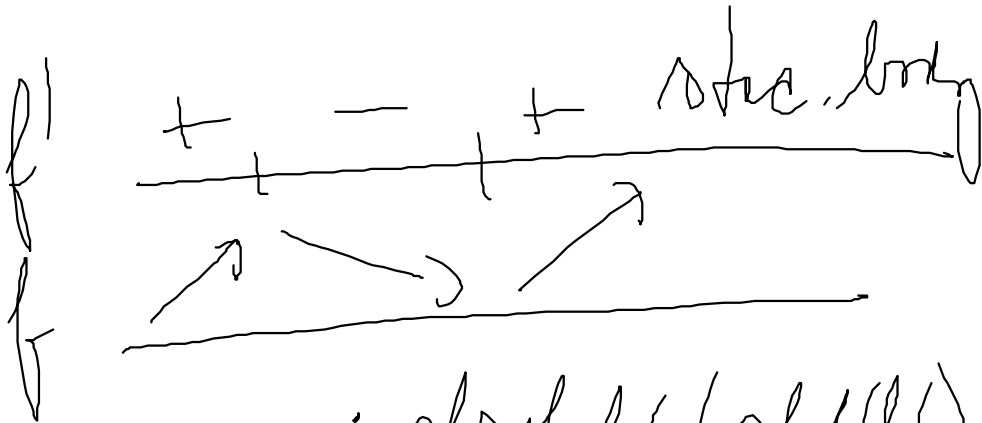


Derivace pro a extrémny pro

• lokální extrémny: $f'(x) = 0$



• absolutní (globální) extrémny
pro na intervalu $[a, b]$

• Jestliže f je spojitá $[a, b] \Rightarrow$ máho
největší a nejmenší hodnoty
(\exists abs. extrém)

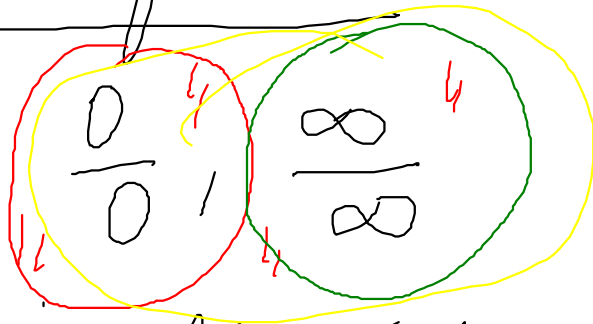
• Výsledek: stře. body, $f(a)$, $f(b)$
 $f(c_i)$

výběrem největší hodnoty

- 1) L'Hospital's rule (limit)
 - 2) Practice
-

L'Hospital's rule

applies to limit



Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ be a point and f, g functions defined on a neighborhood of x_0 :

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

or

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |g(x)| = \infty.$$

if f and g are differentiable at x_0

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

exists

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Präm (Indy melere gmatit l' Hospital)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} = \left| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right| \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \sin x}$$

neet! ∇

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sin x) = \infty$$

$\infty \geq -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \cos x) \text{ neet.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x \right) = 0$$

$\rightarrow 0$ *whren*

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x}} = \frac{1+0}{1+0}$$

$$\text{Prüf)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \left| \frac{1-1}{1+(-1)} \right| = \left| \frac{0}{0} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{-2 \sin 2x} = \left| \frac{0}{0} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{-2^2 \cos 2x} = \left| \frac{1}{+4} \right| = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$



Neunfache' n'fragen (limity podobny, pravideln, hodnoty!)

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

\hookrightarrow l'Hospital

$$\infty - \infty$$

$$0 \cdot \infty$$


$$0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty$$


$$\frac{f}{g}, \frac{0}{\infty}$$

\hookrightarrow ln


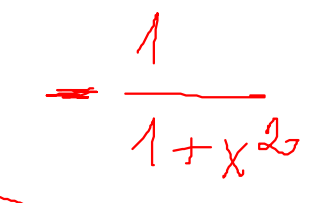
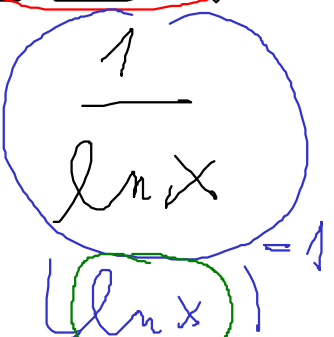
$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{6+x} - 2}{x+2} = \left| \frac{2-2=0}{0} \right| =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (6+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1}{1} = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right| = \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = |0 \cdot (-\infty)| =$$


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


$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x \right) \ln x = |0 \cdot \infty|$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$$




$$\left(\boxed{\ln x}^{-1} \right)' = -(\ln x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1}{x (\ln x)^2}$$

$$\left(\square^{-1} \right)' = -1 \cdot \square^{-1-1} \quad \left(\square^n \right)' = n \square^{n-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot (\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} = \left| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot (\ln x)^2 + \cancel{x} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}}{2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x}{2x} = \left| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{2} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} + \cancel{2} \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}}{\cancel{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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



Pr. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) = \left| \frac{1}{0^+} - \frac{1}{0^+} \right| = \left| \infty - \infty \right|$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(-\sin x)}{\cos x} = \left| \frac{0}{1} \right| = 0$$

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

Newton's' of ratio

$0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty$



Uprav na exponenciální formu:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{\ln f(x) \cdot g(x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \cdot \ln f(x)}$$

(exp je spojité)

$$\ln a^n = n \ln a$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{x^2}} =$$

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

Průběh fce

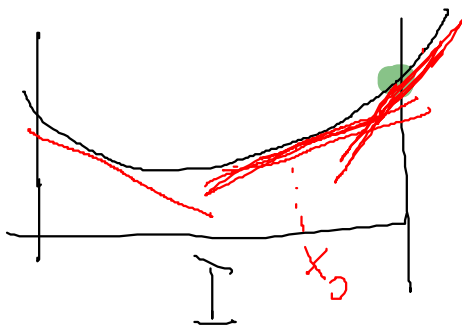
Monotonic fce, extrémny ... f'

• konvexnost, konkávnost, inflexní body ... f''

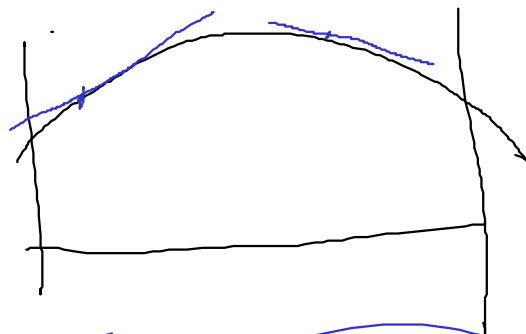
Asymptoty grafu fce

konvexnost / konkávnost

Def



konvexní fce



konkávní fce

pod tečnou

graf leží nad tečnou

Předp. že má fce derivaci na I .

Řekneme, že fce je konvexní na I ,

jestliže

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

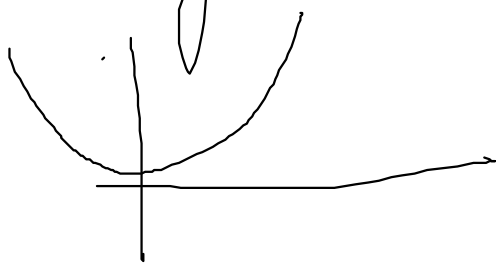
$$\leq \quad \text{pro } \forall x, x_0 \in I.$$

Věta Necht $f(x)$ má druhou derivaci na I .

(a) Jestliže $f''(x) > 0$ pro $x \in I$, pak
je $f(x)$ konvexní na I .

(b) — $f''(x) < 0$ —
 $f(x)$ je konkávní na I .

Př. $y = x^2$ konvexní na \mathbb{R}



$$y' = 2x, \quad y'' = 2 > 0$$

Režeme, že x_0 je inflexní bod pro f ,
jestliže



levo od x_0 je konkávní a vpravo od x_0
je konvexní

nebo naopak.

Př. $y = x^3$ $x_0 = 0$ je inflexní bod

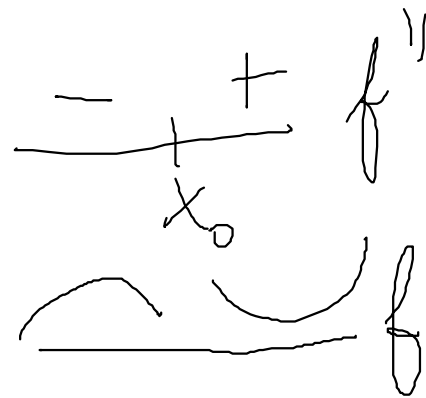
Však necht x_0 je inflexní bod a $\exists f''(x_0)$.

Pak $f''(x_0) = 0$.

necht $f''(x_0) = 0$ a

$f''(x) < 0$ pro $x < x_0$

a $f''(x) > 0$ $x > x_0$.



Pak x_0 inflexní bod.

Př. $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = c$ na $I \Rightarrow$

$f(x) = cx + d$ na I

grafem je přímka \Rightarrow

$f(x)$ je konstantní i směrem

Př. $y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2$

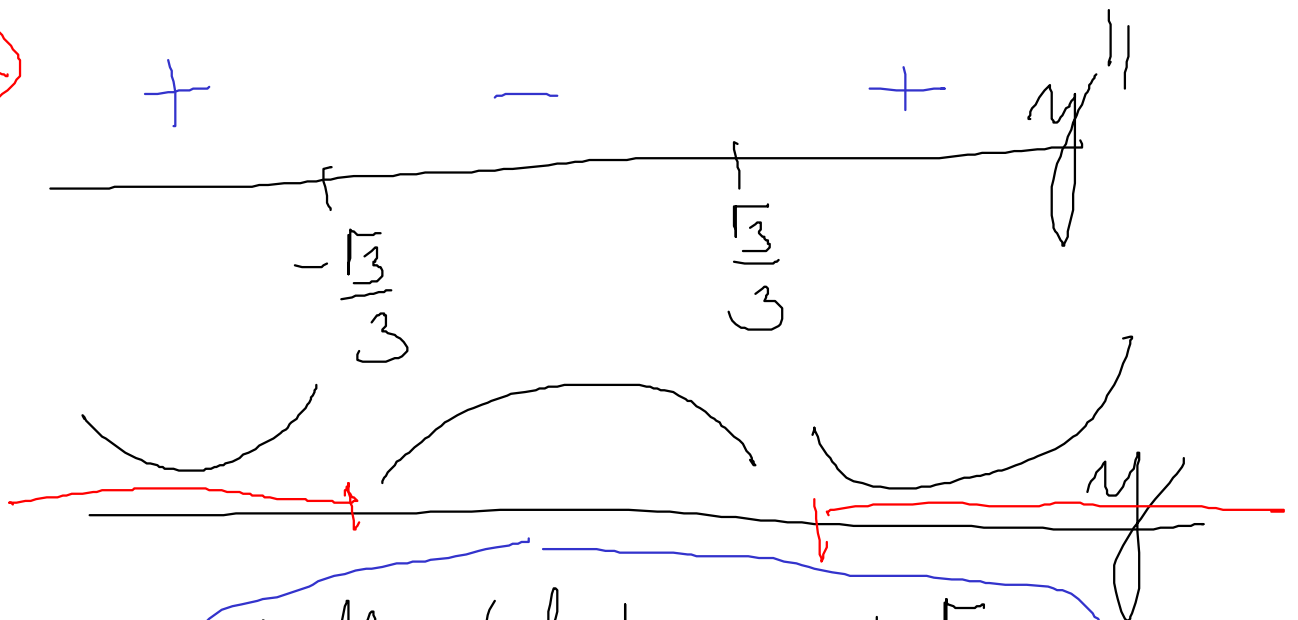
směrem / směrem

$$y' = 4x^3 - 4x$$

$$a^2 - b^2 \quad a = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$y'' = 12x^2 - 4 = 4(3x^2 - 1) =$$
$$= 4(\sqrt{3}x - 1)(\sqrt{3}x + 1) = 0$$

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

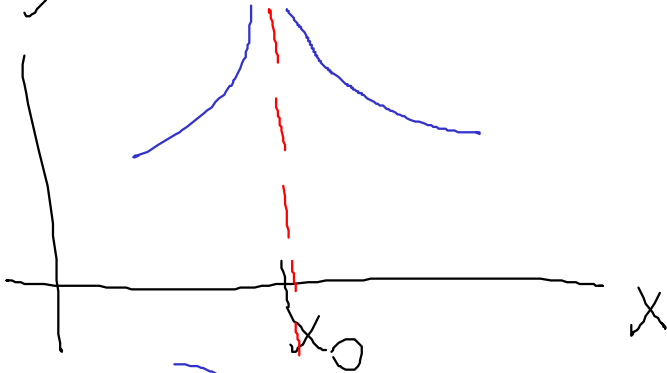


inflexion body $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

je konverent na $[-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}] \cup [\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \infty)$
konkav!
 $[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}]$

Asymptoty pro

a) bez směrnic $x = x_0$



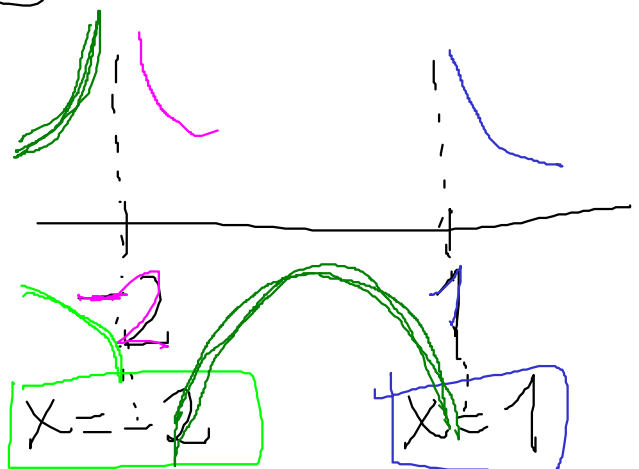
určeno: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = +\infty$ nebo $-\infty$ a $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = -\infty$ nebo $+\infty$, funkce není definována.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$ nebo $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$

Pr. $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ $x = 0$ je asymptota

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

$y = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)}$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \left| \frac{1}{\underset{0-}{(0+)} \cdot 3} \right| = \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 1-$$

$$x \rightarrow -2+$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{[-3] \cdot (0+)} \right| = \frac{1}{0-} = -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -2-$$

2) Asymptota se rovnice!

Def

$$y = ax + b$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (ax + b)) = 0$$

$$(x \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} - a + \frac{b}{x}$$

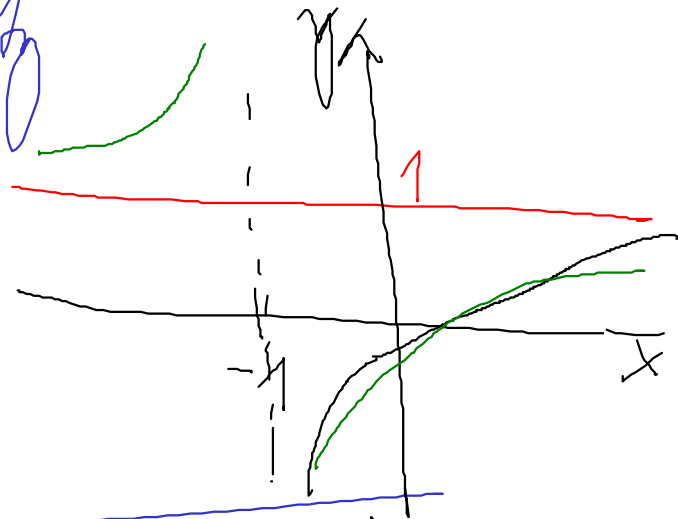
Probl: $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

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

Probl: $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

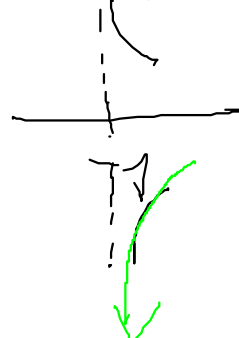
Pr. Write asymptotes

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$$



a) left derivative: $x = -1$ $x \rightarrow -1^-$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \left| \frac{-3}{0^+} \right| = -\infty$$



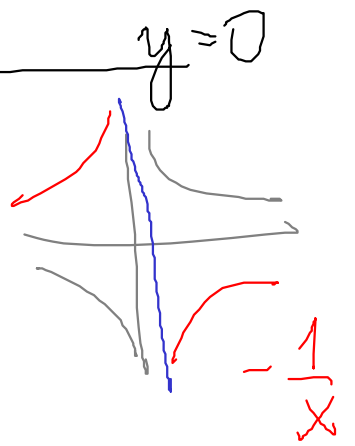
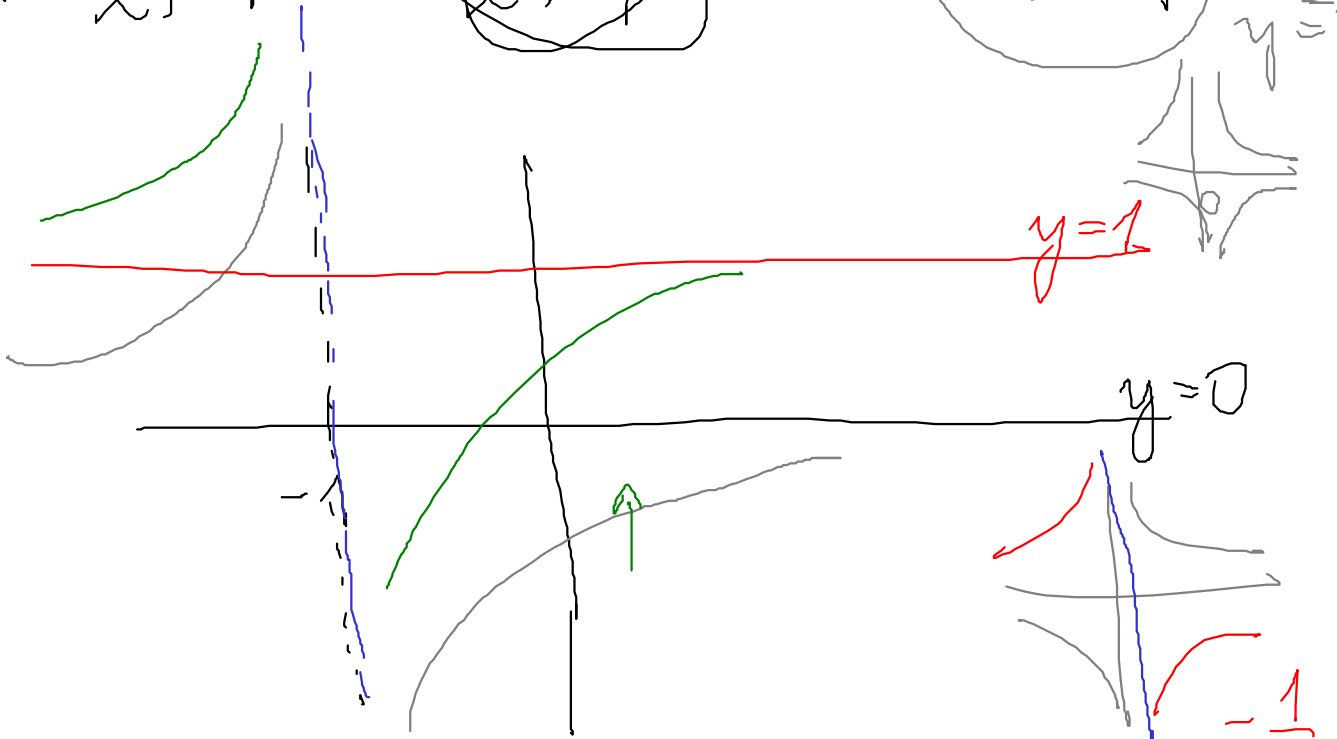
b) re derivative: $y = ax + b$ $y = 1$

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

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

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-2}{x+1} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{x+1-3}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{3}{x+1}$$



Prüfung für

1) $\mathcal{D}(f)$, ^{Wertebereich} Wertebereich,
 wo f Ableitung & 2. Ableitung existieren

2) $f'(x)$:

$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ steigt
 $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ sinkt

• lokales Extremum

3) $f''(x)$:

$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ konvex
 $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ konkav

• Inflectionspunkt

4) Asymptoten

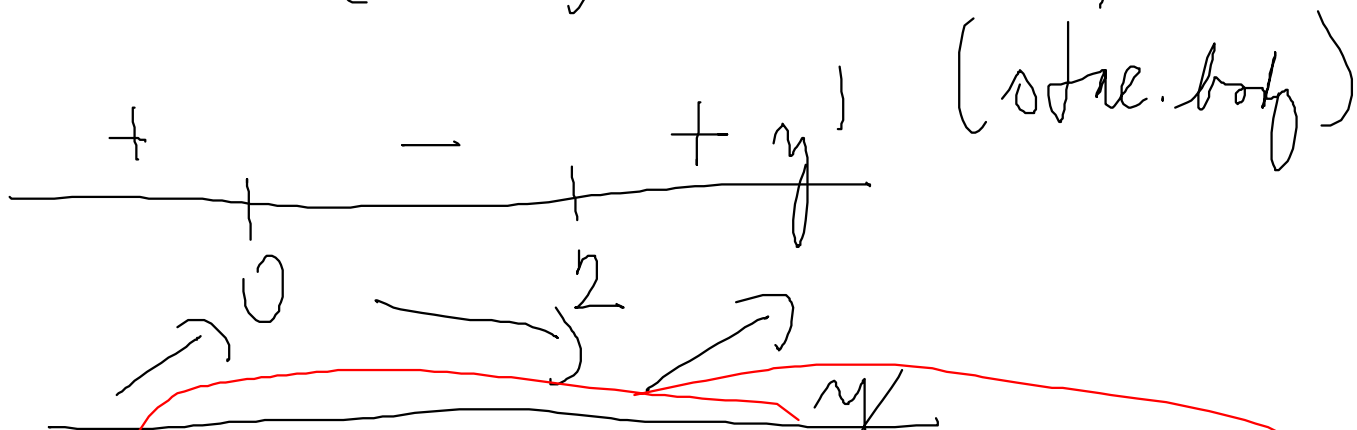
5) Graph zeichnen

Pr. $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ $-1 - 3 + 4 = 0$

$D = \mathbb{R}$ $8 - 12 + 4 = 0$

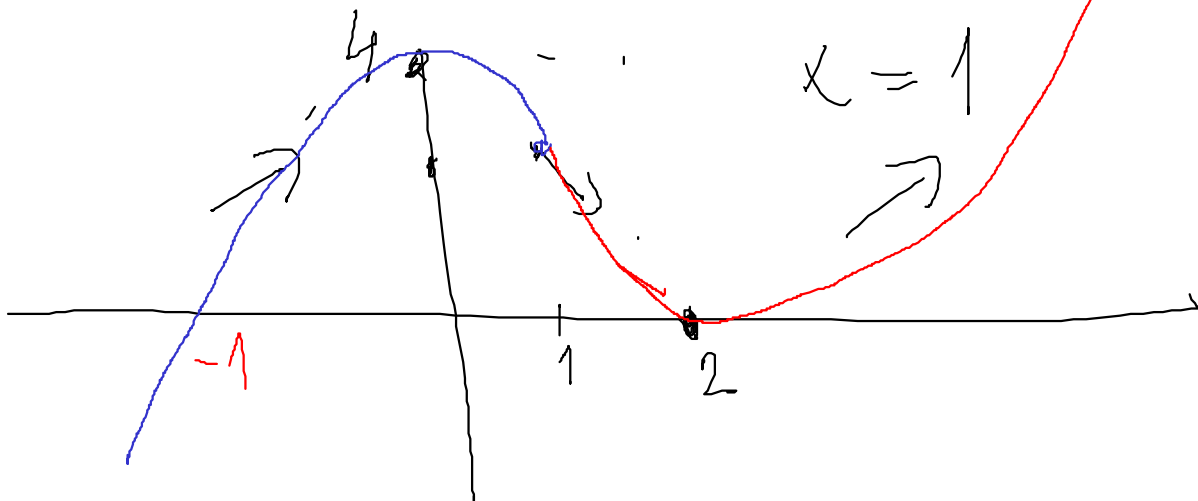
$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2) = 0 \quad x = 0, x = 2$$



local max at $x = 0$ $f(0) = 4$
 local min at $x = 2$ $f(2) = 0$
 $(x-1) > 0$

$$y'' = 6x - 6 = 0$$



↓
normal

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}{x} = \infty$$

