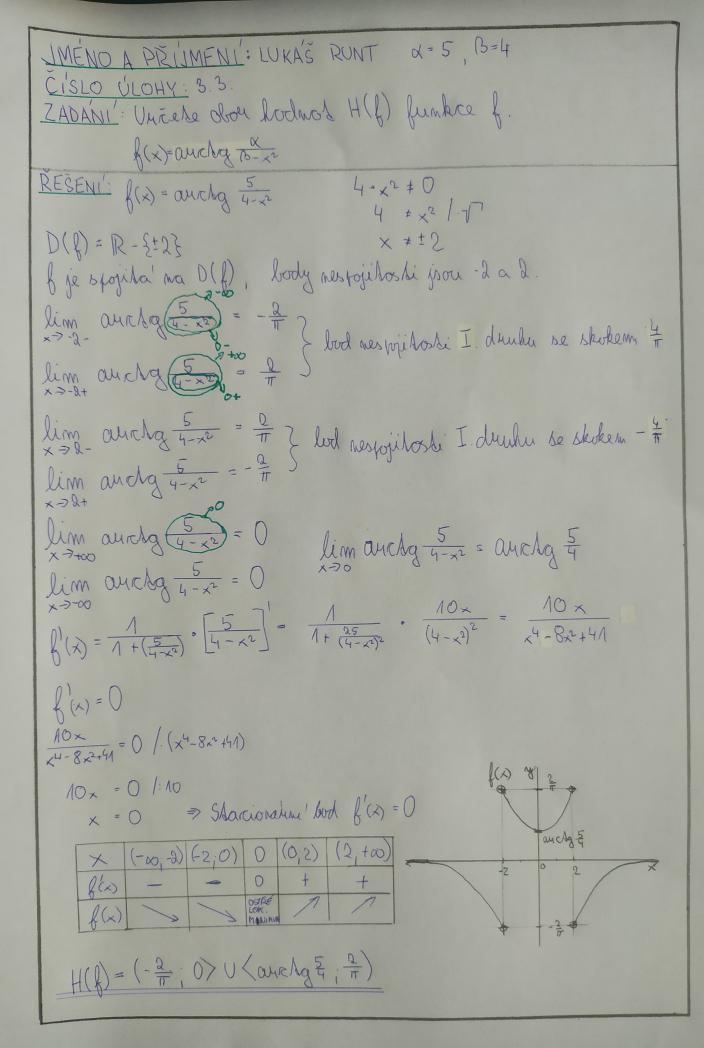
MÉNO A PRIJMENL: LUKAS RUNT x=5; B=4 CISLO ULOHY: 3.1 ZADÁNI: Majdéhe všechny body nestojíhoski funkce f a určehe jejich Myp: \(\(\times) = \frac{1}{1-e^{10-x^2}} <u>ŘESENL</u>! $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{4-x^2}}$ D(f)=1R-{+2} 1-e4-x2 +0 lm 1 7 (4-x2). In e () + (4-x2). 1 x2 +4/0 Vo 1x1 ≠2 funkce f je stojika na D(f), Body nestojikoski jsou-La 2. $\lim_{x \to -2^{-}} \frac{1}{1-e^{1-x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1-1^{-}} = \frac{1}{0+} = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{1}{1-e^{1-x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1-1^{+}} = \frac{1}{0-} = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{1}{1-e^{1-x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1-1^{+}} = \frac{1}{0-} = -\infty$

 $\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{4 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1 - 1^{+}} = \frac{1}{0 - 1^{+}} = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{4 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1 - 1^{-}} = \frac{1}{0 + 1^{+}} = +\infty$ 2 je nespojehos d. druhu $\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{4 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1 - 1^{-}} = \frac{1}{0 + 1^{+}} = +\infty$

JMÉNO A PRIJMENT: LUKÁŠ RUNT X-5, 15=4 CISLO ULOHY: 3.2 ZADÁNÍ Najděhe novniki Nečny a nov mály be grafu funkce f

. α bodě xo. Do jednoho obrazke mačerněhe graf funkce β , nalezenov novimálu a Nečnu. $\beta(x) = \beta$ - auckorg (x-x), $x_0 = \alpha$ RESENT: f(x) = 4-auccola (5-x) ; + x=5 g(x) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+(5-x)^2} \cdot \left[5-x\right] = -\frac{1}{1+(5-x)^2}$ l'(5) = -1Accura $J: q = \int_{-1}^{1} (x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \int_{-1}^{1} (x_0) dx$ $y = -1 \cdot (x - 5) + 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ y=-x+9-{ movimala $M: y = -\frac{1}{f(x_0)} \cdot (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$ $y = 1 \cdot (x - 5) + 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ $y = x - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$



JMÉNO A PRIJMENT: LUKA'S RUNT N=5, B=4 CISLO ULOHY: 3.5 ZADANI! Vynocilejle: \(\frac{\chi^2 - \beta \chi^2}{\chi^3 + \alpha \chi^2} dx RESENI': \ \(\times^2 - 4x - 20 \) - Rorlore'm nacionalni funkci na parcialni klomky x2+5x2 = x2(x+5) $\frac{X^2 - 4x - 80}{x^2 (x+5)} = \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{(x+5)} / x^2 (x+5)$ $x^2 - 4x - 20 = A(x+5) + B(x^2 + 5x) + Cx^2$ x2 -4x-20 = (B+C)x2+(A+5B)x+5A $\chi^{2}: \Lambda = B + C$ => $C = \Lambda$ $\chi^{4}: -4 = A + B$ => B = -4 - A = 0x°:-20=5A => A=-4 $R(\lambda) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{+5}}$ $\int \frac{x^2 - 4x - 80}{x^3 + 5x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x + 5} dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$ Pronocae Nywely: $\frac{\int \frac{1}{x+5} dx}{\int \frac{1}{x+5} dx} = \left| \frac{y=x+5}{dx=1} \right| = \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \lim_{x \to \infty} y+C = \frac{1}{x+5} dx$ = lm x+5 + C CER $S = \int x^{-2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

= lm |x+5| + \frac{4}{x} + C, C \in R