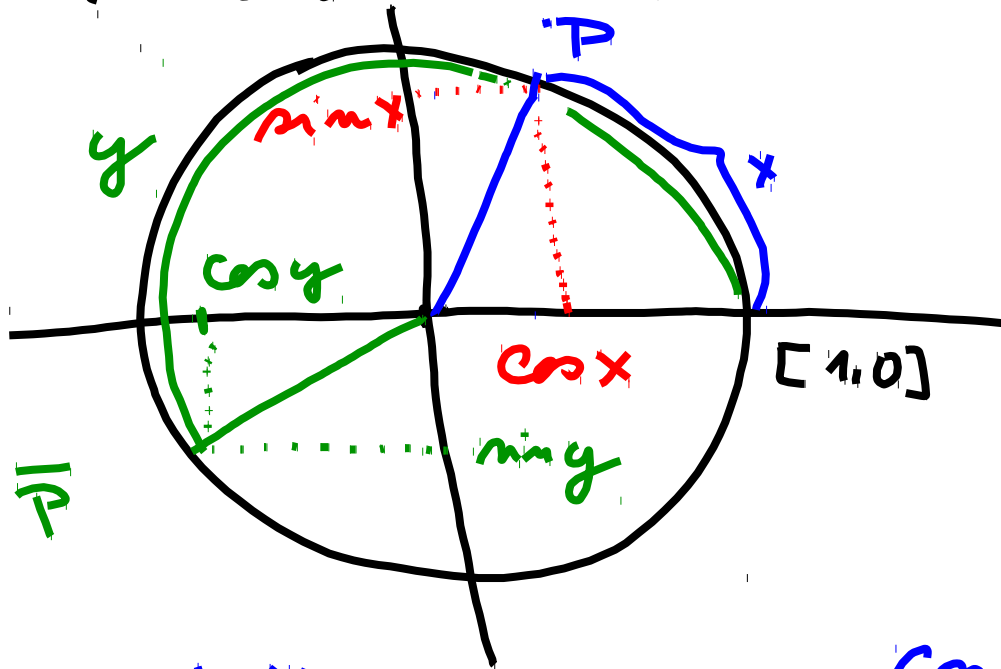


# Goniometrické funkce

jednotková kružnice s středem v  $[0,0]$



$$x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$D(\sin) = \\ = D(\cos) = \mathbb{R}$$

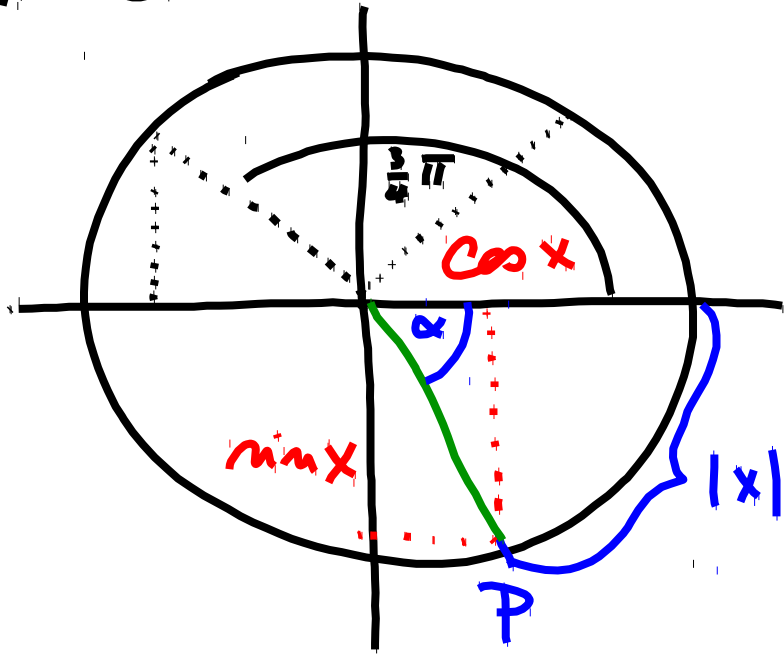
$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$D(\operatorname{tg}) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$D(\operatorname{cotg}) = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$x < 0$



Delka kružnice o poloměru 1

je úhlo  $2\pi$

$\pi$  radianů

$\pi = 3,14159 \dots$

$\alpha \sim x$

$180^\circ \sim \pi$

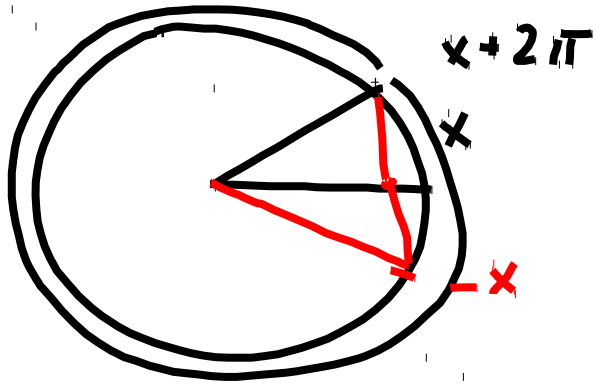
Chceme zjistit

$$\cos \frac{3}{4}\pi = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{3}{4}\pi = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$x$	$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\sec x$	$\csc x$
0	$\sqrt{0}/2 = 0$	1	0	-
$\pi/6$	$\sqrt{1}/2 = 1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}/3$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2 = \sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1	1
$\pi/3$	$\sqrt{3}/2 = \sqrt{3}/2$	1/2	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}/3$
$\pi/2$	$\sqrt{4}/2 = 1$	0	-	0
$\pi$	0	-1	0	-
$3/2 \pi$	-1	0	-	0
$2\pi$	0	1	0	-

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$$\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos x$$

$$\sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin x$$

Cos a sin suau periodice  
functie s perioda  $2\pi$

tg a cotg suau periodice s perioda  $\pi$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\operatorname{cotg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{cotg} x$$

Functie Cos se mda

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

Functie sin se lide

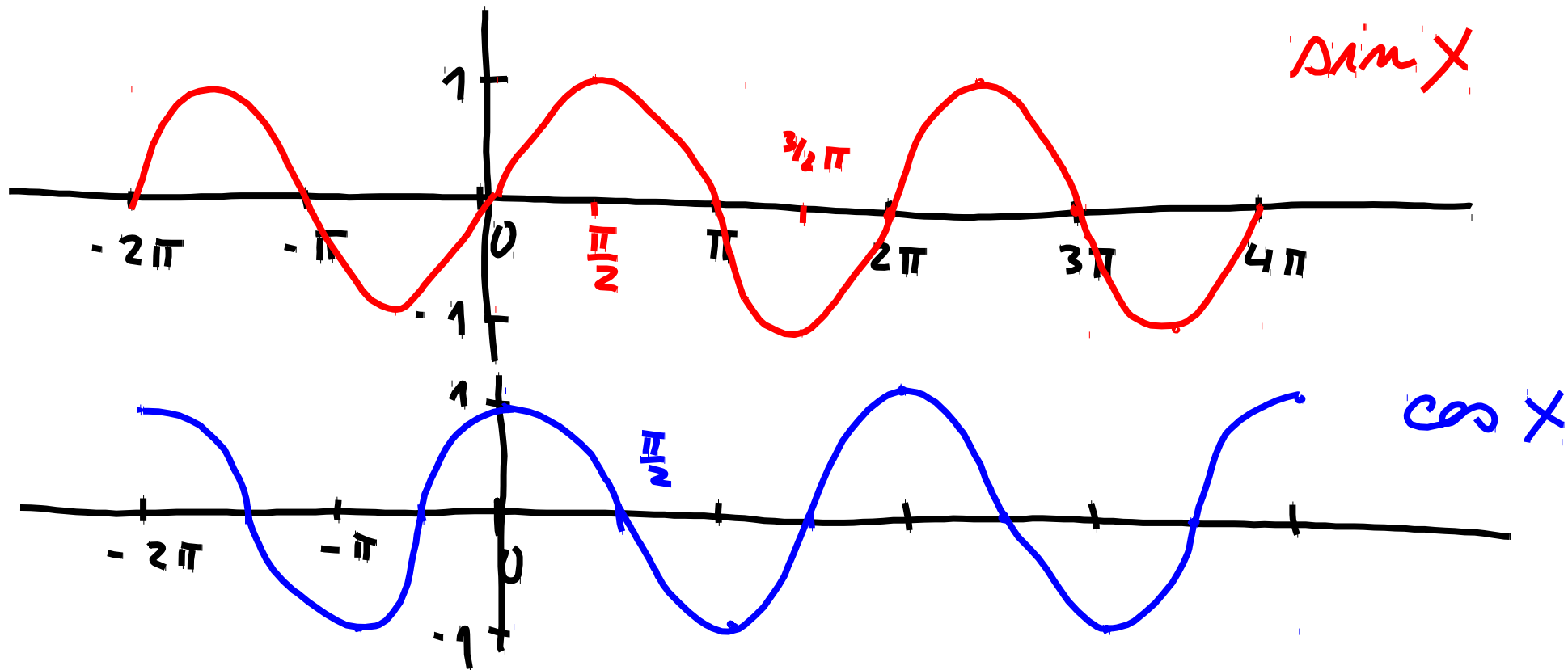
$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

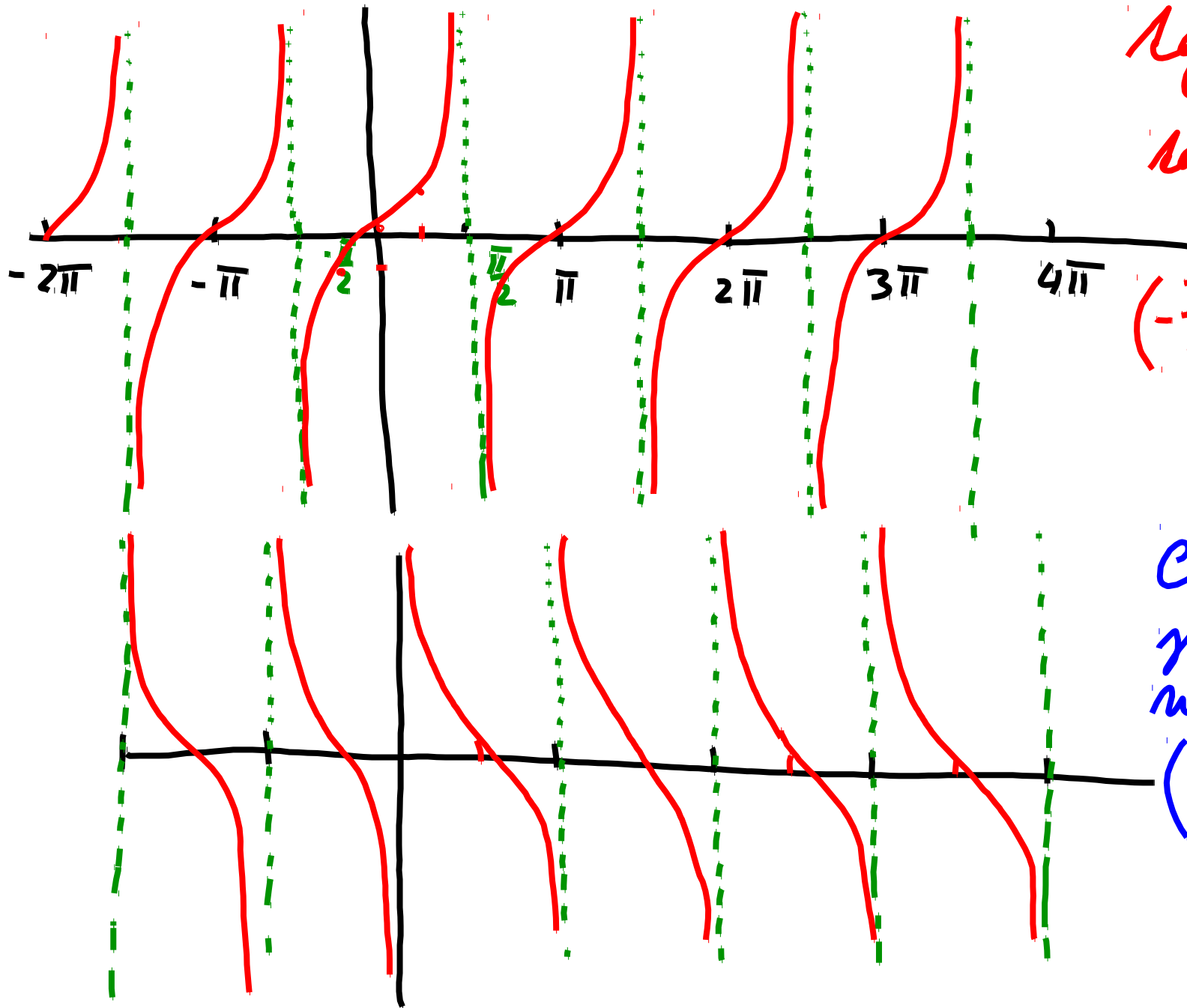
$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

suau lide functie

# Grafy gon. funkcí



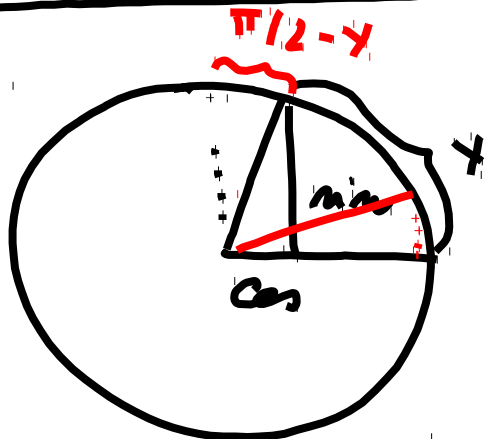


$\operatorname{tg} x$   
y is increasing  
na intervaloch  
 $(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)$

$\operatorname{ctg} x$   
y is decreasing  
na intervaloch  
 $(k\pi, (k+1)\pi)$

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# Základní vzťahy



$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad \text{Pythagorova věta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x = 1 \quad \text{definice}$$

$$\sin x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\cos x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} x = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\sin(-y) = -\sin y$$

# Součtové vzorce

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

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

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x \\ &= 0 \cos x + 1 \sin x = \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\sin 2x} = \sin(x+x) = \sin x \cos x + \sin x \cos x = \underline{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\cos 2x} &= \cos(x+x) = \underline{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \\ &= \underline{2 \cos^2 x - 1} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\operatorname{tg}(x \pm y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x \pm \operatorname{tg} y}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y}$$

Isse odvodit  
se pouzije vzorec  
pro  $\sin$  a  $\cos$   
na cricem

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\underbrace{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}_x + \underbrace{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}_y = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \underline{2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}}$$

$$x = \alpha + \beta, \quad y = \alpha - \beta, \quad x + y = 2\alpha, \quad \alpha = \frac{x+y}{2}, \quad x - y = 2\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{x-y}{2}$$

-10-

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}$$

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

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

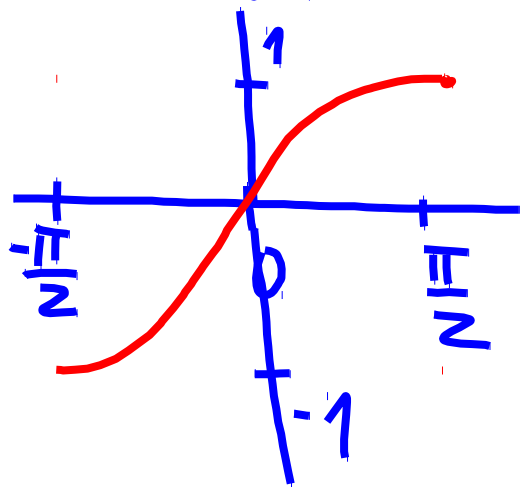
$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

# Inverzni funkce ke goniometrickým cyklometrické funkce

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sin je rozbaven na  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

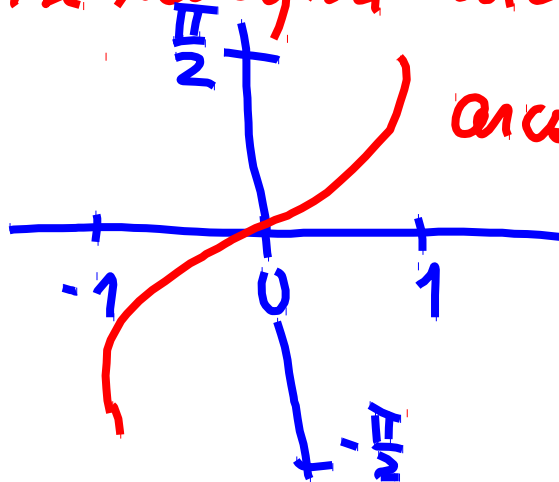


mm:  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

Inverzni funkce

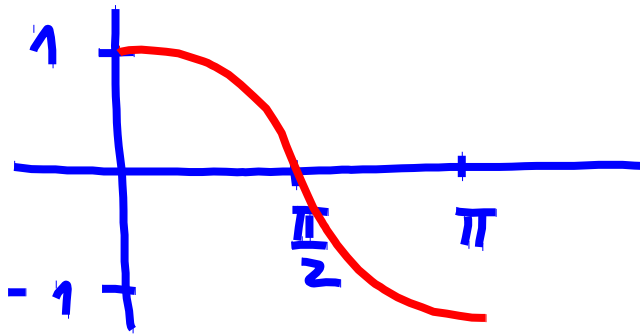
arcsin:  $[-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

re nazývá arcus sinus.



arcsin je rozbaven

cos je klesajúca na intervale  $[0, \pi]$

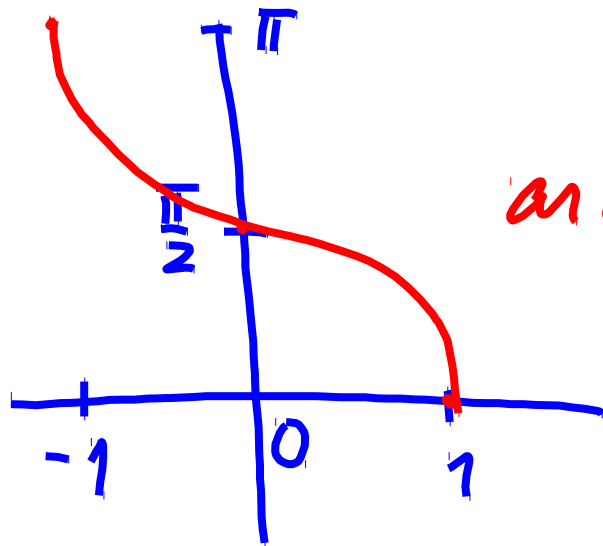


$$\cos : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

Inverzná funkcia

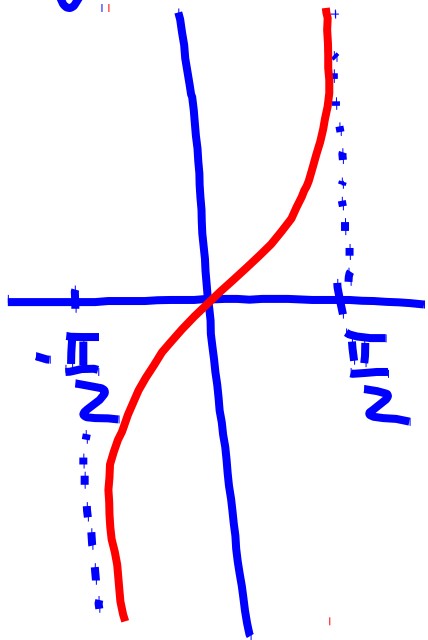
$$\arccos : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

ne nazývajú arccosinus



arccos je klesajúca

tg je robeni na  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

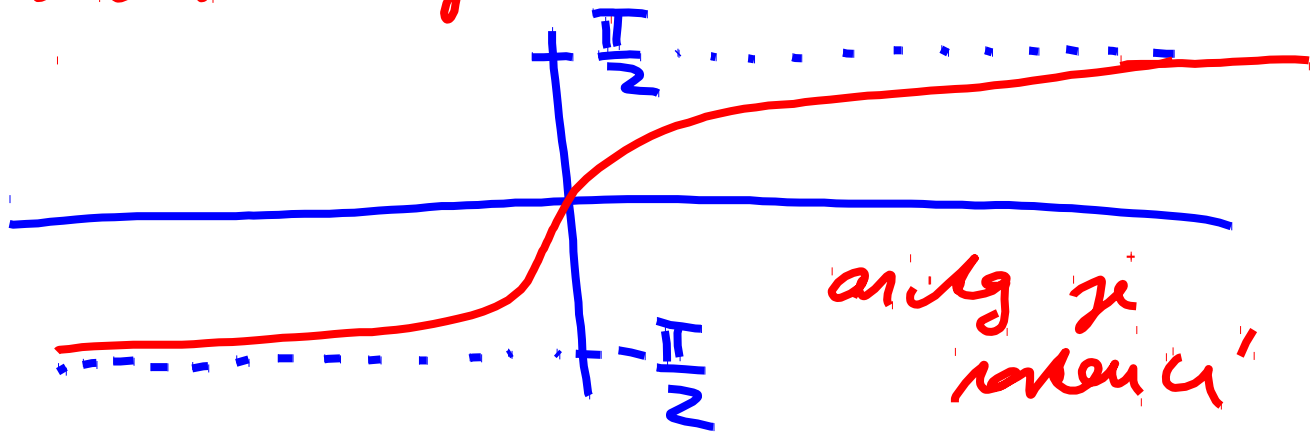


tg  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$

inverzni funkcije

arc tg  $(-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

arcus tangens



arc tg je robeni'

Hyperbolické funkce

cosinus hyperbolický

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$$

sinus hyperbolický

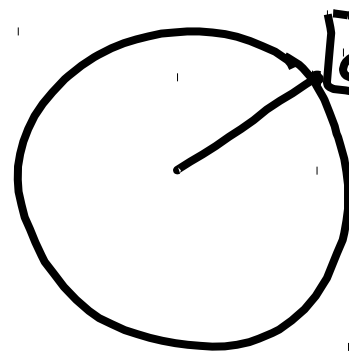
$$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

Rovnice hyperboly je  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$

Kružka  $\{ [\cos t, \sin t] \in \mathbb{R}^2, t \in \mathbb{R} \}$   
 je kružnice

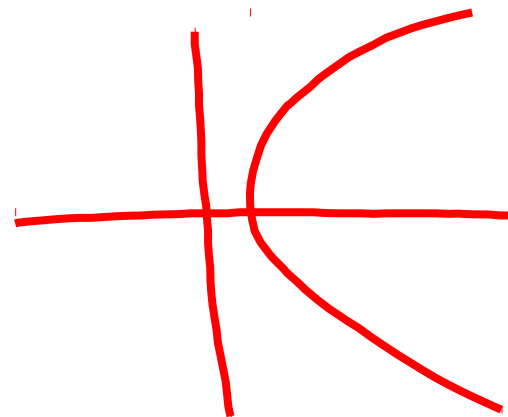
Rovnice kružnice



$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Křivka  $\{ [\cosh t, \sinh t], t \in \mathbb{R} \}$

je hyperbola

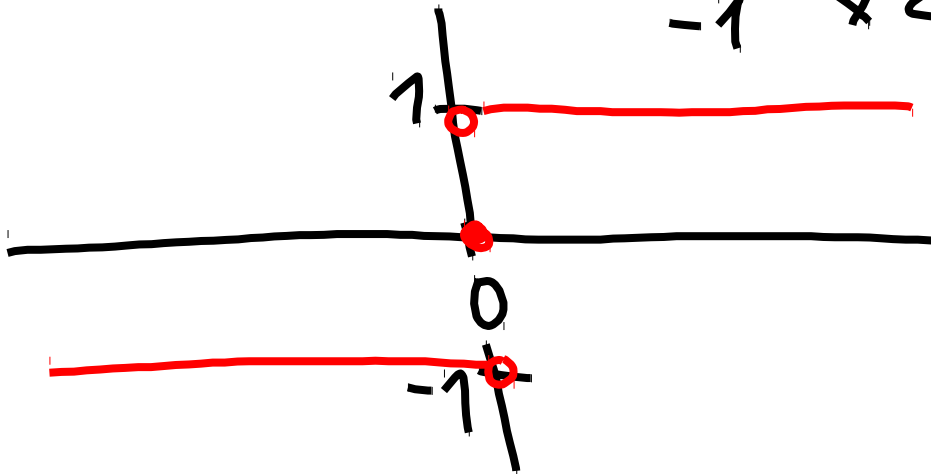


# Spozitost funkci

Vredny funkce, ve kterym jsou maxima  
pocetni, byly spozite

Příklad nepozite funkce

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



Tato funkce nemá  
maxima v bodě 0.

Společná v bodě  $x_0$  i intervalu

Když se  $x$  blíží k  $x_0$ , pak se  $f(x)$  blíží k  $f(x_0)$

Matematicky Funkce  $f$  je společná v bodě  $x_0$ , je-li definována na nějakém okolí bodu  $x_0$  - tedy na nějakém intervalu  $(x_0 - \Delta, x_0 + \Delta)$  a platí

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$$

pro všechna  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\exists \delta > 0$$

existuje  $\delta > 0$

$$\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) \in (f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon)$$

pro všechna

$$x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

$$\text{je } f(x) \in (f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon)$$



