

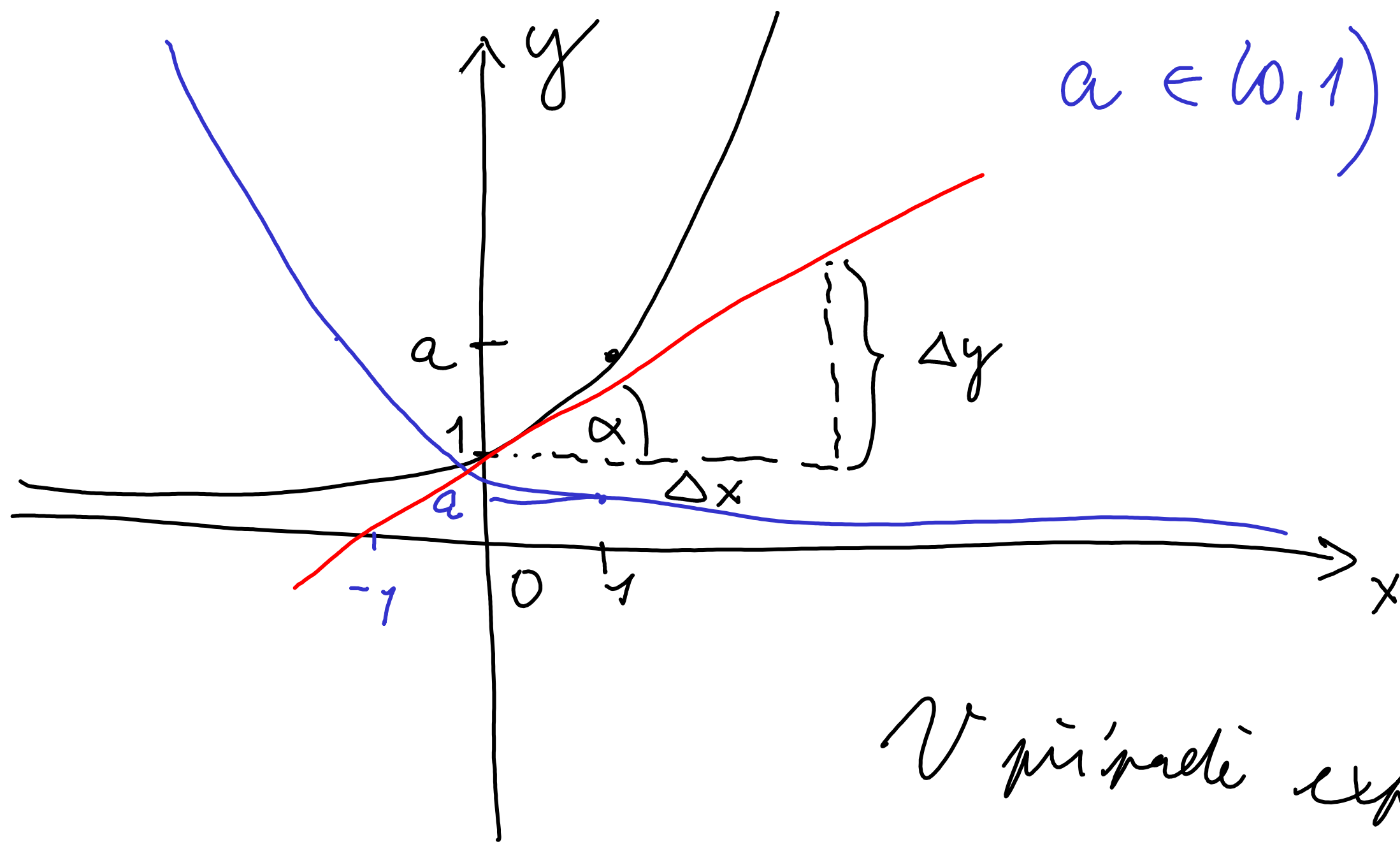
# Exponenciální funkce

$$f(x) = a^x$$

$$a \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$a > 1$$

$$a \in (0, 1)$$



Speciální hodnota

$$a = e = 2,71\dots$$

Eulerova konstanta

Summa všech přímých

je  $\log a$

V případě exponenciály se základem  $e$

je tato rovnice sama 1.

$$y' = y \quad \text{již řešeno je} \quad y(x) = a e^x$$

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Invizní funkce k funkci  $f(x) = a^x$  je logaritmus  
pro základu  $a$

$$g(x) = \log_a x$$

již číslo  $a$  máme, se

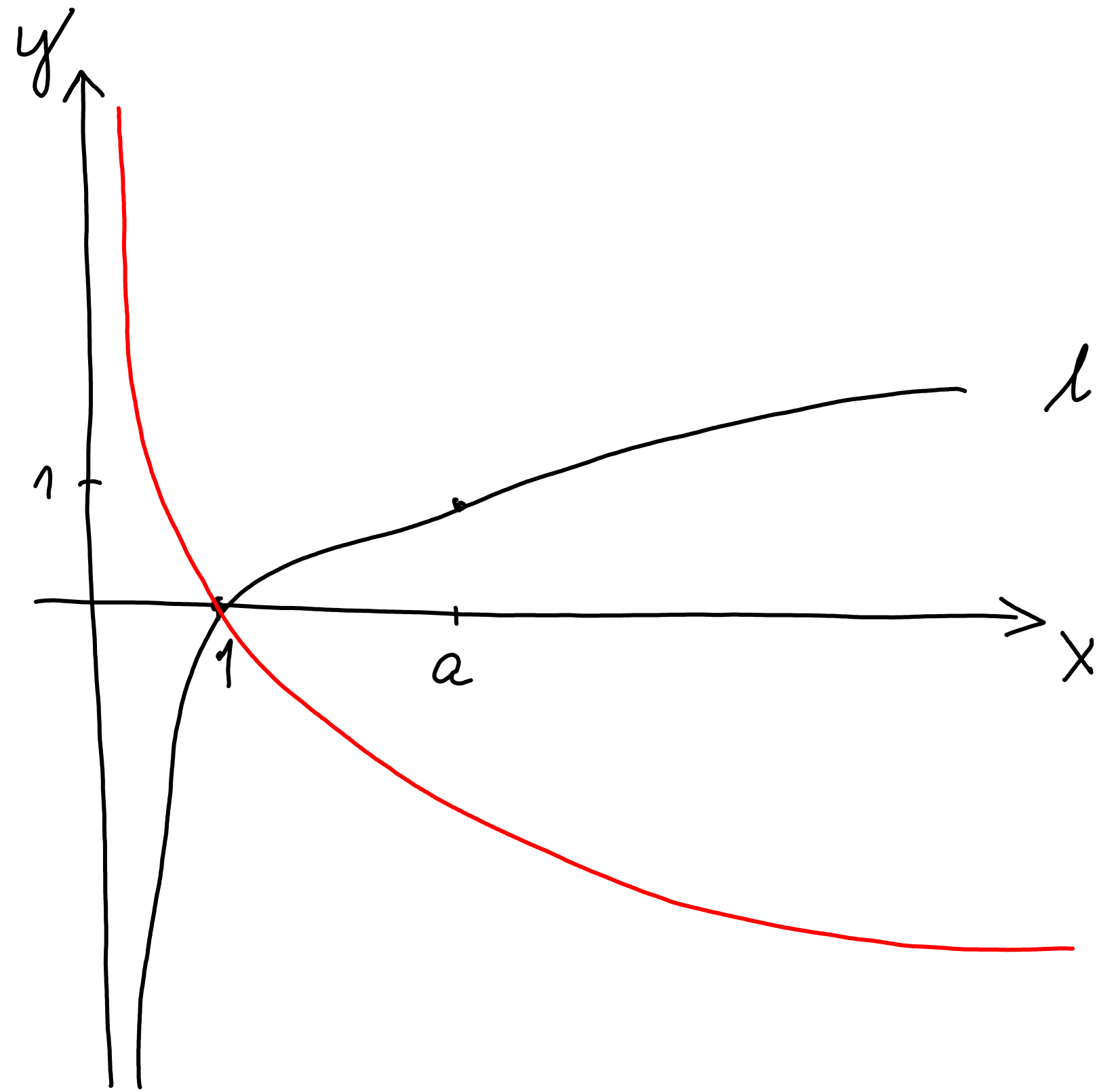
$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

Def. ova  $(0, \infty)$

Ova ladnel  $\mathbb{R}$

Pünesung' logarithmus  
ni logarithmus  
ni rekla  $e$

$$\ln x = \log_e x$$



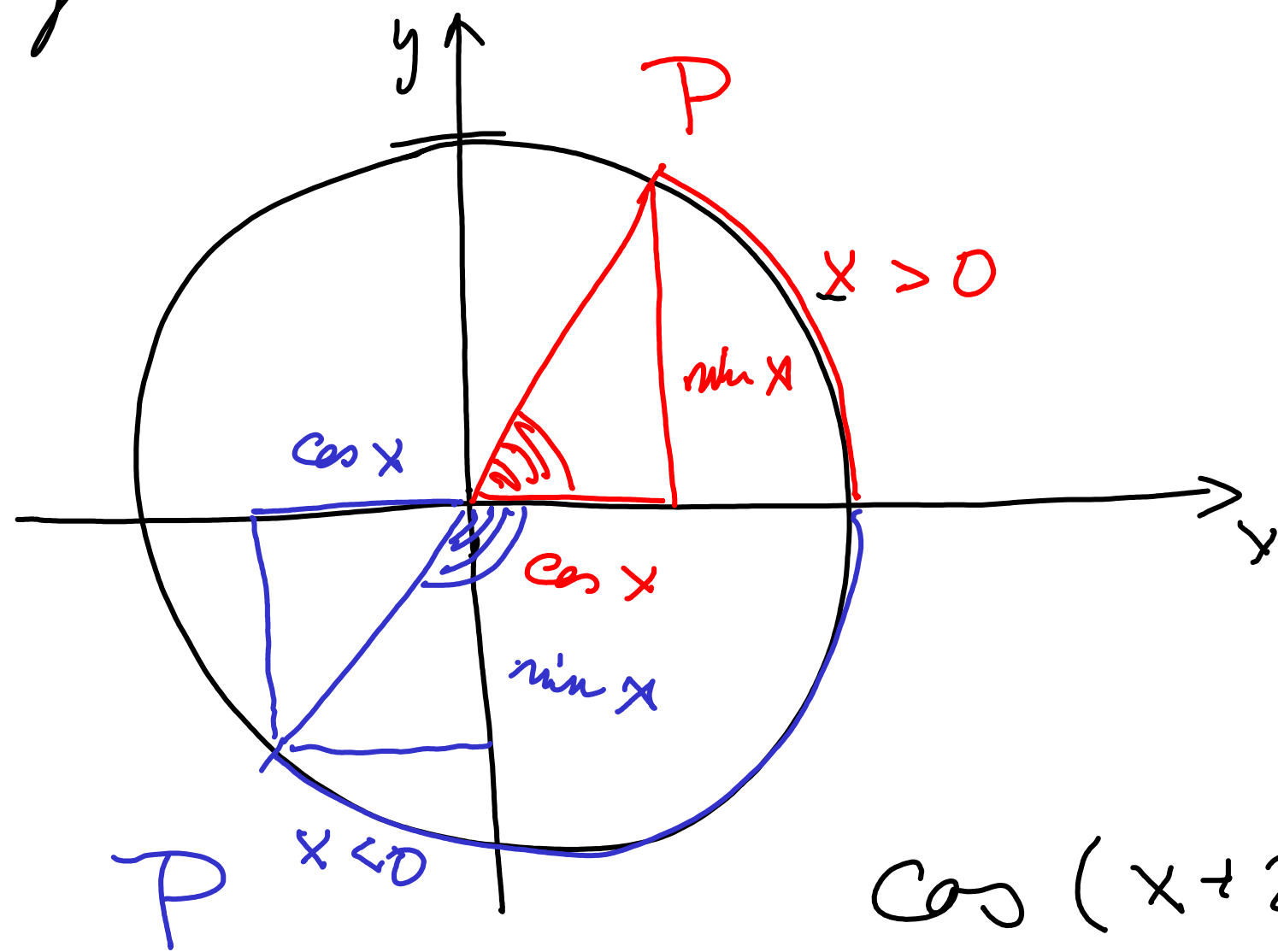
$$a > 1$$

$\log_a x$  me  $a > 1$

$\log_a x$   
me  $a \in (0, 1)$

# Goniometrické funkce

Jednotková kružnice



$$P = [\cos x, \sin x]$$

Úhly oblouku  $x$  měří velikost úhlu

Dává znaménko  $y$  měří velikost úhlu na stupních

Úhly kružnice o poloměru 1 ...  $2\pi$

$$\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos(x) \quad \sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin(x) \quad 360^\circ$$

Přikážíme, že  $\sin$  a  $\cos$  jsou periodické s periodou  $2\pi$

Def. obor je  $\mathbb{R}$

Obor hodnot je  $[-1, 1]$ .

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

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

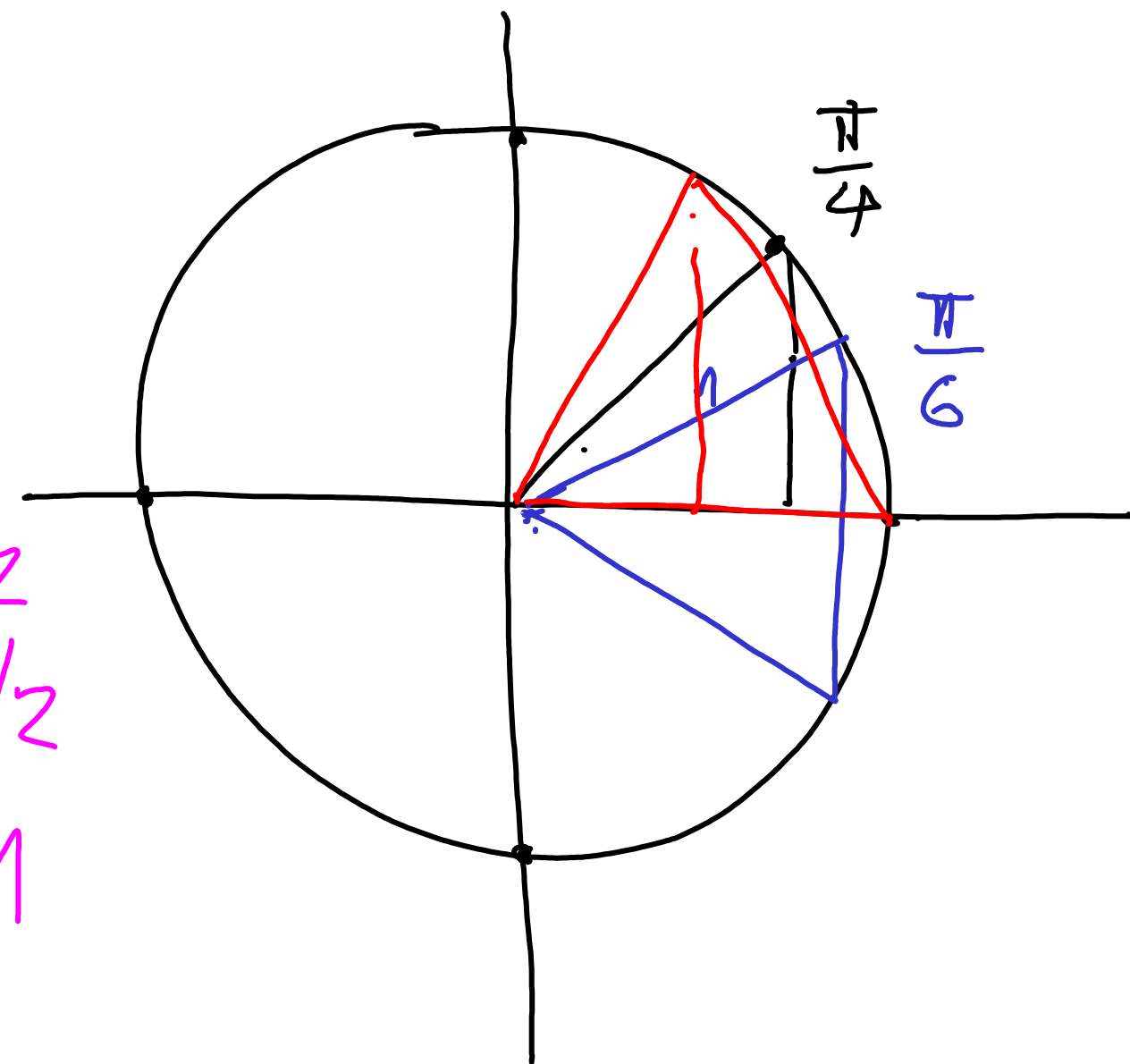
$$\operatorname{cotg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

Obor hodnot  $H(\operatorname{tg}) = H(\operatorname{cotg}) = \mathbb{R}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{0/4} &= 0 \\ \sqrt{1/4} &= 1/2 \\ \sqrt{2/4} &= \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{3/4} &= \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{4/4} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

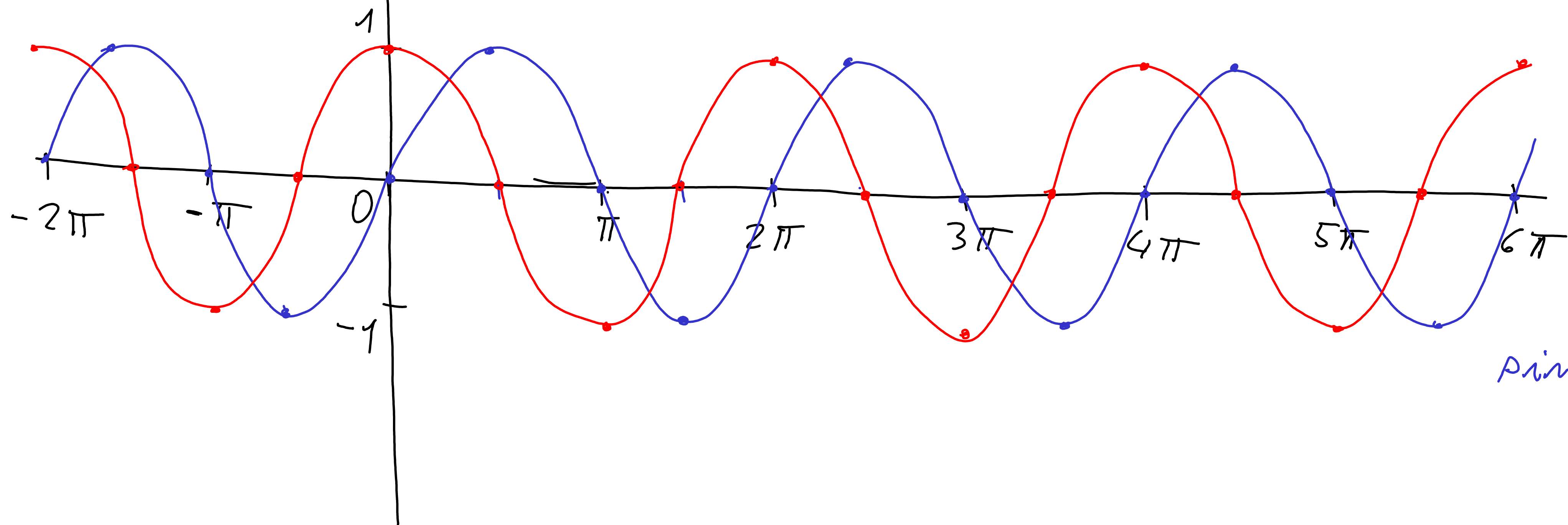


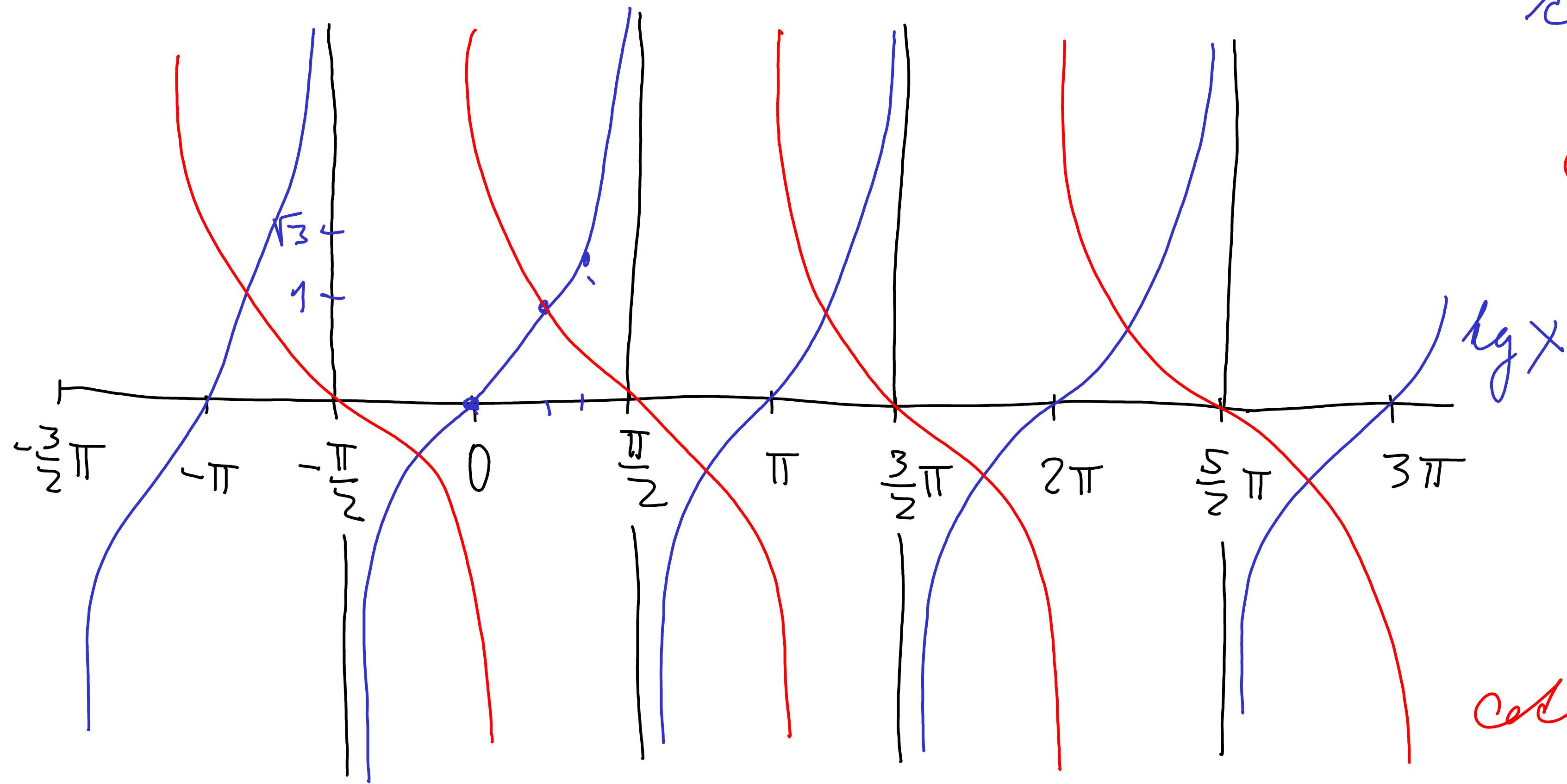
Графики

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

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

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





$$\tan(x + \pi) = \tan x$$

$$\cot(x + \pi) = \cot x$$

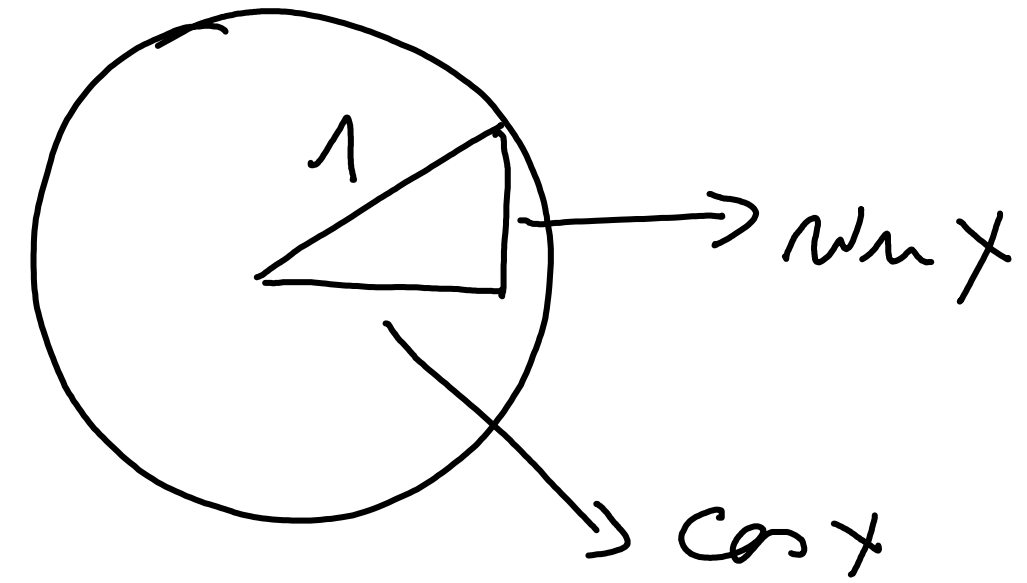
$\tan x$

$\cot x$



# Základní vzahy

•  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$  Pyth. věta



•  $\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x = 1$

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

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

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

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

## Součtená práce

$$(1) \sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$(2) \cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$(3) \operatorname{tg}(x \pm y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x \pm \operatorname{tg} y}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \text{plyne z (1)}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

2u sauit masin bre aduadit

$$\sin x \pm \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x \pm y}{2} \cos \frac{x \mp y}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

Inverzní funkce ke goniometrickým

- cyklotrické funkce

- Arcus sinus arcusin

Arcus cosinus arcos

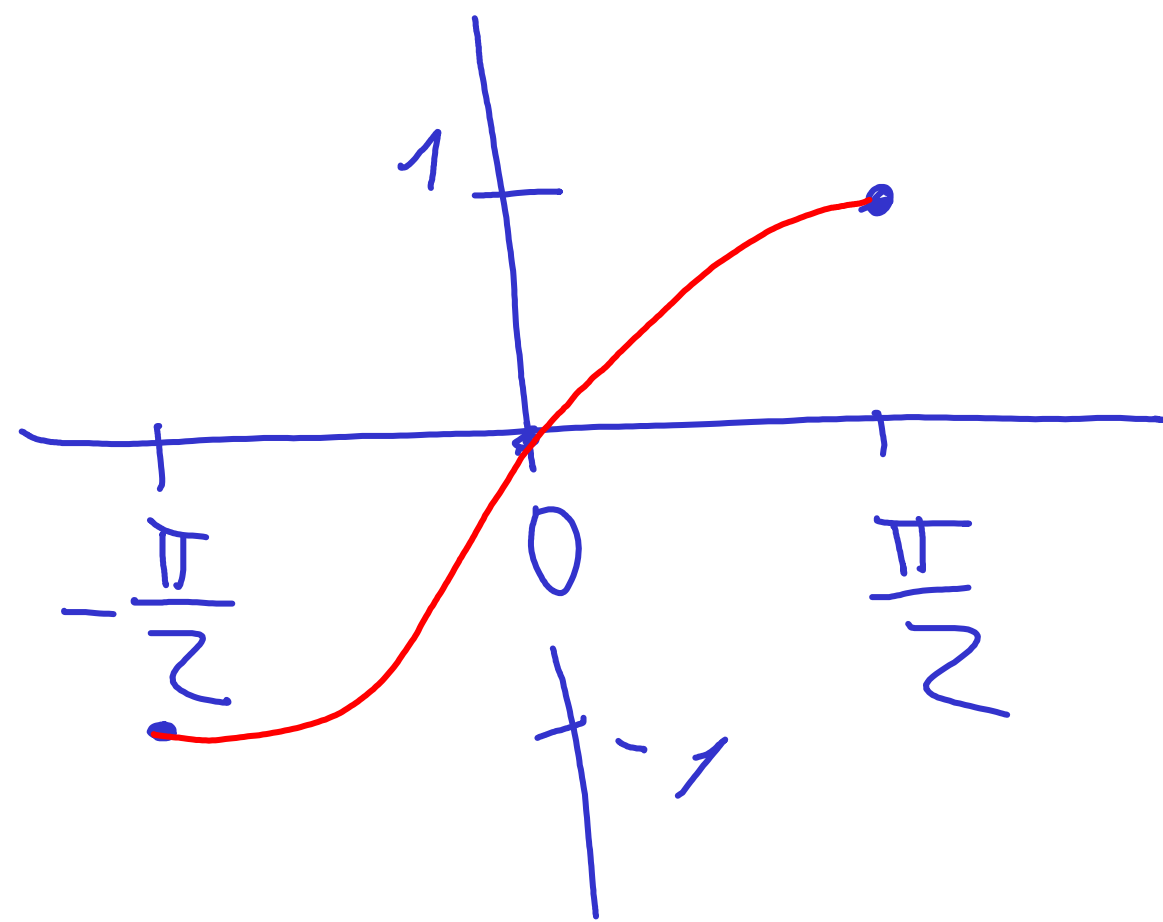
Arcus tangens arctg

Funkce sinus je invertována

intervalu  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

sin je zde

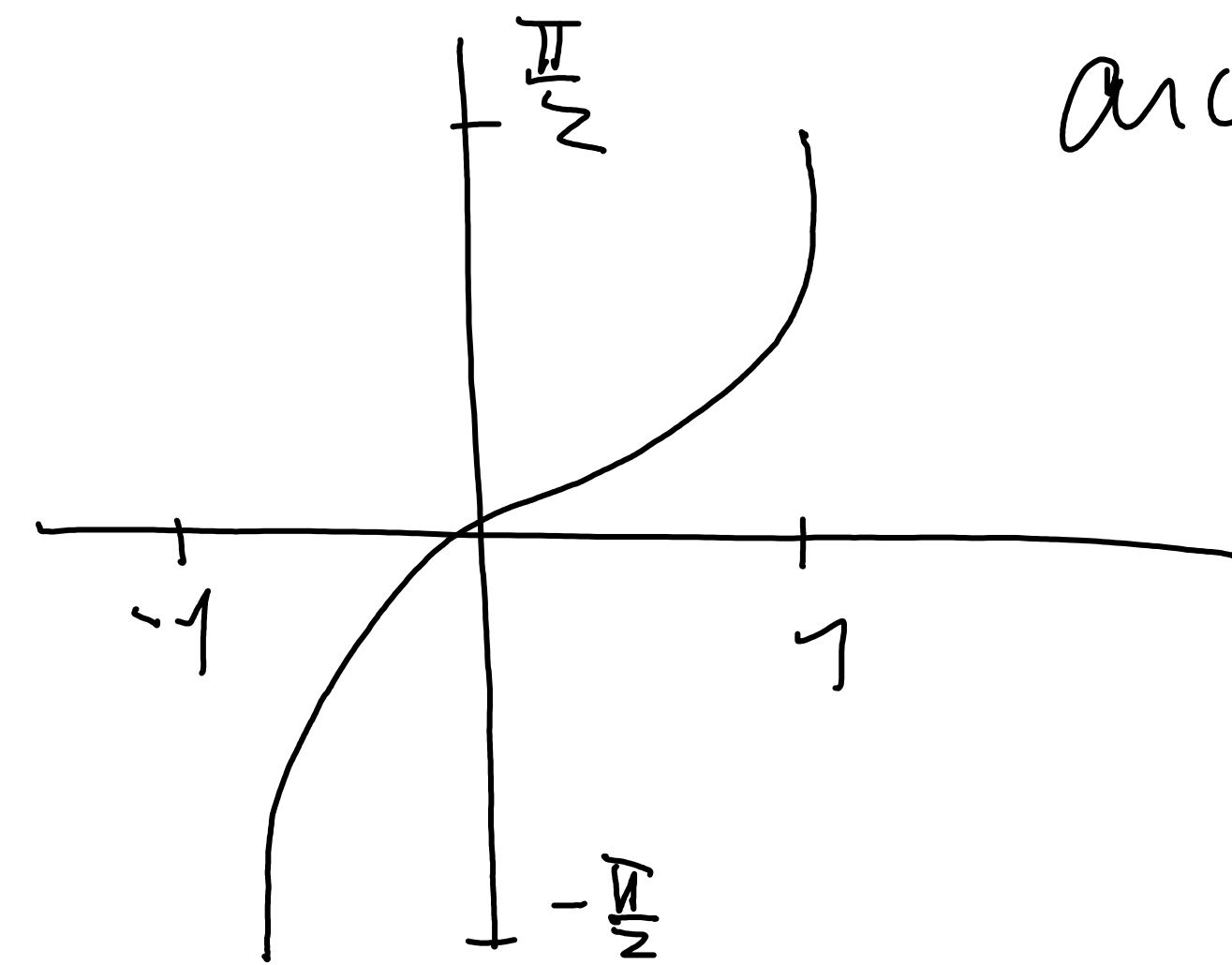
invertovaná  
funkce



Inverzni funkcije za  $\sin$  /  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  :  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

je funkcija

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



arcsin x je čisto n intervalu  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

Arhivni, se jako nenas je sevan x

$$\arcsin 0 = 0 \quad \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6} \quad \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Funkce  $\cos$  je monotónní (klesající) na  $[0, \pi]$

Inverzní funkce ke  $\cos / [0, \pi] : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

se nazývá

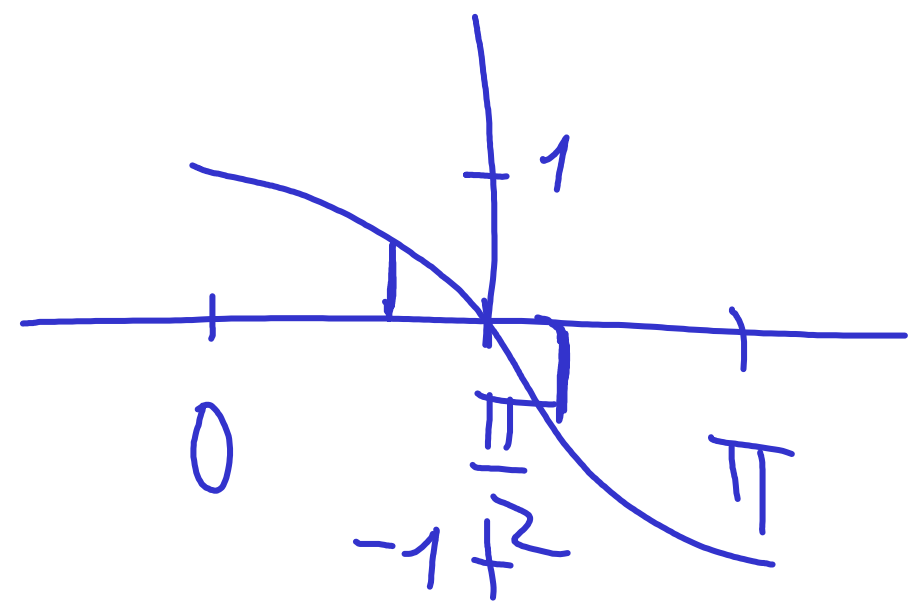
$\arccos : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

$$\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

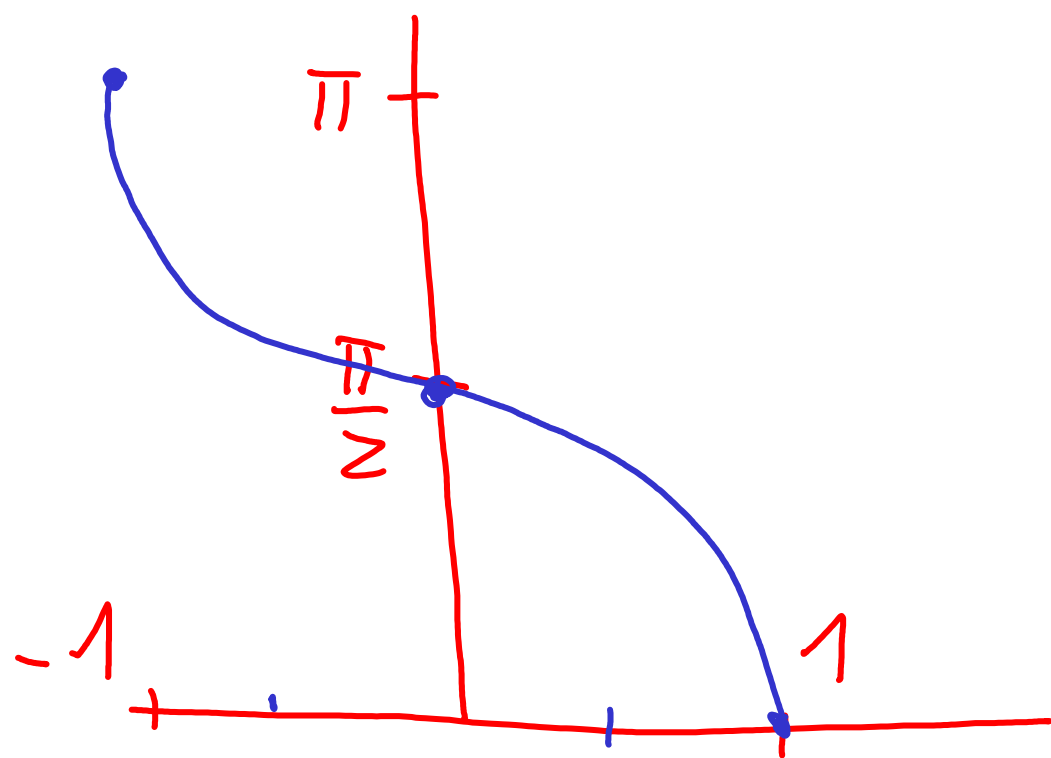
$$\arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\arccos -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$\cos$



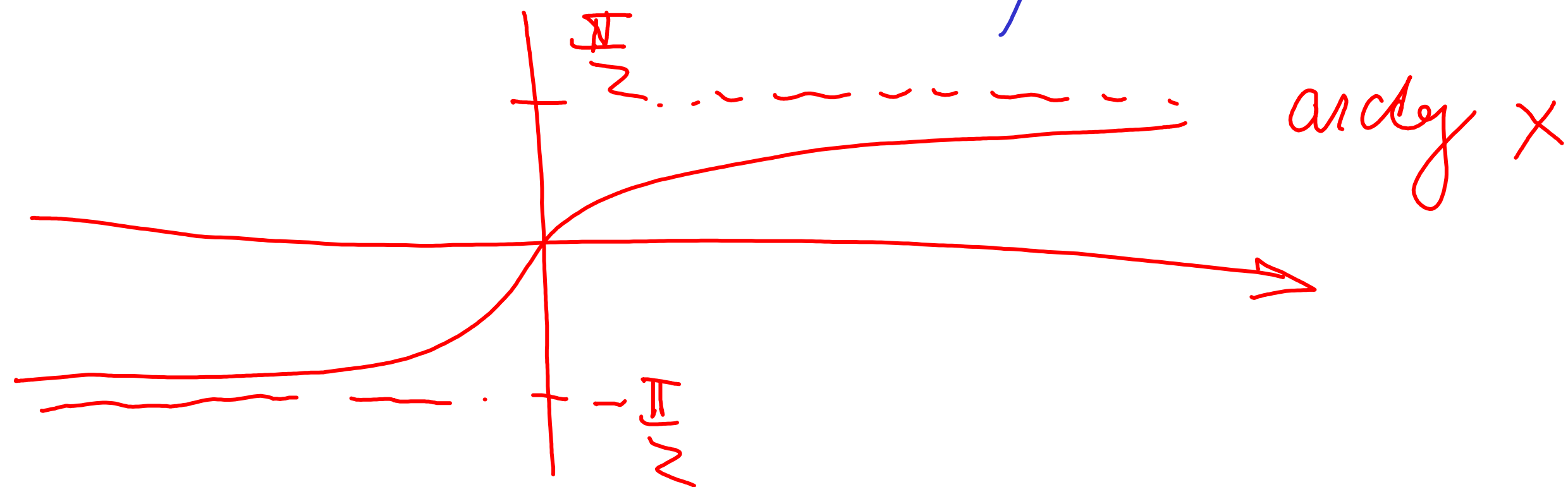
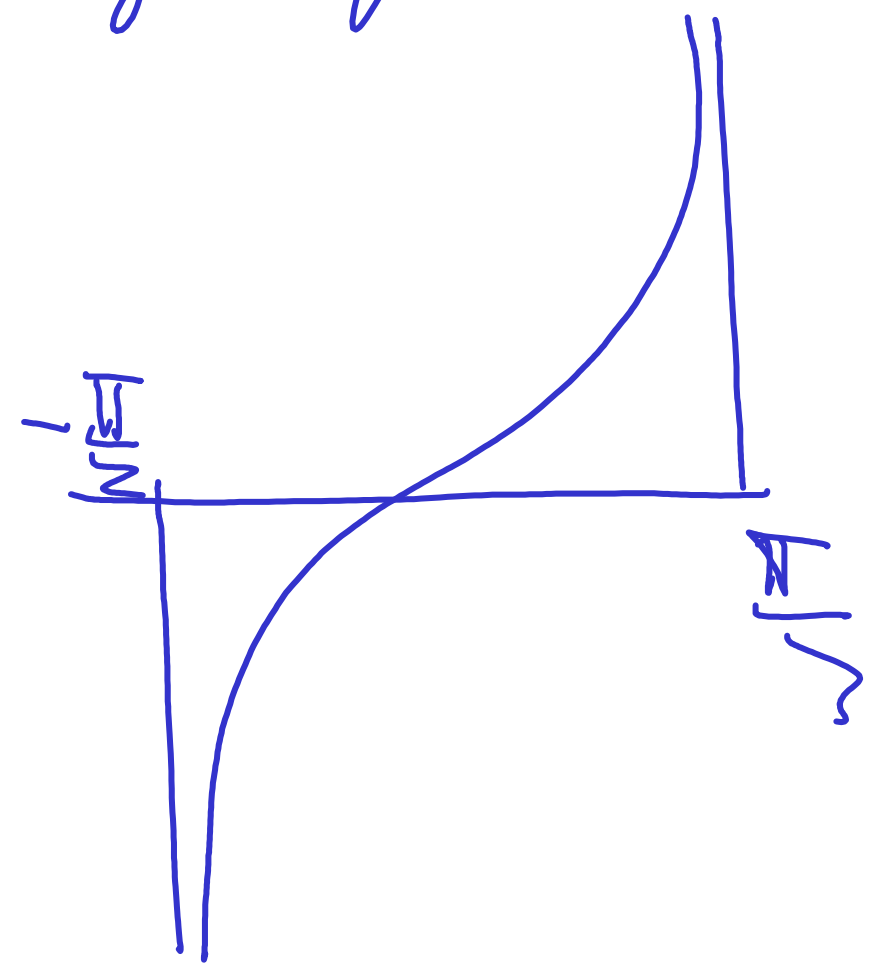
$\arccos$



$\operatorname{tg}$  je merka' (ostenci') na intervalu  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

Inverzni' funkcce k  $\operatorname{tg} / (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) : (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

je funkcce  $\operatorname{arctg} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



V případě k měřičce jsou definice tzv. hyperbolických funkcí

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

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

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

1. domov vlna

$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, a \leq x \leq b\}$$

obor hodnot

~~$$[4, -6] = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, 4 \leq x \leq -6\} = \emptyset$$~~

$$\arcs : [-1, 1]$$

$$\longrightarrow [0, \pi]$$

$$\arcs(-1) = \pi$$

$$\arcs(1) = 0$$

~~$$\longrightarrow [0, 0]$$~~