

Náčrtneť a popíšť funkciu $f(x)$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x - 12 \quad \rightarrow \text{parabola}$$

$$= (x + \dots)^2 + \dots$$

$$= (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - 12 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 \stackrel{!}{=}$$

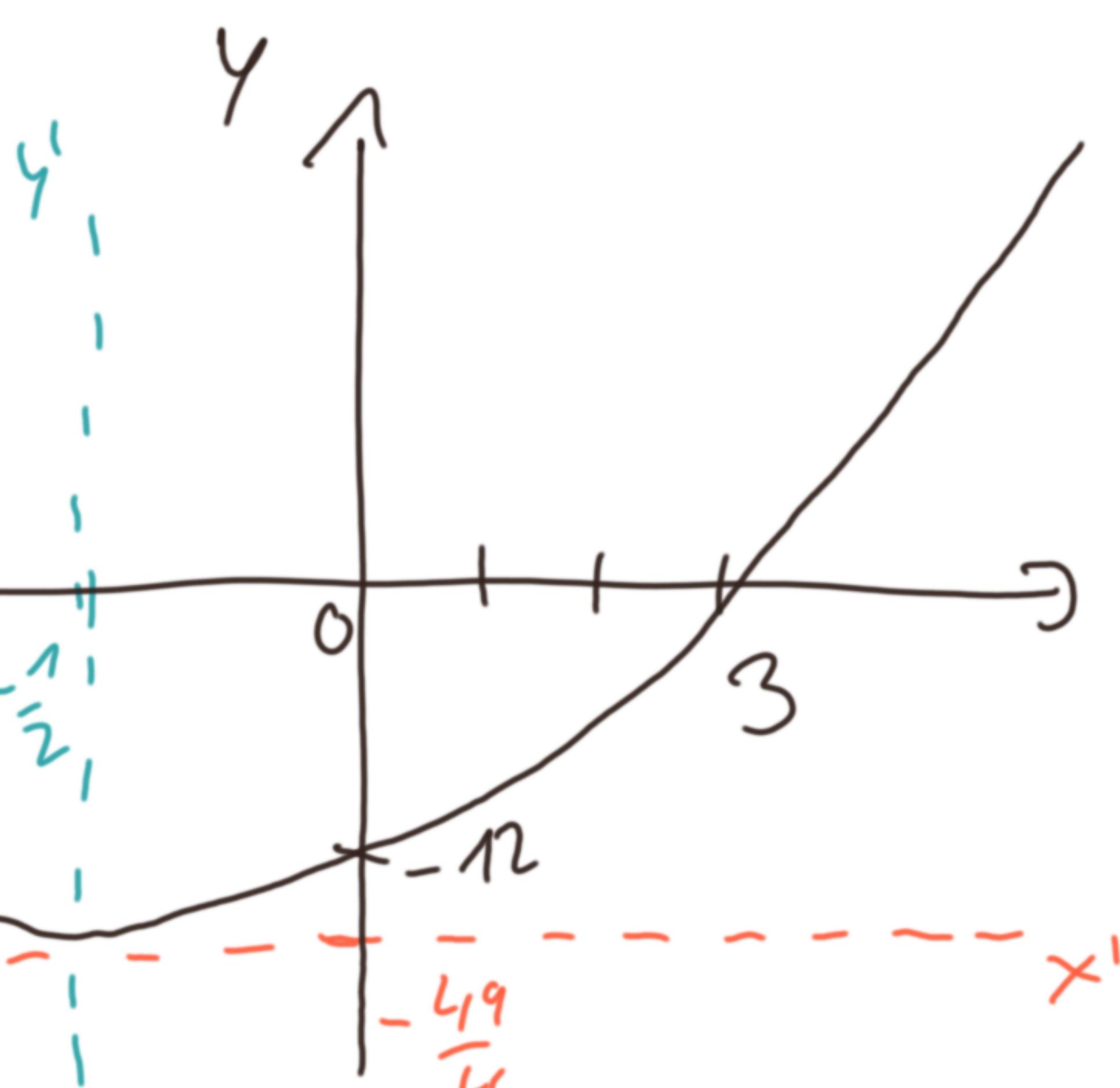
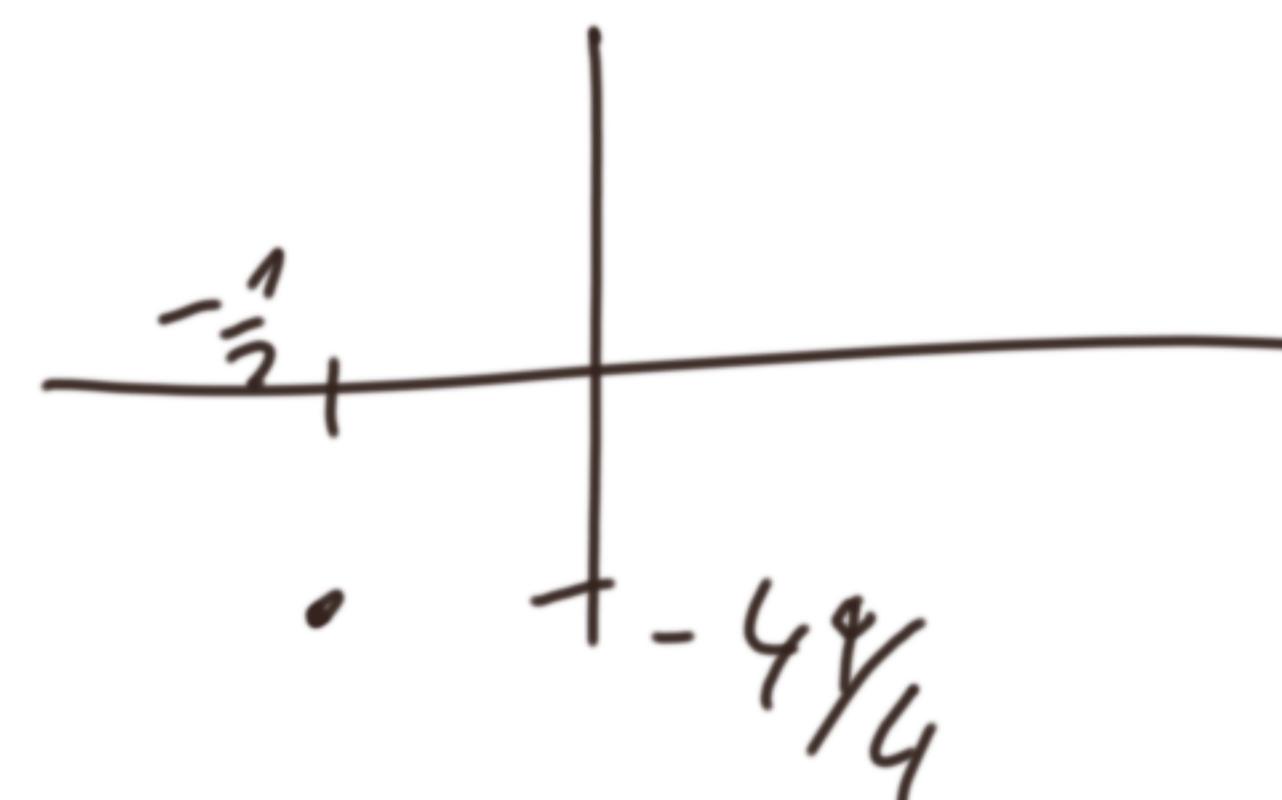
$$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$



$$\text{Zk: } x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + (\frac{1}{2})^2 - 12 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = x^2 + x - 12$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{49}{4}$$

posun v x posun v y



$$x \rightarrow x - \underline{a}$$

$$x - (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$P_x: 0 = x^2 + x - 12$$

$$0 = (x+4) \cdot (x-3)$$

$$x_1 = -4, \quad x_2 = 3$$

$$P_y: f(0) = -12$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x - 12 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{49}{4} = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{7}{2})^2 = (x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2}) \cdot (x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{2}) =$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A+B)(A-B)$$

$$= (x+4) \cdot (x-3)$$

$$V = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{49}{4} \right]$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

klesajúci v $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$

omezená zhora

$$H_f = \left(-\frac{49}{4}, \infty \right)$$

rostoucí v $(-\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$

není súči ani licha
není prostá

Sudá' vs. licha' funkce (parita)

funkce f je sudá' $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$

liche' $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(-x) = -x = -1 \cdot x = -1 \cdot f(x) = -f(x)$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{liche'}$$

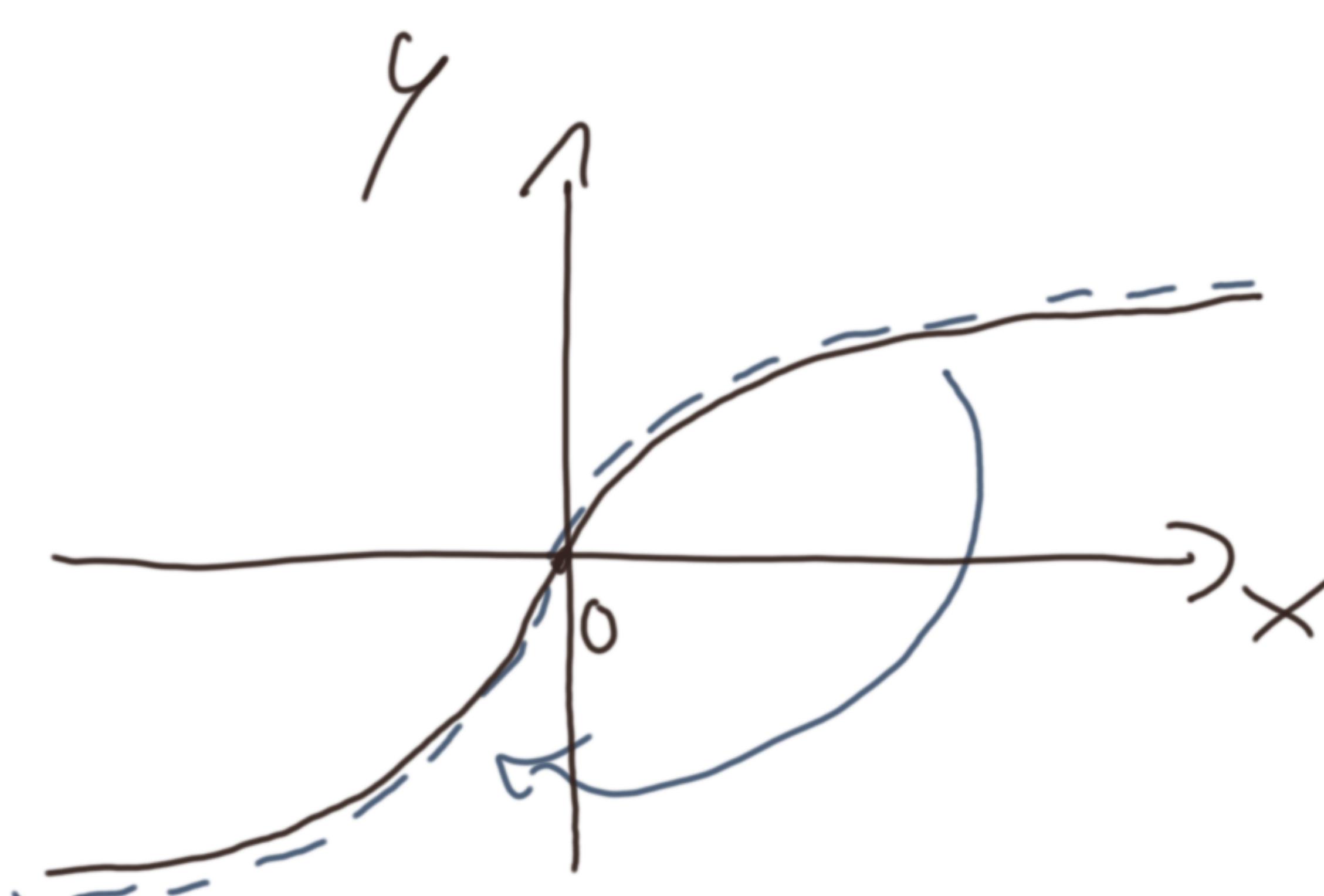
$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$g(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 = g(x)$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{sudá'}$$

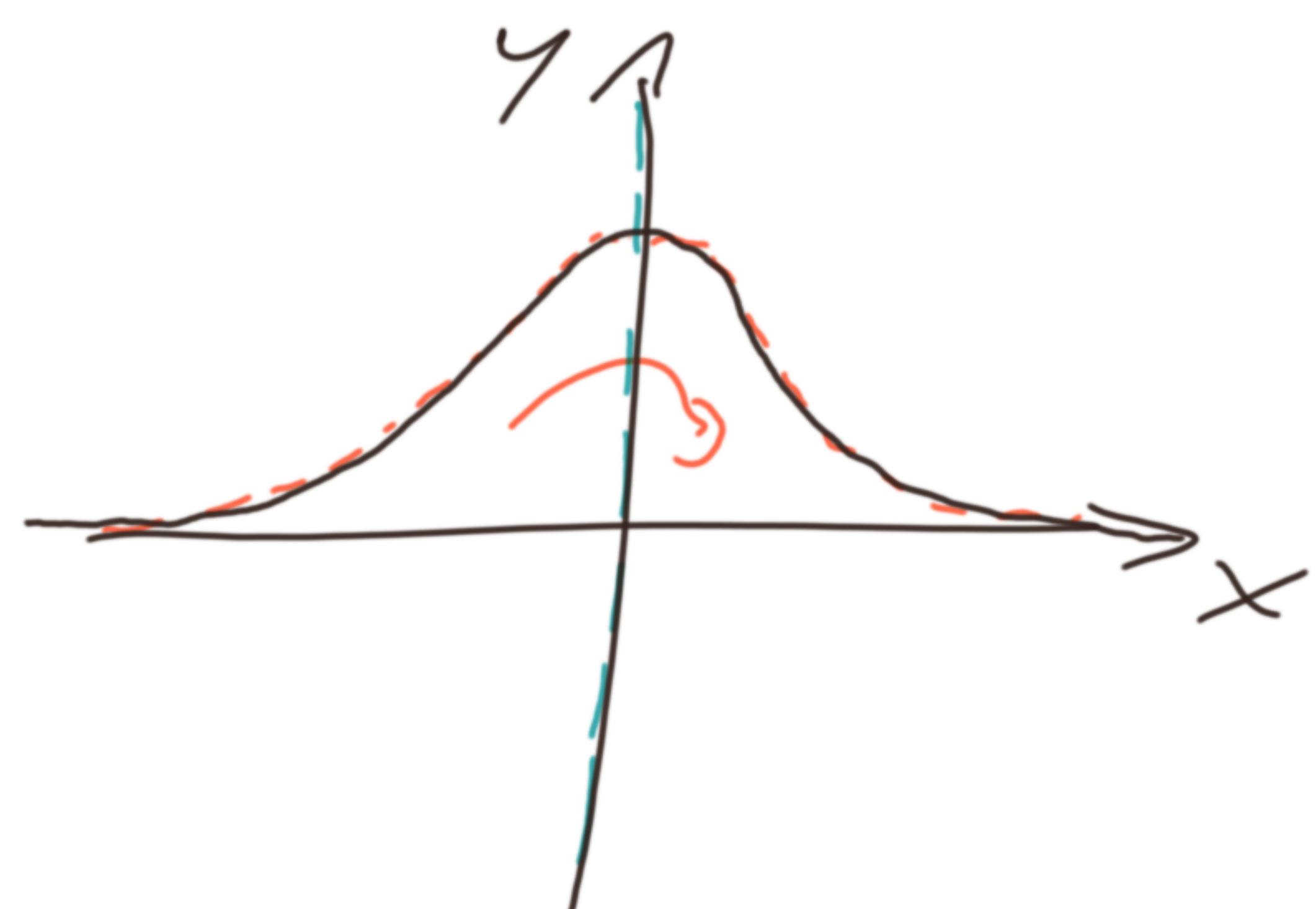
$$h(x) = x^2 + x$$

$$h(-x) = (-x^2) - x = x^2 - x = -(-x^2 + x)$$

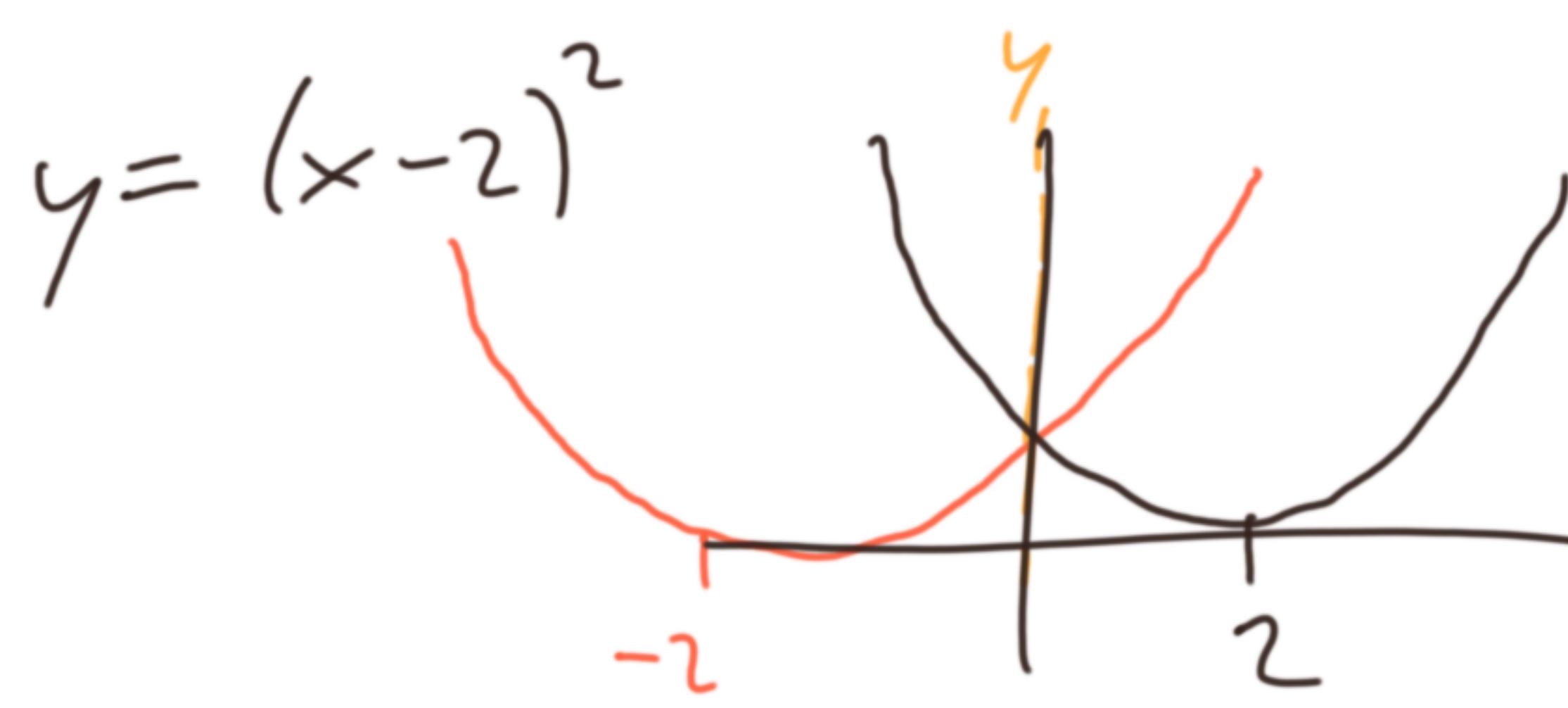
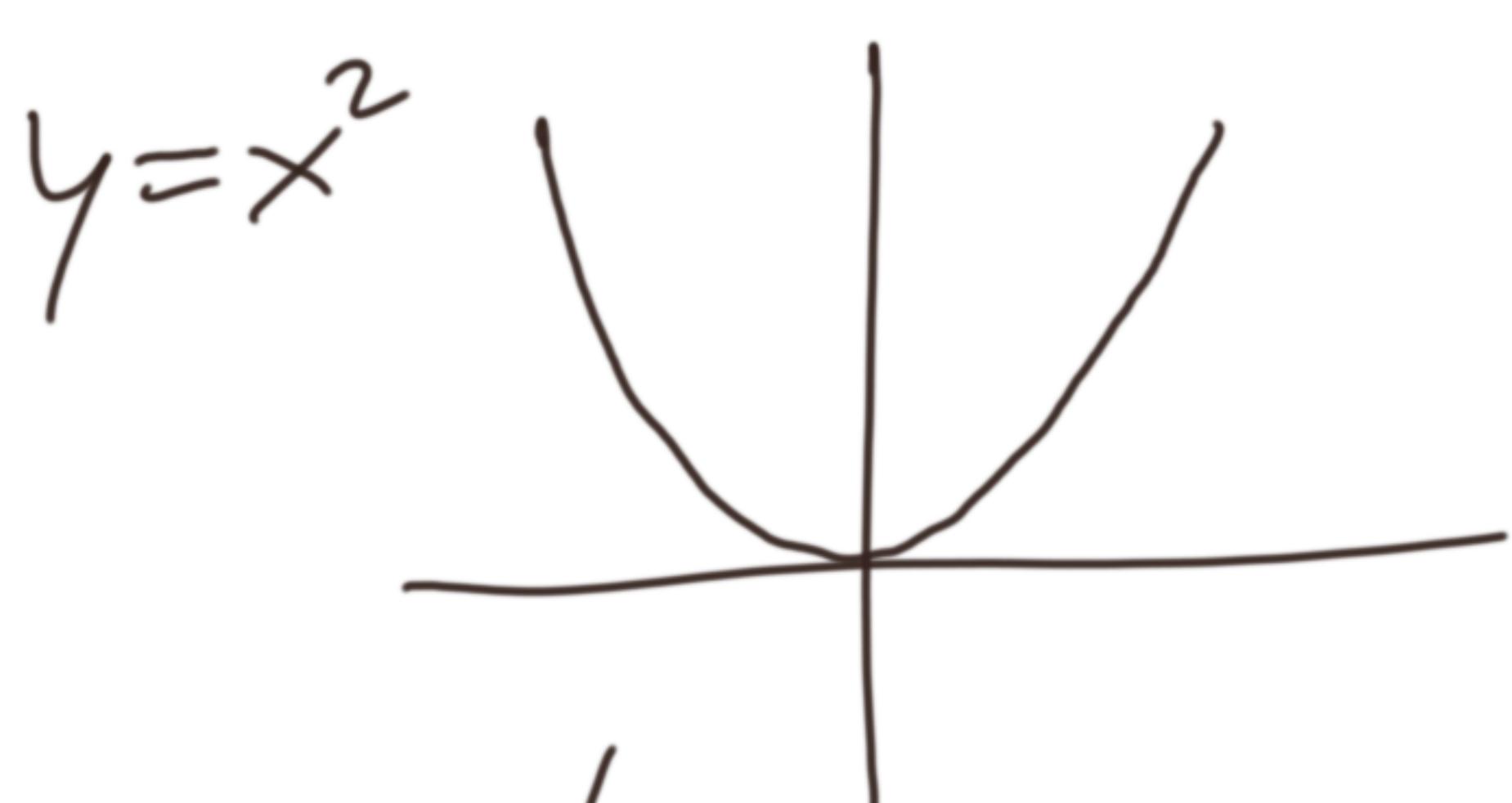
nehi' aui' sudá' aui' licha'



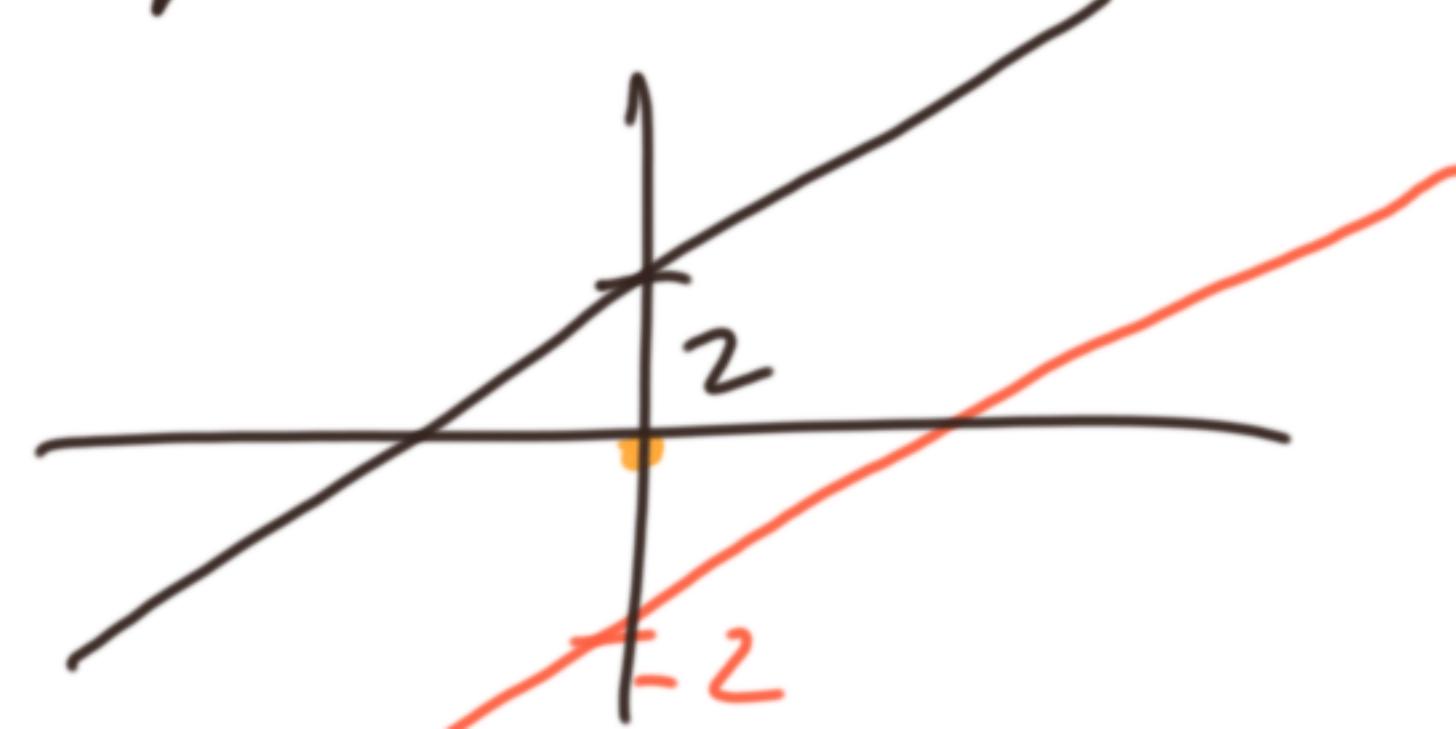
liche': graf středově souměrný
podle počátku



sudá': graf osově souměrný
podle y



$$y = x + 2$$



Náčrtneť a popíšte funkciu

$$g(x) = \frac{4}{x-2} - 3 \quad \sim \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \text{rovnosť hyperbola}$$

$$P_x : 0 = \frac{4}{x-2} - 3 \quad \underline{x \neq 2}$$

$$3 = \frac{4}{x-2} / \cdot (x-2)$$

$$3(x-2) = 4$$

$$3x = 10$$

$$x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$P_x = \left[\frac{10}{3}, 0 \right]$$

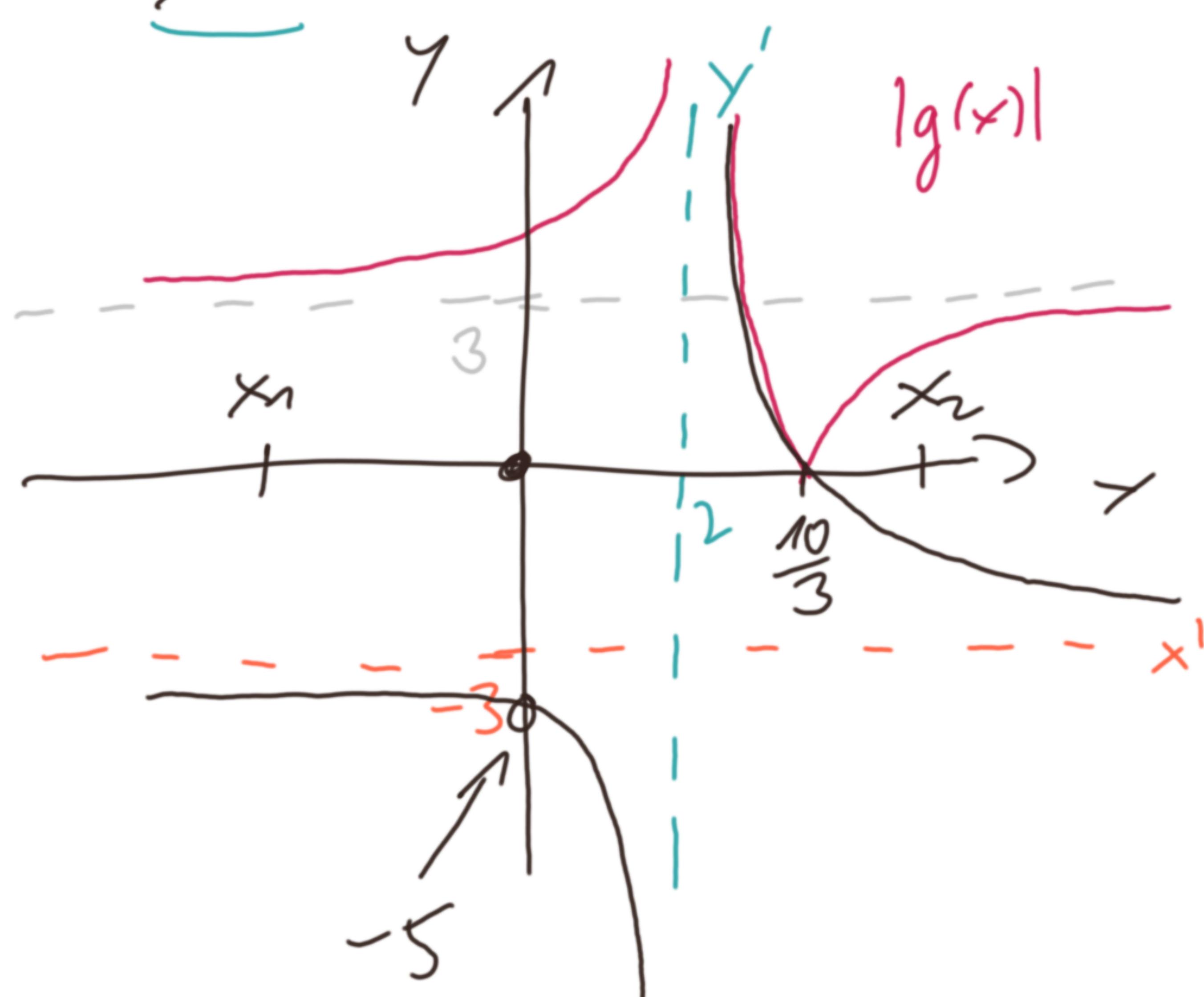


$$P_y : g(0) = \frac{4}{0-2} - 3$$

$$= -2 - 3 = -5$$

$$P_y = [0, -5]$$

$$g(x) = \frac{4}{x-2} \quad \underline{-3}$$



$$D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

$$H_g = \frac{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}}{\frac{4}{x-2} - 3}$$

pro veľkú x je $\frac{4}{x-2}$ zanedbateľná
 $g(x) \rightarrow -3$

klesajúci v $(-\infty, 2)$ a v $(2, \infty)$

není omezená
 prostá

✓ není klesajúci v D_g

kles. $g(x)$: $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow g(x_1) > g(x_2)$

$\frac{1}{x}$ je lichá, ale $g(x)$ není ani lichá
 ani súdá

$$g'(x) = |g(x)|$$

Definicií obor D, \mathcal{D} Domain
 $f: D_f, \mathcal{D}_f$ $g: D_g, \mathcal{D}_g$

Obor hodnot. H, \mathcal{H}

$f(x), g(x), h(x)$ funkce znacíme malým, píše se tak

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

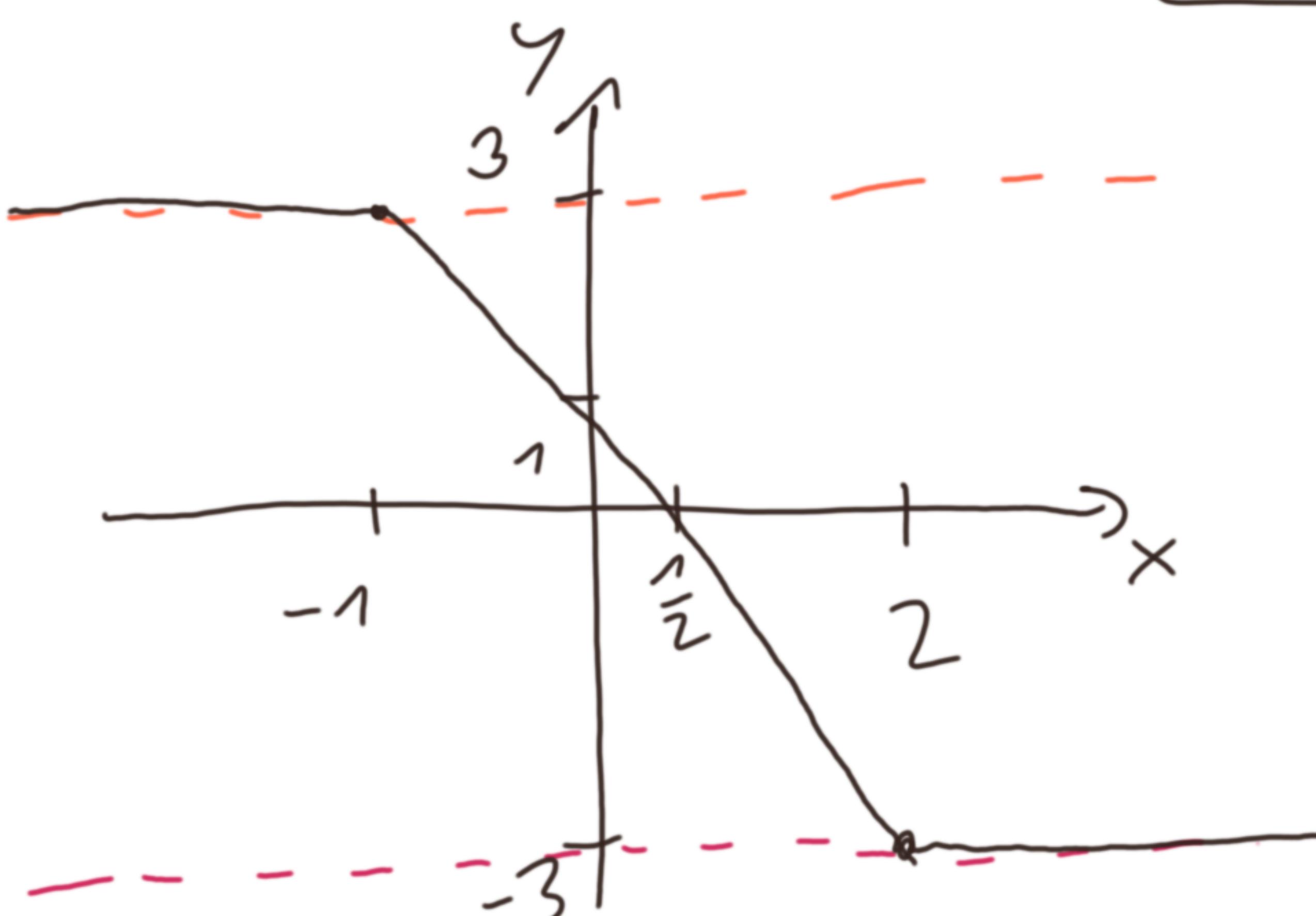
$$f(x) = |x-2| - |x+1|$$

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

$$|2| = 2, \quad |0| = 0, \quad |-5| = 5$$

Pozor: nejde o funkci tvora $|g(x)|$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & - & + & - & + & + & \\ \hline x \in (-\infty, -1) & -1 & x \in (-1, 2) & 2 & x \in (2, \infty) & R \\ f(x) = -(x-2) - [-(x+1)] & & f(x) = -(x-2) - (x+1) & & f(x) = x-2 - (x+1) \\ = -x+2+x+1 & & = -x+2-x-1 & & = x-2-x-1 \\ = 3 & & = -2x+1 & & = -3 \end{array}$$



$$P_x: 0 = -2x + 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_x = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right]$$

$$P_y: f(0) = 1$$

$$P_y = [0, 1]$$

Když pouze odstraníme

$$f(x) = x-2-(x+1) = -3$$

$$|f(x)|$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$
$H_f = \langle -3, 3 \rangle$
omezená konstantní v $(-\infty, -1)$
v $(2, \infty)$
klasická v $(-1, 2)$
nejsou ani l.
nejprostá

Speciální rovnice

$$\sqrt{3x+1} - x = -3 \quad | +x$$

$$\sqrt{3x+1} = x - 3 \quad |^2$$

$$3x+1 = (x-3)^2$$

Zkouška
slevn

$$3x+1 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$0 = x^2 - 9x + 8$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4 \cdot 8}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} 8 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = ax^2 + bx + c$$

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

$$D = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$$

! Nutné provést zkoušku !

Zk. $x_1 = 8$ $LS = \sqrt{3 \cdot 8 + 1} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ $LS = PS$ ✓
 $PS = 8 - 3 = 5$

$x_2 = 1$ $LS = \sqrt{3 \cdot 1 + 1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ $LS \neq PS$ ✗
 $PS = 1 - 3 = -2$
 $K = \{8\}$

Nerovnice

tahle ne

$$2x < 3 \quad | :2$$

$$x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$-2x < 3 \quad | :(-2)$$

$$x > -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{3}{2}, \infty)$$

Zk. např. $x = 0$

$$LS = 0 \quad PS = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$LS > PS \quad \checkmark$$

$$-2x < 3 \quad | :(-2)$$

$$x < -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$$

Zk. např. $x = -5$

$$LS = 10 \quad PS = 3$$

$$LS > PS \quad \times$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} < 3$$

Předem nerovna, zde $(x-1) > 0$

$$\frac{(x-1) < 0}{x \in (-\infty, 1)} \quad |$$

$$\frac{(x-1) > 0}{x \in (1, \infty)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x-1} < 3}{(x-1)} \quad | \cdot (x-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} < 3 \quad | \cdot (x-1)$$

$$1 > 3x - 3$$

$$4 > 3x$$

$$x < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x \in \underbrace{(-\infty, 1)}_{\cap (-\infty, 1)} \cup \underbrace{(\frac{4}{3}, \infty)}_{\cap (1, \infty)}$$

$$\boxed{x \in (-\infty, 1)}$$

$$1 < 3x - 3$$

$$4 < 3x$$

$$x > \frac{4}{3}$$

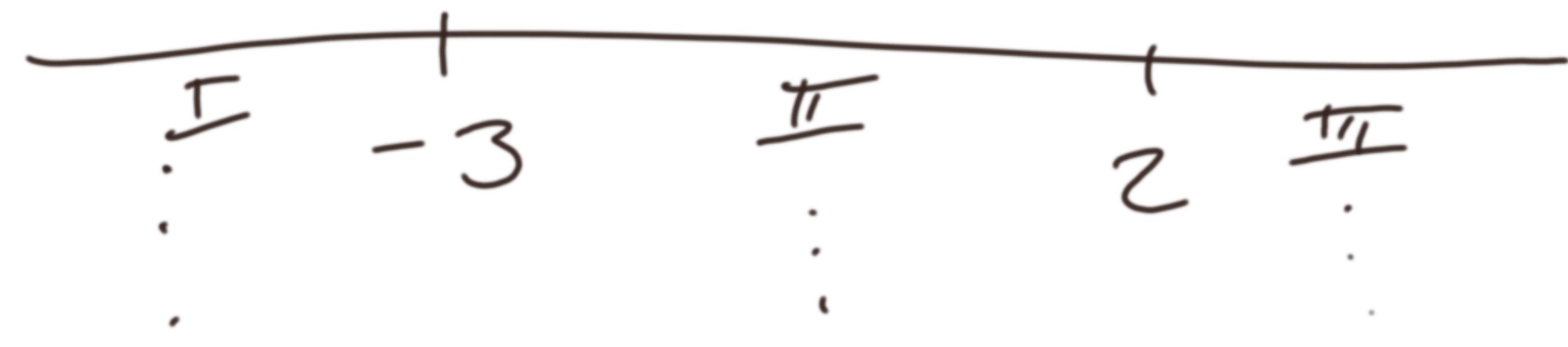
$$x \in (\frac{4}{3}, \infty)$$

$$\cap (1, \infty)$$

$$\boxed{x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{4}{3}, \infty)}$$

$$\boxed{x \in (\frac{4}{3}, \infty)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} < \frac{1}{x+3}$$



$$\frac{1}{x-2} < \frac{1}{x+3} \quad | -\frac{1}{x+3}$$

$x \neq 2$
 $x \neq -3$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+3} < 0$$

$$\frac{x+3-(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} < 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5}{(x-2)(x+3)} < 0}$$



$$x \in (-3, 2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x-1} \geq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$



$$x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, \infty)$$

Soustavy lineárních rovnic

$$\begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y=3 \\ 2x-y=5 \end{array} \right\} \oplus \\ \hline 3x+0=8 \\ \boxed{x=\frac{8}{3}} \\ \frac{8}{3}+y=3 \\ y=\frac{9}{3}-\frac{8}{3} \\ \boxed{y=\frac{1}{3}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2. \text{ metoda} \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y=3-x \\ 2x-(3-x)=5 \\ 2x-3+x=5 \\ 3x=8 \\ x=\frac{8}{3} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$n \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$: uspořadání dvojice $[x, y]$

$$K = \left\{ \left[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x-3y=2 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ -2x+6y=-4 \\ \hline 2x-6y=4 \\ -2x+6y=-4 \\ \hline 0+0=0 \end{array}$$

$$0=0 \quad 5=5$$

\rightarrow rce má nekonečně mnoho řešení

$$(x=2+3y) \text{ navíc}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x+y=-3 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ -2x-2y=-3 \\ \hline 2x+2y=-6 \\ -2x-2y=-3 \\ \hline 0+0=-9 \\ 0=-9 \quad \times \end{array} \right\} \oplus$$

úloha nemá žádné řešení

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y=-3 \\ x+y=\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$