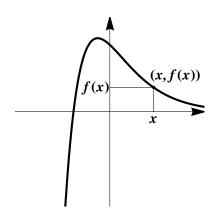
Osnovne osobine realnih funkcija jedne realne promenljive

Realna funkcija jedne realne promenljive je

$$f: X \to \mathbb{R}, \qquad X \subset \mathbb{R}, \qquad y = f(x).$$

Grafik funkcije f je skup

$$\Gamma(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = f(x), \ x \in X\}.$$



Oblast definisanosti

Oblast definisanosti realne funkcije realne promenljive može da bude bilo koji podskup skupa \mathbb{R} . Najčešće su to intervali oblika

$$[a,b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \le x \le b\}, \quad (a,b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b\},$$
$$[a,b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \le x < b\}, \quad (a,b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \le b\},$$

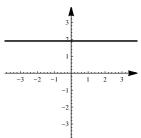
 $(a,b\in\mathbb{R}\cup\{-\infty,\infty\})$ ili njihove unije, uključujući, eventualno, i izolovane tačke.

Ako je funkcija zadata formulom y=f(x) ("analitički"), od posebnog interesa je prirodna oblast definisanosti, tj. najširi skup za koji ta formula ima smisla:

$$D_f = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \} .$$

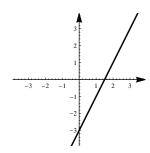
Primer 1. a) Konstantna funkcija

$$f(x) = c \ (c = \text{const.}), \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

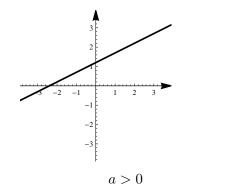


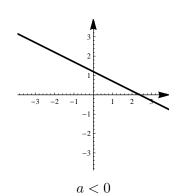
b) Linearna funkcija

$$f(x) = 2x - 3, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$



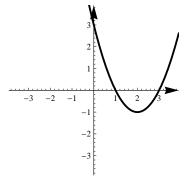
f(x) = ax + b



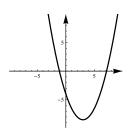


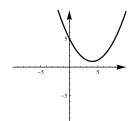
b) Kvadratna funkcija

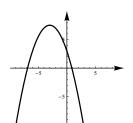
$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

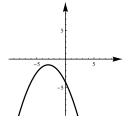


$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$









$$a > 0, b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

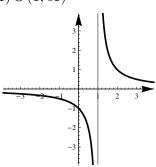
$$a > 0, b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

$$a < 0, b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$a < 0, b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

 ${f c}$) Racionalna funkcija

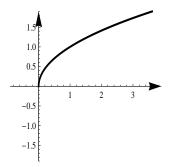
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

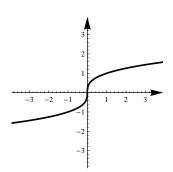


d) Korena funkcija

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad D_f = [0, \infty)$$

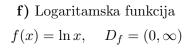
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

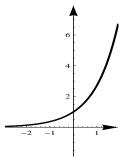


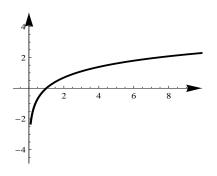


e) Eksponencijalna funkcija

$$f(x) = e^x, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

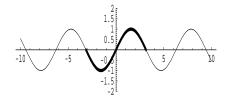




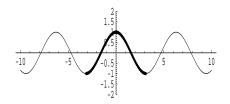


g) Trigonometrijske funkcije

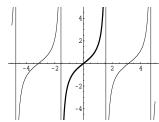
$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

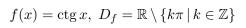


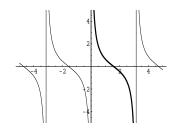
$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$



$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x, \ D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

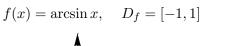


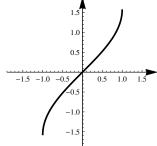


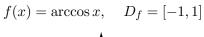


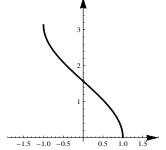
h) Inverzne trigonometrijske funkcije

$$f(x) = \arcsin x$$
, $D_f = [-1, 1]$

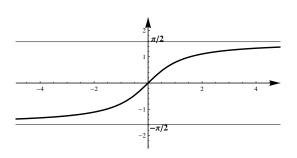






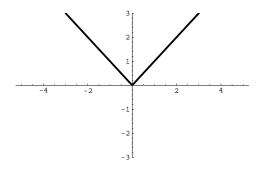


$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$



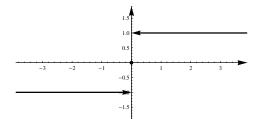
Primer 2. a) $f(x) = |x|, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \ge 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$



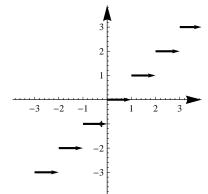
b)
$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x), \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$



c)
$$f(x) = [x], \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} [k, k+1)$$





Ograničenost

Definicija. Funkcija f(x) je ograničena na skupu D ($D \subseteq D_f$) ako je ograničen skup f(D), tj. ako postoje $m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da je

$$m \le f(x) \le M, \quad \forall x \in D.$$

Funkcija f(x) je ograničena odozdo ako postoji $m \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da je

$$f(x) \ge m, \quad \forall x \in D.$$

Funkcija f(x) je ograničena odozgo ako postoji $M \in \mathbb{R}$ tako da je

$$f(x) \le M, \quad \forall x \in D.$$

Ako postoji $a \in D$ tako da je $f(x) \ge f(a)$ za svako $x \in D$, tada je f(a) minimum funkcije f(x) na skupu D, a a je tačka u kojoj se on dostiže.

Ako postoji $b \in D$ tako da je $f(x) \le f(b)$ za svako $x \in D$, tada je f(b) maksimum funkcije f(x) na skupu D, a b je tačka u kojoj se on dostiže.

Primer. a) Funkcija $f(x) = \sin x$ je ograničena na \mathbb{R} , jer:

$$-1 \le \sin x \le 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Ona dostiže svoj maksimum 1 u beskonačno mnogo tačaka $x_k = \pi/2 + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ i svoj minimum -1 u beskonačno mnogo tačaka $x_k = -\pi/2 + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

b) Funkcija $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$ je ograničena na \mathbb{R} , jer je

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \operatorname{arctg} x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Ipak, funkcija $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$ ni u jednoj tački $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ne dostiže ni minimum ni maksimum.

c) Funkcija $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ je ograničena odozdo, ali nije ograničena na \mathbb{R} , jer je

$$x^2 + 1 \ge 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

 $(\forall M > 0)(\exists x \in \mathbb{R}) \ x^2 + 1 > M.$

Funkcija $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ dostiže svoj minimum 1 u tački x = 0.

Parnost i neparnost

Neka je D_f skup simetričan u odnosu na koordinatni početak, tj. skup takav da važi $x\in D_f \Rightarrow -x\in D_f.$

Definicija. Ako za svako $x \in D_f$ važi:

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$
, funkcija $f(x)$ je parna;

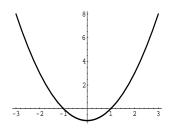
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$
, funkcija $f(x)$ je neparna.

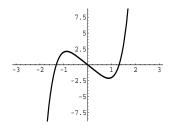
Primer. a) $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 - 1 = x^2 - 1 = f(x)$$
 \Longrightarrow funkcija $f(x)$ je parna;

b)
$$f(x) = x^5 - 3x$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^5 - 3(-x) = -x^5 + 3x = -f(x) \implies$$
 funkcija $f(x)$ je neparna;





c)
$$f(x) = x^4 - x$$

 $f(-x) = (-x)^4 - (-x) = x^4 + x \implies$ funkcija f(x) nije ni parna ni neparna.

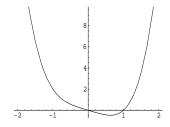
d)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$$

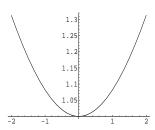
$$f(x) = \frac{x(e^x + 1)}{2(e^x - 1)},$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{-x(e^{-x} + 1)}{2(e^x - 1)}, \quad e^x = -x(1)$$

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

 \implies funkcija f(x) je parna.





Periodičnost

Definicija. Ako postoji T > 0 tako da za svako $x \in D_f$ važi f(x+T) = f(x), tada je f(x) periodična funkcija sa periodom T.

Primer. a) Funkcije $f(x) = \sin x$ i $g(x) = \cos x$ su periodične sa periodom $T = 2\pi$, jer:

$$f(x + 2k\pi) = \sin(x + 2k\pi) = \sin x = f(x),$$

 $g(x + 2k\pi) = \cos(x + 2k\pi) = \cos x = g(x).$

b) Funkcije $f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x$ i $g(x) = \operatorname{ctg} x$ su periodične sa periodom $T = \pi$.

Monotonost

Neka je $D \subset D_f$ interval.

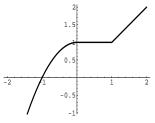
Definicija. Ako za svako $x_1, x_2 \in D$ važi

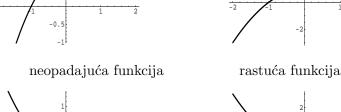
 $x_1 < x_2 \implies f(x_1) \le f(x_2)$, funkcija f(x) je neopadajuća na D,

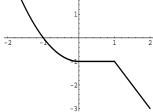
 $x_1 < x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x_1) < f(x_2), \quad \text{funkcija } f(x)$ je rastuća na D,

 $x_1 < x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x_1) \ge f(x_2), \quad \text{funkcija } f(x) \text{ je } nerastuća \text{ na } D,$

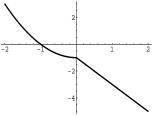
 $x_1 < x_2 \implies f(x_1) > f(x_2)$, funkcija f(x) je opadajuća na D.







nerastuća funkcija



opadajuća funkcija

Ako funkcija f ima neku od ovih osobina, kaže se da je monotona na D.

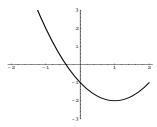
$\underline{\mathbf{Konveksnost}}$

Neka je $D\subset D_f$ interval.

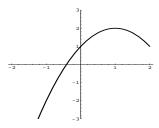
Definicija. Ako za svako $x_1, x_2 \in D$ i $\lambda \in [0,1]$ važi

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \le \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2)$$
, funkcija $f(x)$ je konveksna na D , $f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \ge \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2)$, funkcija $f(x)$ je konkavna na D .

U slučaju strogih nejednakosti, funkcija $x\mapsto f(x)$ je strogo konveksna ili strogo konkavna.



konveksna funkcija



konkavna funkcija