$$

$$\bullet x \in (0; \infty) : y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+1} \Rightarrow V_2[-1; 0]$$



$\Rightarrow$  Logaritmny - príklady

$$\bullet \log_4(\log_3(\log_2 x)) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \wedge \log_2 x > 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$\log_3(\log_2 x) = 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \quad \wedge \log_3(\log_2 x) > 0$$

$$\log_2 x = 3^2 = 9 \quad \log_2 x > 1$$

$$x = 2^9 = 512 \quad x > 2$$

$$\bullet \log_4 2^{4x} = 2^{\log_2 4}$$

$$2x \cdot \log_4 4 = 4$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow K = \{2\}$$

$$K = \{512\}$$

$$\cdot \log_{\frac{1}{16}}(2-x)^2 = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{2}{x+1}\right) \rightarrow (2-x)^2 > 0 \wedge \frac{2}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\underline{x \neq 2} \quad \underline{x > -1}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(2-x) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{2}{x+1}\right)$$

$$2-x = \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$(x+1)(2-x) = 2$$

$$2x - x^2 + 2 - x = 2$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x(x-1) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0} \vee \underline{x=1}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \{0; 1\}$$

$$\cdot \underline{(\sqrt{x}) \log_5^{(x)-1} = 5} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \wedge \underline{x > 0}.$$

$$(\log_5(x)-1)\log_5(\sqrt{x}) = \log_5 5$$

$$\log_5(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_5(x) - \frac{1}{2} \log_5(x) - 1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\log_5(x) - \log_5(x) - 2 = 0}$$

$$\log_5(x) = -1 \vee \log_5(x) = 2$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{5}} \quad \underline{x = 25} \rightarrow K = \{\frac{1}{5}, 25\}$$

$$\cdot 2 \cdot \log \sqrt{x+y} = 1 \rightarrow x+y > 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x > -y \\ y > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\log(y) - \log|x| = \log 2} \rightarrow y > 0$$

$$\log(x+y) = 1 \Rightarrow x+y = 10 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 10-y}$$

$$\rightarrow \log(y) - \log|10-y| = \log 2$$

$$\log\left(\frac{y}{|10-y|}\right) = \log 2$$

$$y = 2|10-y|$$

$$1) y-10 \geq 0: y = 20-2y$$

$$\underline{y_1 = \frac{20}{3}}$$

$$2) y-10 < 0: y = -20+2y$$

$$\underline{y_2 = 20}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \left\{ \left[ \frac{10}{3}; \frac{20}{3} \right]; [-10; 20] \right\}$$

$$x_1 = 10 - \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{30-20}{3} = \frac{10}{3}}$$

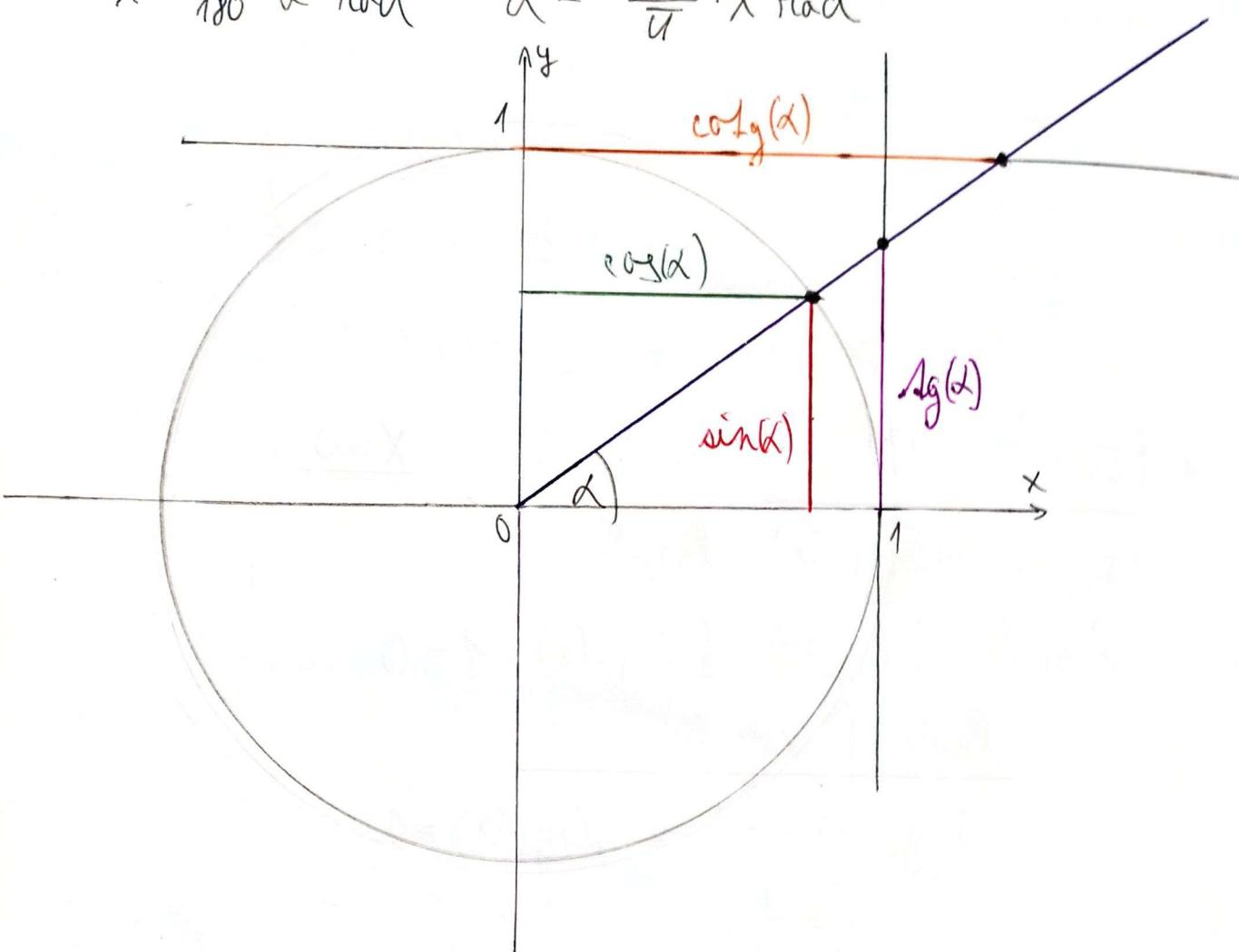
$$x_2 = 10 - 20$$

$$\underline{x_2 = -10}$$

✓

# GONIOMETRICKÉ FUNKCE

$$X = \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \alpha \text{ rad} \quad \alpha = \frac{180}{\pi} \cdot X \text{ rad}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(-x) &= -\sin(x) & \operatorname{tg}(-x) &= -\operatorname{tg}(x) & \cotg(-x) &= -\cotg(x) & -\text{ liché funkce} \\ \cos(-x) &= \cos(x) & -\text{sudá funkce} \end{aligned}$$

→ převody

kvadrant	sin	cos	tg	cotg
I $\rightarrow x$	+	+	+	+
II $\rightarrow \pi - x$	+	-	-	-
III $\rightarrow \pi + x$	-	-	+	+
IV $\rightarrow 2\pi - x$	-	+	-	-

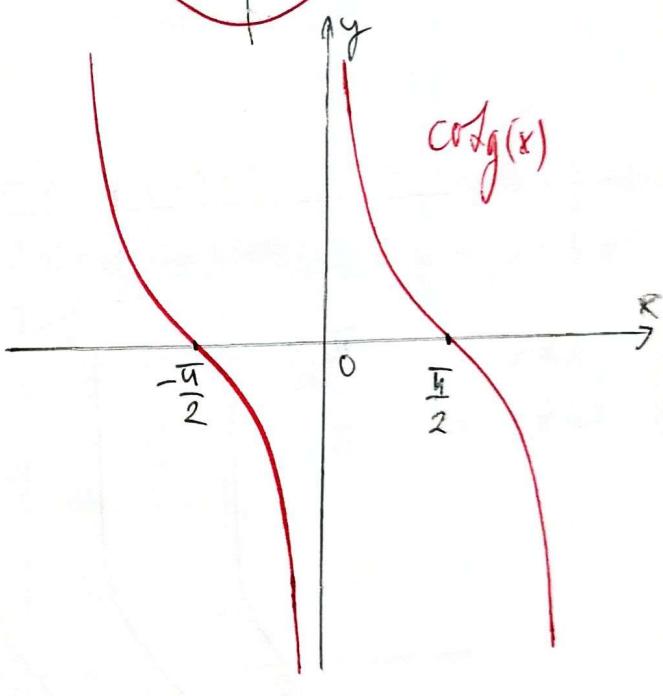
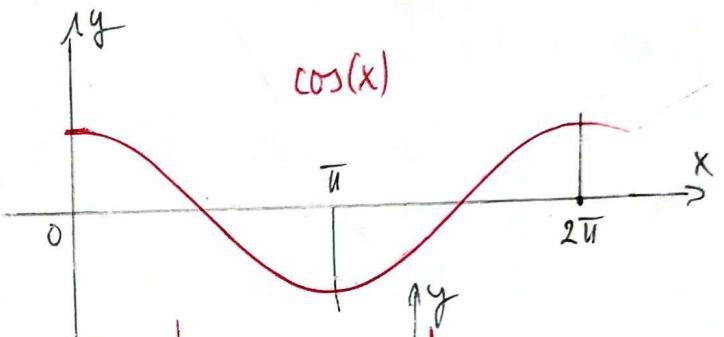
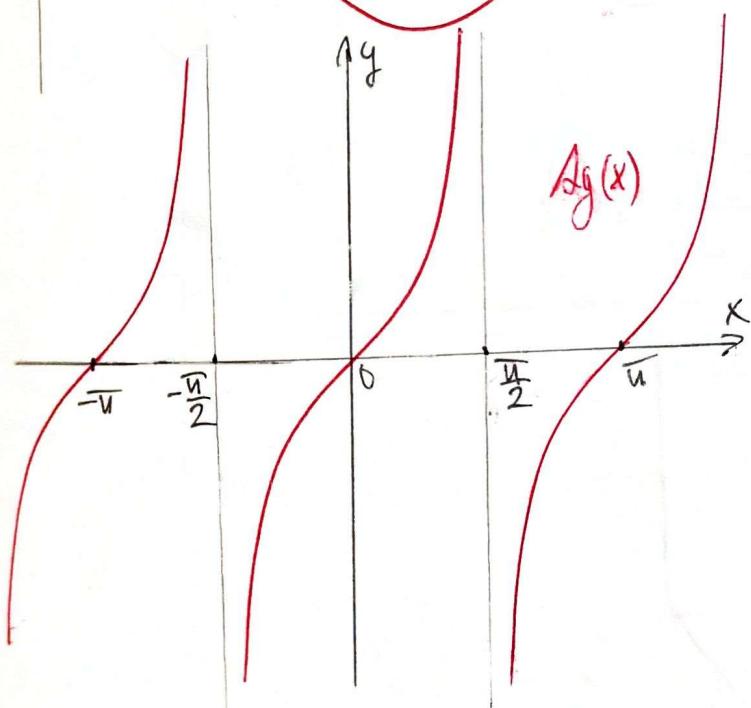
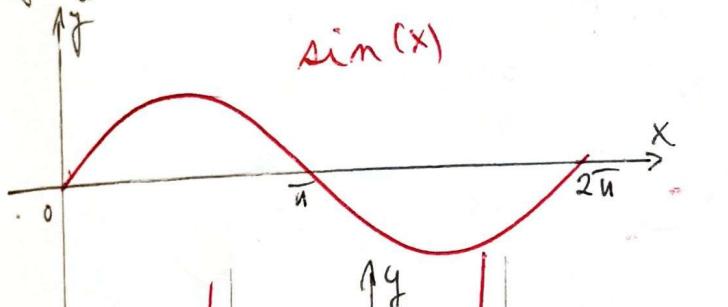
↗ Rovina, roviny

- $\sin\left(-\frac{23\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin\left(2\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \theta$
- $\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  - IV kvadrant  $\Rightarrow \oplus \Rightarrow$  neméně  
neníméně
- $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\underline{\sqrt{3}}$  - II kvadrant  $\Rightarrow \ominus$

Arbalka hodnot

	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$\sin$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\operatorname{tg}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$
$\operatorname{ctg}$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

grafy



$$\cdot y = a \cdot \sin(\varphi \cdot x - m) + n$$

$$y = a \cdot \sin[\varphi \cdot (x - \frac{m}{\varphi})] + n$$

→ počítat  $P[\frac{m}{\varphi}; n]$  → sestojím a nemíme pro  $z: y = a \cdot \sin(\varphi \cdot x)$

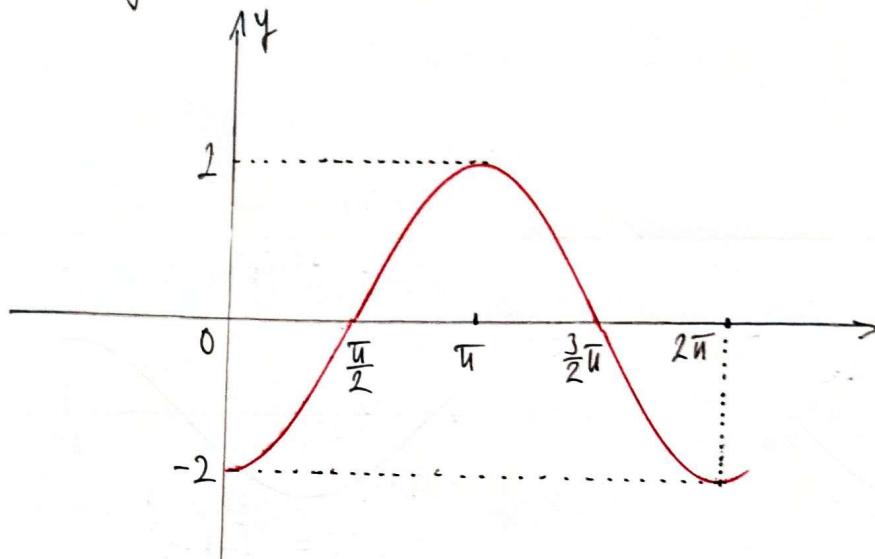
→ perioda  $p = \frac{2\pi}{\varphi}$

→ a-másobné funkční hodnoty

→ sestroj grafy

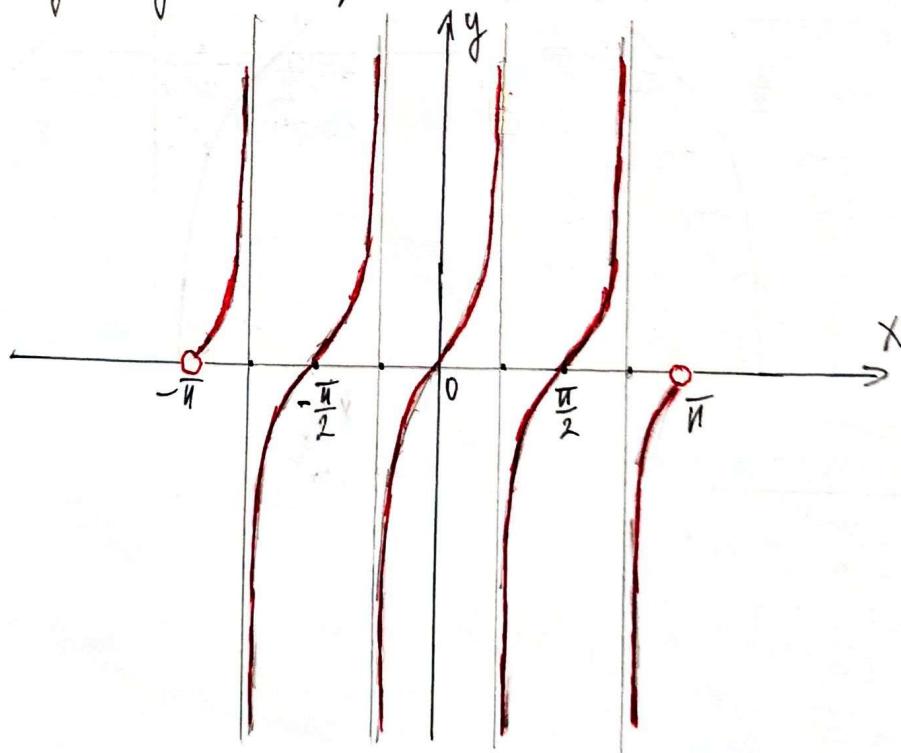
a)  $y = 2 \cos(\pi - x)$  pro  $x \in (0; 2\pi)$

$y = 2 \cos(x - \pi) \Rightarrow P[\pi; 0] + 2\text{-násobné féní hodnoty}$



b)  $y = \operatorname{tg}(\pi + 2x)$  pro  $x \in (-\pi; \pi)$

$y = \operatorname{tg}(2x) \Rightarrow \text{perioda } h = \frac{\pi}{2}$



→ rozhodni rda je funkce  $f: y = \frac{1}{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$  licha či i souda a urči H(f)

1)  $D(f) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \forall x \in D(f); -x \in D(f)$

2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x)$

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

$H(f) = \left\langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = f(-x) \\ f \text{ je SUDA} \end{array} \right\}$

# Goniometrické vzorce

Thursday, April 30, 2020 11:07 AM

## Vzorce pro funkce o argumentu $2 \cdot x$ a $\frac{1}{2} \cdot x$

- $\sin(2 \cdot x) = 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$
- $\cos(2 \cdot x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2 \cdot \cos^2(x) - 1$
- $\operatorname{tg}(2 \cdot x) = \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}(x)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cdot \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)}$
- $|\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{2}}$
- $|\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(x)}{2}}$
- $|\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{1 + \cos(x)}}$

## Součtové vzorce

- $\sin(x + y) = \sin(x) \cdot \cos(y) + \cos(x) \cdot \sin(y)$
- $\sin(x - y) = \sin(x) \cdot \cos(y) - \cos(x) \cdot \sin(y)$
- $\cos(x + y) = \cos(x) \cdot \cos(y) - \sin(x) \cdot \sin(y)$
- $\cos(x - y) = \cos(x) \cdot \cos(y) + \sin(x) \cdot \sin(y)$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x + y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) + \operatorname{tg}(y)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(y)}$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x - y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) - \operatorname{tg}(y)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(y)}$

## Vzorce na převod součtu na součin

- $\sin(x) + \sin(y) = 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$
- $\sin(x) - \sin(y) = 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$
- $\cos(x) + \cos(y) = 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$
- $\cos(x) - \cos(y) = -2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) + \operatorname{tg}(y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(y)}$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) - \operatorname{tg}(y) = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(y)}$

## Základní vzorce

- $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \operatorname{cotg}(x) = 1 \quad \wedge \quad x \neq k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\sin(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
- $\cos(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) = \operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
- $\operatorname{cotg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \quad \wedge \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi$
- $\operatorname{cotg}(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \quad \wedge \quad x \neq k \cdot \pi$
- $\operatorname{tg}(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cotg}(x)} \quad \wedge \quad x \neq k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\operatorname{cotg}(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(x)} \quad \wedge \quad x \neq k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$

#### 4. Goniometrie a trigonometrie

1. Vypočtěte  $\sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{cotg} \alpha$  pro  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ,  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ ,  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ .
2. Vyjádřete velikost úhlu  $\alpha$  v radiánech:
  - a)  $\alpha = 22,5^\circ$  ; b)  $\alpha = 300^\circ$  ;
  - c)  $\alpha = 720^\circ$  ; d)  $\alpha = 1^\circ$  .
3. Vyjádřete velikost úhlu  $\alpha$  ve stupních:
  - a)  $\alpha = \frac{7}{6}\pi$  ; b)  $\alpha = 1$  ;
  - d)  $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{18}$  ; d)  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}$  .
4. Uspořádejte podle velikosti čísla:  $\sin 1$ ,  $\sin 2$ ,  $\sin 3$ ,  $\sin 4$ .
5. Určete hodnoty  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ , je-li  $\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{5}{2}$  a  $x \in (\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi)$ .
6. Určete hodnoty  $\sin x$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} x$ ,  $\operatorname{cotg} x$ , je-li  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{3}$  a  $x \in (\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ .
7. Zjednodušte následující výrazy:
  - a)  $\frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$  ;
  - b)  $\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha (1 + \operatorname{cotg} \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)}$  ;
  - c)  $\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha}$  ;
  - d)  $\frac{\sin^2(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x)}{\cotg^2(x - 2\pi)} + \frac{\sin^2(-x)}{\cotg^2(x - \frac{3\pi}{2})}$  .
8. Vypočtěte  $\cos \alpha$ , je-li  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$  .
9. Vypočtěte hodnotu výrazu  $\frac{3 \sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - 3 \sin x}$ , je-li  $\operatorname{tg} x = -7$ .
10. Dokažte, že pro všechna  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , pro něž jsou následující výrazy definovány, platí:
  - a)  $(1 - \operatorname{tg} x)^2 + (1 - \operatorname{cotg} x)^2 = \left( \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} \right)^2$  ;

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 1) \sin(30) = \frac{1}{2} & \sin(45) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \sin(60) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 \cos(30) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \cos(45) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \cos(60) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 \operatorname{tg}(30) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \operatorname{tg}(45) = 1 & \operatorname{tg}(60) = \sqrt{3} \\
 \cotg(30) = \sqrt{3} & \cotg(45) = 1 & \cotg(60) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 2) a) \lambda = 22,5^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot 22,5 \text{ rad} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} \\
 b) \lambda = 300^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot 300 \text{ rad} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \\
 c) \lambda = 720^\circ \Rightarrow x = 4\pi \\
 d) \lambda = 1^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{180}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 3) a) x = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \lambda = 180 + 30 = 210^\circ \\
 b) x = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{180}{\pi} \\
 c) x = \frac{\pi}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \lambda = 10^\circ \\
 d) x = \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \lambda = 15^\circ
 \end{array}$$

4) ne stupnich:  $\sin(1) < \sin(2) < \sin(3) < \sin(4)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{n radia nech: } 1 \text{ rad} &= \frac{180}{\pi}^\circ < 60^\circ \rightarrow \min \text{ nech} \sin(60) \\
 2 \text{ rad} &= \frac{360}{\pi}^\circ < 120^\circ \rightarrow \text{nic nech} \sin(60) \\
 3 \text{ rad} &= \frac{540}{\pi}^\circ < 180^\circ \rightarrow \text{zelen} 0 \\
 4 \text{ rad} &= \frac{720}{\pi}^\circ < 240^\circ \rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(4) < \sin(3) < \sin(1) < \sin(2)$$

$$5) \operatorname{tg}(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \wedge x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}\bar{u}; 2\bar{u}) \Rightarrow \sin(x), \cos(x) = ?$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = -\frac{5}{2} \wedge \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

$$\sin(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \cos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{25}{4} \cos^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 = \frac{29}{4} \cos^2(x)$$

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{4}{29}$$

$$\cos(x) = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \wedge x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}\bar{u}; 2\bar{u}) \Rightarrow \cos(x) > 0$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\sin(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\sin(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$6) \cos(x) = -\frac{1}{8} \wedge x \in (\bar{u}; \frac{3}{2}\bar{u}) \Rightarrow \sin(x), \operatorname{Ag}(x), \operatorname{CArg}(x) = ?$$

$$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

$$\sin^2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{64}$$

$$\sin(x) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{63}}{8} \wedge x \in (\bar{u}; \frac{3}{2}\bar{u}) \Rightarrow \sin(x) < 0$$

$$\underline{\sin(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{63}}{8}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ag}(x) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{63}}{8}}{\frac{1}{8}} = \underline{\frac{\sqrt{63}}{8}} \Rightarrow \underline{\operatorname{CArg}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{63}}{63}}$$

$$7) \text{ a)} \frac{(\sin(x) + \cos(x))^2}{1 + \sin(2x)} = \frac{\sin^2(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + \cos^2(x)}{1 + \sin(2x)} = \frac{1 + \sin(2x)}{1 + \sin(2x)} = \underline{1}$$

$$\text{b)} \sqrt{\sin^2(x) \cdot [1 + \operatorname{CArg}(x)] + \cos^2(x) \cdot [1 + \operatorname{Ag}(x)]} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) - \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} + \cos^2(x) + \cos^2(x) \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \\ = \sin^2(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + \cos^2(x) = (\sin(x) + \cos(x))^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\sqrt{a} = \sin(x) + \cos(x)}$$

$$\text{c)} \frac{1 - \cos(2x) + \sin(2x)}{1 + \cos(2x) + \sin(2x)} = \frac{\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) - \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) + \sin(2x)}{\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) + \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) + \sin(2x)} = \\ = \frac{2\sin^2(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x)}{2\cos^2(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x)} = \frac{2\sin(x)(\sin(x) + \cos(x))}{2\cos(x)(\cos(x) + \sin(x))} = \underline{\operatorname{Ag}(x)}$$

$$\text{d)} \frac{\sin^2(x + \frac{3}{2}\bar{u})}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x - 2\bar{u})} + \frac{\sin^2(-x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x - \frac{3}{2}\bar{u})} = \frac{\sin^2(x - \frac{\bar{u}}{2})}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x)} + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x - \frac{\bar{u}}{2})} = \\ = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\bar{u}}{2} - x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x)} + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(\frac{\bar{u}}{2} - x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x)} + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\operatorname{CArg}^2(x)} = \\ = \cos^2(x) \cdot \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} + \sin^2(x) \cdot \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x)} = \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = \underline{1}$$

$$8) \underline{\cos(x) = ?} \quad \text{a)} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{2}}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}(2 - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(x))$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$\underline{\cos(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

Miel jsem tam nějak počítač

$$9) \quad \operatorname{Ag}(x) = -7 \rightarrow \frac{3 \sin(x) + (\cos(x))}{(\cos(x)) - 3 \sin(x)} = ?$$

$\operatorname{Ag}(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$  2. oder 4. Quadrant

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = -7 \quad \wedge \quad \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

$$\sin(x) = -7 \cdot \cos(x) \Rightarrow 49 \cos^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

$$(\cos^2(x)) = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos(x) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x) = -7 \cdot \left( \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} \right) \Rightarrow \sin(x) = \mp \frac{7}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 \sin(x) + (\cos(x))}{(\cos(x)) - 3 \sin(x)} = \frac{-\frac{21}{\sqrt{50}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}}{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} \pm \frac{21}{\sqrt{50}}} = \frac{\mp 21 \pm 1}{\pm 21 \pm 1} = \frac{\mp 20}{\pm 22} = -\frac{10}{11}$$

$$10) \quad a) \quad (1 - \operatorname{Ag}(x))^2 + (1 - \operatorname{Cotg}(x))^2 = \left( \frac{\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{\sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)} \right)^2$$

$$(1 - \operatorname{Ag}(x))^2 + (1 - \operatorname{Cotg}(x))^2 = 1 - 2\operatorname{Ag}(x) + \operatorname{Ag}^2(x) + 1 - 2\operatorname{Cotg}(x) + \operatorname{Cotg}^2(x) =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} + \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x)} - 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} - 2 \cdot \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^4(x) + \cos^4(x) - 2 \cdot \sin^3(x) \cdot \cos(x) - 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos^3(x) + 2 \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^4(x) + 2 \cdot \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) + \cos^4(x) - 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cos(x) [\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)]}{\sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{[\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)]^2 - 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x) \cos^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2(x) - 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cos(x) + \cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x)} = \frac{[\cos(x) - \sin(x)]^2}{\sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)}$$

$$b) \quad \left( \frac{1 + \sin^2(x)}{\sin(x)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1 + \cos^2(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)^2 = \operatorname{Ag}^2(x) + \operatorname{Cotg}^2(x) + 7$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \sin^2(x)}{\sin(x)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1 + \cos^2(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + 2 \cdot \sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)}{\sin^2(x)} + \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2(x) + \cos^4(x)}{\cos^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2(x) + 3 \sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)}{\sin^2(x)} + \frac{\sin^2(x) + 3 \cos^2(x) + \cos^4(x)}{\cos^2(x)} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Cotg}^2(x) + 3 + \sin^2(x) + \operatorname{Ag}^2(x) + 3 + \cos^2(x) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\operatorname{Ag}^2(x) + \operatorname{Cotg}^2(x) + 7}}$$

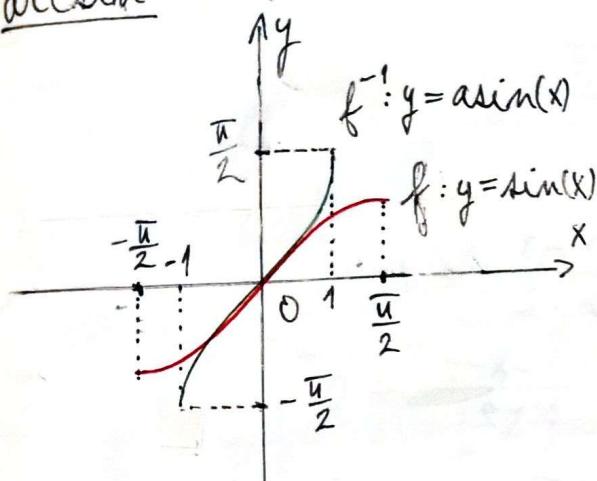
# CYKLOMETRICKÉ FUNKCE

- arcsin fü

• je inverzní k fáci geométrickým

• původní funkce musí být prostá  $\Rightarrow$  neplatí si vždy jen kousek grafu

• arcsin  $\rightarrow$  nemu  $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

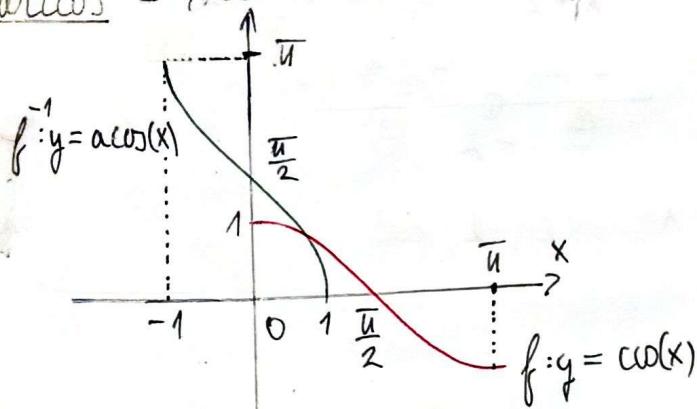


$$D(f^{-1}) = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$H(f^{-1}) = \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

rostoucí + lichá

• arccos  $\rightarrow$  nemu  $x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$

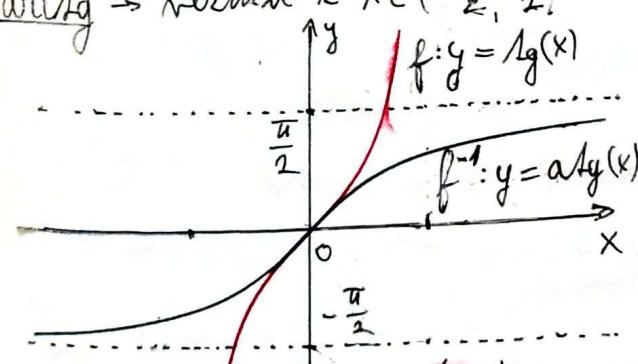


$$D(f^{-1}) = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$H(f^{-1}) = \langle 0; 1 \rangle$$

desující

• arctg  $\rightarrow$  nemu  $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

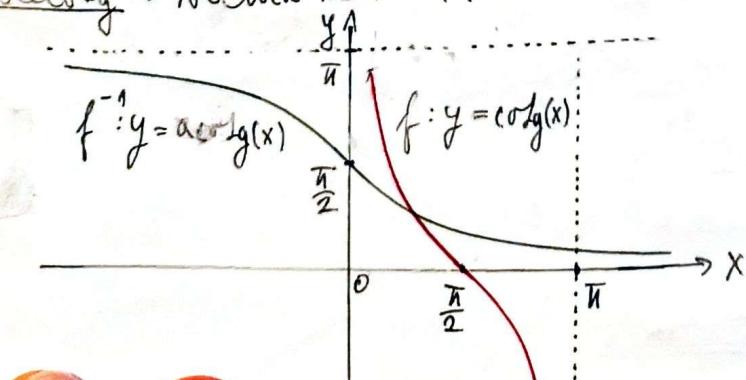


$$D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f^{-1}) = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

rostoucí + lichá

• arcotg  $\rightarrow$  nemu  $x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$



$$D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f^{-1}) = \langle 0; \pi \rangle$$

desující

→ do cyklometrických funkcií zadáváme hodnoty ich goniometrických  
a ony nám majú jasno funkcie hodnoty odpovedajúce ich

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

→ príklady

- wriť D(f) pre:  $f: y = \arcsin\left(\frac{x-3}{x+2}\right)$

$$D(\arcsin(x)) = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{x-3}{x+2} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{x-3}{x+2} \geq -1 \quad \wedge \quad \frac{x-3}{x+2} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{x-3+x+2}{x+2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x-3-x-2}{x+2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{x+2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{-5}{x+2} \leq 0$$

$$NB: \begin{array}{c} -- - + ++ \\ \hline \oplus \quad 0 \quad \bullet \quad 0,5 \quad \oplus \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -- - + \\ \hline \oplus \quad -2 \quad \ominus \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (0,5; \infty) \quad \wedge \quad x \in (-2; \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = \langle 0,5; \infty \rangle$$

- wriť D(f) daných funkcií

a)  $y = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x^3+x}{x^2-7x}}$

$$\frac{x^3+x}{x^2-7x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow NB: x(x^2+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$x(x-7) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \vee x=7$$

$$\underline{D(f) = (7; \infty)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - + + - + + \\ \hline \ominus \quad \oplus \quad \ominus \quad 7 \quad \oplus \end{array}$$

b)  $y = \arcsin(e^{2x})$

$$D(\arcsin) = \langle -1; 1 \rangle \Rightarrow -1 \leq e^{2x} \leq 1$$

$$\underline{e^{2x} \geq -1}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{e^{2x} \leq 1}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{D(f) = (-\infty; 0)}$$

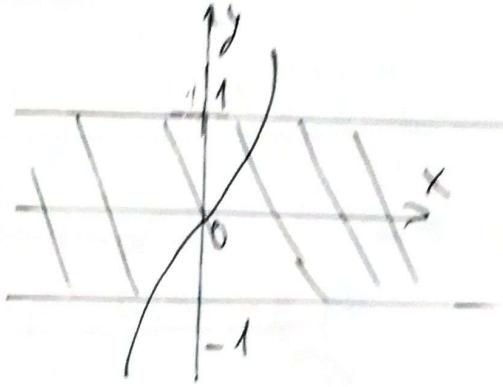
$$c) \underline{y = \arcsin(\lambda g(x))} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\bar{u}$$

$$-1 \leq \lambda g(x) \leq 1$$

$$\lambda g(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\lambda g(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \left[ -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right] \right)$$



• sesivoj graf

$$\text{a)} f: y = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$$

$$f^{-1}: x = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right)$$

$$2x = \arcsin\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(2x) = \frac{y-1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2 \sin(2x) + 1$$

$\rightarrow$  řešení prímo

$$D(f): -1 \leq \frac{x-1}{2} \leq 1$$

$$-2 \leq x-1 \leq 2$$

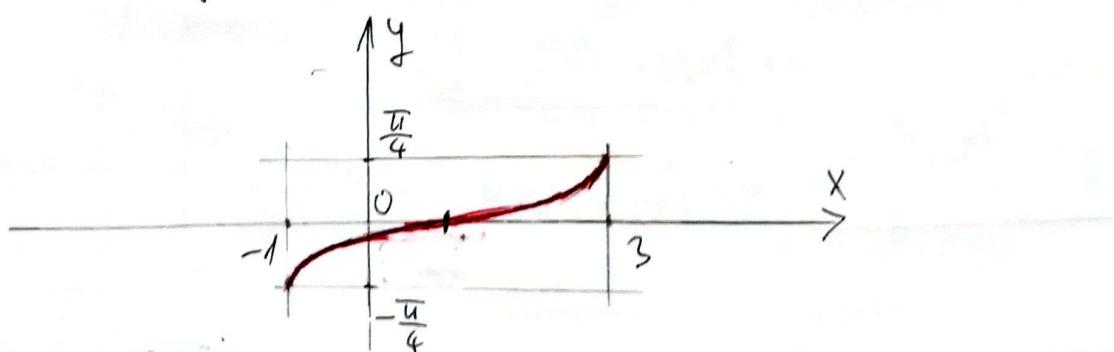
$$-1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = \langle -1; 3 \rangle$$

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow H(f) = \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

$$P[1; 0]$$



# FUNKCE - OPAKOVÁNÍ

→ urči definiční obor

a)  $y = \ln(\arctg(1-2x))$

$$\Rightarrow \arctg(1-2x) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-2x > 0$$

$$1 > 2x$$

$$x < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty; \frac{1}{2})$$

b)  $y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^2-4x-5}}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2-4x-5} = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-5)} \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow ND: x=0 \quad x=-1 \quad x=5$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc} - & - & - & + & - & + & + & - & + & + & + \\ \hline & 0 & & & 0 & & 5 & & & & & \end{array} \Rightarrow D(f) = [-1; 0) \cup (5; \infty)$$

c)  $y = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{4+2x}{3}}$

$$\bullet -1 \leq \sqrt{\frac{4+2x}{3}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{4+2x}{3} \leq 1$$

$$4+2x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 2x \leq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

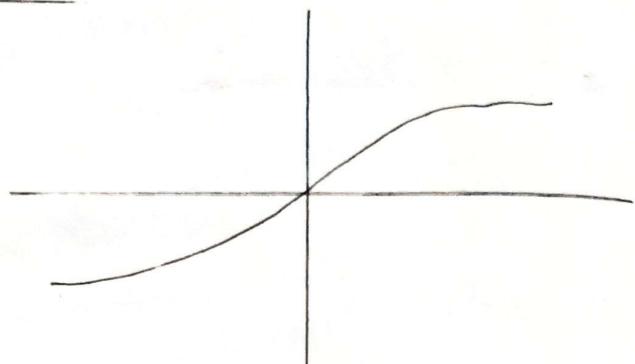
$$\bullet 4+2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x \geq -4 \Rightarrow x \geq -2$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = [-2; -\frac{1}{2}]$$

d)  $y = \frac{x^2-1}{1-\log(x)} \Rightarrow \log(x) \neq 1 \wedge x > 0$

$$\underline{10 \neq x}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = (0; \infty) \setminus \{10\}$$



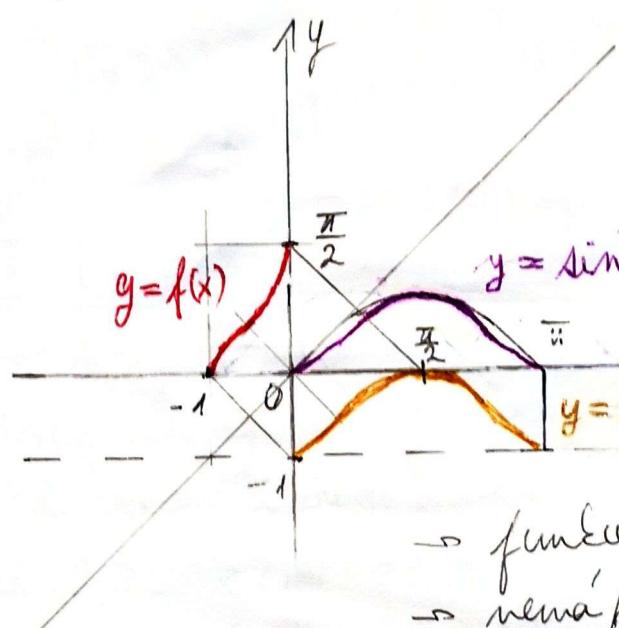
sestavuj graf a urči vlastnosti

a)  $f: y = \arcsin \sqrt{x+1}$

$$f^{-1}: x = \arcsin \sqrt{y+1}$$

$$\sin(x) = \sqrt{y+1}$$

$$y = \sin^2(x) - 1$$



$$\Rightarrow D(f): -1 \leq \sqrt{x+1} \leq 1 \quad \wedge \quad x+1 \geq 0$$

$$x+1 \leq 1 \quad x \geq -1$$

$$x \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = \langle -1; 0 \rangle$$

$$H(f): f(-1) = \arcsin(0) = 0$$

$$f(0) = \arcsin(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(f) = \langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$

b)  $f: y = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^3} + 1$

$$\Rightarrow P[1; 1] \quad \ominus \Rightarrow O(x)$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

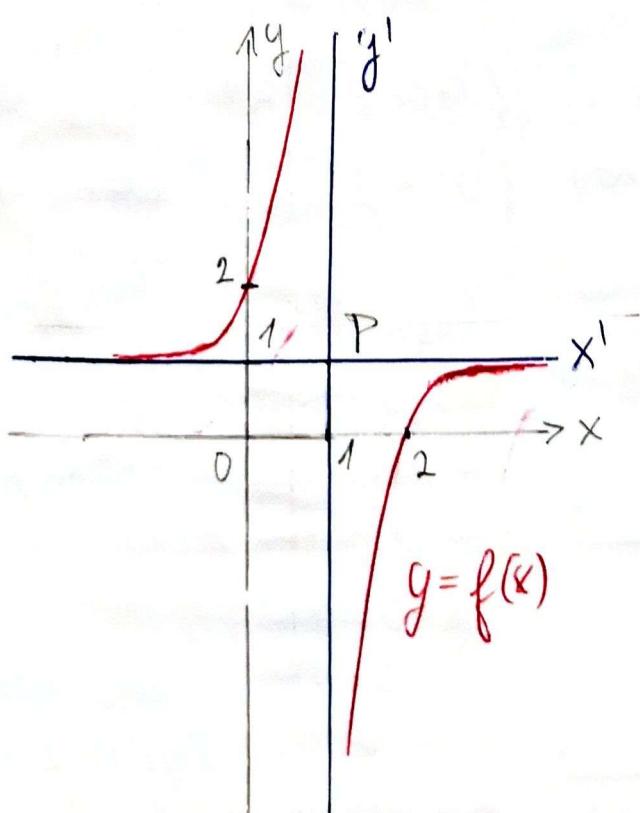
→ je pravá

→ není směrnostní

→ pro  $x \in (-\infty; 1) \cup (1; \infty)$  je rostoucí

→ nemá paritu

→ nemá extrémy

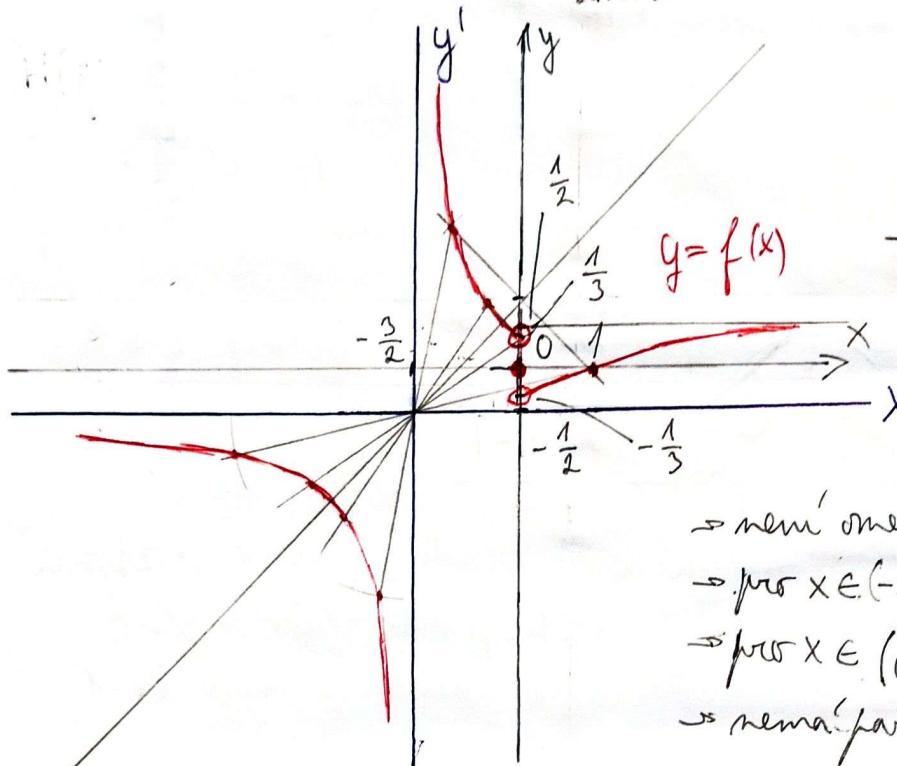


c)  $f: y = \frac{x-1}{2x+3} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x)$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0): f(x) = \frac{-x+1}{2x+3} \Rightarrow M = -\frac{3}{2}, m = -\frac{1}{2}, k = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x=0: f(x)=0$$

$$x \in (0; \infty): f(x) = -\frac{-x+1}{2x+3}$$



$$P_x: -x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$P_x = [1; 0]$$

$$P_y: y = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P_y = [0; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{3}{2}\}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\langle -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle$$

→ není pravá

→ není směrná, nema' extrémum

→ pro  $x \in (-\infty; -\frac{3}{2}) \cup (-\frac{3}{2}; 0)$  klesající

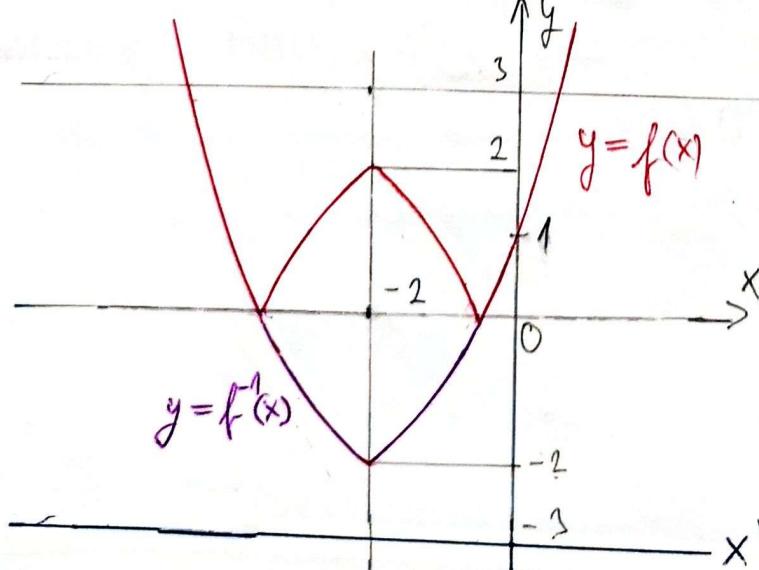
→ pro  $x \in (0; \infty)$  rostoucí

→ nema' paritu

d)  $f: y = |2^{|x+2|} - 3|$

$$f': y = 2^{|x+2|} - 3 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2): f'(x) = 2^{-(x+2)} - 3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2} - 3$$

$$x \in (-2; \infty): f'(x) = 2^{x+2} - 3 \rightarrow P[-2; -3]$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = \langle 0; \infty \rangle$$

→ není pravá + nema' paritu

→ je směrná → zdeola

$$\bar{y}=0=2^{|x+2|}-3$$

$$3=2^{|x+2|} \Rightarrow \log_2(3)=|x+2|$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \log_2(3) - 2$$

→ minimum v  $\pm \log_2(3) - 2$

⇒ pro  $x \in (-\infty; -\log_2(3)-2) \cup (-2; \log_2(3)-2)$  klesající

⇒ pro  $x \in (-\log_2(3)-2; -2) \cup (\log_2(3)-2; \infty)$  rostoucí

→ najdi inversen' fkt dannen fum

a)  $f: y = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 \wedge x \in (-\infty; 0) \Rightarrow H(f^{-1}) = (-\infty; 0)$

$$f^{-1}: x = -\frac{1}{2}y^4 \Rightarrow y^4 = -2x$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt[4]{-2x} \Rightarrow D(f^{-1}) = (-\infty; 0)$$

$f^{-1}: y = -\sqrt[4]{-2x}$

b)  $f: y = \frac{x+2}{4x-1}$

$$f^{-1}: x = \frac{y+2}{4y-1} \Rightarrow 4xy - x = y + 2$$

$$y(4x-1) = 2+x \Rightarrow f^{-1}: y = \frac{x+2}{4x-1}$$

$f: y = 2^{-2x} + 2$

$$f^{-1}: x = 2^{-2y} + 2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^y + 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^y = x-2$$

$f^{-1}: y = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x-2)$

$f: y = \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})\right]$

$f^{-1}: x = \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})\right]$

$$\arccos(x) = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y = \arccos(x) + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$f^{-1}: y = 2\arccos(x) + \frac{\pi}{4}$