

Cv-01-MA1: Def.OBORY

1.pr.:

Riešenia pr. ① - Najst' $D(f)$:

a) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sin(2x)} + \log(1-x) \Rightarrow$ pre $D(f)$ musí platiť

$$x+1 \geq 0 \wedge \sin(2x) \neq 0 \wedge 1-x > 0$$
$$x \geq -1 \wedge 2x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x < 1$$

b) $D(f) = \underline{\underline{(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) = (-1, 1) \setminus \{0\}}}$

2.pr.:

1e) $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x-x^2+6}}$; $\Rightarrow -x^2+x+6 > 0$

$$(-1)(x^2-x-6) > 0$$
$$x^2-x-6 < 0$$

$f_1(x) = (x-3)(x+2) < 0$

$f_1(x) = (x-3)(x+2)$

$$f_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{6}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

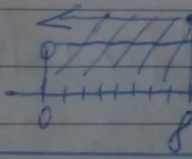
$f_1(x) < 0$ pre $x \in (-2, 3)$

$D(f) = \underline{\underline{(-2, 3)}}$

3.pr.a) b)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3 - \log_2(x)}; \Rightarrow 3 - \log_2(x) \geq 0 \wedge x > 0$$

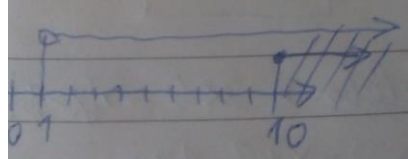
$$\log_2(x) \leq 3$$

$$D(f) = (0, 8] \Leftrightarrow \{x \leq 8 \wedge x > 0\}$$


$$f(x) = \sqrt{-2 + \log_3(x-1)} \Rightarrow \log_3(x-1) - 2 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 > 0$$

$$\log_3(x-1) \geq 2 \quad x > 1$$

$$x-1 \geq 9 \Rightarrow x \geq 10 \wedge x > 1$$

$$D(f) = [10, \infty)$$


4.pr.: $f(x)$ =: obsahuje logaritmickú funkciu so základom menším ako 1 (taká je klesajúca!)

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

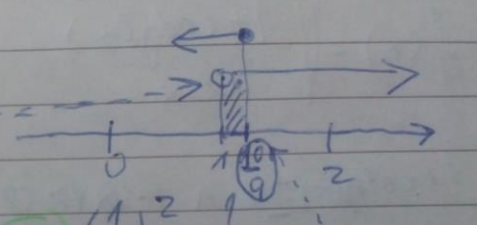
$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x-1) - 2 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 > 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x-1) \geq 2$$

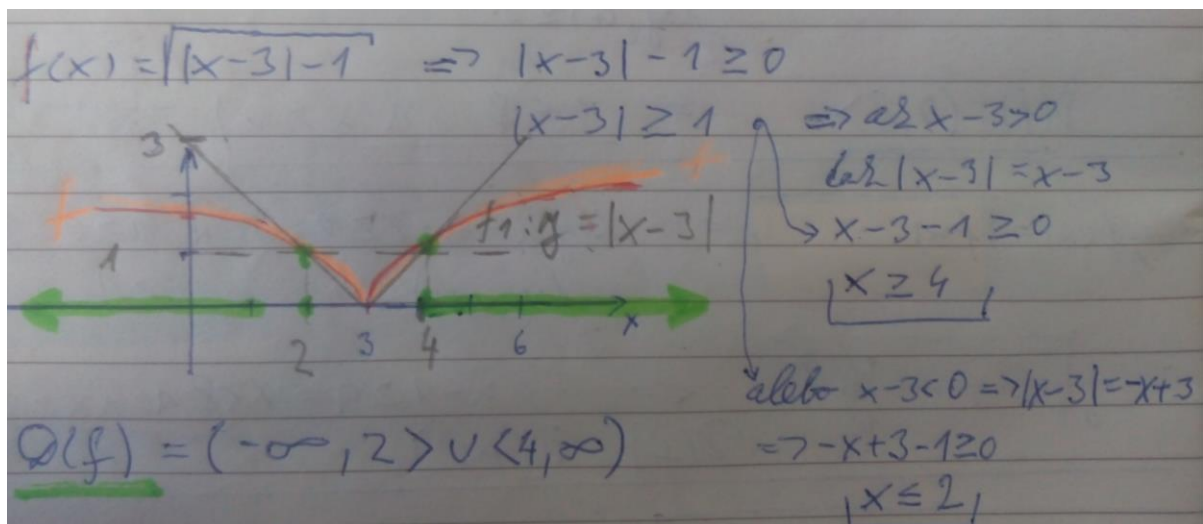
$$\Rightarrow x-1 \leq \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$x-1 \leq \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{9} + 1 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{9}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$$

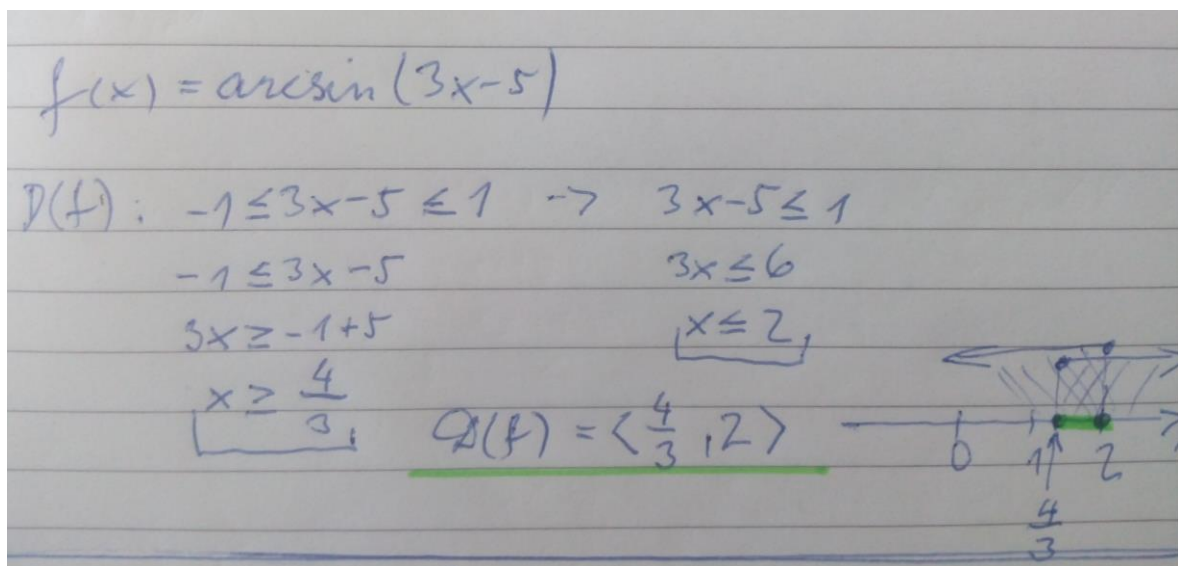
$$x > 1$$

$$D(f) = \left(1, \frac{10}{9}\right]$$


5.pr.: s absolútnou hodnotou:



6.pr.: argumentom arcsin(x) je lineárna funkcia → pre D(f) dve nerovnice:



7.pr.: $f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{3}{x-2}\right)$

(1m): $-1 \leq \frac{3}{x-2} \leq 1$: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{až } x-2 \geq 0 \\ \text{t.j. až } x \geq 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{t.j. násobíme nerovnici}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{kladným výrazem} \\ \text{kon až } x \geq 2 \end{array} \right\}$
 $-1(x-2) \leq 3 \leq 1 \cdot (x-2)$
 $2-x \leq 3 \leq x-2$
 $\checkmark \quad 3 \leq x-2 \Rightarrow x \geq 5 \quad (1 \cdot x \geq 2) \Rightarrow x \geq 5$
 $2-x \leq 3$
 $x \geq 2-3 \rightarrow x \geq -1$ ale za podm. $x \geq 2$
a zároveň $x \geq 5$

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$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \geq 5 \\ x \geq 5 \end{array} \right\} \downarrow$
 $x \in [5, \infty)$

$x-2 < 0$; t.j. $x < 2$; takže nerovnicu (1) násobíme záporným číslom!

$$-1 \leq \frac{3}{x-2} \leq 1 \quad | \cdot (x-2) \text{ pre } x < 2$$

$$3 \geq 1 \cdot (x-2) \quad !$$

$$3 \geq x-2 \quad \rightarrow x \leq 5$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{3}{x-2} \leq 1 \quad | \cdot (x-2) \text{ pre } x > 2$$

$$x-2(-1) \geq 3 \Rightarrow -x+2 \geq 3$$

$$-x \geq 1$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (5, \infty)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (5, \infty)$$

8.pr.:

