

3.7: $f(x), g(x)$ vosteruaci na I

(i) $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

↳ vosteruaci

Dk: Zvolme $x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x_2$

f vosteruaci $\Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

g " " $g(x_1) < g(x_2)$

$$f(x_1) + g(x_1) < f(x_2) + g(x_2)$$

$$h(x_1) < h(x_2) \quad \square$$

(ii) $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

$h(x)$ klesajici

$$f(x) = x, \quad g(x) = 2x$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x - 2x = -x$$

$$\text{na } I = \mathbb{R}$$

$h(x)$ vosteruaci $f(x) = 2x$

" $2x - x = x$ vosteruaci na \mathbb{R} $g(x) = x$

$$(iii) h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

• $h(x)$ vostoner $f(x), g(x)$ hleserice

$$\underline{I} \in (0, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = x$$

• $h(x)$ klesajice

$$f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x \\ g(x) = x \end{array} \right\} h(x) = x^2 \text{ hlesajice}$$

$$I = (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow$$

$$(iv) h(x) = -g(x)$$

$\Rightarrow h(x)$ hlesajice

$$\underline{Dk}; x_1, x_2 \in I \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$\text{pok } g(x_1) < g(x_2) \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$-g(x_1) > -g(x_2)$$

$$h(x_1) > h(x_2) \quad \square$$

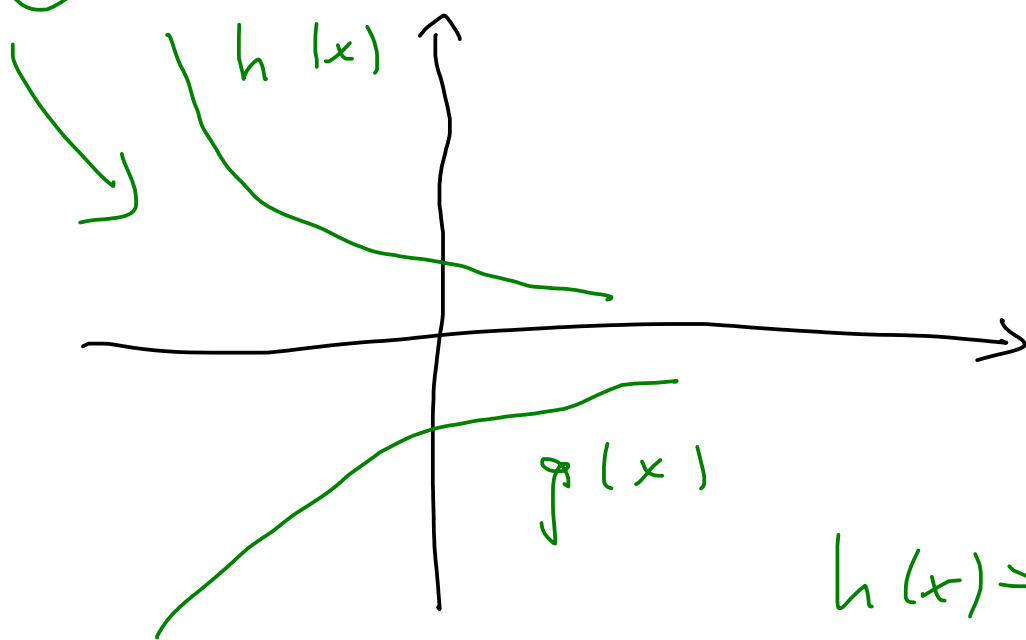
$$(v) h(x) = g(x) \cdot g(x)$$

\downarrow miže bit vostoner i hlesajice
(vide (iii))

(vi) $h(x) = |g(x)|$

• $g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow h(x)$ vortona

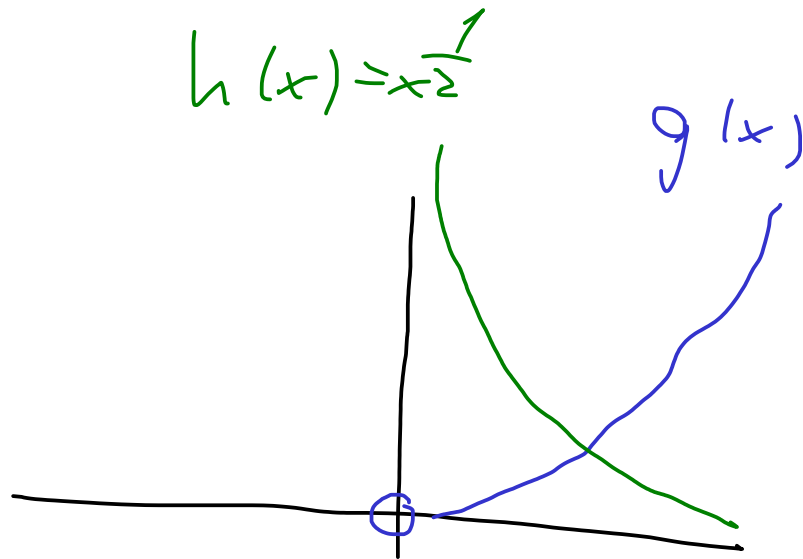
• $g(x) < 0 \Rightarrow h(x)$ klesajici



(vii) $h(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$

• $g(x) = x^2$

$I =]0, \infty[$



Plati: $g(x)$ vortona $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{g(x)}$ klesajici

Dk: $x_1, x_2 \in I, g(x_1) < g(x_2) \mid \frac{1}{g(x_1) \cdot g(x_2)}$

$I \neq \emptyset \quad \frac{1}{g(x_2)} < \frac{1}{g(x_1)} \quad g(x_1) \cdot g(x_2) > 0$

$h(x_2) < h(x_1) \quad \square$

Določimo predpise $f(x) = c \in \mathbb{R}$

(i) $h(x) = c + g(x)$, $g(x)$ rastoča

$h(x)$ je rastoča

(ii) $h(x) = c - g(x)$, $g(x)$ rastoča

ležeja

ležeja

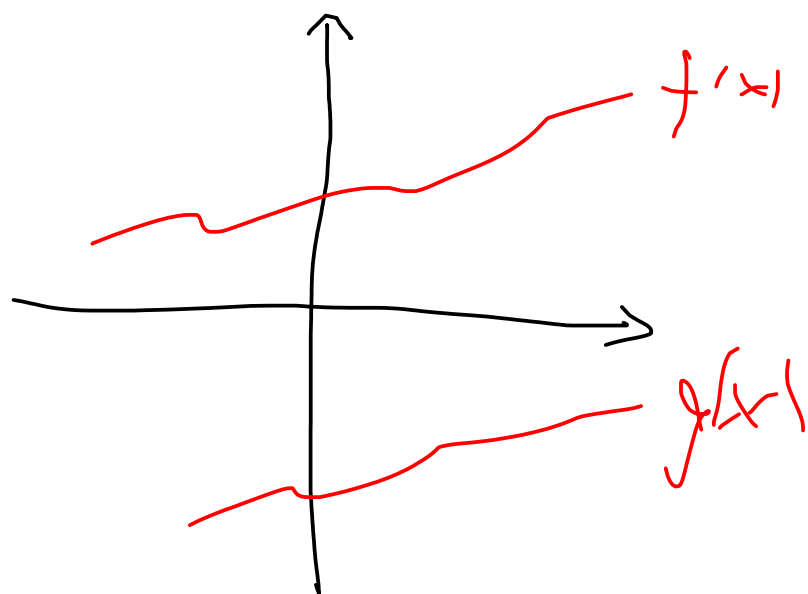
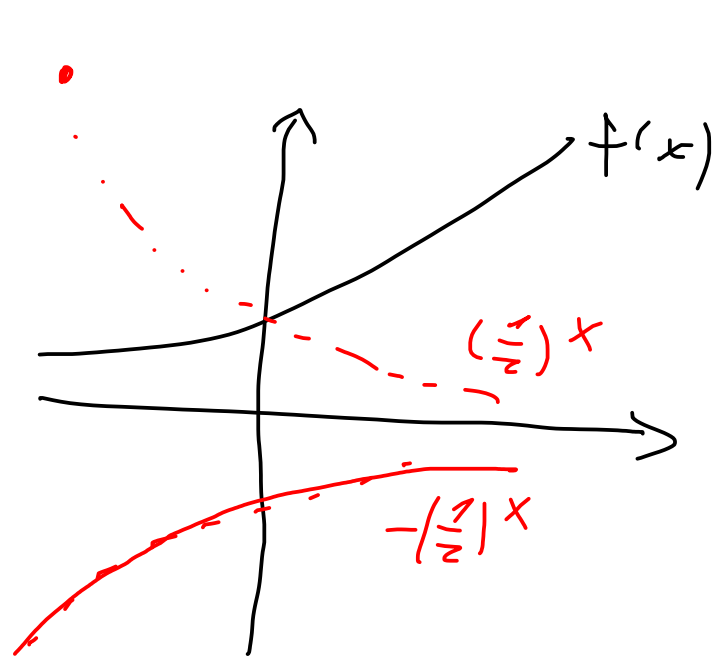
(iii) $h(x) = c \cdot g(x)$, $g(x)$ rastoča

$c > 0$ rastoča

$c < 0$ ležeja

4.1 $f(x), g(x)$ vostona na \mathbb{R}

f. z. $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ hlesajic

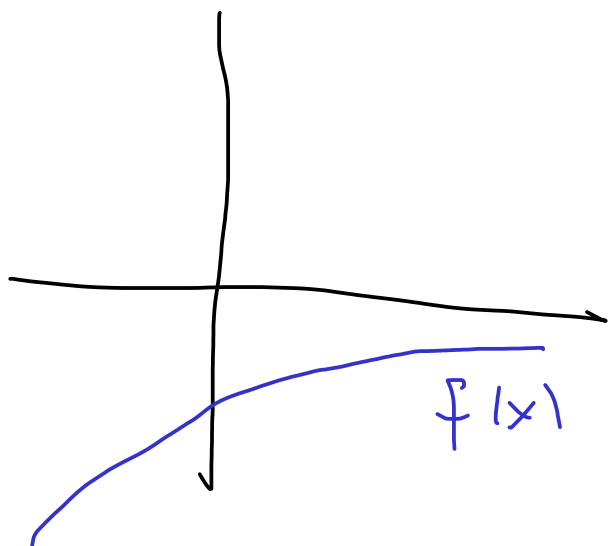


$$f(x) = 4^x$$

$$g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

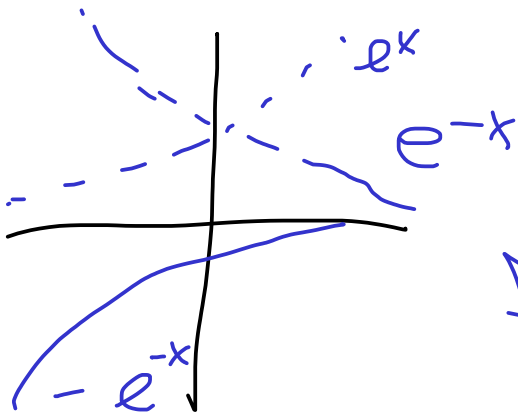
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 4^x \\ g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \end{array} \right\} f(x)g(x) = -2^x$$

hlesajic



$$(f(x))^2 \text{ hlesajic}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$



$$f(x) = g(x) = -e^{-x}$$

4.2: $f(x)$ rastouci na $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

a $H(f) \in (0, \infty)$

Ukažite, š e $g(x) = x \cdot f(x)$ je rastouci na $(0, \infty)$

Dk: $x_1, x_2 > 0$

$x_1 < x_2$ } *kladno*
 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ } *hodnoty*

$$x_1 f(x_1) < x_2 f(x_2)$$

$$g(x_1) < g(x_2)$$

$$4.3 \quad ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right) = 0$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} \right] = 0$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right] = 0$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)^2 \right] = 0$$

$$a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} - \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) \right] = 0$$

4.4 Uvažte násobna $v \in \mathbb{R}$

↓. z. následující nerovnost

platí pro $\forall x \in A$:

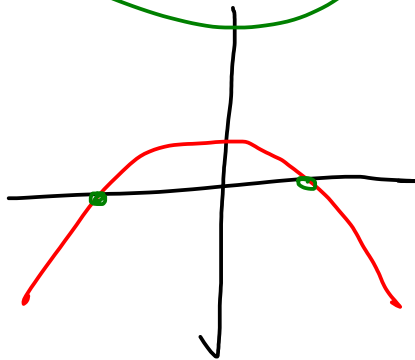
(a) $(v+4)x^2 - 2vx + 2v - 6 < 0$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$v = -4$

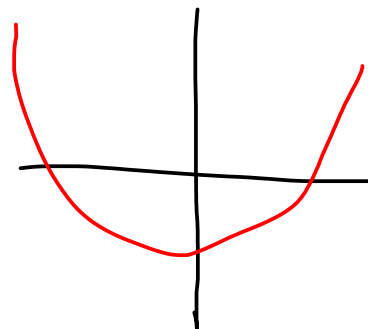
$8x - 8 - 6 < 0$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ *nejde*

$v < -4$

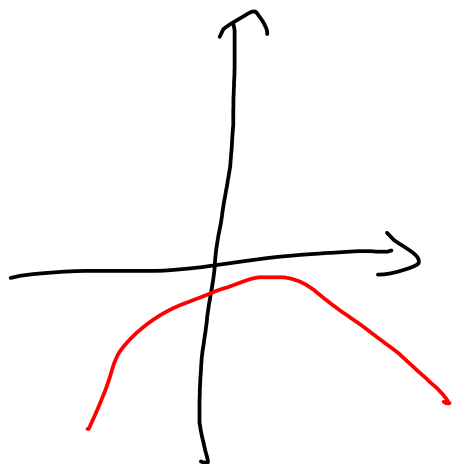


$v > -4$



nejde

Důlo p. v. $v < -4$



neexistují reálné

kořeny

$D < 0$

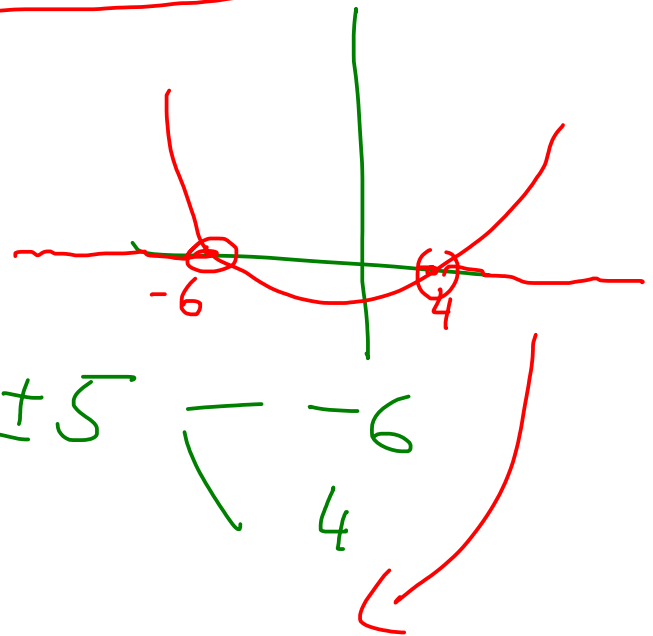
$$(v+4)x^2 - 2vx + 2v - 6 < 0$$

$$D = 4v^2 - 4(v+4)(2v-6) < 0 \quad | :4$$
$$v^2 - (2v^2 - 6v + 8v - 24) < 0$$
$$-v^2 - 2v + 24 < 0 \quad (\cdot (-1))$$

$$v^2 + 2v - 24 > 0$$

$$v_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4 \cdot 24}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{25}}{2} = -1 \pm 5$$



$$v \in (-\infty, -6) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$v \neq -4$$

$$\text{Zerlegung: } v \in (-\infty, -4)$$

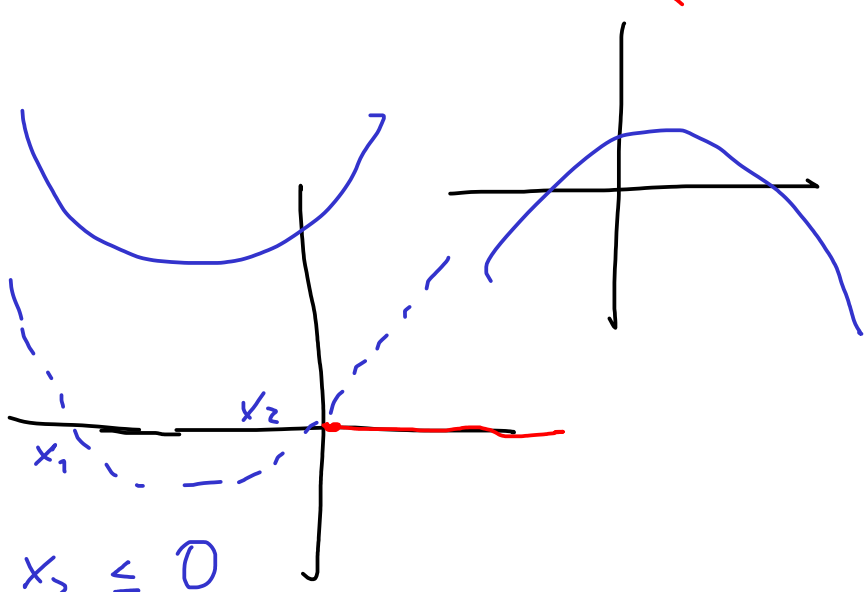
(b) $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3v + 1} > 0$ platí
 pro $\forall x \in (0, \infty)$

$v > 0$

~~$v < 0$~~

~~$v = 0$~~

$-4x + 1 > 0$
 $x < \frac{1}{4}$



$x_2 \leq 0$
 \hookrightarrow mětsí kosen

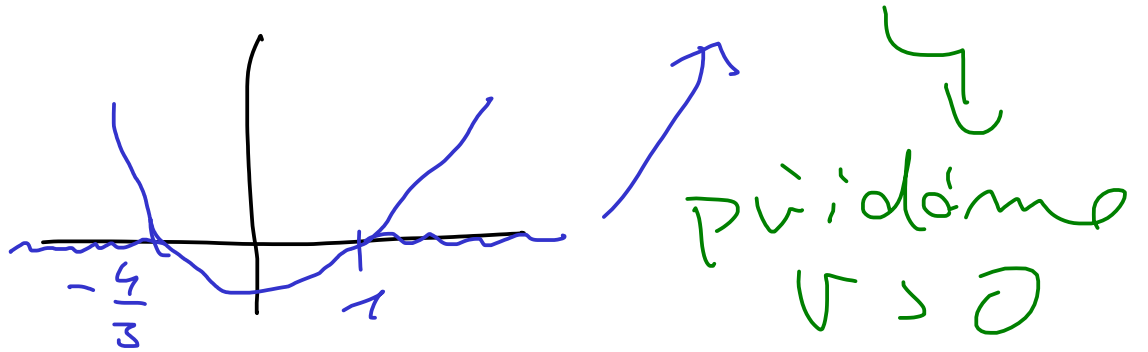
- možnosti:
- $D < 0$
 - $D \geq 0$, ale oba kořeny ≤ 0

$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3v + 1} > 0$

$D = 16 - 4 \cdot v(3v + 1) < 0$
 $4 - (3v^2 + v) < 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$
 $3v^2 + v - 4 > 0$

$$v_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}}{6} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{6} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\frac{8}{6} = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

pro $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}) \cup (1, \infty)$



Závěr pro $D < 0$: $v \in (1, \infty)$

• $D \geq 0$, ale oba kořeny ≤ 0

$$v x^2 - 4x + 3v + 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4v(3v+1)}}{2v} \leq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 4 + \sqrt{16 - 4v(3v+1)} \leq 0$$

normálně
platí

Závěr: $v \in (1, \infty)$

$$(c) \underbrace{(v-2)}_{\text{coefficient of } x^2} x^2 + vx + 1-v > 0 \quad \text{pro } \forall x > 0$$

$$v > 2$$

~~$$v < 2$$~~

$$v = 2$$

$$2x - 1 > 0$$

neplatí, $\forall x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= v^2 - 4(v-2)(1-v) \\ &= v^2 - 4(-v^2 + v + 2v - 2) \\ &= \underline{v^2} - 4(\underline{-v^2} + v + 2v - 2) \\ &= 5v^2 - 12v + 8 \end{aligned}$$

←

ma' koreny

$$v_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{12 \pm 4\sqrt{3^2 - 10}}{10}$$

← nemá reálné koreny

$$D = 5v^2 - 12v + 8 > 0$$

$$(v-2)x^2 + 5x + 1-v > 0$$

$= 0$ má dva reálné
 kořeny, které
 by měly být ≤ 0

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-v \pm \sqrt{5v^2 - 12v + 1}}{2(v-2)} \leq 0$$

$$-v + \sqrt{5v^2 - 12v + 1} \leq 0$$

$$\sqrt{5v^2 - 12v + 1} \leq v$$

$$5v^2 - 12v + 1 \leq v^2$$

$$4v^2 - 12v + 1 \leq 0$$

$$v^2 - 3v + 2 \leq 0$$

$$(v-2)(v-1) \leq 0$$

$$\underbrace{v-2}_{>0} \underbrace{v-1}_{\leq 0}$$

$$\rightarrow v \leq 1$$

Závěr

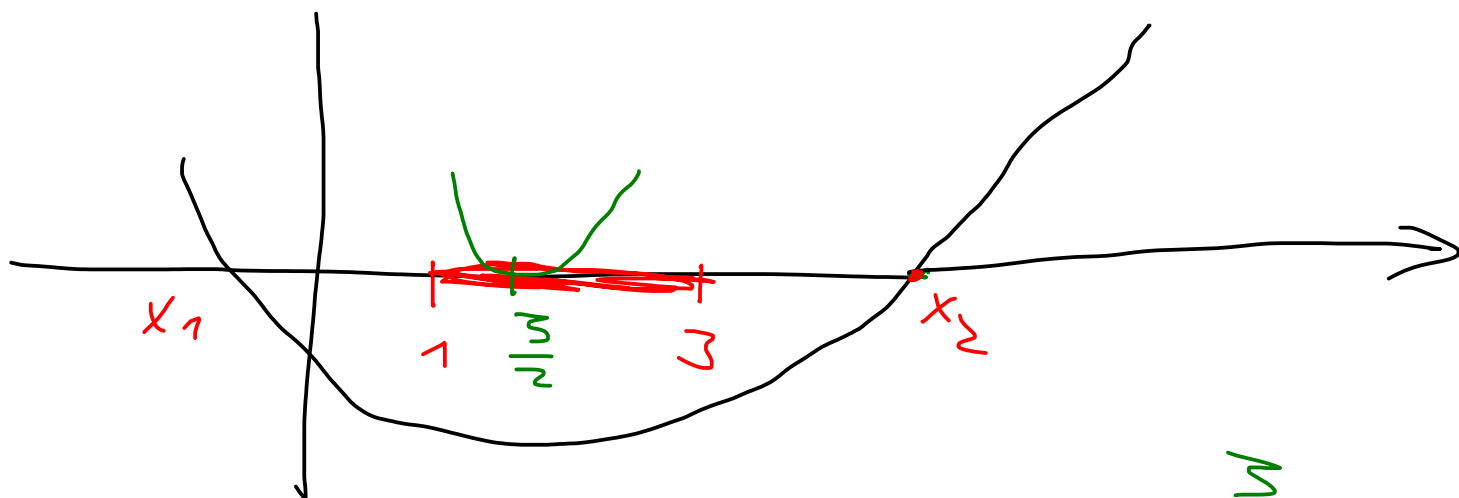
tehle v maximální závazek $v > 0$

$$(d) (x - 3v) / (x - v - 3) < 0$$

$$\forall x \in [1, 3]$$



- korigowany $3v, v+3$
- wealocznosc ilosci $x^2 + \dots$



- jealiny korien $\rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2}$
 niesplizne polmizky

$$(i) 3v < 1 < 3 < v+3$$

$$(ii) v+3 < 1 < 3 < 3v$$

$$(i) v < \frac{1}{3}, v > 0 \Rightarrow v \in (0, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$(ii) v < -2, v > 1 \text{ Anema prymk}$$

Domina : $v \in (0, \frac{1}{3})$