## Vyšetřování průběhu funkce

- Určení, zda je funkce sudá nebo lichá nebo periodická
- Nalezení definičního oboru
- Nalezení průsečíků s osami
  - průsečíky s osou x: kořeny
  - průsečík s osou y: funkční hodnota v nule
- Limity v krajních bodech definičního oboru
- Asymptoty funkce
- Kritické body první derivace
  - intervaly monotonie
  - lokální extrémy a jejich funkční hodnoty
- Kritické body druhé derivace
  - intervaly konvexnosti a konkávnosti
  - inflexní body a jejich funkční hodnoty

U následujících funkcí nalezněte intervaly monotonie, extrémy, limity v krajních bodech definičního oboru, asymptoty a intervaly konvexity a konkávity. Ze zjištěných údajů se pokuste nakreslit graf.

7. 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x+2} + 3$$

- funkce není ani sudá ani lichá ani periodická

- průsečíky s osami:

• 5.0y: x = 0  

$$f(0) = \frac{e^{20}}{0+2} + 3 = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 3\frac{1}{2}$$
[0] [0] [3,5]

• 
$$SOx: Y = D$$
  
 $\frac{e^{2x}}{x+2} + 3 = 0$   
 $\frac{e^{2x}}{x+2} = -3 / (x+2)$   
 $e^{2x} = -3x - 6$ 

nejde vyřešit analyticky:(

limity v krajních bodech def. oboru:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x+2} + 3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x+2} + 3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2e^{2x}}{x+2} + 3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2e^{2x}}{x+2}$$

asymptoty:
- svislé: 
$$x = -2$$
- šikmé:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

- šikmé: 
$$\lim_{\substack{k \to +\infty}} \frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 3 = \lim_{\substack{k \to +\infty}} \frac{e^{2x} + 3x + 6}{x} = \lim_{\substack{k \to +\infty}} \frac{2x}{x} + 3 = \lim_{\substack{k \to +\infty}} \frac{2x}{x$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + 3x + 6}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (f(x) - 0 \cdot x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 3 = b$$

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$$\lim_{x \to -\infty}$$

f' + monotonie + extrémy:  

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$
  
 $e^{1x} (1x+3) = 0 \land (x+2)^{2} \neq 0$ 

$$\times \varepsilon \phi$$
  $\times = -\frac{3}{2}$  stacionární bod

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

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bod minima: 
$$\times = -\frac{3}{2}$$
,  $f(-\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{e^{-1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+2} + 3 = \frac{e^{-1}}{2} + 3 = \frac{2}{e^{3}} + 3 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{e^{3}} + 3 \right]$ 

If je rostoucí na

 $\sqrt{1}$  f je klesající na  $(-\infty, -2)$ 

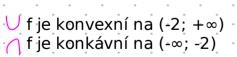
$$[3, [-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{e^3} + 3]]$$

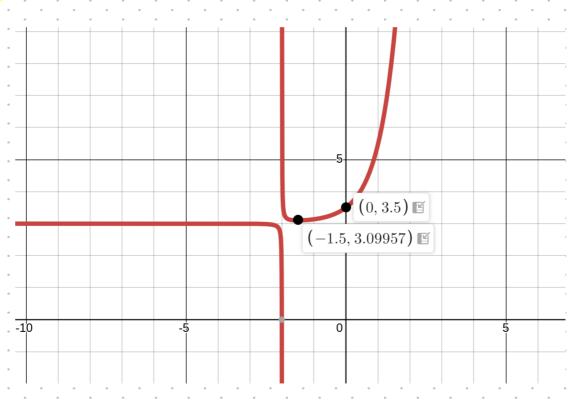
$$f'' + \text{konvexita/konkávita}$$

$$f'' (x) = \left(\frac{e^{2x}(2x+3)}{(x+2)^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{e^{2x}(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{e^{2x}(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}(2x+3) + e^{2x}(2x+3) + e^{2x}(2x+3) \cdot e^{2x}(2x$$

$$=$$
  $20^{2\times} (2x^2 + 6x + 5)$ 





https://www.desmos.com/calculator/iu55cm11sp

$$T_n(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} \cdot (x-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} \cdot (x-a)^n$$

je Taylorův polynom stupně n v okolí bodu (v bodě)

Určete Taylorův polynom n-tého stupně k funkci f v bodě a

11. 
$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x, n = 3, a = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$T_{3}(x) = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^{2} + f(\frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^{3}$$

vyznačené oranžově potřebujeme vypočítat

$$f'(x) = (tgx)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$f'(\frac{11}{4}) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{11}{4}} = \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2 \left(1 + 2\sin^{2}\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\cos^{4}\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(1 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{4}} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{4}} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 16$$

$$T_{3}(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{1!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{4}{2!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{16}{3!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{3} = 1 + 2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{8}{3} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{3}$$