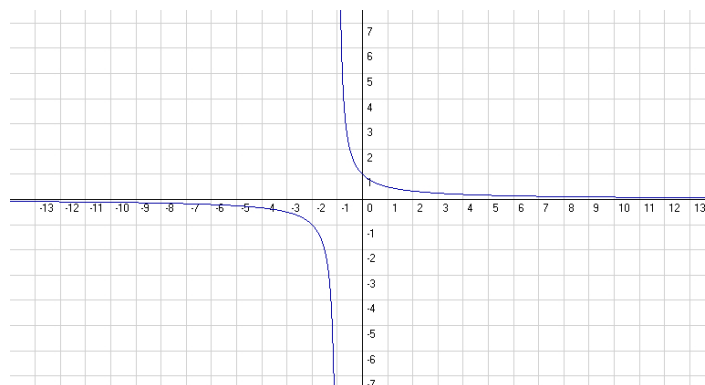


# 1 část

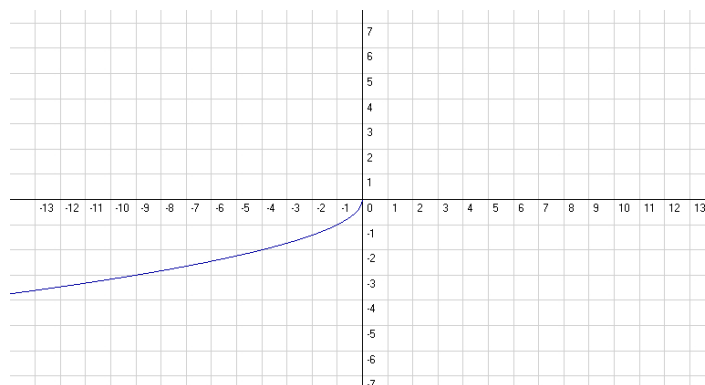
1. Načrtněte graf

$$a) f : y = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad b) g : y = -\sqrt{-x}$$

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$$b) g : y = -\sqrt{-x}$$



2. Určete definiční obor, periodičnost a sudost/lichost

$$f : y = \ln(\sin x)$$

$$\sin : x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln : \sin x > 0$$

$$D(f) = (k2\pi; \pi + k2\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$D(f)$  není symetrický podle počátku  $\Rightarrow$  není ani sudá, ani lichá

$f(x + 2\pi) = \ln(\sin(x + 2\pi)) = \ln(\sin x) = f(x) \dots$  je periodická

3. Udejte příklad posloupností  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  které splňují:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = +\infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot b_n = -2$$

$$a_n = -\frac{1}{n}, \quad b_n = 2n, \quad a_n \cdot b_n = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot 2n = -2$$

4. Určete definiční obor, obor hodnot a inverzní funkci k funkci:

$$f : y = \pi + \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} = H(f^{-1})$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow H(f) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = D(f^{-1})$$

$$f^{-1} : x = \pi + \operatorname{arctg} y$$

$$x - \pi = \operatorname{arctg} y$$

$$f^{-1} : y = \operatorname{tg}(x - \pi)$$

5. Výrokem s kvantifikátory a nerovnostmi zapiště, co znamená:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} : x \in (3; 3 + \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) < -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

6. Vypočtěte limitu posloupností:

$$a) \left\{ 3^{\frac{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}{2n}} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad b) \left\{ \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{(-3)^n + 2^n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}{2n}} = 3^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}{2n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}{2n} \stackrel{n}{=} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{\sqrt{n^2+3n}}{2n}} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{(-3)^n + 2^n}$$

$$n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N} : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{2k} + (-2)^{2k}}{(-3)^{2k} + 2^{2k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{2k} + 2^{2k}}{3^{2k} + 2^{2k}} \stackrel{3^{2k}}{=} \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$n = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N} : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{2k+1} + (-2)^{2k+1}}{(-3)^{2k+1} + 2^{2k+1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{2k+1} - 2^{2k+1}}{-3^{2k+1} + 2^{2k+1}} \stackrel{3^{2k+1}}{=} \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$1 \neq -1 \Rightarrow$  daná posloupnost nemá limitu

7. Najděte rovnici tečny ke grafu funkce  $f : y = \sqrt{2} \cos 2x$  s bodem dotyku  $[\frac{8}{\pi}; ?]$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) &= \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \\ f'(x) &= \sqrt{2}(-\sin 2x) \cdot 2 = -2\sqrt{2} \sin 2x \\ f'\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) &= -2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -2\sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -2 \\ t : y &= -2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + 1 \\ t : y &= -2x + \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

8. Přímo z definice vypočtěte derivaci funkce  $f : y = \frac{1}{x-2}$  v bodě  $x_0 \neq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x_0+h-2} - \frac{1}{x_0-2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(x_0-2)-(x_0+h-2)}{(x_0+h-2)(x_0-2)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-h}{(x_0+h-2)(x_0-2)}}{h} = \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(x_0+h-2)(x_0-2)} &= \frac{-1}{(x_0-2)(x_0-2)} = \frac{-1}{(x_0-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

9. Určete mezi kterými po sobě jdoucími celými leží kladný kořen rovnice

$$x^3 - 20x - 10 = 0$$

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	-10	-29	-42	-43	-26	15

Kladný kořen leží mezi 4 a 5.

## 2 část

1. Derivujte funkci:

$$f : y = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{x^2-x+1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{2(x+1)(x^2-x+1) - (x+1)^2(2x-1)}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} =$$
$$\frac{2x^2-2x+2 - (2x^2+x-1)}{6(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4x^2-4x+1}{3}} = \frac{-3x+3}{6(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3+4x^2-4x+1} =$$
$$\frac{3(-x+1)}{6(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{2}{4(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{-x+1}{2(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x^2-x+1)} =$$
$$\frac{-x+1+(x+1)}{2(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{2}{2(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{1}{x^3+1}$$

2. Vypočtěte limity:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(4+e^{3x})}{\ln(3+e^{4x})}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} = \|1^\infty\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(1+2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \ln(1+2x-x^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \ln(1+2x-x^2) = \|\infty \cdot 0\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x-x^2)}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+2x-x^2} \cdot (2-2x)}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2-2x) \cos^2 x}{1+2x-x^2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} = e^2$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(4+e^{3x})}{\ln(3+e^{4x})} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4+e^{3x}} \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3}{\frac{1}{3+e^{4x}} \cdot e^{4x} \cdot 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3e^{3x} \cdot (3+e^{4x})}{4e^{4x} \cdot (4+e^{3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9e^{3x} + 3e^{7x}}{16e^{4x} + 4e^{7x}} \stackrel{e^{7x}}{=} \frac{3}{4}$$

3. Vyšetřete průběh funkce:

$$f : y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2\}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 - 4} = -\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = -f(x) \Rightarrow \text{je lichá}$$

Není periodická.

Průsečky s osami:

$$\text{s osou } x: 0 = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow P_x = [0; 0] = P_y$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{y} \quad - \quad \frac{-2}{\emptyset} \quad + \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad - \quad \frac{2}{\emptyset} \quad + \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2 - 4 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = -\frac{x^2 + 4}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$x^2 + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow y' \neq 0$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{y'} \quad - \quad \frac{-2}{\emptyset} \quad - \quad \frac{2}{\emptyset} \quad - \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$\searrow \quad \searrow \quad \searrow$

Nemá žádný lokální extrém.

$$y'' = \frac{-2x \cdot (x^2 - 4)^2 + (x^2 + 4) \cdot 2(x^2 - 4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^4} = \frac{-2x \cdot (x^2 - 4) + 4x \cdot (x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 - 4)^3} = \frac{-2x^3 + 8x + 4x^3 + 16x}{(x^2 - 4)^3} =$$

$$\frac{2x^3 + 24x}{(x^2 - 4)^3} = \frac{2x \cdot (x^2 + 12)}{(x^2 - 4)^3}$$

$$x^2 + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow y'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{y''} \quad - \quad \frac{-2}{\emptyset} \quad + \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad - \quad \frac{2}{\emptyset} \quad + \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$\cap \quad \cup \quad \cap \quad \cup$

Inflexní bod  $[0; 0]$ .

Asymptoty bez směrnice:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \left\| \frac{2}{0^+} \right\| = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \left\| \frac{2}{0^-} \right\| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \left\| \frac{-2}{0^-} \right\| = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \left\| \frac{-2}{0^+} \right\| = -\infty$$

Přímky  $x = 2$  a  $x = -2$  sou oboustranné asymptoty bez směrnice.

Asymptoty se směrnicí:

$$a_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = 0, \quad b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = 0$$

$$a_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = 0, \quad b_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = 0$$

Přímka  $y = 0$  je asymptotou se směrnicí pro  $x \rightarrow \infty$  i  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f : y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

