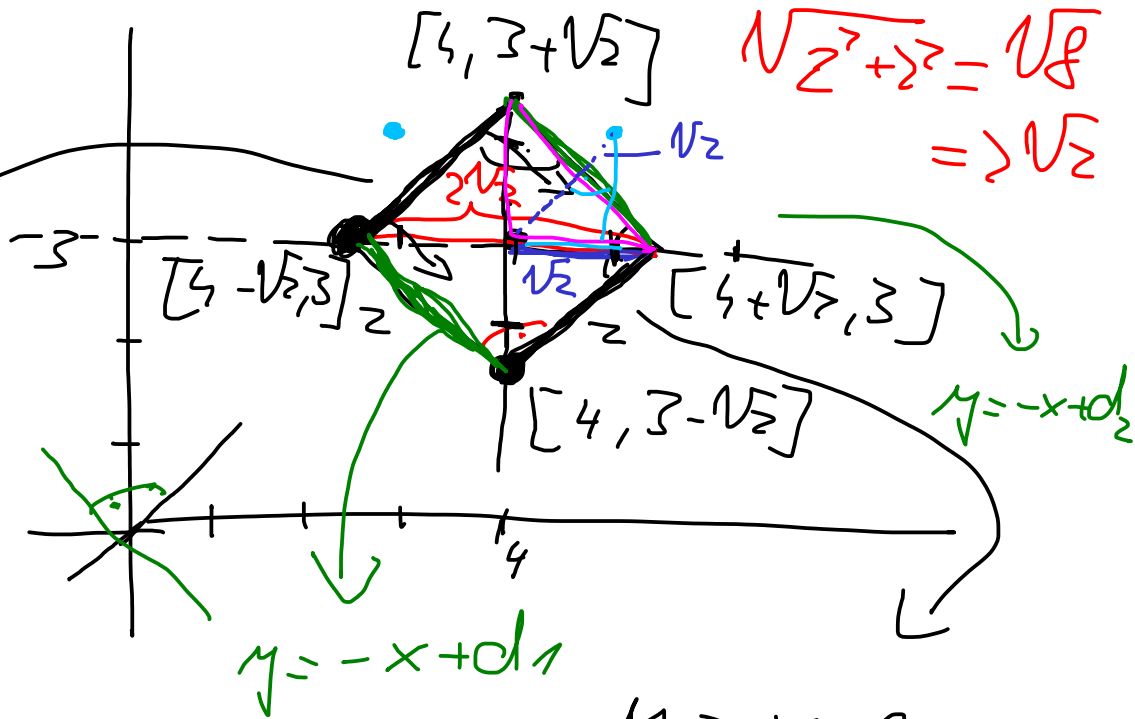


1. Ansatz:



$$y = x + c_1$$

$$3 = 4 - \sqrt{2} + c_1$$

$$-1 + \sqrt{2} = c_1$$

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

$$y \leq x - 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$y - x + 1 \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \leq y - x + 1 \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$|y - x + 1| \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = x + c_2$$

$$3 - \sqrt{2} = 4 + c_2$$

$$-1 - \sqrt{2} = c_2$$

$$y = x - 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$y \geq x - 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$y - x + 1 \geq -\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = -x + d_1 \quad \text{to od } [4, 3 - \sqrt{2}]$$

$$3 - \sqrt{2} = -4 + d_1$$

$$7 - \sqrt{2} = d_1$$

$$y = -x + d_2 \quad \text{to od } [4, 3 + \sqrt{2}]$$

$$3 + \sqrt{2} = -4 + d_2$$

$$7 + \sqrt{2} = d_2$$

$$y = -x + 7 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$y \geq -x + 7 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$[4, 3 + \sqrt{2}]$$

$$y = -x + 7 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$y \leq -x + 7 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$y + x - 7 \geq -\sqrt{2}$$

$$y + x - 7 \leq \sqrt{2}$$

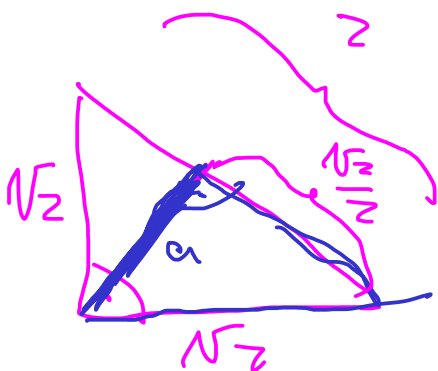
$$|x + y - 7| \leq \sqrt{2}$$

Body s celo d'izhuy'mi soevod-niceni:  $[4, 3], [4, 2], [4, 4]$

$$[3, 3], [5, 3]$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} < \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} < 2$$



$$a^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$a^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2, \quad a^2 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

3. kvadraticke nerovnosti

$$(v-2)x^2 + vx + 3v + 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in [3, 5]$$

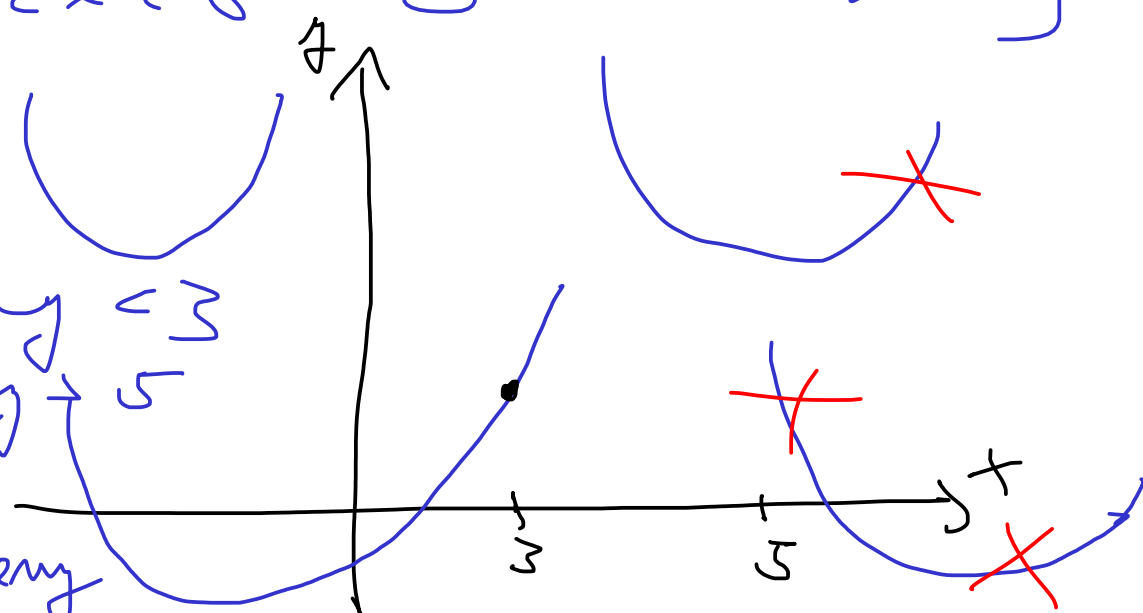
Uv  $\in \mathbb{R}$ , pro ktero  $v$  tato platí.

•  $v=2$ :  $2x + 6 + 2 > 0$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{OK} \quad 2x + 8 > 0 \quad \forall x \in [3, 5]$

•  $v > 2$ :

bod korigeny  $\leq 3$   
 ne  $\leq$  korigeny  $\rightarrow 5$   
 nebo nema  
 ve dle korigeny



$$(v-2) \left[ x^2 + \frac{v}{v-2} x \right] + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$(v-2) \left[ \left( x + \frac{v}{2(v-2)} \right)^2 - \frac{v^2}{4(v-2)^2} \right] + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$(v-2) \left( x + \frac{v}{2(v-2)} \right)^2 - \frac{v^2}{4(v-2)} + 3v + 2 > 0$$

Osa paraboly je  $\underbrace{\quad}_{> 0}$  P.M. inhu

$$x = - \frac{v}{2(v-2)} < 0$$

teady stati. doreali +  $x=3$  do

le no strany

$$(v-2)x^2 + vx + 3v + 2 > 0 \quad \leftarrow x=3$$

$$9(v-2) + 3v + 3v + 2 > 0$$

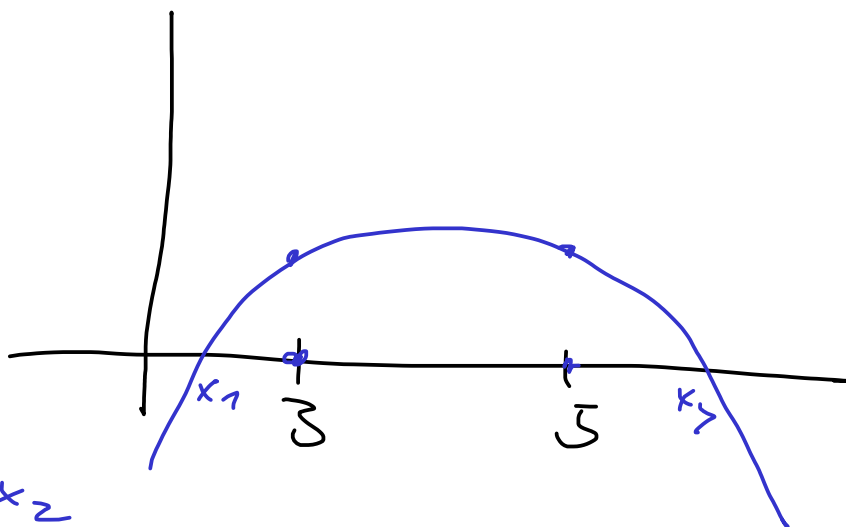
$$15v - 16 > 0 \quad v > \frac{16}{15}$$

Záver:  $v > 2$  splniť zadanú

$v < 2$ :

∩

Zväčšie koreny



$$x_1 < 3 < 5 < x_2$$

$$(v-2)x^2 + vx + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{16}{11} > \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x=3: \quad v > \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x=5: \quad 25(v-2) + 5v + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$33v - 50 + 2 > 0$$

$$33v - 48 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$v > \frac{48}{33} = \frac{16}{11}$$

Preto  $v < 2$  musí  $v > \frac{16}{11}$

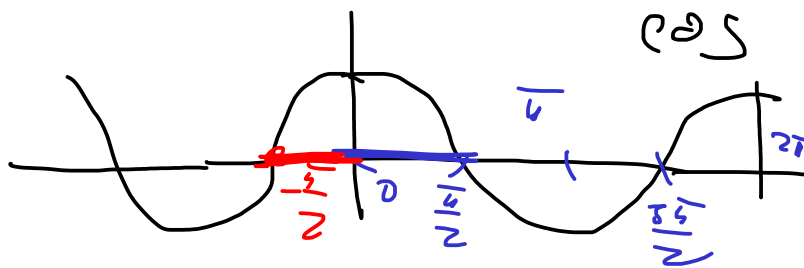
Závěr:  $v > \frac{16}{11}$

#### 4. Monotonie:

$f(x)$  t. z.  $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $H(f) = (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  klesající na  $D(f)$

a) Dokažte, že  $\cos(f(x))$  je rostoucí na celém definičním oboru

- $f(x)$  klesající
- $\cos$  klesající na  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$



Tedy:  $x_1 < x_2$   
 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$  /  $\cos$   
 $\cos(f(x_1)) < \cos(f(x_2))$

$\Rightarrow \cos(f(x))$  rostoucí

(b)  $g(x) = \frac{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x)}$   $\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

obě funkce klesají  
 •  $\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$  rostoucí  $\left| x - \frac{\pi}{2} \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \right.$   
 •  $f(x)$  klesající

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad \leadsto \quad \cos(x_1 - \frac{\pi}{2}) < \cos(x_2 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \frac{1}{f(x_1)} < \frac{1}{f(x_2)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x_1) > f(x_2) \\ \frac{1}{f(x_2)} > \frac{1}{f(x_1)} \end{array} \right\} \left( \frac{\cos(x_1 - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x_1)} < \frac{\cos(x_2 - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x_2)} \right)$$

## 5. Jednociferná čísla

$a, b, c, d$  čtyřmi různá jednociferná kladná čísla t.č.  $\exists |a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$

Dokažte, že pak  $\exists | a^2 + b^2$

Řeš:  $\exists | a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$

každé číslo  $p$  je tvaru

$$p = 3k \quad \text{nebo} \quad p^2 = 9k^2$$

$$p = 3k+1 \quad \text{nebo} \quad p^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1 =$$

$$p = 3k+2 \quad \text{nebo} \quad = 3(\dots) + 1$$

$$p^2 = 9k^2 + 12k + 4 =$$

$$= 3(\dots) + 1$$

Tedy

$$p^2 = 3l \quad \text{nebo}$$

$$p^2 = 3l+1$$

$$\exists |a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

meto

$\exists$  deli usoclana  
číslo  $a, b, c, d$

NEJDE

$\exists$  deli prímé  
jedno z těchto  
čísel

např.  $\exists |a$

$$\Rightarrow \exists | a^2 + b^2$$

$$\text{ani } \exists | c^2 + d^2$$