

$$\lim (\sqrt{m^3+2m^2+m+1} - \sqrt{m^3-2m^2+m-1}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m^3+2m^2+m+1} + \sqrt{m^3-2m^2+m-1}}{\sqrt{m^3+2m^2+m+1} + \sqrt{m^3-2m^2+m-1}} \quad A$$

$$= \lim \frac{4m^2+2}{\sqrt{m^3+2m^2+m+1} + \sqrt{m^3-2m^2+m-1}} = \lim \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}(4 + \frac{2}{m^2})}{m^{\frac{3}{2}}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{m} + \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{m^3}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{m} + \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{m^3}})} =$$

rozsídelím $\frac{1}{2}b$ rozsídelím $\frac{1}{2}b$ rozsídelím $\frac{1}{2}b$

$$= \frac{+\infty(4+0)}{\sqrt{1+0+0+0} + \sqrt{1-0+0-0}} = +\infty \cdot 2 = +\infty$$

rozsídelím $\frac{1}{2}b$

LIM
PŘECHOD

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2. $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 5$, $x_0 = 3$

TEČNA:

$$f'(x) = -2x + 4 \quad \text{0.4b}$$

$$f'(3) = -2 \cdot 3 + 4 = -2$$

$$f(3) = -3^2 + 4 \cdot 3 + 5 = -9 + 12 + 5 = 8$$

$$\rightarrow y = -2(x - 3) + 8 = -2x + 6 + 8 = -2x + 14 \quad \text{0.8b}$$

Průsečíky tečny s osami: $P_y^T = [0; 14]$, $P_x^T = [7; 0]$ 0.2b

PARABOLA:

$$P_y = [0; 5] \quad \text{0.2b}$$

$$P_x: -x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$$

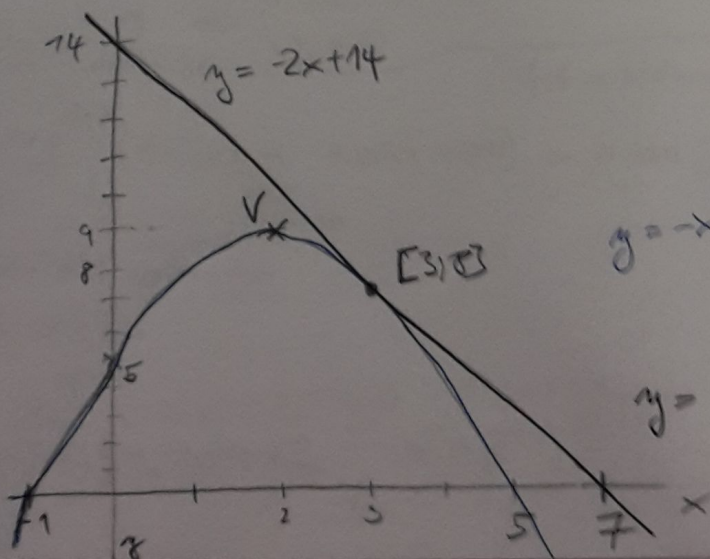
$$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5$$

$$x_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{x_1} = [5; 0], P_{x_2} = [-1; 0] \quad \text{0.8b}$$

$$V = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}; ? \right] = \left[\frac{5 - 1}{2}; ? \right] = [2; -4 + 8 + 5] = [2; 9] \quad \text{0.8b}$$



$$y = -x^2 + 4x + 5$$

gab 0.8b

$$y = -2x + 14$$

4b

3. $f(x) = e^{1-x}(1-2x)$

1) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{1}{4} B$

2) SUDOST/LICHOST $\frac{1}{4} B$

$f(1) = e^0(1-2) = -1 \rightarrow f(1) \neq f(-1) \Rightarrow f$ není 'sudá'
 $f(-1) = e^2(1+2) = e^2 \cdot 3 \rightarrow f(1) \neq -f(-1) \Rightarrow f$ není 'liché'

3) KLADNOST/ZÁPORNOST $\frac{1}{2} B$

$x \in$	$(-\infty; \frac{1}{2})$	$(\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$
e^{1-x}	+	+
$1-2x$	+	-
f	⊕	⊖

4) LIMITY V KRAVÍCH BODECH D_f celkem $\frac{3}{4} B$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{1-x}(1-2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-2x}{e^{-1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{e^{-1+x} \cdot 1} =$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $\frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$ L'H $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $e^{-1+x} \cdot 1$ součin $\frac{1}{4} B$

$= \frac{-2}{+\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow$ f MA' V $+\infty$ VODROVNOU ASYMPTOTOU $y=0$
LIM PŘECHOD $\frac{1}{4} B$ $\frac{1}{2} B$ (5) Asymptoty

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{1-x}(1-2x) = +\infty(+\infty) = +\infty \quad \frac{1}{4} B$
LIM PŘECHOD

5) PRŮSEČIKY celkem $\frac{1}{4} B$

$P_y = [0; e] \quad \frac{1}{4} B$

$P_x: \begin{cases} e^{1-x}(1-2x) = 0 \\ > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$P_x = [\frac{1}{2}; 0] \quad \frac{1}{4} B$

6) ASYMPTOTA collar $\frac{5}{4}b$

A

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{1-x} (1-2x)}{x} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{1-x} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-2x}{x} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{1-x} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2 \right) \right) = +\infty \cdot (0 - 2) = -\infty$$

LIMIT PŘECH $\frac{1}{2}b$

$\Rightarrow f$ NEMA' V $-\infty$ ASYMPTOTU

$$7) f'(x) = e^{1-x} (-1)(1-2x) + e^{1-x} (-2) =$$

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

$D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$
 $\frac{7}{4}b$

8) + 9) MONOTONIE + LOK. EXTREMY > 0
collar $\frac{7}{2}b$

$x \in$	$(-\infty; \frac{3}{2})$	$(\frac{3}{2}; +\infty)$	}
$f'(x)$	-	+	
$f(x)$	\searrow KLESA'	\nearrow ROSTE	

$\frac{1}{4}b$

$x_0 = \frac{3}{2} \in D_{f'} \Rightarrow f$ MA' V BODE $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$ LOK MINIMUM

$$\frac{7}{4}b \quad f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-3) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2) \approx -1.2$$

$$10) f''(x) = e^{1-x} (-1)(2x-3) + e^{1-x} \cdot 2 = e^{1-x} (-2x+5)$$

> 0 $D_{f''} = \mathbb{R}$

$$-2x+5=0 \quad \frac{7}{4}b$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2}$$

11) KONVEX / KONKÁV

celkem $\frac{1}{4}b$

A

$x \in$	$(-\infty; \frac{5}{2})$	$(\frac{5}{2}; +\infty)$
$f''(x)$	+	-
$f(x)$	∪ KONVEXNÍ	∩ KONKÁVNÍ

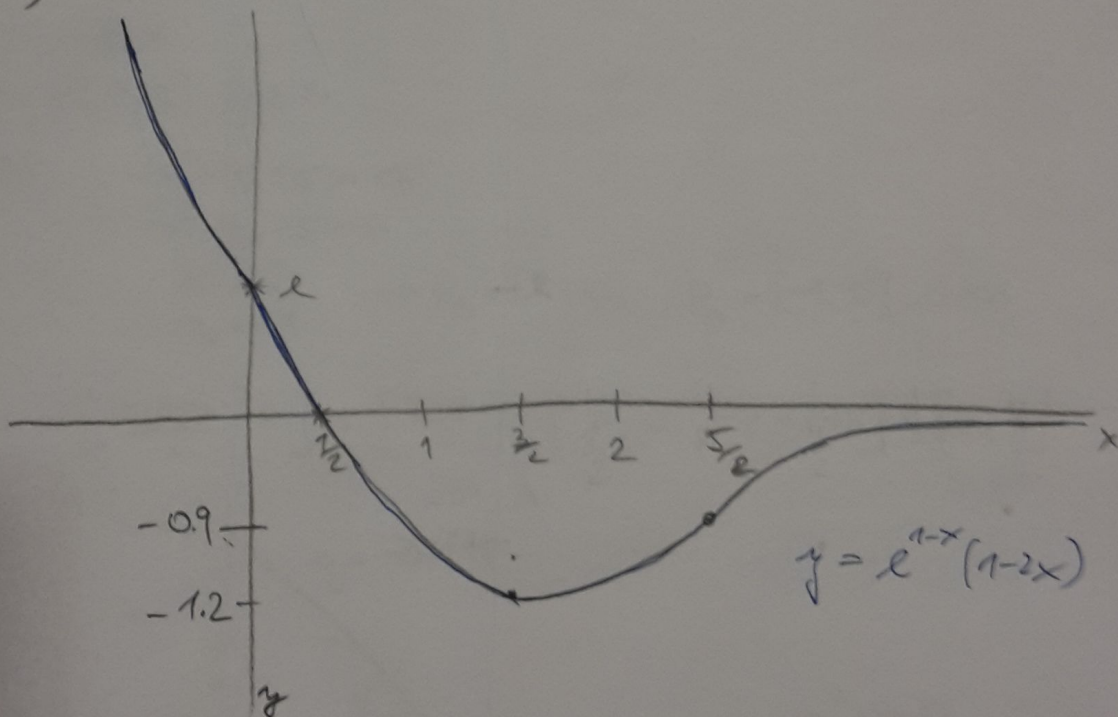
$\frac{1}{4}b$

$x_0 = \frac{5}{2} \in D_f \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{5}{2}$ JE INFLEXNÍ BOD

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = e^{(1-\frac{5}{2})}(1-5) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}(-4) \approx -0.9$$

$\frac{1}{4}b$

12) GRAF - 2b



13) $H_f = [-1.2, +\infty)$ $\frac{1}{4}b$

14) f MÁ GLOBÁLNÍ MINIMUM V BODĚ $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{4}b$

MB