

DU 2

1.

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rostonci	rostonci	klesajici
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2. $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$

Dk. ~~Red~~

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}); \cosh^2 x = \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} + 2e^x e^{-x} + e^{-2x})$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}); \sinh^2 x = \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} - 2e^x e^{-x} + e^{-2x})$$

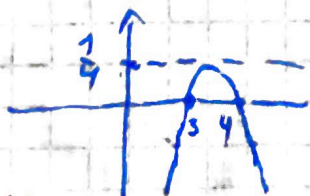
$$\begin{aligned} \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} - e^{2x} + 2 + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{-2x}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(4) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Pak $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \quad \square$

3.

(a) $g(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 6$

Je shorn omezena



Mn. $g(D(g))$ je shorn om.

(b) $h(x) = \frac{5}{3-2x}$

F-je neni zdolu ani shorn omezena, protoze $H(h)$ neni zdolu ani shorn omezena

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

Je zbolu a shora omezena, pretože je $H(t)$
shora a zbolu omezena

4.

$$a) f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$f(-x) = 2(-x)^2 - 4(-x) + 2 = 2x^2 + 4x + 2$$

$$f(x) \neq f(-x) \rightarrow f \text{ není sudá}$$

$$-f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x - 2$$

$$f(-x) \neq -f(x) \rightarrow f \text{ není lichá}$$

Není sudá, ani lichá

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

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

$$g(x) \neq g(-x) \rightarrow g \text{ není sudá}$$

$$-g(x) = -\ln \frac{2+x}{2-x}$$

$$g(-x) = -g(x) \rightarrow \underline{g \text{ je lichá}}$$

$$c) h(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$h(-x) = \sin(-x) + \cos(-x) = -\sin x + \cos x$$

$$h(x) \neq h(-x) \rightarrow h \text{ není sudá}$$

$$-h(x) = -\sin x - \cos x$$

$$h(-x) \neq -h(x) \rightarrow h \text{ není lichá}$$

Není sudá ani lichá

$$d) j(x) = \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}$$

$$j(-x) = \sqrt[3]{(1-(-x))^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1+(-x))^2} = \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}$$

$$j(x) = j(-x) \rightarrow \underline{j \text{ je sudá}}$$

5.

a) $3 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}$

$$p = \frac{2\pi n}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2}{\pi} = \underline{\underline{4n}}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b) $-2 \sin(2x+4)$

$$p = \frac{2\pi n}{2} = \underline{\underline{\pi n}}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

c) $\lg \sqrt{x}$

Funkce není periodická

d) $2 \cos(2x) + 3 \cos(3x)$

$$p = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$p = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \swarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{p = 2\pi}}$$

6. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^4 - 2x^2 - 1 \stackrel{ND}{=} |\infty - \infty - 1| = x^4(3 - 2x^{-2} - 1x^{-4})$
 $= \infty(3 - 0 - 0) = \underline{\underline{\infty}}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 4}{2x^3 - 7x + 2} = \frac{\cancel{x^3}(1 - 4x^{-3})}{\cancel{x^3}(2 - 7x^{-2} + 2x^{-3})} = \frac{1}{2}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + 1}{3x^3 + x + 2} = \frac{\cancel{x^3}(x^2 + x^{-3})}{\cancel{x^3}(3 + x^{-2} + 2x^{-3})} = \frac{+\infty}{3} = +\infty$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2}{x^5 + 4x - 3} = \frac{\cancel{x^2}(3 - 2x^{-2})}{\cancel{x^2}(x^3 + 4x^{-1} - 3x^{-2})} = \frac{3}{-\infty} = 0$