

Definiční obor

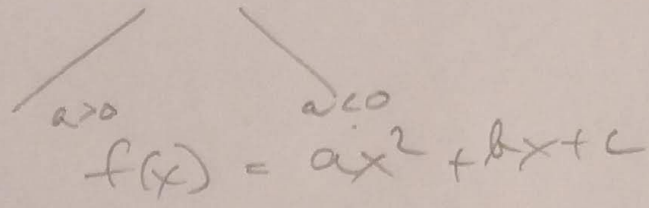
↳ množina bodů, na které je funkce definována

$f(x) = \lfloor \quad \rfloor$, $D_f = \alpha x$, na které má rozsah $f(x)$
smysl, "nepoužíváme
základní pravidla" φ

Príklad funkcia - definície obz a grafy

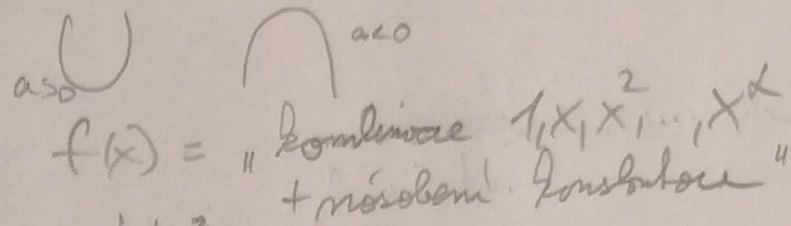
1) lineárna funkcia $f(x) = ax + b$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$



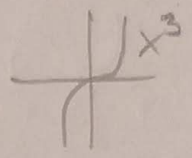
2) kvadratická funkcia

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$



3) sošnom

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

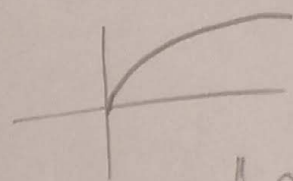


$f(x) =$ "kombinácie $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^k$
+ násobené konštantou"

4) odmocnina

$D_f = \langle 0; +\infty \rangle$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



"odmocniny súce násobené číslo"

" $\sqrt{\cdot} \geq 0$ odmocnina je vždy nezáporná"

5) lin lomenná funkcia

$f(x) = \frac{\text{"lineárna funkcia"}}{\text{"lineárna funkcia"}}$

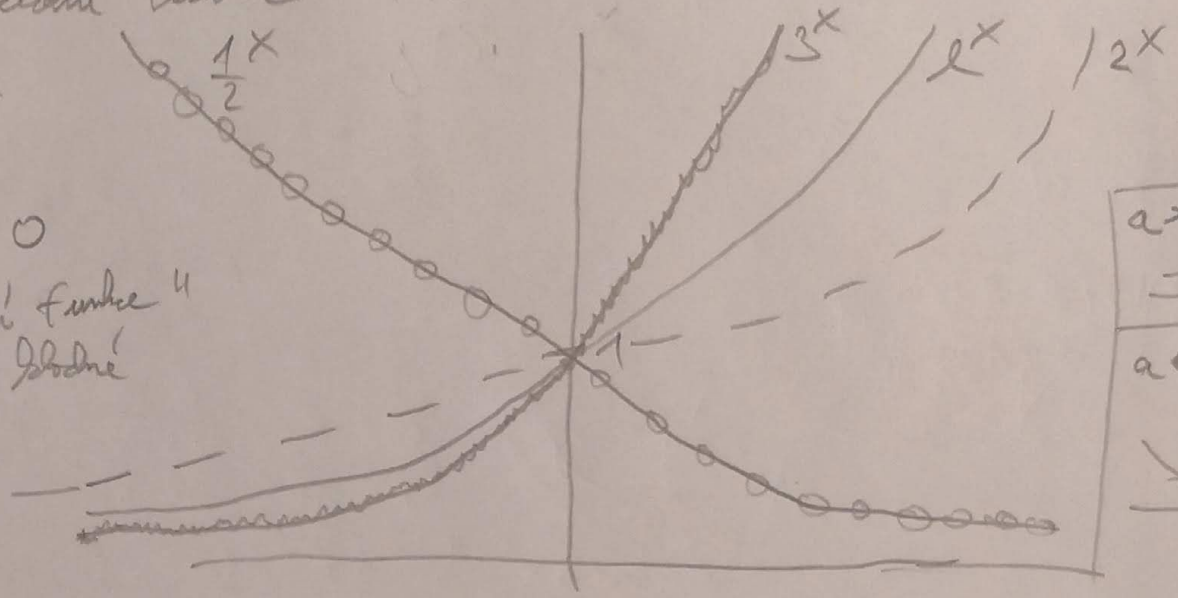
$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus$ bod x , kde je menovateľ rovná nule
"násobenie deliteľ nulou"

6) exponenciálna funkcia

$f(x) = e^x, e \approx 2.7$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

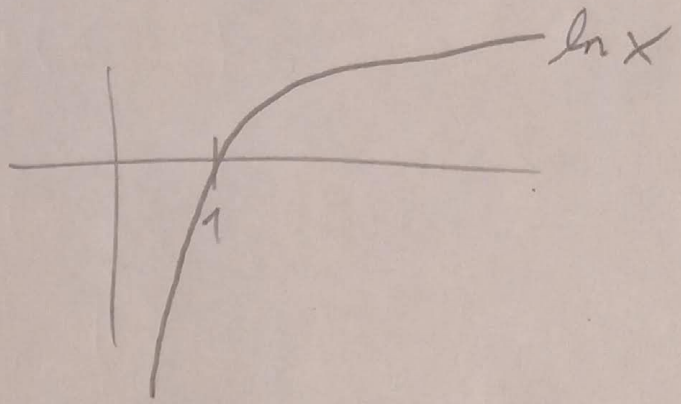
" $e^x, a^x > 0$
exponenciálna funkcia
je vždy kladná"



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

7) Logaritmus $f(x) = \ln x$ "nirreiner Logarithmus"
 $(\log x)$

$D_f = (0; +\infty)$



Pr2 $f(x) = \sqrt{5-2x}$

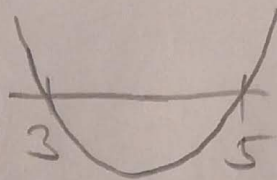
$D_f: 5-2x \geq 0$
 $-2x \geq -5 \quad | \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})$ "multiplizieren -
 beide z. umkehren"
 $x \leq \frac{5}{2}$

$D_f = (-\infty; \frac{5}{2}]$

$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in D_f$ "odmowno je vzdy merojeno"

Pr2 $f(x) = \log(x^2 - 8x + 15)$

$D_f: x^2 - 8x + 15 > 0$
 $(x-3)(x-5)$



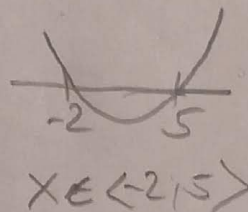
$D_f = (-\infty; 3) \cup (5; +\infty)$

Pr2 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 + 3x + 10}}{3-2x}$

$D_f: 1) \text{ "delim' nulu"}$
 $3-2x \geq 0$
 $x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

2) "odmowno"

$-x^2 + 3x + 10 \geq 0$
 $x^2 - 3x - 10 \leq 0$
 $(x-5)(x+2) \leq 0$



$D_f = (-2; \frac{3}{2}) \cup (\frac{3}{2}; 5)$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+3x+10}}{3-2x} = \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+3x+10}}{-2(x-\frac{3}{2})}$$

TABULKA:

	$(-\infty; -2)$	$(\frac{3}{2}; 5)$
$\sqrt{-x^2+3x+10}$	+	+
-2	-	-
$(x-\frac{3}{2})$	-	+
$f(x)$	\oplus	\ominus

$P_x: f(x) = 0$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+3x+10}}{3-2x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{-x^2+3x+10} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2+3x+10 = 0$$

$$x^2-3x-10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2; x_2 = 5$$

$$P_{x_1} = [-2; 0], P_{x_2} = [5; 0]$$

P_2 $f(x) = \frac{-3x^2-9x+12}{\sqrt{2x^2+6x-20}} = \frac{-3(x^2+3x-4)}{\sqrt{2x^2+6x-20}} = \frac{-3(x+4)(x-1)}{\sqrt{2x^2+6x-20}}$
 TVAR (*)

D_f : 1) "dělení nulou"

$$\sqrt{2x^2+6x-20} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2+6x-20 \neq 0$$

2) "odmocnina"

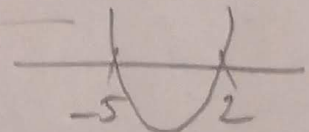
$$2x^2+6x-20 \geq 0$$

$$2x^2+6x-20 > 0$$

$$x^2+3x-10 > 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+5) > 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty; -5) \cup (2; +\infty)$$



rozklad na zlomky (*)

TABUŁKA

meridi' do Df

	$(-\infty; -5)$	$(-5; -4)$	$(-4; 1)$	$(1; 2)$	$(2; +\infty)$
-3	-				-
$\sqrt{2x^2+6x+20}$	+				+
$(x+4)$	-	(- + +)			+
$(x-1)$	-	(- - +)			+
$f(x)$	⊖				⊖

Posloupmosť "poskytne očíslovanú reálnu čísla"

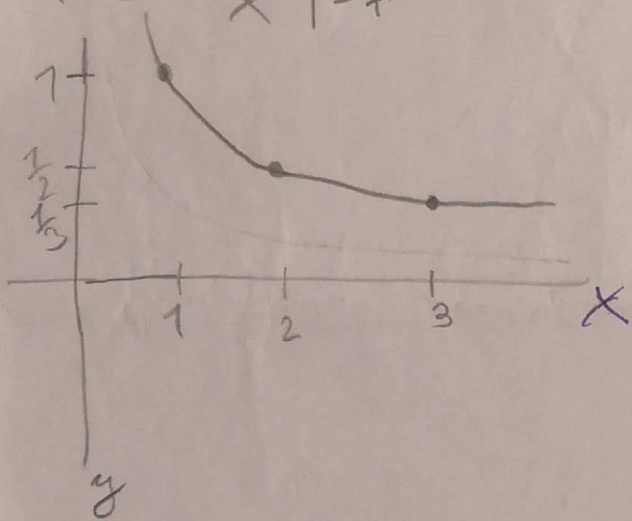
$$a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3, a_3 = 4, a_4 = 5, \dots$$

Zmnožení $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

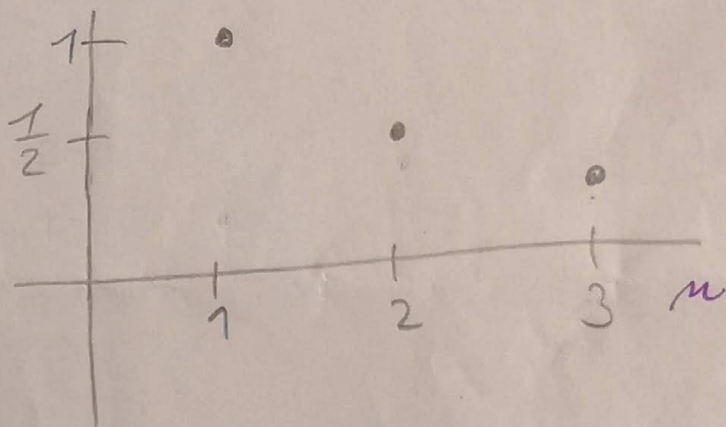
Zodání vzorcem - např. $a_n = n^2, n \in \mathbb{N}$
($a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, a_3 = 9, \dots$)

funkce os. posloupmosť

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, D_f = (0; +\infty)$$



$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$



limita posloupmosť

Posloupmosť $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ má ($\neq \infty$) limitu a , pokud se členy posloupmosť blíží libovolně blízko a , pro zväčšujú sa n .

$$\text{zmočení } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

$$a_n \rightarrow a$$

Známé limity:

• $\lim n = +\infty$

obecně

$$\lim n^x = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ \infty, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

• $\lim \frac{1}{n} = 0$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim n^3 = \infty$ $\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim n^{-2} = 0$ $\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim \frac{1}{n^3} = 0$

• $\lim 2^n = \infty$ • obecně $\lim a^n = \begin{cases} \text{neex.}, & a \leq -1 \\ 0, & a \in (-1; 1) \\ 1, & a = 1 \\ \infty, & a > 1 \end{cases}$

• $\lim 3^{-n} = 0$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim (-1)^n \text{ neex.}$ $\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim \frac{1}{3}^n = 0$ $\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim e^n = \infty$

Věty o aritmetické limit (VOAL)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim a_n \pm b_n &= \lim a_n \pm \lim b_n \\ \lim a_n \cdot b_n &= (\lim a_n) \cdot (\lim b_n) \\ \lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \frac{\lim a_n}{\lim b_n} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{POKUD MÁ} \\ \text{PRAVA STRANA} \\ \text{SMYSL} \end{array}$$

Nedělnostné výrazy:

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \infty - \infty$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} +\infty \cdot 0$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \frac{0}{\pm\infty}$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \frac{\pm\infty}{0}, \frac{a}{0}, \frac{0}{0}$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim n^2 + 6n + 2 \stackrel{\text{VOAL}}{=} \lim n^2 + \lim 6n + \lim 2 \stackrel{\text{VOAL}}{=} \infty + \infty + 2 \stackrel{\text{VOAL}}{=} \infty$

$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \lim n^2 - 6n + 2 \stackrel{\text{VOAL}}{=} \infty - \infty = ?$