

# SKUP. C

2.1.  $f(x) = \cos(x)$

1.  $D(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$

2.  $H(f) = \langle -1, 1 \rangle$

3. spojita'

4. shora ohr. 1

zdola ohr. -1

5. fce je periodicka' s periodou  $2k\pi$

6. fce je suda'

7. fce neni monotonna'

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = -1$

2.2.  $f(x) = x^2$

1.  $D(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$

2.  $H(f) = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$

3. spojita'

4. shora ohr. neni'

zdola ohr. 0

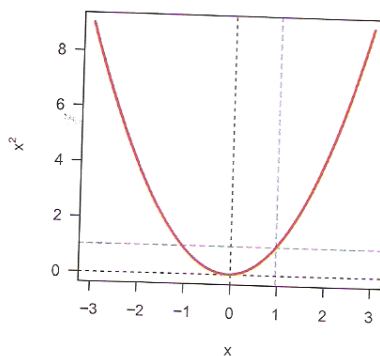
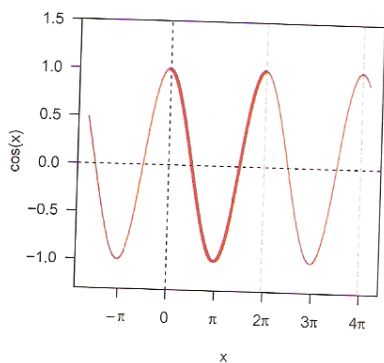
5. fce neni periodicka'

6. fce je suda'

7. fce neni monotonna'

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

C



2.3.

1.  $x^2 + x - 6$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} \begin{matrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$(x+3)(x-2)$

2.  $x^3 + 7x^2 + 11x + 5$

	1	7	11	5	
1	1	8	19	24	x
-1	1	6	5	0	
-1	1	5	0		

$x_1 = -1 \quad (x+1)(x^2+6x+5)$

$x_2 = -1$

$x_3 = -5 \quad (x+1)(x+1)(x+5)$

2.4.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 1} = \frac{5^2 - 5 \cdot 5 + 4}{5 - 1} = \frac{25 - 25 + 4}{4} = 1$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3^x + 3}{2^x + 4} = \frac{3^2 + 3}{2^2 + 4} = \frac{12}{-12} = -1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{27 - 9 - 15 - 3}{9 - 9} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 & -8 \end{array} \quad \pm 1 \quad \pm 3$$

$$-1 \quad 1 \quad -2 \quad -3 \quad 0 \quad x_1 = -1 \quad (x+1)(x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

$$-1 \quad 1 \quad -3 \quad 0 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad (x+1)(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$x_3 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+1)(x+1)(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3+1)(3+1)}{(3+3)} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 3x^2 - 7 = 3 \cdot 3^2 - 7 = \underline{\underline{20}}$$

(2.5)

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2(2 - \frac{1}{x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\infty(2 - 0) = -\infty$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x + 2 - 3x^2 - 2x^7}{2x^3 + x^5 - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x^7 - 3x^2 + 4x + 2}{x^5 + 2x^3 - 3} = \frac{x^7(-2 - \frac{3}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^6} + \frac{2}{x^7})}{x^5(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^5})} = \frac{x^2(-2 - \frac{3}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^6} + \frac{2}{x^7})}{(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^5})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\infty(-2-0+0+0)}{1+0+0} = \underline{\underline{\infty}}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + x^3 + x}{3x^5 - 2x^3 - 6x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3})}{x^5(3 - \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^5})} = \frac{1+0+0}{\infty(3-0-0+0)} = \frac{1}{\infty} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^x - 5^x}{5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^x - \left(\frac{5}{5}\right)^x = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{4^x}}{2 - \frac{1}{5^x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+0}{2-0} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^x - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \underline{\underline{-\infty}}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2x - x^3 + 4x^5}{x^7 + 2x^5 - x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 1}{2x^5 + x^4 - x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5(4 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5})}{x^5(2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{4-0+0+0}{2+0-0} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^x - 3^x}{5^x} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

(2.6)

$$1. (x^4 + x^{-4} + x^0 - \tan(x) + e^x)' = 4x^3 - 4x^{-5} - \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + e^x$$

$$2. \left(\frac{e^x + x^2 - 4x}{\ln(x)}\right)' = \frac{(e^x + 2x - 4)\ln(x) - (e^x + x^2 - 4x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2(x)} = \frac{\ln(x) \cdot (e^x + 2x - 4)}{\ln^2(x)} - \frac{(e^x + x^2 - 4x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x + 2x - 4}{\ln(x)} - \frac{e^x + x^2 - 4x}{x \ln^2(x)}$$

$$3. ((x+x^4)\ln(x) - 4x\sin(x))' = ((1+4x^3)\ln(x) + (x+x^4)\frac{1}{x}) - (4\sin(x) + 4x\cos(x)) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{(1+4x^3)\ln(x) + x^3 + 1 - 4\sin(x) - 4x\cos(x)}}$$

$$4. (\ln(\cos(x)) + \ln(\ln(x)))' = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot (-\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} + \frac{1}{x\ln(x)} = \underline{\underline{-\tan(x) + \frac{1}{x\ln(x)}}}$$

$$5. (3\ln(x)\tan(x) + \sin(x)\cos(x))' = \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}\tan(x) + 3\ln(x)\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}\right) + (\cos(x)\cos(x) + \sin(x)\cdot(-\sin(x))) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3\tan(x)}{x} + \frac{3\ln(x)}{\cos^2(x)} + \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)}}$$

$$6. (2x^6 - x^4 + 3x^3 + 5x)' = \underline{\underline{12x^5 - 4x^3 + 9x^2 + 5}}$$

$$7. \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}\right)' = \frac{1(1-x)^2 - (x(2-2x)\cdot(-1))}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{(1-x)^2 - (-2x+2x^2)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{1-2x+x^2+2x-2x^2}{(1-x)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(1-x)^4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}}}$$

$$8. \left(\frac{-2}{\sin(2x+3)}\right)' = \frac{0(\sin(2x+3)) - (-2\cos(2x+3)\cdot 2)}{\sin^2(2x+3)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4\cos(2x+3)}{\sin^2(2x+3)}}}$$

2.7.

$$1. (x^{-1}\ln(x))'' = (-x^{-2}\ln(x) + x^{-1}\cdot\frac{1}{x})' = (-x^{-2}\ln(x) + x^{-2})' = 2x^{-3}\ln(x) + (-x^{-2}\cdot\frac{1}{x}) - 2x^{-3} =$$

$$= 2x^{-3}\ln(x) - x^{-2}\cdot\frac{1}{x} - 2x^{-3} = 2x^{-3}\ln(x) - x^{-2}\cdot x^{-1} - 2x^{-3} = 2x^{-3}\ln(x) - x^{-3} - 2x^{-3} =$$

$$= x^{-3}(2\ln(x) - 1 - 2) = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\ln(x) - 3}{x^3}}}$$

$$2. (\cos(x^2) + \sin(2x))'' = (-\sin(x^2)\cdot 2x + \cos(2x)\cdot 2)' =$$

$$= -\cos(x^2)\cdot 2x\cdot 2x - \sin(x^2)\cdot 2 - \sin(2x)\cdot 2\cdot 2 + \cos(2x)\cdot 0 =$$

$$= -\cos(x^2)\cdot 4x^2 - \sin(x^2)\cdot 2 - \sin(2x)\cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{-4x^2\cos(x^2) - 2\sin(x^2) - 4\sin(2x)}}$$

$$3. (\sin(x)\ln(x))'' = (\cos(x)\ln(x) + \sin(x)\cdot\frac{1}{x})' = -\sin(x)\ln(x) + \cos(x)\frac{1}{x} + \cos(x)\frac{1}{x} + \sin(x)\cdot(-x^{-2}) =$$

$$= -\sin(x)\ln(x) + \frac{2\cos(x)}{x} + \sin(x)\cdot(-x^{-2}) = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\cos(x)}{x} - \sin(x)\left(\ln(x) + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}$$

$$4. (2x^6 - x^4 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5)'' = (12x^5 - 4x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x - 5)' = 60x^4 - 12x^2 + 18x + 8 =$$

$$= 2(30x^4 - 6x^2 - 9x + 4)$$

2.8.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3^3 - 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3 - 3}{3^2 - 9} = \frac{27 - 9 + 15 - 3}{9 - 9} = \frac{30}{0} = \underline{\underline{30}} \quad \text{nelze užít}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3^3 - 3^2 - 5 \cdot 3 - 3}{3^2 - 9} = \frac{27 - 9 - 15 - 3}{9 - 9} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3)'}{(x^2 - 9)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{2x} = \frac{3 \cdot 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 5}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{27 - 6 - 5}{6} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^3 - 7x^2 - 2x + 8}{4x^2 + x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3 \cdot (-1)^3 - 7 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 \cdot (-1) + 8}{4 \cdot (-1)^2 + (-1) - 3} = \frac{\cancel{27} - 7 + 2 + 8}{4 - 1 - 3} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(3x^3 - 7x^2 - 2x + 8)'}{(4x^2 + x - 3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{9x^2 - 14x - 2}{8x + 1} = \frac{9(-1)^2 - 14(-1) - 2}{8(-1) + 1} = \frac{9 + 14 - 2}{-8 + 1} = \frac{21}{-7} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

