

LINEARNA FUNKCIJA

$$f(x) = k \cdot x + m$$

k ... koeficient $\begin{cases} k > 0 & \text{marširajoča} \\ k = 0 & \text{vodoravna} \\ k < 0 & \text{padajoča} \end{cases}$

m ... začetna vrednost $f(0) = m$
 $x \uparrow 0$

ničla: $f(x) = 0$

①: $f(x) = 3x - 6$

zač. vr: $f(0) = -6$

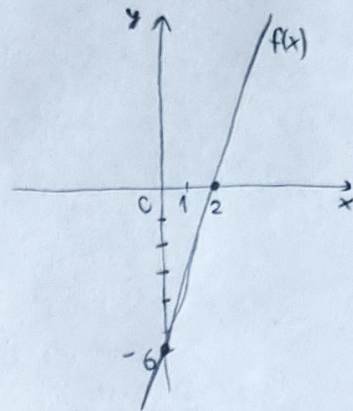
ničla: $f(x) = 0$

$$3x - 6 = 0$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$\underline{x = 2}$$

$k = 3 > 0 \rightarrow \text{marširajoča}$



KVADRATNA FUNKCIJA

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

$f(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ **NIČELNA OBLIKA** x_1, x_2 ničli

$f(x) = a(x - p)^2 + q$ **TEMENSKA OBLIKA** $T(p, q)$ teme

a ... vodilni koeficient

c ... prosti člen

ničla: $f(x) = 0$

- IZPOSTAVLJANJE / RAZSTAVLJANJE $x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2)$

- VIETOVO PRAVILO

- DISKRIMINANTA

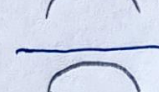
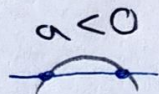
$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$D > 0$

$D = 0$

$D < 0$



$T(p, q)$... teme $p = -\frac{b}{2a}$ $q = \frac{-D}{4a}$

①: $f(x) = -6x^2 - 19x + 11$

zač. vr: $f(0) = 11$

ničli: $f(x) = 0$

$$-6x^2 - 19x + 11 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-19)^2 - 4 \cdot (-6) \cdot 11 = 625$$

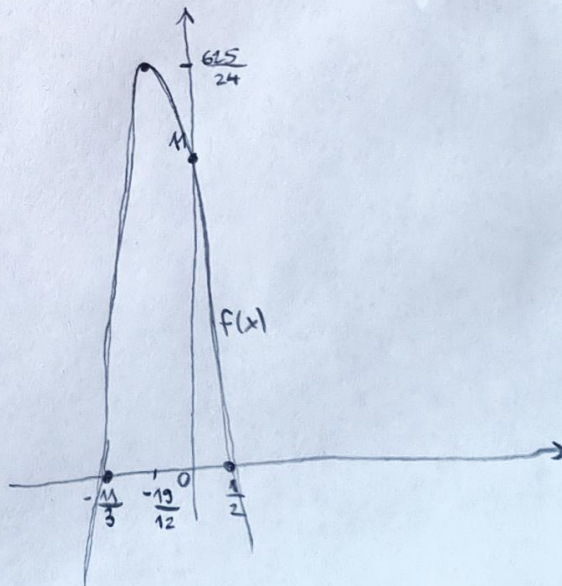
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-(-19) \pm \sqrt{625}}{2 \cdot (-6)} =$$

$$= \frac{19 \pm 25}{-12}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{11}{3} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

TEME: $p = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-19)}{2 \cdot (-6)} = -\frac{19}{12}$

$$q = \frac{-D}{4a} = \frac{-625}{4 \cdot (-6)} = \frac{625}{24}$$



POTENCE

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

$$x^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$$

$$x^1 = x$$

ODVODI

$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$(f(x) - g(x))' = f'(x) - g'(x)$$

$$(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$(c \cdot f(x))' = c \cdot f'(x)$$

$$(x^m)' = m \cdot x^{m-1}$$

INTEGRALI - neodrećeni

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx - \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int c \cdot f(x) dx = c \cdot \int f(x) dx$$

INTEGRALI - određeni

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = G(x) \Big|_a^b = G(b) - G(a)$$

G ... primitivna funkcija

$$\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + C \quad \leftarrow \text{KONSTANTA}$$

$$\int dx = \int x^0 dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^1 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \underbrace{\frac{1^{m+1}}{m+1}}_{\substack{\text{VSTAVI} \\ \text{ZGORNJO} \\ \text{MEJO}}} - \underbrace{\frac{0^{m+1}}{m+1}}_{\substack{\text{VSTAVI} \\ \text{SPODNJO} \\ \text{MEJO}}} = \frac{1}{m+1}$$