

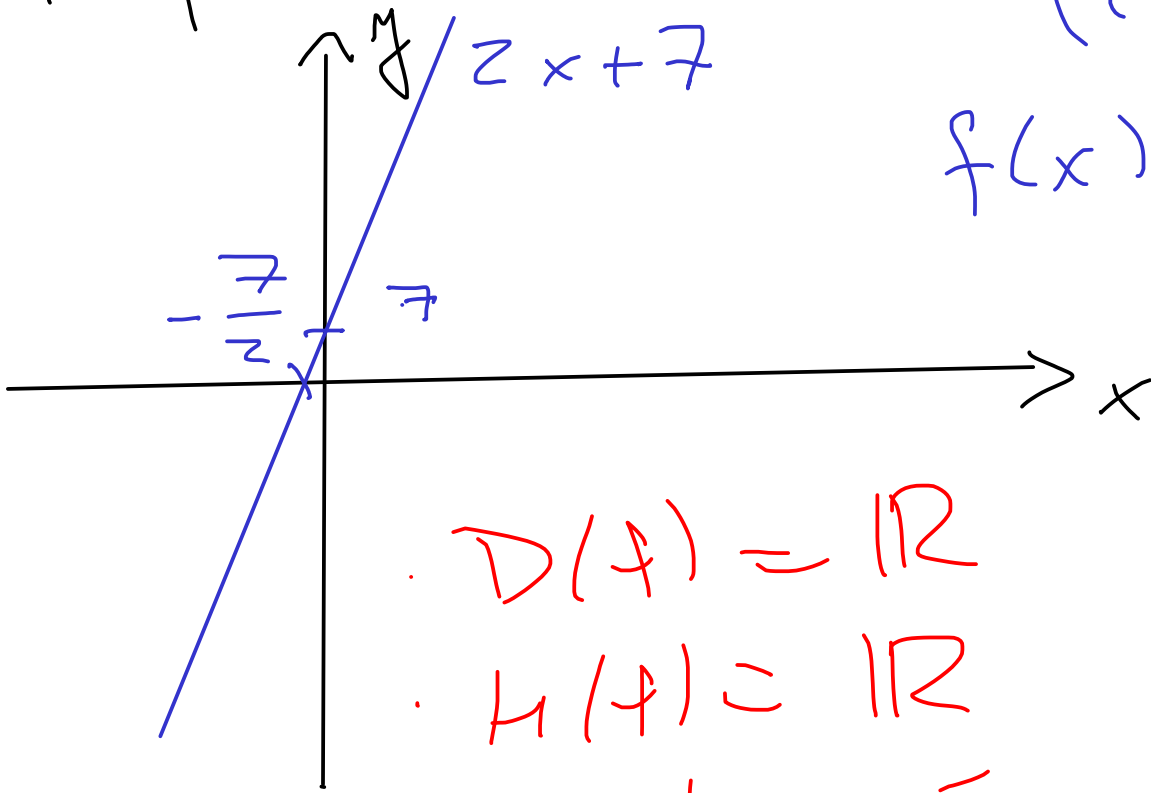
3.1

1. $f(x) = 2x + 7$

$$f(0) = 7$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 7 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{2}$$



- $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$
- $H(f) = \mathbb{R}$
- \checkmark surjektív
- \checkmark injektív
- \checkmark bijektív

Def: $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

je vostoucná (klasická)

jestliže

$\forall x_1, x_2 \in M$ t.č. $x_1 < x_2$:

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

($\forall x_1, x_2 \in M$, $x_1 < x_2$: $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$)

• f je injektivní, jestliže

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in M: f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

• f je surjektivní, jestliže

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists x \in M: f(x) = y$$

$$2. f(x) = |3x + 1| - x$$

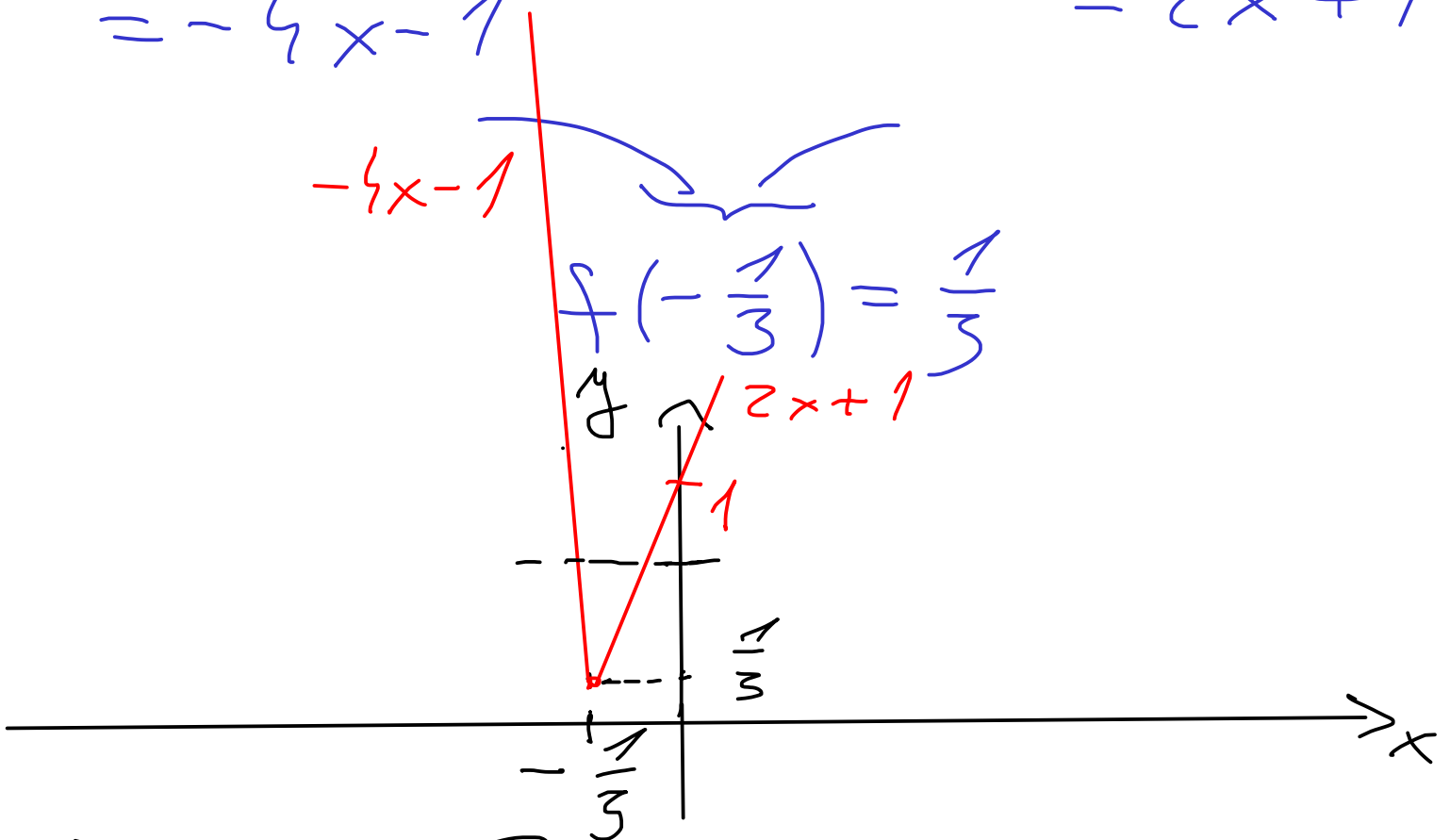
$$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}] \quad x \in [-\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = -(3x + 1) - x$$

$$= -4x - 1$$

$$f(x) = (3x + 1) - x$$

$$= 2x + 1$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

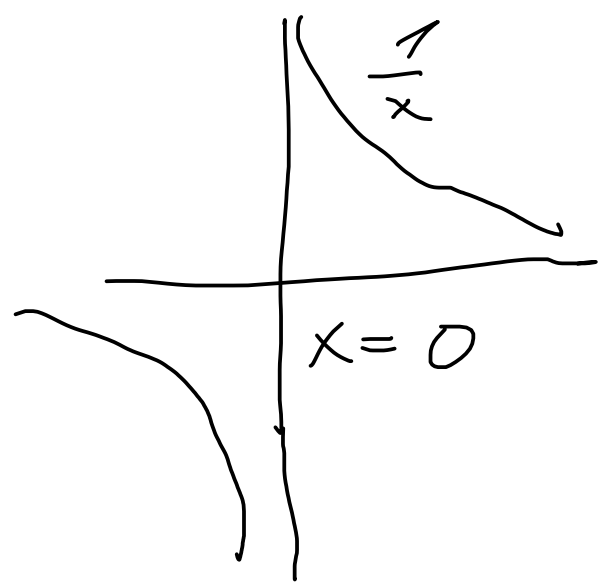
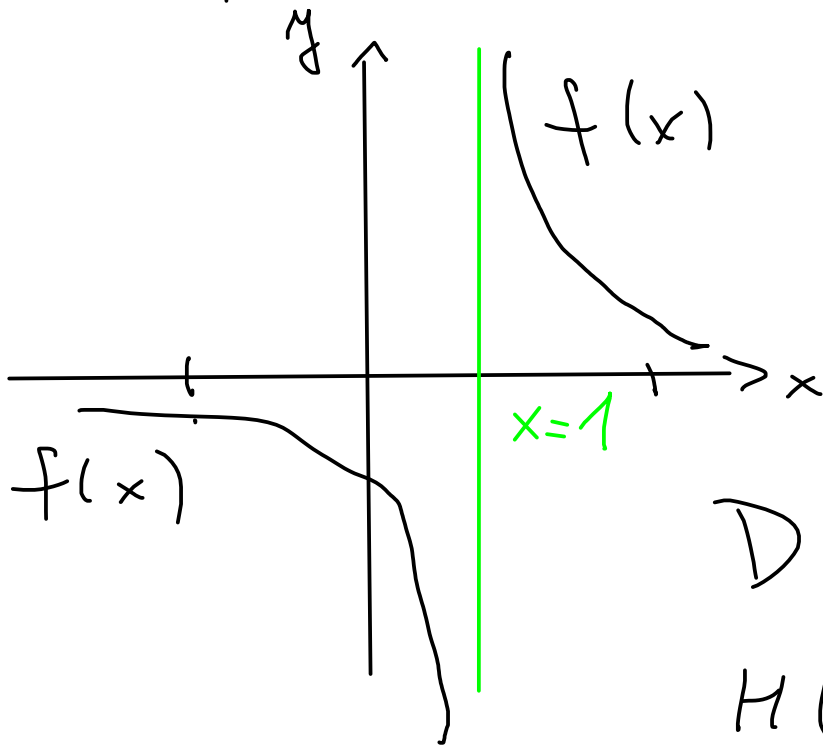
$$H(f) = [-\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$$

memi injektif
memi surjektif

není ani rostoucí ani
klesající na celém $D(f)$

je klesající na $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}]$
rostoucí na $[-\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$

$$3. f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

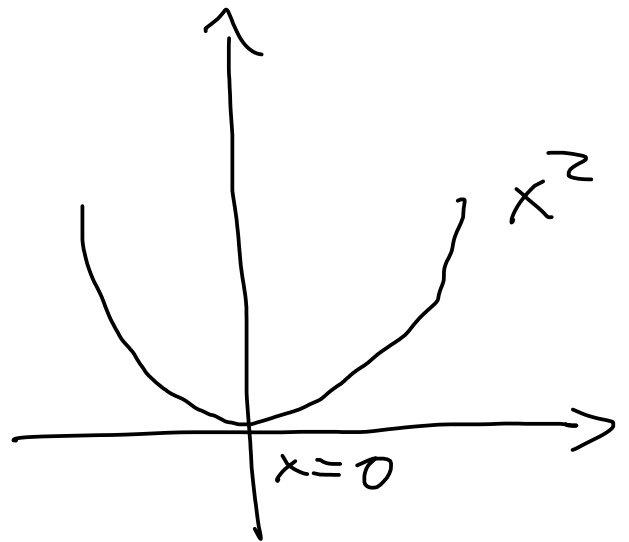
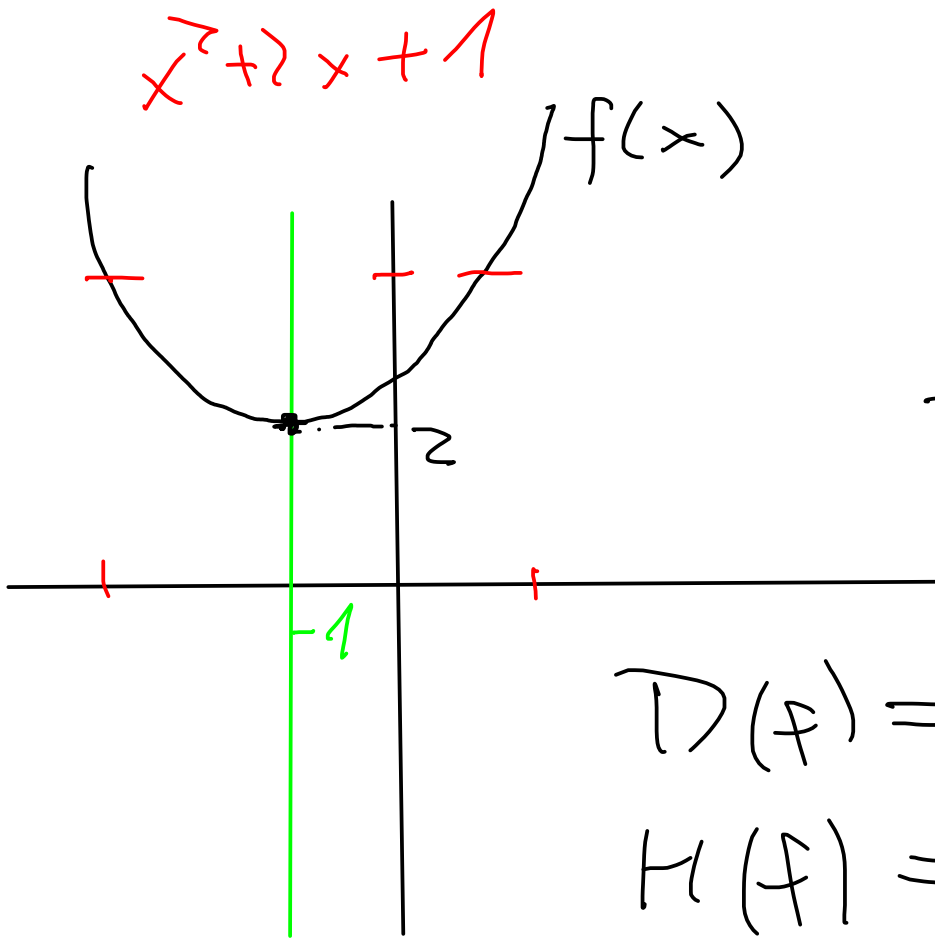
$$H(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Injektivni
nem surj.

na $D(f)$ nem arri vostorci
arri hlesajica
hlesajica na $(-\infty, 1)$
hlesajica na $(1, \infty)$

$$3. f(x) = (x^2 + 2x) + 3$$

$$= \underbrace{((x+1)^2 - 1)} + 3 = (x+1)^2 + 2$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = [2, \infty)$$

není inj.

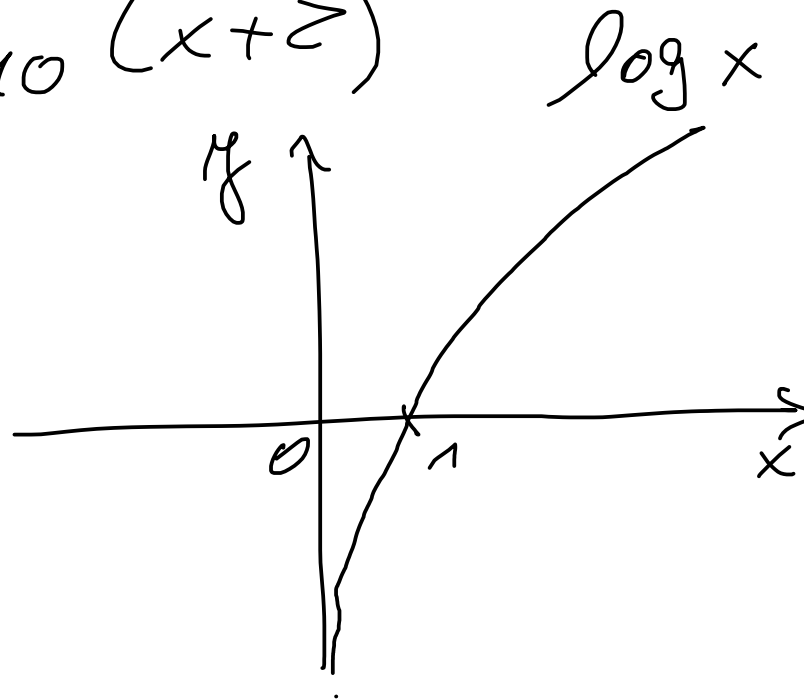
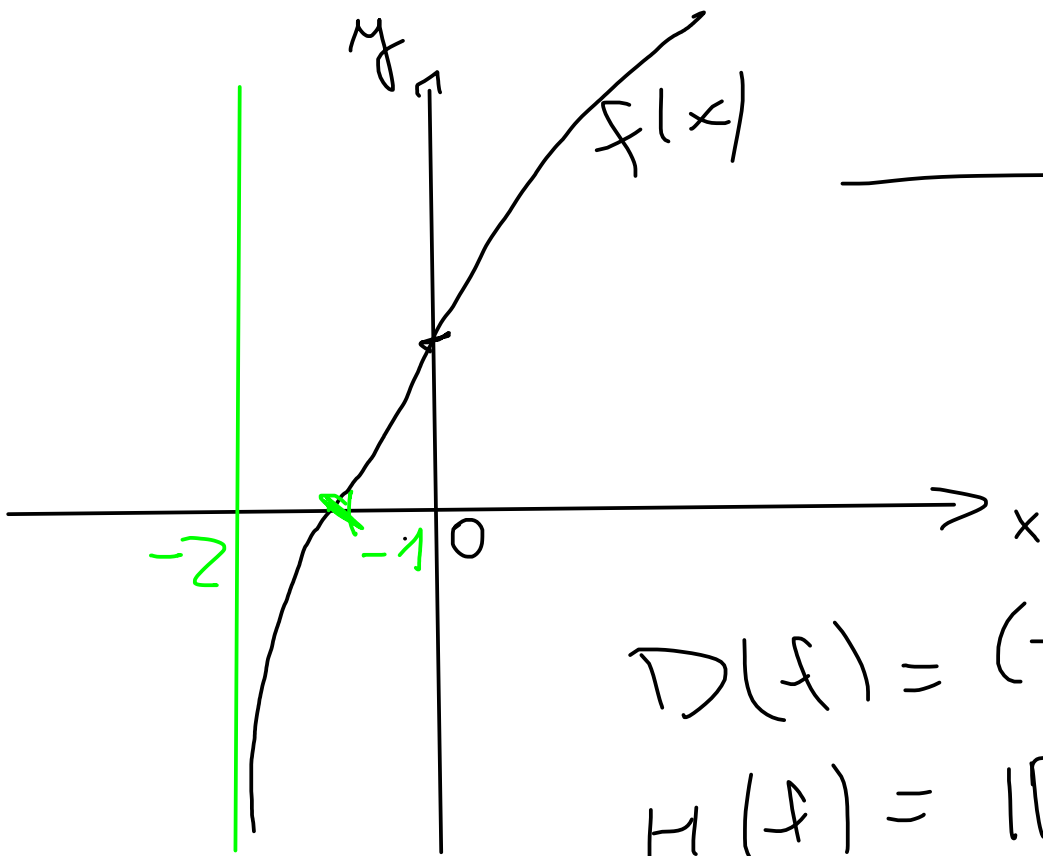
není surj.

není ani rostoucí ani klesající na $D(f)$

klesající na $(-\infty, -1]$

rostoucí na $[-1, \infty)$

$$5. f(x) = \log_{10}(x+2)$$



$$D(f) = (-2, \infty)$$

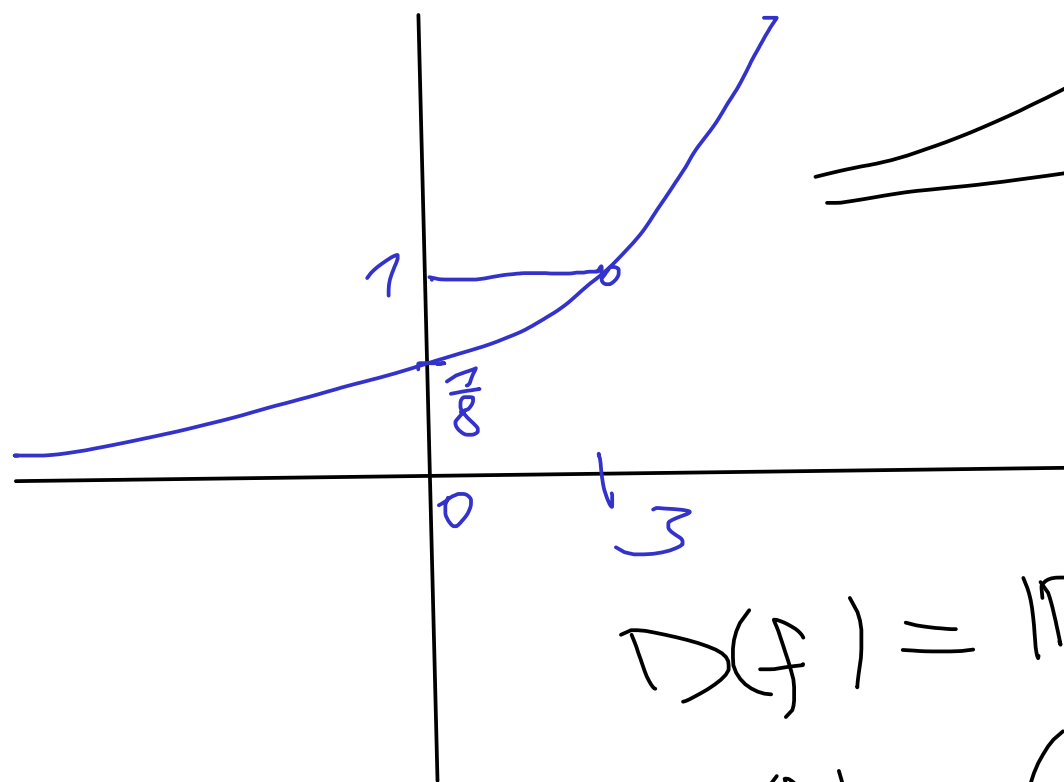
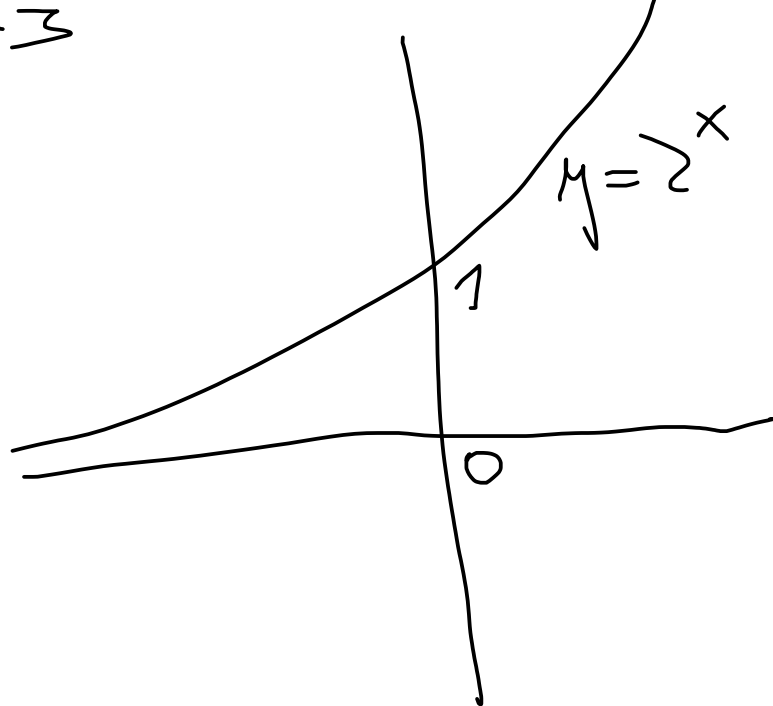
$$H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

je inj.

je surj.

je bijectiv

$$6. f(x) = 2^{x-3}$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = (0, \infty)$$

je inj.

neni surj.

je rastouci

$$7. f(x) = (x-1)^2 + (x+2)^2$$

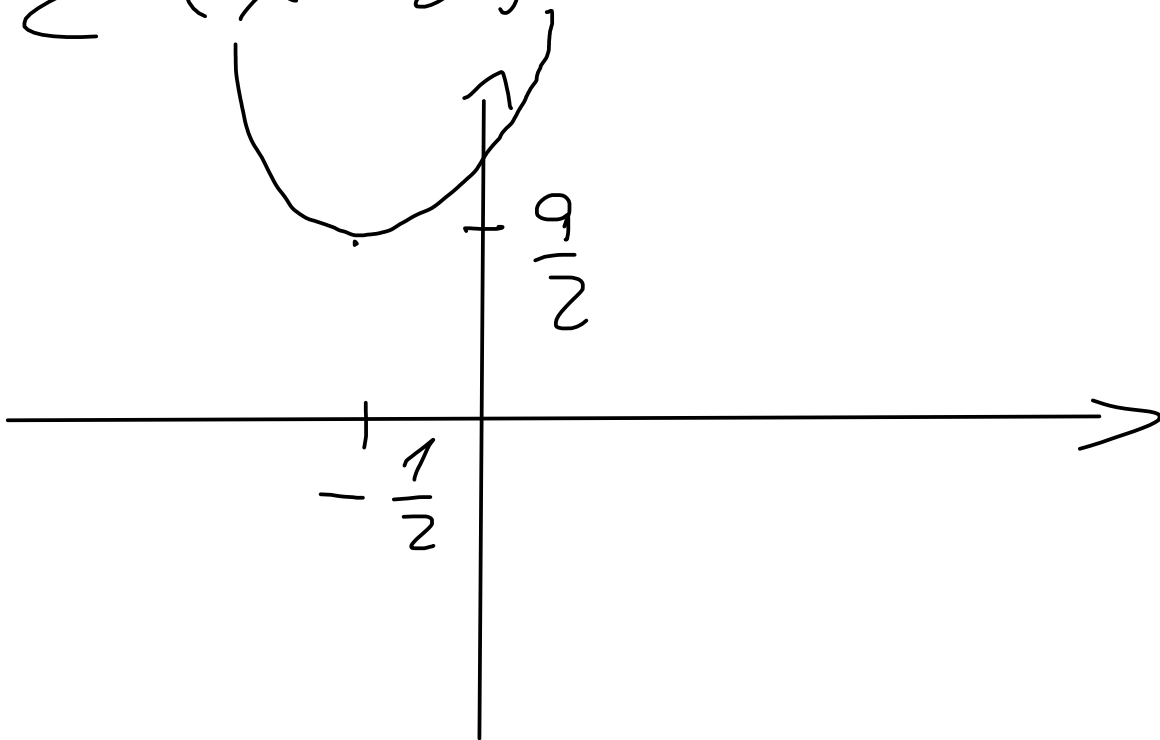
$$= (x^2 - 2x + 1) + x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$= 2x^2 + 2x + 5$$

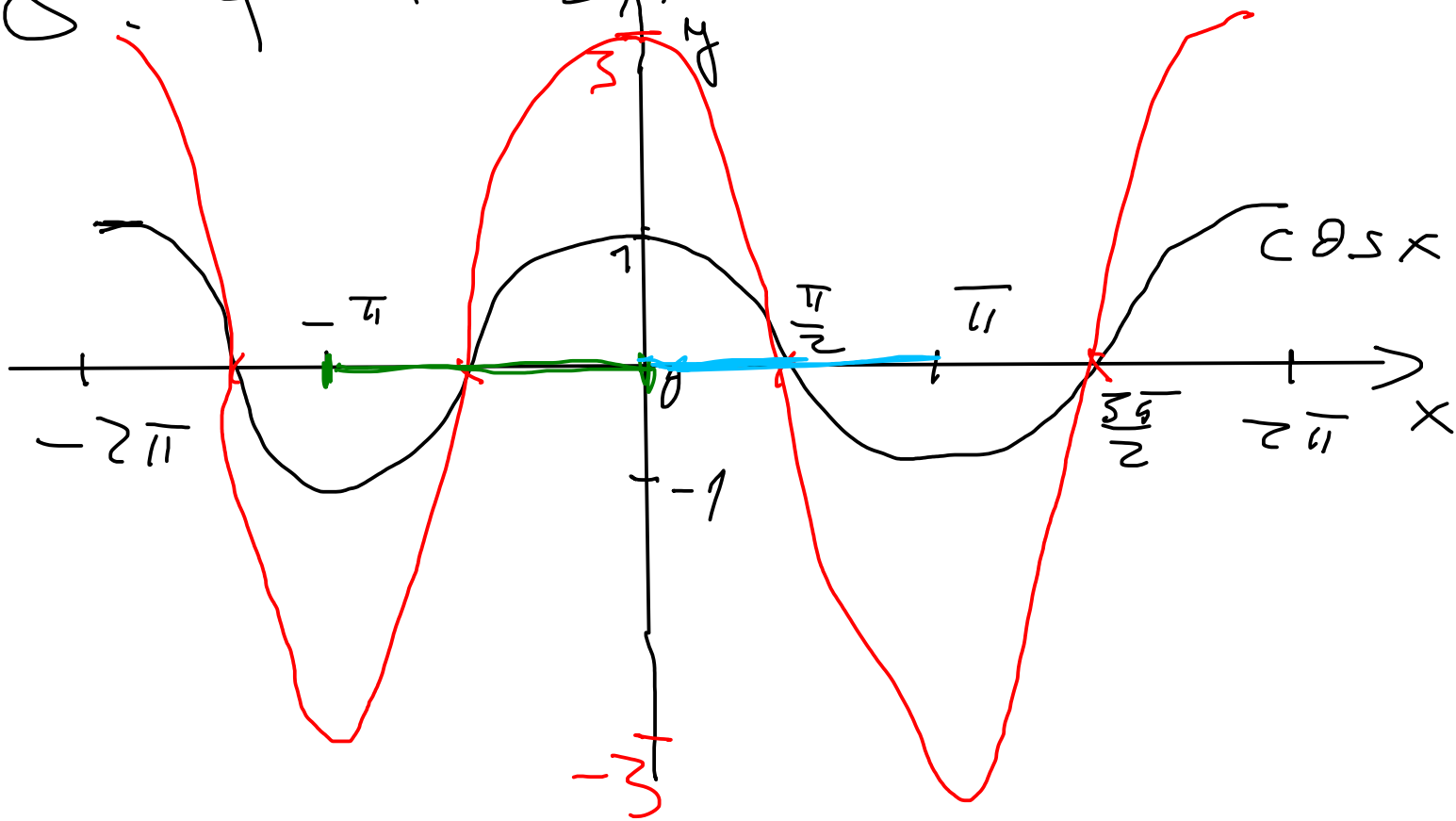
$$= 2 \left[x^2 + x + \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{9}{2}$$



$$8. f(x) = \sum \cos x$$



$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(f) = [-3, 3]$$

není inj.

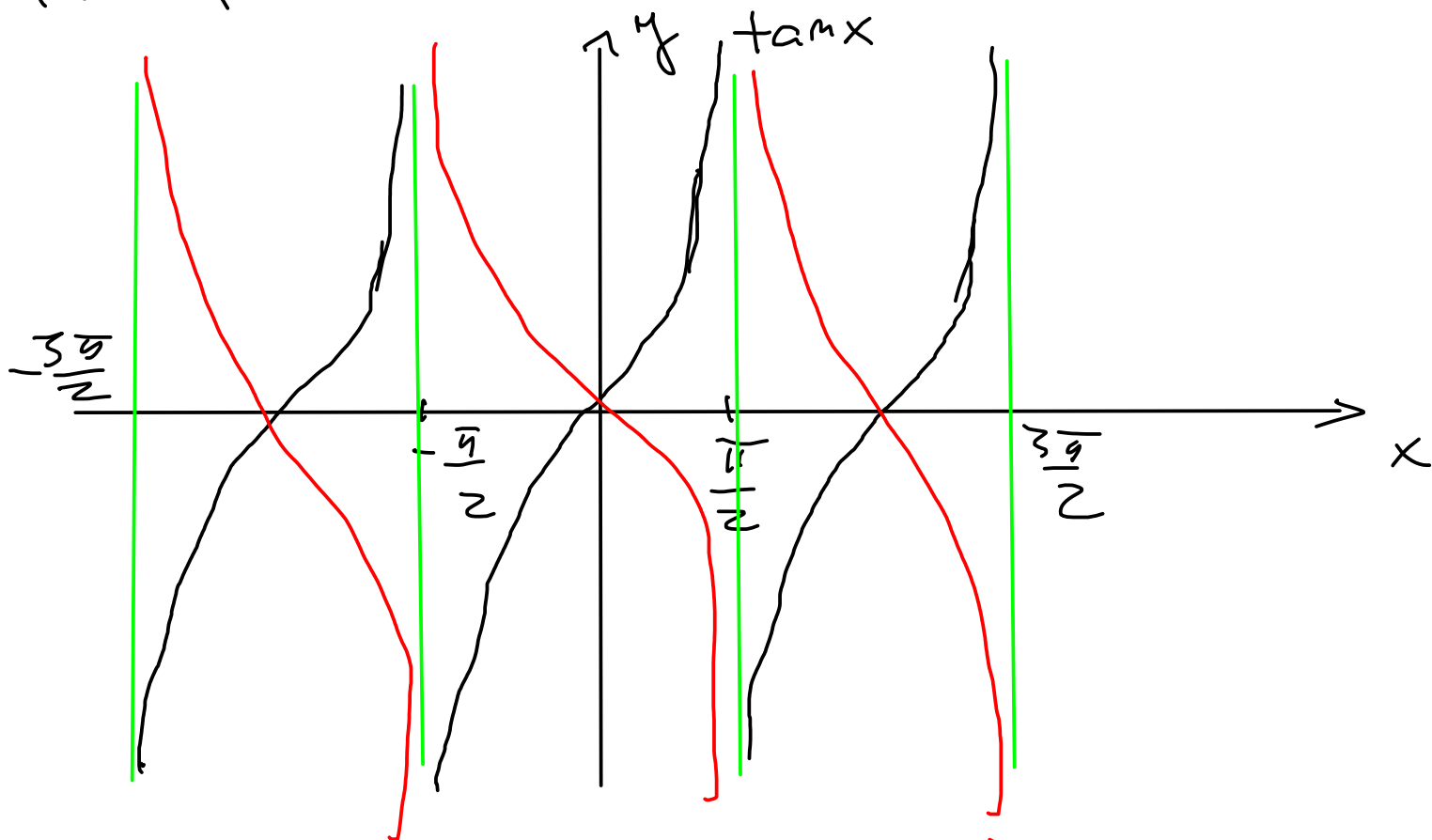
není surj.

ani vstoucí ani klesající

vstoucí na $[-\pi, 0]$,

klesající na $[-\pi + 2k\pi, 2k\pi]$
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$9. f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$



$$f(x) = \tan(-x)$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$H(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

memi inj-

jesurj-

na $D(f)$ ami hles. ami vobf.

hlesajici na $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)$
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{Pr 2} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\log_{10}(x^2-1) - 1}$$

Učítano $D(f)$:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 1 &> 0 \\ \log_{10}(x^2 - 1) &\neq 1 / 10^0 \\ x^2 - 1 &\neq 10 \\ x^2 &\neq 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \neq \pm \sqrt{11}$$

$$x^2 > 1$$
$$x < -1 \text{ nebo } x > 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

Závěr

$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{11}) \cup (-\sqrt{11}, -1) \cup (1, \sqrt{11}) \cup (\sqrt{11}, \infty)$$

Immer wieder $g(x) = \log_{10}(x^2 - 1) - 1$

funktion suchen

$$\underline{x \in (1, \infty)} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 1) \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 1) - 1 \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$x = +\sqrt{11} \Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 1) - 1 = 0$$

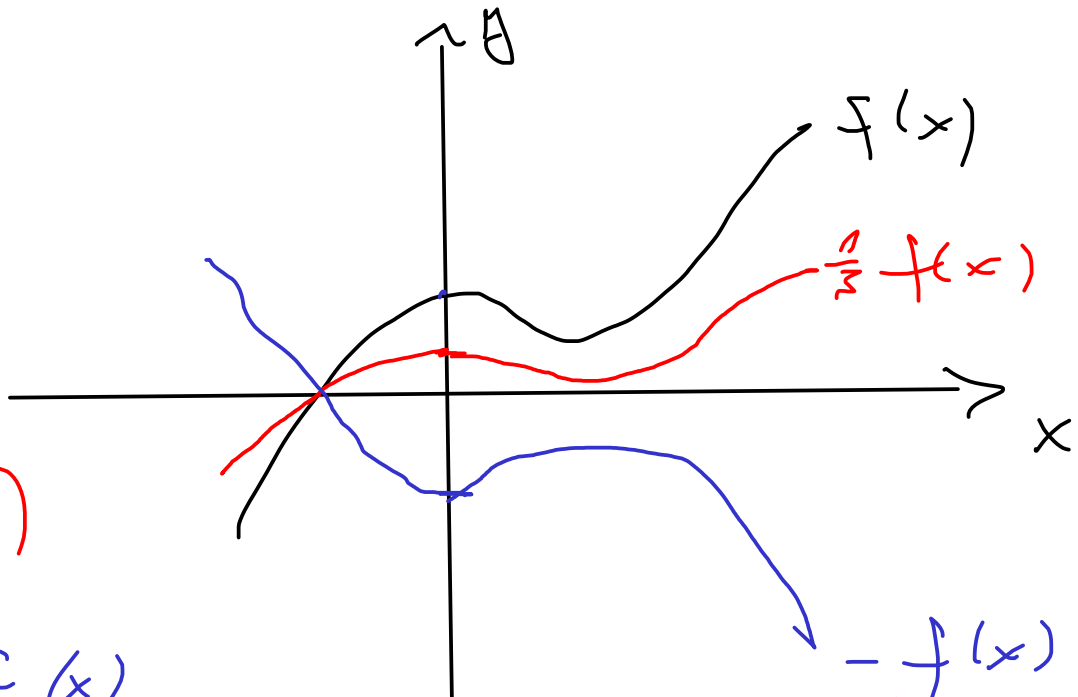
Záver $x \in D(f)$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

Záver: $f(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$

$$H(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

P. 3.3



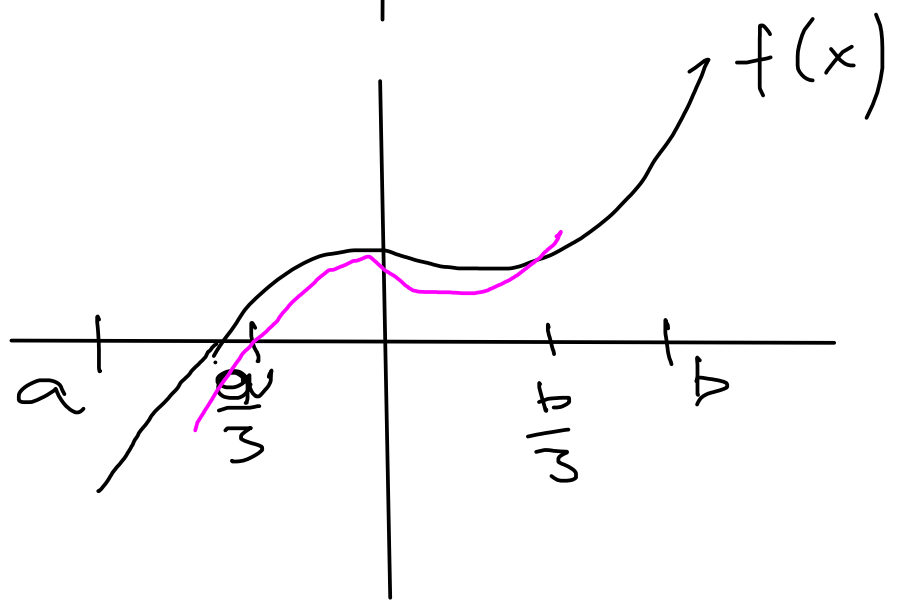
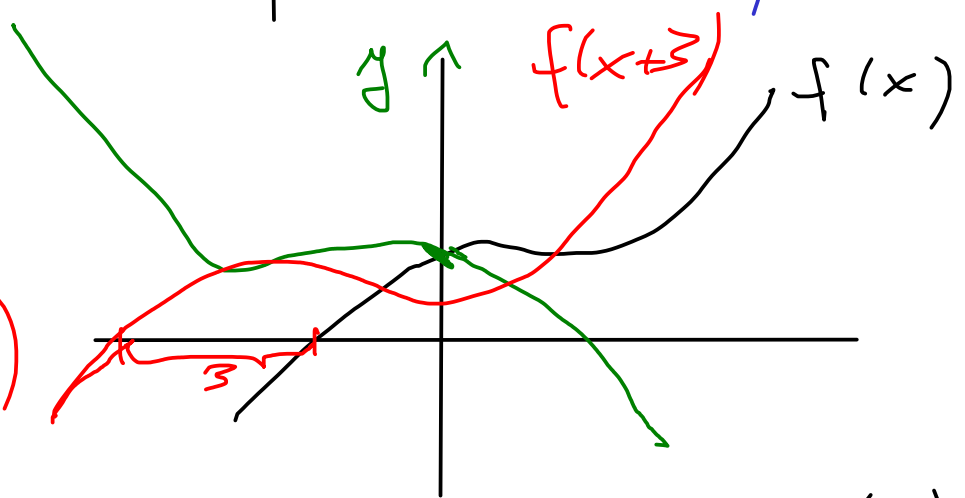
(b) $y = \frac{1}{3} f(x)$

(c) $y = -f(x)$

(d) $y = f(-x)$

(e) $y = f(x+3)$

g. $y = f(3x)$



3.4 $f(x) = |3x - 8| + 2$

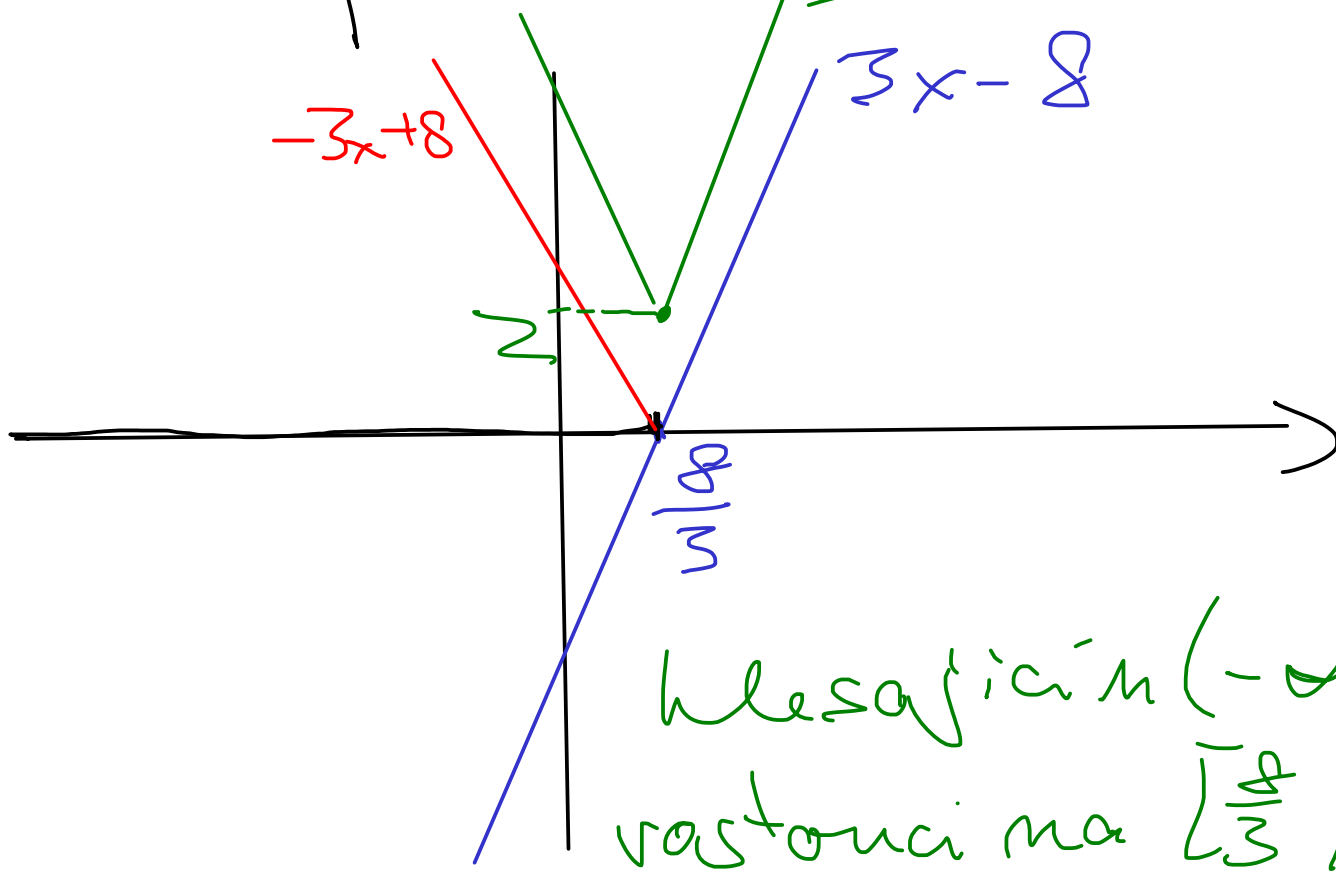
$$g_1(x) = 3x$$

$$g_2(x) = x - 8$$

$$g_3(x) = x + 2$$

$$f(x) = g_3(|g_2 \circ g_1(x)|)$$

$$f(x) = |3x - 8| + 2 \rightarrow f(x)$$



3.5 $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$, $H(f) = (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$f(x)$ klesajici na $D(f)$

a) Dokazte, ze $g(x) = \cos(f(x))$ je rastouca na $D(f)$

\cos je na $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ klesajici

Ukážeme, ze $g(x)$ roste:

$x_1, x_2 \in D(f)$ lib. t. z.

$x_1 < x_2$

• pak $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

(nebot f klesajici)

• pak $\cos(f(x_1)) < \cos(f(x_2))$

(nebot \cos klesajici)

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