1) 
$$\frac{N^3}{1}$$
: Vyšatrata probath funkce  $f \cdot y = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$ 
1)  $\frac{1}{1}(f) = R - S - 1; 13$  body nespojitosh;  $x_5 - 1; x_2 = 1$ 
2)  $\frac{f(x)}{1} = \frac{-x}{1-(-x)^2} = -\frac{x}{1-x^2} = -\frac{f(x)}{1-x^2} = fat f je 1icha'$ 
3) 4)

 $g' = \frac{(1-x^2)-x\cdot(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2+2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{(1-x^2)^2}$ 
 $\frac{x^2+1}{(1-x^2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \phi \Rightarrow \underbrace{nant' axtram}$ 
 $\frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \phi \Rightarrow \underbrace{nant' axtram}$ 
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 $\frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \phi \Rightarrow \underbrace{nant' axtram}$ 
 $\frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} = \underbrace{(1-x^2)^2}_{(1-x^2)^4} = \underbrace{(1-x^2)^4}_{(1-x^2)^4} = \underbrace{(1-x^2)^4}_{(1-x^2)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 
 $\frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} = \underbrace{(1-x^2)^2}_{(1-x^2)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 
 $\frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} = \underbrace{(1-x^2)^2}_{(1-x^2)^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 

4) asymptoty se suctrives:  $x = 1$  ( $x = 1$ )

 $\frac{x}{x+1} = 1$  ( $x = 1$ 

