

Ennen: 1/2 osuus: 1 monikulma muuad

2 puomky, alkem 50% todii r otan detromady

Ell puidmiki: osomomni se reklochomni pojmy
osa 6 limad - upimmi n puidiki osomaku

Skipita: ne ad meduaitel 7 pdt: kovi k limadom

Tima 1: Lineaari algebra

Vektor: suvpaadama m-kie

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

vektori reklovi

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u+v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

maotoni abalaim: a, b, c ∈ ℝ

$$a u = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

maotoni drom reklovi:

$$(1 \ 0 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 + 0 - 2 = -3$$

$$u \cdot v = \sum_{j=1}^n u_j v_j = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Lineaari kombinae

$$a u + b v + c w, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Matrice... poi cuil rapomnyh do otobimku

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{2 \times 3} \quad A_{3 \times 3} \dots \text{obovora matrice}$$

matice 100x100... digideln fobka sila 0-100

cuil
billa

Operace A maticemi
 sčítání matic, maticní násobení

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 15 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

maticní druhou matic

$$A \cdot B_{n \times p} = C_{m \times p}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

řádkové:
 ANO...OK

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

... výsledek

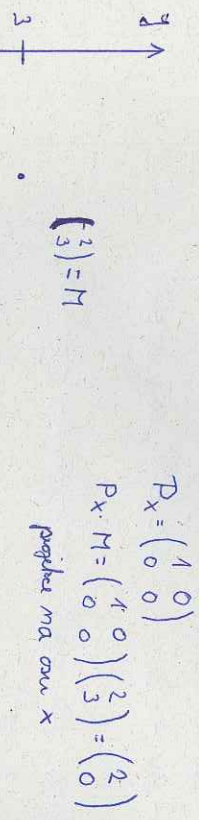
Násobení matic není komutativní **A·B ≠ B·A**

A, B, C ∈ ℝ^{n×n}

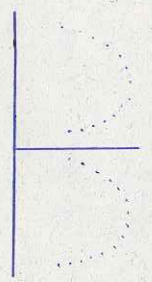
$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{kj}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$



Z₄ = [-1 0; 0 1] ... maticní početky (y abstraktní, x má hodnotu)



$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hodnota? Determinant?

Soustava lineárních rovnic

$$2x - y = 0$$

$$-x + 2y = 3$$

$$A \cdot x = b$$

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

zk

$$2x - y = 0$$

$$-x + 2y - z = -1$$

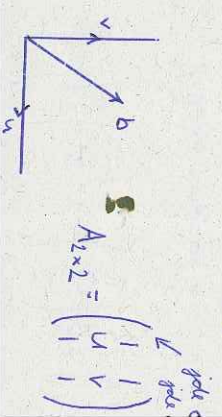
$$-3y + 4z = 4$$

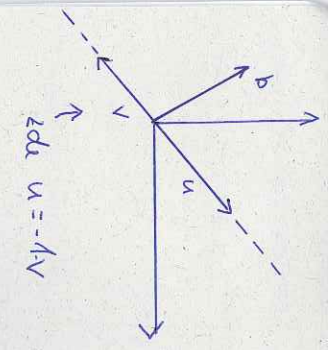
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ x & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

x=0
y=0
z=1

Ax=b Existuje řešení pro Ax=b?





u, v lin. N pimes, b lin. mimo pimes
 $\Rightarrow au + cv \neq b \quad \forall a, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Pokud je lin. \neq ma stbun, duleho, pak lin. ma pimes.
 Pokud u a v nepos. ma stbun, duleho, ma soustava
 nehy neni u, v pos. LN.

Hjme u, v, w, u, v, w pos. LZ, pokud je lin. n much, tak najed jak
 linearni kombinaci duleho.

Soustava ma neni, pokud nedy neby pos. LN.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{puklad LN nehou}$$

2. Jsu neby $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ linearni neomani?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Gausova eliminace}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

obinova

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

achotosty kra

Ekvacioni upony:

1. Zsoma rade
2. Vynosteni rade novotym citem
3. Pivlenim rade mlc jak ma stbu k jinym rade
4. Vynosteni rade, hlavy j linearni kombinaci odobnych rade

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - 1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{LN} \Rightarrow \text{pov' Av'm}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ z=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pokud:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{mama neni}$$

Zusammenfassung: Nachmittagsproben I & II
 Anderson-Hilfsmittel: Störkörper & VS matrisaliboy

Hochgradmatrix

Determinanten

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 4 = -7$$

Jedliche Determinantmatrix ist n je 0, jede ist hochgrad je nach grade muss
 mit n. Jedliche Determinantmatrix ist n je nung ist 0, jede hochgrad alle
 matrix je nach grade n.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1) - (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$$

$$= -2 + 6 + 4 - (2 + 3 - 8) =$$

$$= 8 + 3 = 11 \quad \text{hochgradmatrix A je 3.}$$

Werte x hochgradmatrix Determinantmatrix ist 0, nung 1.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & x \end{vmatrix} = x - 8$$

$$|A| = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$|A| = 1 \Rightarrow x = 9$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \dots$$

matrix A
 Determinantmatrix ist 4 nung nung nung nung

1. nung
 dng (-1)¹⁺¹

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ (-1) \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) - (1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 2 \cdot 3) -$$

$$- (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) =$$

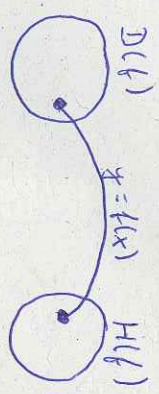
$$= (9 + 0 + 4) - (3 + 24 + 0) - (12 + 0 + 1) + (0 + 8 + 6) =$$

$$= 13 - 27 - 13 + 14 = -13$$

Matematika analiza

klasifikacija funkcija, njihove osobine

Funkcija: Zbavljamo se 1. promjenom da dobijemo drugu. Obilježavamo promjenom i nezavisnu i zavisnu.



$D(f)$... definicija i dom
 $H(f)$... obrazloženje

$D(f), H(f) \subset \mathbb{R}$

Obilježavanje funkcije

domen: $y = x^2$ (odlomak $0, -1, -1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

obrazloženje: $y = -x^2$ (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 3, \dots$)

matematika: $y = x + 1$ $y = x^3$

Homotomija i...

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

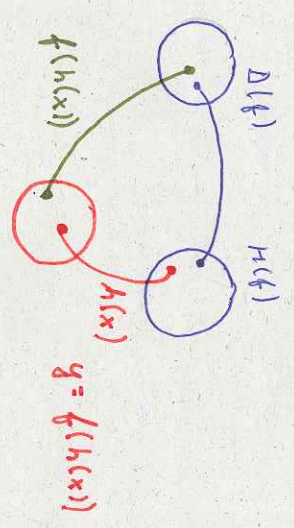
$y = x^2$ je... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

Prirodna...

Kada je $y = f(x)$ prirodnim brojem, postoji $x_0 \in D(f) \Rightarrow f(x_0) = f(x_0 + p) = f(x_0 - p)$

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

Sklopna funkcija



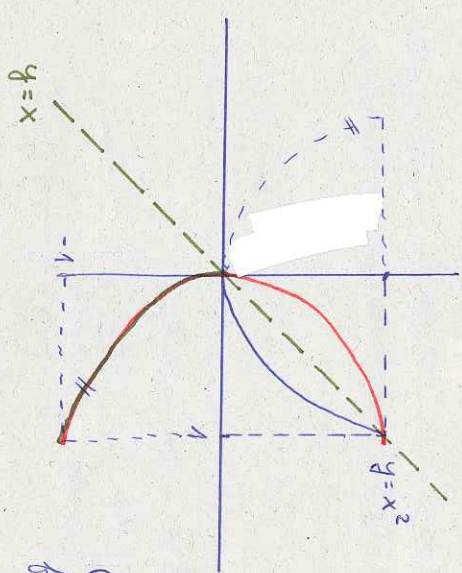
$y = \sin(\sqrt{x})$
 $y = \sin u, u = \sqrt{x}$

$y = \ln \cos e^{x^2}$
 $y = \ln u, u = \cos v, v = e^w$

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

Inverzna funkcija

Pro inverznu funkciju... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)



$x = y^2$
 $y = \sqrt{x}$

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

... i... (odlomak $0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 16, \dots$)

Polynom

$$P(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \text{ je proměnná}$$

Žadíme a_0 je různě od nuly, pak říkáme, že polynom je stupně n .
 n je vždy největší mocnina, která n polynomu vidíme.

Korolář: kořeny \neq polynom

Číslo x_0 je kořenem polynomu, právě když $P(x_0) = 0$

Všemu násobek čísel polů, je polynom stupně n má nejvýše n kořenů.

Korolář: nelze má nejvýše 2 kořenů. (nemáme jiné než $x^2 + 1 = 0$)
 nemá kořen v \mathbb{R} . $x^2 = -1$, ale $x^2 \geq 0$.

Racionální kořeny: RLF

EA, která se dá snadno psát podle stáru polynomu: $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$

Oracion. koř. je $R(x)$ racionem, než je ryze lomená, právě když $m > n$.

Všimněte si, že polynom má kořeny, než $R(x)$ je neruže lomená.

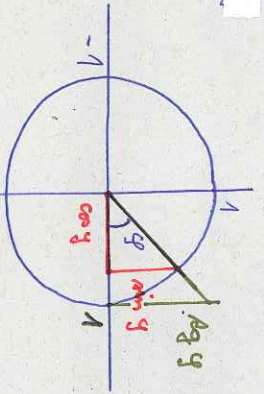
Korolář RLF, která je nejvíce lomená. Je právě má největšího polynomu racionální kořeny, která je vždy kořen a , jeho dělitelem

ORacionální a cyklotomické

cyklotomické je pro je rovnice $x^n = 1$ je form. $x^n - 1 = 0$

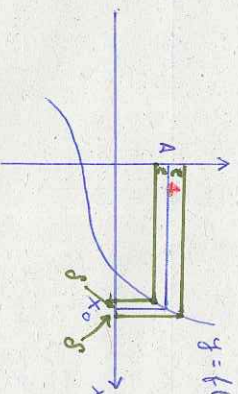
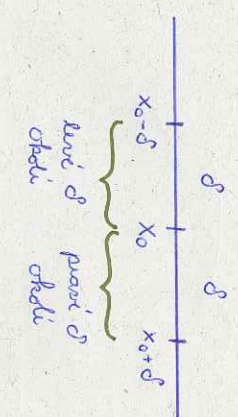
Gonometrii

Gonometrii	sin	cos	tg	ctg
Cyklotomické	asin	acos	atg	actg



Matematická analýza 2:

δ okolí bodu x_0 : $(x_0 - \delta, x_0) \cup (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$



• Buď A číslo. EA má v bodě x_0 nekonečně mnoho A , přičemž $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$.
 právě když kořelem čísla $\epsilon > 0$ existuje δ okolí bodu x_0 tak, že pro všechna x v tomto okolí je $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$.

pro každé ϵ

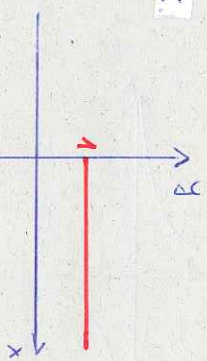
$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \dots$ limita

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A \dots$ limita zprava

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = A \dots$ limita zleva

je $f(x)$ v libovolném δ okolí x_0 má právě 1 limitu, nebo limitu nemá. Pokud má $f(x)$ v nějakém x_0 limitu A , pak má v tomto bodě limitu zprava a limitu zleva a obě tyto limity se rovnají.

I



$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{pro } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{pro } x = 0 \\ -1 & \text{pro } x > 0 \end{cases}$

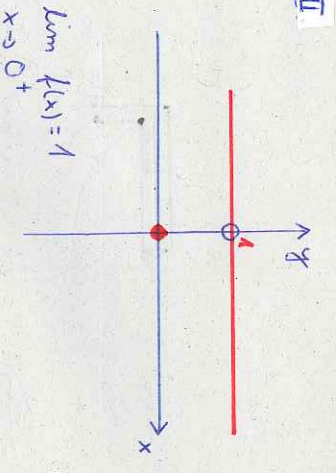
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin x = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$

II



$y=1$ per $x \neq 0$
 $y=0$ per $x=0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

Spojitelne funkce

Fu $f(x)$ je spojitelna v bode x_0 , pokud ji v bode x_0 lze definovat, ma v bode x_0 limitu a jeho limitu A souhlasu funkci hodnoti v bode x_0 .

Fu I) ma spojitelna v bode 0.

Fu II ma spojitelna v bode 0. Jina je spojitelna nuda.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 = 8$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \approx \frac{0}{0} = 1$

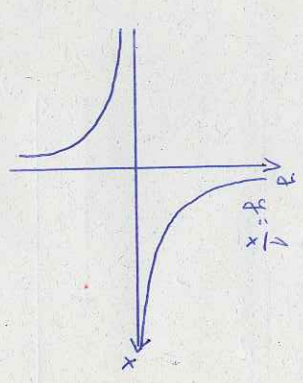
navrhovani limitu v nekonecnu bode

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$

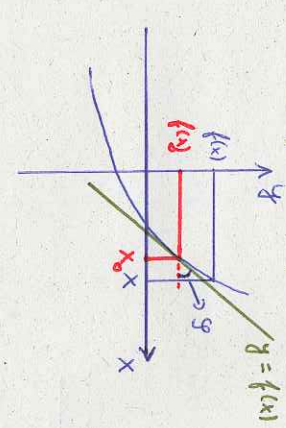
$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ neexistuje



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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \infty$

Derivace fce podle promenne



Limita pro $x \rightarrow x_0$ druzkoveho tvaru
 $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$
 Take limita (pobud soukromy 0/0) ma hodnotu (limitu) a ma vyraz derivace fce.

Derivace fce $f(x)$ v bode x_0 je tangens vektoru g, jehoz smer je tena ke grafu $y = f(x)$ v bode x_0 a bodem xyx , cize je radi soumernu delku. All proto smeeme delku vektoru ma radi soumernu 0 mandemati fce $y = f(x)$ v bode x_0 , kade poble, je pobud derivace fce v bode x_0 je vektoru (kolegicni).

Novy a vyjadreni derivace

$(\sin x)' = \cos x$

$c' = 0$

$(\log x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$

$(e^x)' = e^x$

$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$

$(x^a)' = a x^{a-1}$

$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$

$(\operatorname{arccos} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$(\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = \frac{-1}{x^2+1}$

$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$

$\log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

Další pravidla pro výpočet derivací:

1. $(c f(x))' = c f'(x)$
2. $(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$
3. $(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
4. $De-ri g(x) \neq 0$, pak $\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{x^2}\right)' = \frac{\cos x x^2 - 2x \sin x}{x^4} = \frac{x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{x^3}$$

L'Hospitalovo pravidlo

Výpočet neúplných limit. Učeme omezené limity $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

L'Hop. pravidlo: Budíž $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$. Nechť je omezená f a podmínka:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |g(x)| = +\infty$$

Je-li vhodné podmínkami $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ i pak existují, pak $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = a$

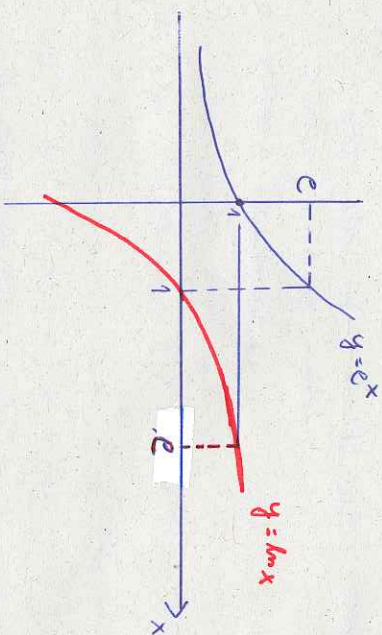
pravidlo $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \stackrel{L'Hop.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \stackrel{L'Hop.}{=} \frac{4x + 1}{2x} \stackrel{L'Hop.}{=} \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$f(x) g(x) = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \left| \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix} \right| \left. \begin{matrix} x^0 = 0 \\ x^0 = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{připomeň}$$



$$\ln e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln e^x$$

Doposled x^x

$y = x^3$
 $y' = 3x^2$
 $y'' = 6x$
 $y''' = 6$

kg hmotnosti, usmí /, ke které ... dříve hmotnosti - ke které vzhledem k

např. - ke které vzhledem k
 0 - konstantní vzhledem k

Lokální extrémy fce

Lokální minimum / maximum

Fce $f(x)$ má v bodech x_0 lokální maximum, pokud se δ -oblastí bodu x_0 , kde je pro x v δ -oblasti platí, že $f(x) \leq x_0$

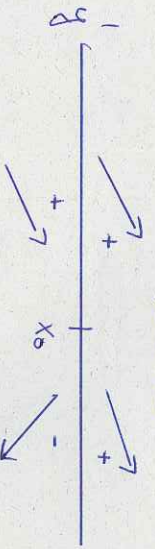
Lok. vel. vel. lokální pov. n. bodem, n. m. dříve následuje n. bodem, kde je dříve rovno 0

Co: Lokální extrém

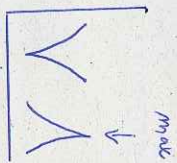
dříve = 0... ke které hmotnosti dříve max. ... ke které n. bodem

ad poměr, že je v bodě lok. a pro je max

lok. min



min	↘	↘	+	+
max	↗	↗	-	-
min	↘	↘	-	-
max	↗	↗	+	+



ad dříve max. ke které hmotnosti

$y = x^2$
 $y' = 2x$
 $2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$y = x^3$
 $y' = 3x^2$

$3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

Konvexita a konkávnost fce

Je-li fce v nějakém bodě nad určitou úroveň, je konvexní, jinak je konkávní. Bod, ve kterém se fce mění z konvexní na konkávní, nebo naopak, se nazývá bod zlomu.

Bod, ve kterém se fce mění z konvexní na konkávní, nebo naopak, se nazývá bod zlomu. Např. bod 0 je u fce $y = x^3$ inflexním bodem, neboť mění se z konkávní na konvexní a naopak, a bod 0 je bodem zlomu.

Asymptota funkce

Asymptota = přímka, kolem které funkce se blíží, ale n. bodem

1. bod zlomu (inflexní bod)

2. bod zlomu - by, kde hmotnosti je bodem, kde je 0 n. bodem

Příklad: $\frac{1}{x}$... asymptota ke které směřuje n. bodem 0.

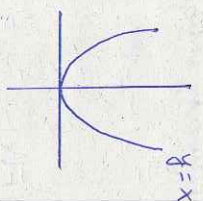
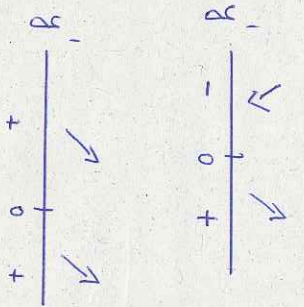
- povrch asymptoty: $x = 0$

$\frac{111}{2-x}$
 asymptota ke které směřuje: $x = 2$

Asymptota směřuje

$y = ax + b$
 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - ax]$



Newton's integral

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

for $F(x)$ constant primitive for f for $f(x)$.

$$[F(x) + c]' = F'(x) + 0 = f(x)$$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

Newton's method for primitive for constant Newton's integral.

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int 1 dx = x + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\int c dx = cx + c$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

Method for parts

$$\int u(x)v(x) dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x) dx$$

$$uv = \int u'v + \int uv'$$

$$\int x e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ u' = 1 \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} v = e^x \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \right| = x e^x - \int 1 e^x dx = x e^x - e^x = e^x (x-1) + c$$

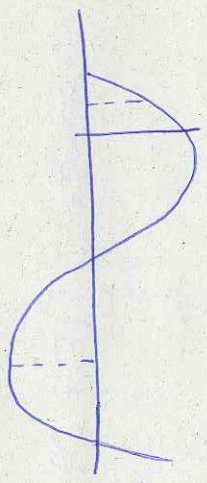
Method of substitution

Useful for solving functions, when term is. Useful for solving functions, when term is a variable of new function, when term is.

a) Variable substitution for, when term is.

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = du \end{array} \right| = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c$$

$$\int \cos^3 x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = u \\ \cos x dx = du \end{array} \right| = \int (1-u^2) du = u - \frac{u^3}{3} = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$$



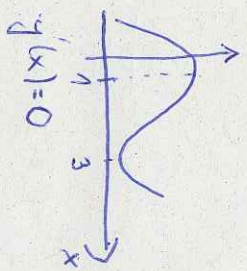
Pr: $y = x + 3$

$y = kx + y$

1 parameter

$y = f(x)$

Let's solve: 2 parameters



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

Pr: $y = x^2 + 2x + 2$

$y = 2x + 2$

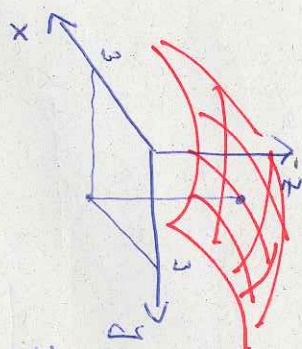
$2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$

$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$y'' = 2$

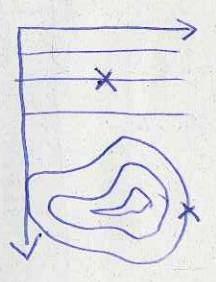
L'Hôpital

2 points $z = f(x, y)$



$z = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 12$

PARCIVALM NEUVAGE



$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x$

$y = x^2 + 3$
 $y' = (x^2 + 3)' = (x^2)' + (3)' = 2x + 0 = 2x$

$y = 5e^x$

$y' = 5e^x (5e^x)' = 5e^x$

$z' = x^2 \cdot y$
 $z'_x = 2xy$
 $z'_y = x^2$

$z = x^2 y + x$

$z'_x = 2xy + 1$

$z'_y = x^2$

$z = x^2 - y^2 - 2x - 4y + 12$
 $z_x = 2x - 2$
 $z_y = 2y - 4$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$

$z''_{xx} = 2$ $z''_{xy} = 0$ $z''_{yx} = 0$ $z''_{yy} = -2$

$z''_{xx} = 2$ $z''_{xy} = 0$ $z''_{yx} = 0$ $z''_{yy} = -2$

Hessian matrix

Hessian Determinant Hessian matrix

$H = \begin{bmatrix} z''_{xx} & z''_{xy} \\ z''_{yx} & z''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 4$

$\det H = 2 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 0 = 4$

$\det H > 0$ EXTREH
 $\det H < 0$ NEUVINE ROZHONAKIT

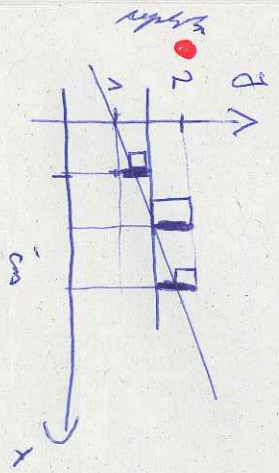
$\det H > 0$ NEVI EXTREH

$z''_{xx}(A) > 0$ LNIN

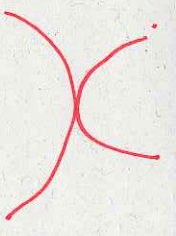
$z''_{xx}(A) < 0$ LNAT

A [1, 2]

untuk



$$y = kx + q$$



untuk titik minimumnya diketahui. Agar kayak

dit me $y = kx + q$

$S(k, q)$ - awal di bawah ini

$$S = (k+q-1)^2 + (2k+q-2)^2 + (3k+q-1)^2$$

$$= 2k^2 + 2q^2 - 6k - 6q + 6$$

$$= 2(k+q-1) + 2(2k+q-2) + 2(3k+q-2)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q} = 2k + 6q - 10$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial k} = 2(k+q-1) + 2(2k+q-2) + 2(3k+q-2) \cdot 3$$

$$= 28k + 12q - 22$$

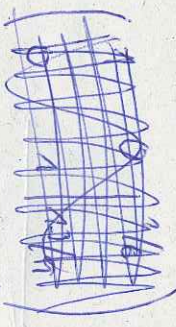
$$12k + 6q - 10 = 0$$

$$28k + 12q - 22 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & | & 10 \\ 28 & 12 & | & 22 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & | & 10 \\ 4 & 2 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 9 & | & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 13/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-3 \cdot \frac{-23}{3} = \frac{4}{5}$$



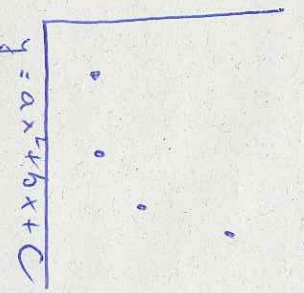
$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 14 & 6 & | & 12 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & | & 10 \\ 28 & 12 & | & 22 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & | & 10 \\ 14 & 6 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = 1/2x + 2/3$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & | & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Diferensial' mawar

Zmawar

$t \dots$ čas

$P(t)$... wiborot populacii w čas t

$P_0 \dots$ mawar' wiborot populacii

$P_1, P_0, t \geq 0$

$\frac{dP}{dt} \dots$ jak se mawar' populacii w čas

$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = 0$

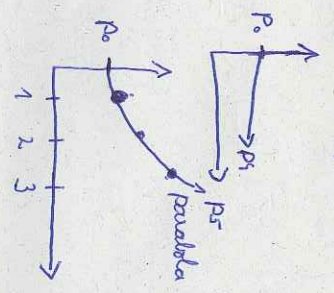
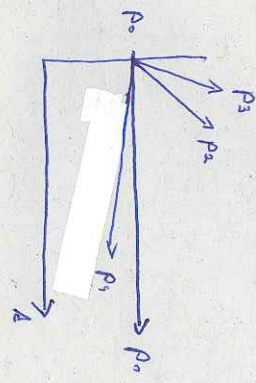
$\frac{dP_2}{dt} = 1$

$\frac{dP_3}{dt} = 2$

$\frac{dP_4}{dt} = -1/2$

$\frac{dP_5}{dt} = 1$

duwara = mawar



$\frac{dP}{dt} = k \cdot P \dots$ model mawar' rabotit', maw mawar' waw a wiborot' populacii

$k \dots$ rabotit' ... $k > 0$ rylit' mawar

$k < 0$... mawar' drowat' jigi k -mawar' tiki

$x^2 = 2x$

$(e^x)' = e^x$

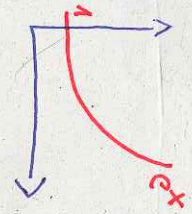
$e^{2x} = 2e^{2x}$

$(e^{kx})' = k e^{kx}$

$P(t) = e^{kt}$

$\frac{dP}{dt} = k e^{kt}$

$P(0) = e^{k \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1$



$e^{kt} \dots$ mawar' pour bolit' mawar' mawar' pour 1 jidina $P(0) = 1$

Nawar' mawar'

$P(t) = e^{kt} + P_0 \cdot 1$

$P(t) = k e^{kt}$

$P(t) = e^{kt} \cdot P_0$

$P(0) = e^0 \cdot P_0 = P_0$

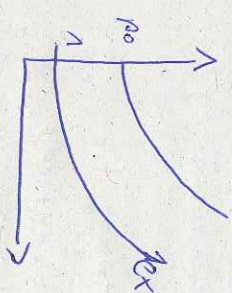
$P(t) = k e^{kt} \cdot P_0$

$P(P_0=100, k=1, t=10) =$

$= 2.2 \text{ mil.}$

no awar' a w populacii a dila 100 j populacii a dila 2.2 mil.

$P(P_0=100, k=2, t=10) = 48 \text{ mil.}$



Diferencialni rce

$f(x, y, y') = 0 \rightarrow$ ^{razem} $y = f(x)$

Pr: $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$
 $y dy = -x dx$

$dy = (x+y) dx$ NE $dy = x dx + y dx$

gim na, bu prave a lama jelo odobit

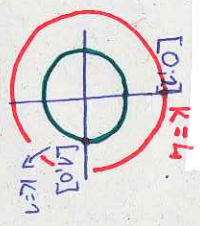
$\int y dy = -\int x dx =$

$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$
 $y^2 = -x^2 + 2C$

$\frac{y^2}{2} + k = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$

$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C - k$
 $\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

$y^2 + x^2 = K$... K ... K ... K ...



Poc. podminka

$[x, y] = [1, 0]$

\Rightarrow PARTIKULARNI RESENI PROPOC. PODMINKA
 $[x, y] = [1, 0]$

$y^2 + x^2 = K$ OBECE RESENI
 $y^2 + x^2 = 1$ PARTIKULARNI RESENI

$y' = 2y$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y$

$\frac{dy}{2y} = dx$

$\int \frac{dy}{2y} = \int dx = f(x)$

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

$\ln y = 2x + 2c$

$y = e^{2(x+c)} = e^{2x} e^{2c} = C \cdot e^{2x}$

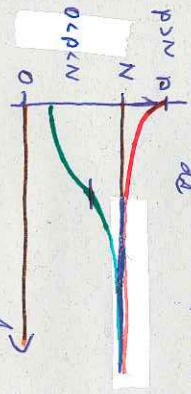
Kapacita v rovnice

$\frac{dp}{dt} = k p (1 - \frac{p}{N})$

N... kapacita
 k... konstanta
 p... populace
 nyma rovnice, pokud p=0
 mluva pokud p=N

$p=0: \frac{dp}{dt} = k \cdot 0 \cdot (1 - \frac{0}{N}) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$

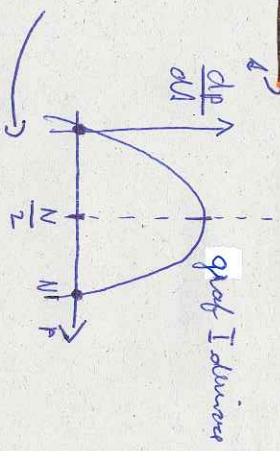
$p=N: \frac{dp}{dt} = k \cdot N \cdot (1 - \frac{N}{N}) = k \cdot N \cdot (1-1) = k \cdot N \cdot 0 = 0$



$0 < p < N$
 $\frac{dp}{dt} < 0$

$0 < p < N$
 $\frac{dp}{dt} > 0$

$\frac{dp}{dt} = k p - \frac{k}{N} p^2$
 $p'(0) = k p - \frac{k}{N} p^2$



graf I
 graf II

Konstante fee ... naly mawani ...
 Kabanam fe ... naly klarym ...
 || KONEC WYKONA

Model... epidemiasem naly n'itwa

$$p(t) = \frac{N_{p0}}{p_0 + (N-p_0)e^{-kt}}$$

... wprawy nalyjym dymensyjnyj set, kedy mam nic mawane

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = k p \left(1 - \frac{p}{N}\right) - H$$

Syrylow kapryllka
 $H = 100$
 $H = p/3$ naly p'ochym

SIR modely

S susceptible - malyj
 I infektad - mawani
 R resawad - mawani
 P'atp'oblad:
 Bawdy maw amawadym ym ym
 p'atp'oblad II: Rowak p'obaw N je mawani.
 N je naly w sum p'aw kaly n'alyjym S, I, R.

ANNVO 1927

$S(t), I(t), R(t), \dots$ maw mawawimadi, $\beta \dots$ maw mawani

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta S(t)I(t)$$

... p'aw kaly, kaly naly mawani m'alykady naly
 a, w naly mawawimadi

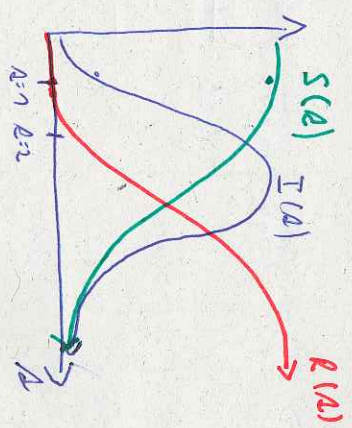
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta S(t)I(t) - \beta I(t)$$

... p'aw mawawimadi

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \beta I(t)$$

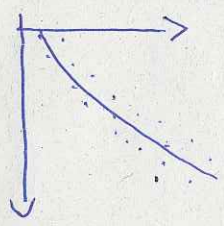
... mawawimadi

? Kaly kaly mawawimadi mawawimadi
 P'atp'oblad d'alyjnyj ep'awim



$S(1) = 90$
 $I(1) = 10$
 $R(1) = 0$
 $S(2) = 45$
 $I(2) = 80$
 $R(2) = 5$

$\Rightarrow < 1, 3$

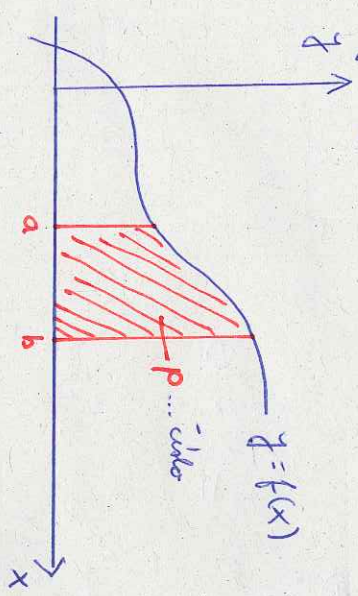


Dijawabkan pada hari ini persampul 2 → ada ya pada 2 persampul

Usahy' integral

mudaly' integral ... for
usahy' integral ... cara

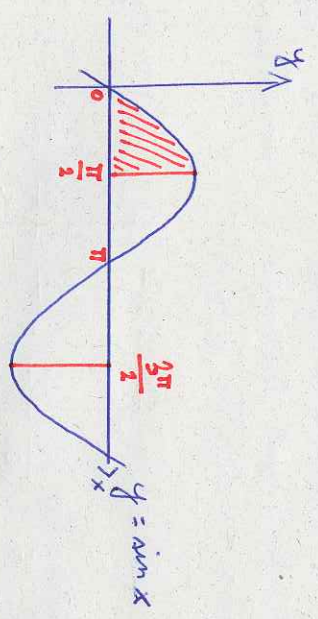
1.11.2018



P... usahy' integral od a de b n for f(x)

$$P = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

^
peminimum' fungsi



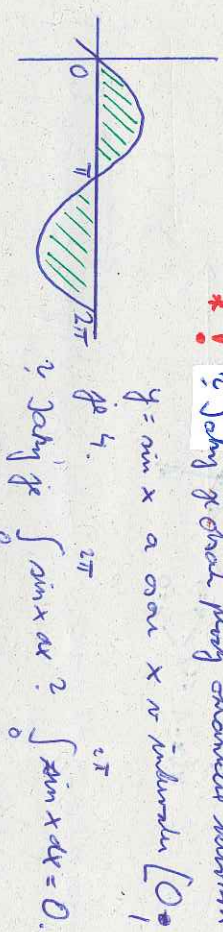
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/2} = (-\cos \frac{\pi}{2}) - (-\cos 0) = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \quad u' = -\cos x \\ v = x \quad v' = 1 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \left[-x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} -\cos x dx = 0 - \left[-\sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Usahy' integral n dit' cada' for, blaw' you nnd' cos x n' blok' c' usahy' integral n dit' cada' for, blaw' you nnd' cos x n' blok' c' usahy' integral n dit' cada' for, blaw' you nnd' cos x n' blok' c'

* ! ? Jady' j' chak' p'ny' chaw'ny' k'ur'ny'



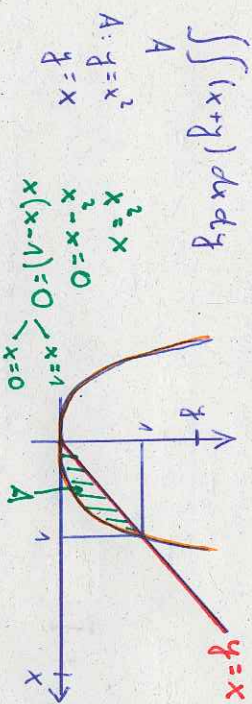
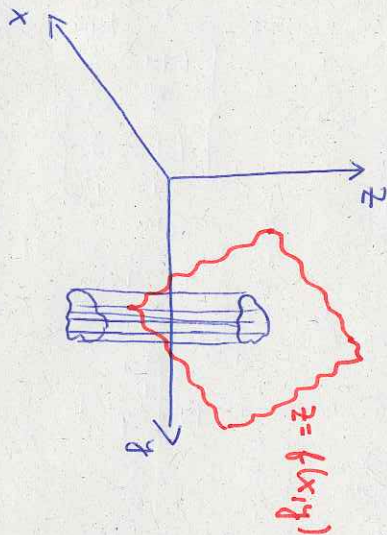
=> * Usahy' ai' for' masi' n mam'ol'ny'.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\int \cos^3 x dx = \cos^2 x \cos x dx = \cos^2 x dd = (1 - \sin^2 x) dd = (1 - d^2) dd = \left[d - \frac{d^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 0 - \frac{0}{3} - 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = -1 + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Dvojitý integrál

$$\iint_{H_1} f(x, y) dx dy$$



Dvojitý integrál se používá především na dvojitý diferenciál.

$$\iint_A (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2}^x (x+y) dy \right\} dx = \int_0^1 \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{x^2}^x dx =$$

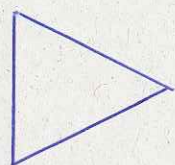
$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} - x^3 - \frac{x^5}{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{10}{10} \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{10} \right] =$$

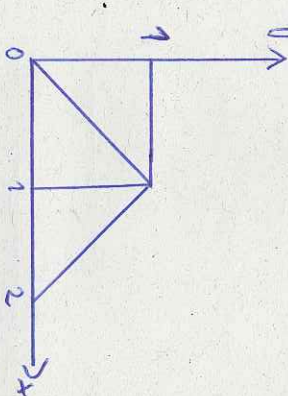
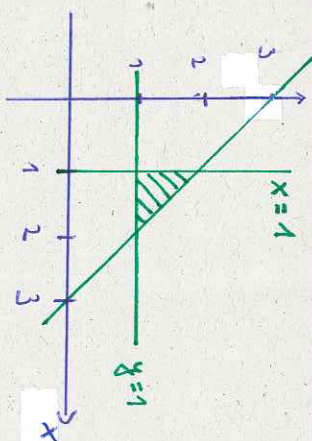
$$= \frac{20+10-15-6}{60} = \frac{9}{60} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$\iint_A x^2 y dx dy$$

A:
 $x=1$
 $y=1$
 $x+y=3$
 $y=3-x$
 $1=3-x$
 $x=2$
 $x=3-x$



$$\iint_A x^2 y dx dy = \int_1^2 \int_1^{3-x} x^2 y dy dx = \dots = \frac{31}{60}$$



Vnějších případů lze také řešit dvojitým integrálem. Více než jenom dvojitým integrálem, ale i pomocí grafu. Více než jenom dvojitým integrálem, ale i pomocí grafu. Více než jenom dvojitým integrálem, ale i pomocí grafu.