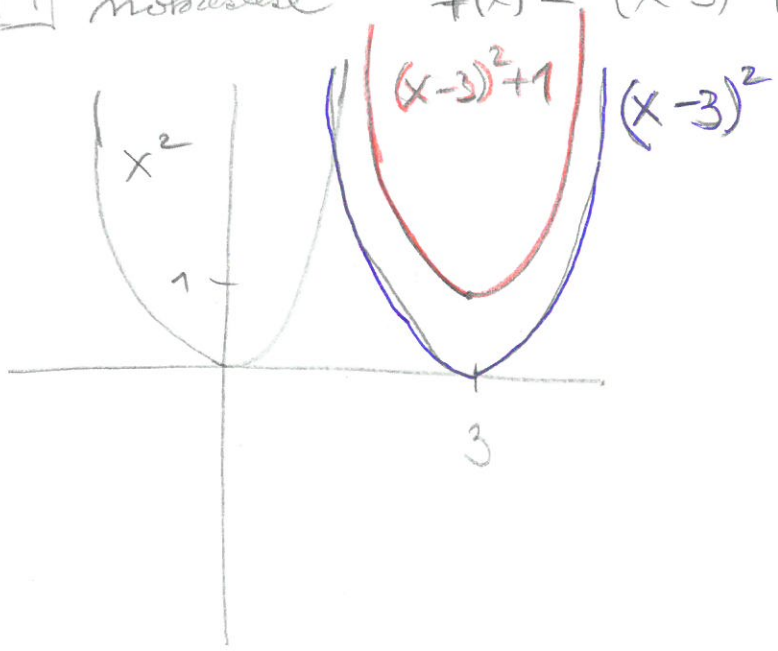


I. Kvadratická funkce, parabola

Př[1] množské $f(x) = (x-3)^2 + 1$



obecně $ax^2 + bx + c$ $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) =$
 $\begin{matrix} + \\ 0 \end{matrix}$

Prům. $a > 0 \dots \cup$
 $a < 0 \dots \cap$

- 1) průsečík s osou y ... $x=0 \dots P_y = [0, c]$ (levšího vědy)
- 2) průsečík s osou x ... $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ „řeší kvadratickou rovnici“

2 rodiny A), B)

A) Discriminant

$$D = b^2 - 4ac \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} \quad (\text{vědy provede z kořenkou})$$

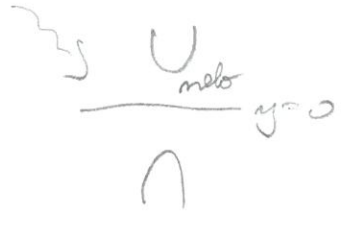
$D > 0 \dots$ 2 kořeny (přesné)

$$P_{x_1} = [x_1, 0]$$

$D = 0 \dots$ 1 kořen

$$P_{x_2} = [x_2, 0]$$

$D < 0 \dots$ žádný kořen



B) Kvadratické rovnice

! složí pro tvar

$$x^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad (a=1)$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = c$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -b$$

mašel jasn kořeny x_1, x_2 , mohu zapsat
to součinněm tvaru
 $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

3) souřadnice vrcholu

A) mám 2 kořeny $x_1, x_2 \Rightarrow V = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \dots \right]$
↓
doplnění rovnice

~~C~~ doplnění na čtverec

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + bx + c &= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right) + c = \\ &= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a}\right) + c = \\ &= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c = \\ &= a\left(x - \left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \left[-\frac{b}{2a}, c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \right]$$

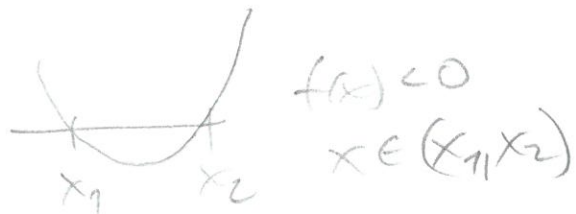
$$\left(\frac{-b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = \frac{-D}{4a} \right)$$

~~B~~ vrchol: složí si rovnoběžně $V = \left[-\frac{b}{2a}, \dots \right]$
↑
doplnění rovnice

~~D~~ derivace, najít extrém

4) Kdy je $f(x) < 0$
 > 0

a) mám 2 kořeny: $a > 0$



$a < 0$



b) mám 1, žádný kořen

$$a > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0, \quad a < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq 0$$

Pz 2

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 3$$

1) $P_y = [0, -3]$

2) B) $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 3 = 0$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = 6$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 5$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 3$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$P_{x_1} = [2, 0]$$

$$P_{x_2} = [3, 0]$$

A) $D = 25 - 4 \cdot 6 = 1$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

3) A) $V = \left[\frac{3+2}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5^2}{2^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 5}{2} - 3 \right]$

~~A)~~
$$-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 5x) - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - 5x + \frac{5^2}{2^2}\right) + \frac{5^2}{2^2} - 3 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{8} - \frac{24}{8} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$V = \left[\frac{5}{2}; \frac{1}{8} \right]$$

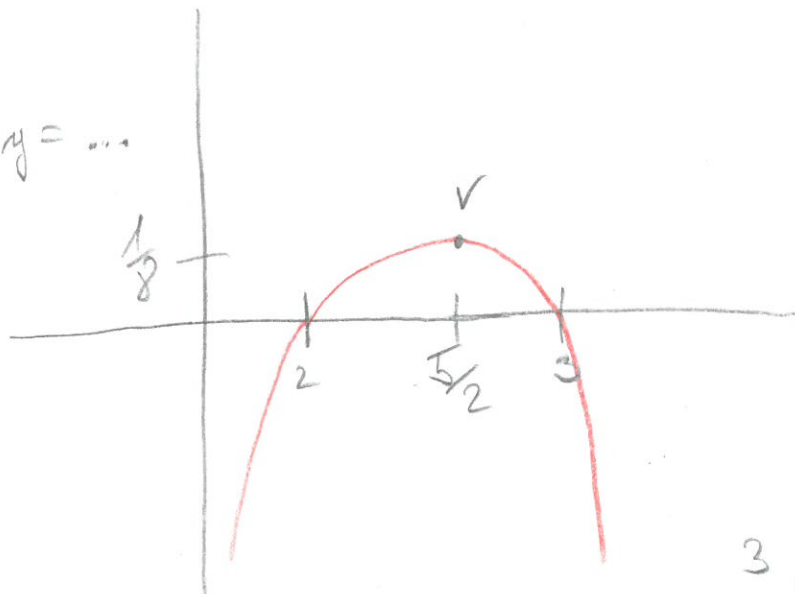
B)
$$V = \left[\frac{-5}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5^2}{2^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 5}{2} - 3 \right]$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 \\ \parallel \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{matrix} \quad -\frac{25}{8} + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{24}{8} = \frac{50 - 25 - 24}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

B) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 3\right)' = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x + \frac{5}{2}$

$$-x + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$x = +\frac{5}{2}, y = \dots$$



$$\boxed{Pr} \quad 3x^2 - 6x - 105 = 3(x+5)(x-7)$$

$$P_y = [0, -105]$$

$$P_x = \alpha[-5, 0], [7, 0]$$

$$V = [1, 3 - 6 - 105] = [1, -108]$$

$$\boxed{Pr} \quad \frac{1}{3}x^2 + x + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(x+2)(x+1)$$

$$P_y = [0, \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$P_x = \alpha[-2, 0], [-1, 0]$$

$$V = [-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3}] = [-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{9+8-18}{12}] = [-\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{1}{12}]$$

$$\boxed{Pr} \quad -4x^2 + 20x + 24 = -4(x+1)(x-6)$$

$$P_y = [0, 24]$$

$$P_x = \alpha[-1, 0], [6, 0]$$

$$V = [\frac{5}{2}; -4 \cdot \frac{25}{4} + 20 \cdot \frac{5}{2} + 24] =$$

$$= [\frac{5}{2}; -25 + 50 + 24] = [\frac{5}{2}; 49]$$

$$\boxed{Pr} \quad -x^2 + 6x - 10$$

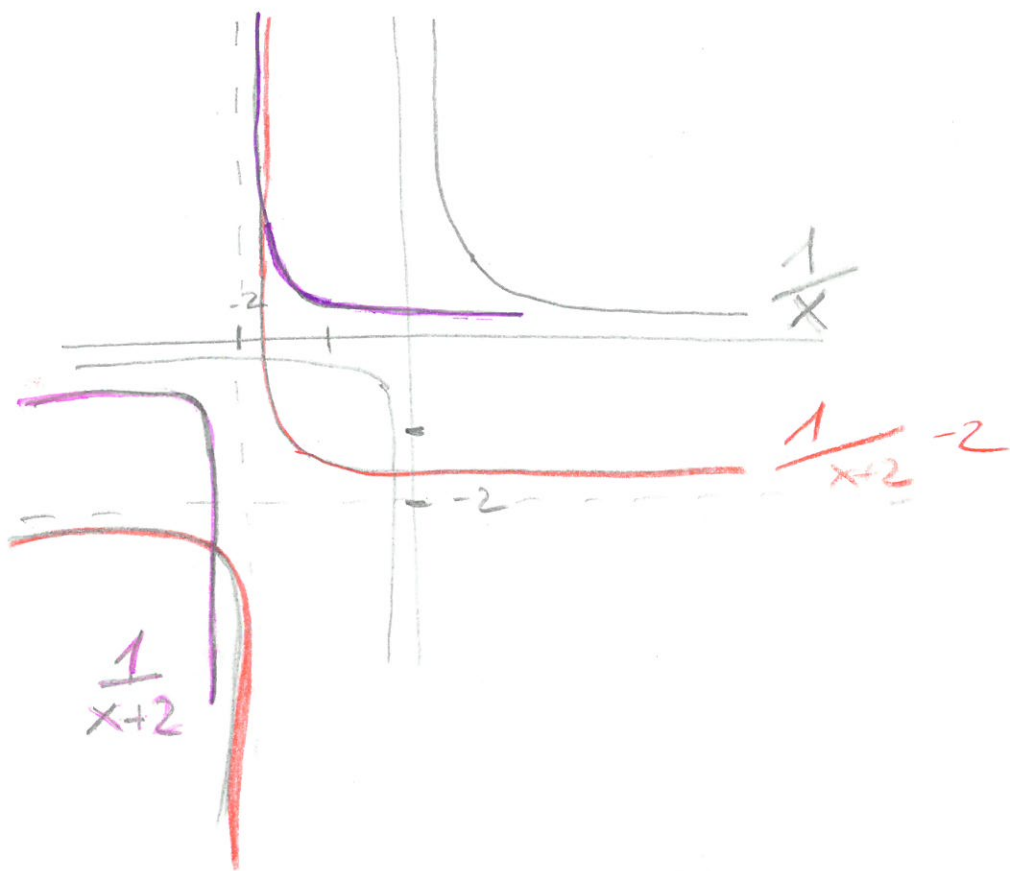
$$P_y = [0, -10]$$

nema' řešení

$$V = [3; -1]$$

Lineární lomenné funkce

PR molekule $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - 2$



$$S = [-2; -2]$$

PR $f(x) = \frac{5x+2}{8x+6}$

průsečíky? střed? asymptoty? molekuly

$$5x+2 : (8x+6) = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{-\frac{7}{4}}{8x+6}$$

$$\frac{5x + \frac{30}{8}}{8x + 6} = \frac{8 - \frac{15}{4}}{4}$$

$$8x+6=0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

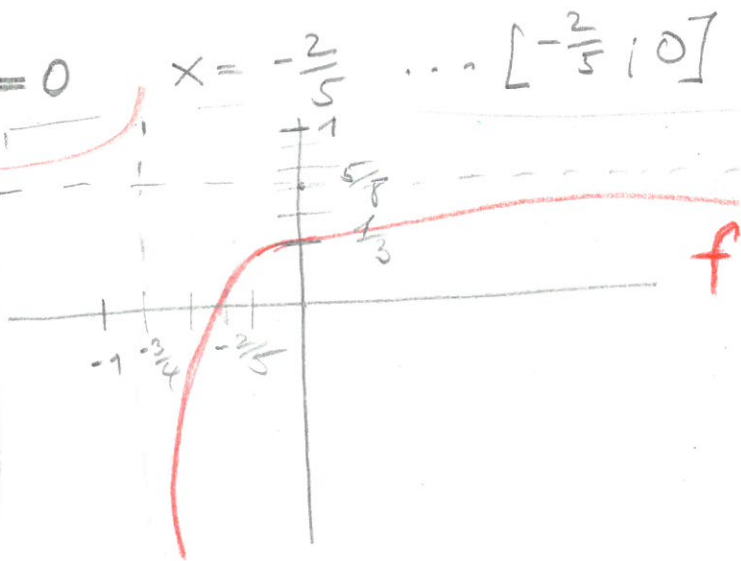
$$S = \left[-\frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{8} \right]$$

Průsečík s osou y: $f(0) = \frac{2}{6} \dots \left[0, \frac{1}{3} \right]$

-11-

x: $\frac{5x+2}{8x+6} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5} \dots \left[-\frac{2}{5}; 0 \right]$

Asymptoty: $x = -\frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{5}{8}$



DOBROVĚLNÝ DĚL

$$\boxed{P_{12}} \quad \frac{-2x+13}{2x-6}$$

$$P_y = \left[0, -\frac{13}{6} \right] \quad S = [3; -1]$$

$$P_x = \left[\frac{13}{2}; 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2x+13 : 2x-6 = -1 + \frac{7}{2x-6} \\ \frac{-2x+6}{13-6} \quad \quad \quad (2(x-3)) \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{P_{12}^*} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{6} + 1}{x - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$P_y = \left[0, \frac{-\sqrt{6}+1}{-\sqrt{3}} \right] = \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{6}-1}{3} \right] = \left[0, \frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{3} \right]$$

$$P_x = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}-1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right] = \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right]$$

$$S = [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{6} + 1 : x - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{3}} \\ \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + 1 \end{array}$$

PR

$$3x + y = 2$$

$$x + \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}y$$

$$3\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}y\right) + y = 2$$

$$2 - y + y = 2$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{nekonečně mnoho řešení}$$

všechny body : $\left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}t, t \right]$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$

VÍCE PŘÍKLADŮ DŮ3

Definiční obor funkce

funkce : funkční vztah $f(x) = \dots$
+ definiční obor ... pro jaké x vztah usmyslen

maximální definiční obor : maximální množina bodů,
pro která dává funkční vztah
(smysl)

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$... "dělení nulou není" definováno
- $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $D_g = [0; +\infty)$ " odmocnina deb jen z nenegativní čísel "
- $h(x) = \log x$, $D_h = (0; +\infty)$

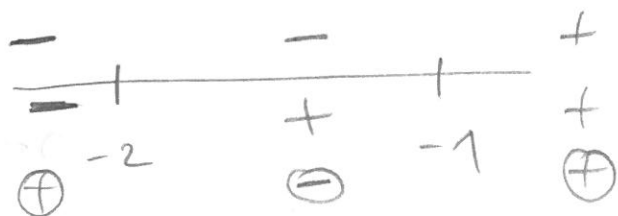
Pr

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+2}$$

$$x+2=0 \dots x=-2 \dots D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

$$P_y = [0; \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$P_x: f(x)=0, \frac{x+1}{x+2}=0, x=-1 \Rightarrow P_x = [-1; 0[$$



$$\Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \dots x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (-1; +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \leq 0 \dots x \in [-2; -1]$$

Pr

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

$$5-2x \geq 0$$

$$-2x \geq -5$$

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

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

$$P_y = [0; \sqrt{5}]$$

$$P_x: \sqrt{5-2x} = 0$$

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

$$f(x) \geq 0 \dots x \in D_f \dots \text{odmownina je } \sqrt{\dots} \text{ niezadnie}$$

$$\boxed{P_{\mathbb{Z}}}(x) = \log(x^2 - 8x + 15)$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-5) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \oplus & & \ominus & & \oplus & \\ & | & & | & & | & \\ \hline & - & - & 3 & + & - & 5 & + & + & \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 3) \cup (5; +\infty)$$

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

$$\sqrt[n]{P} = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$P \text{ 'leichte'} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{P} f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \left(= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-3)} \right)$$

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

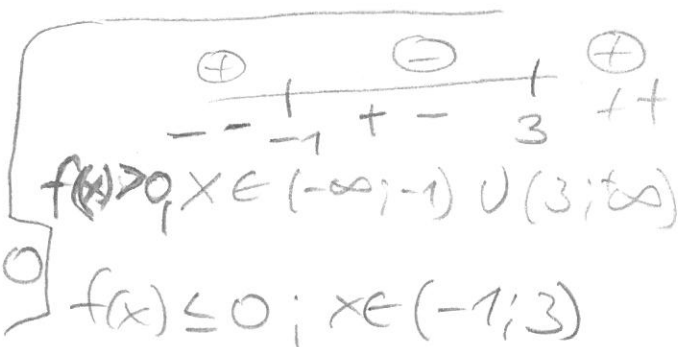
$$x = -1, 3$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 3\}$$

$$P_y = \left[0; -\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

P_x ... necessarily

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \neq 0$$

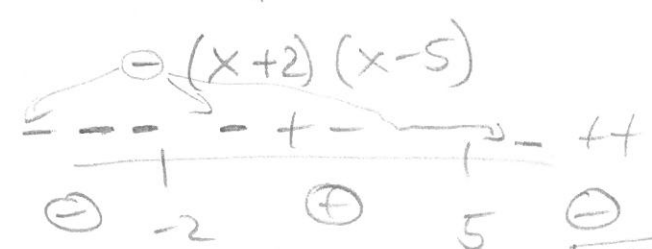


$\sqrt[n]{P}$

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

$$D_f: 1) 3 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

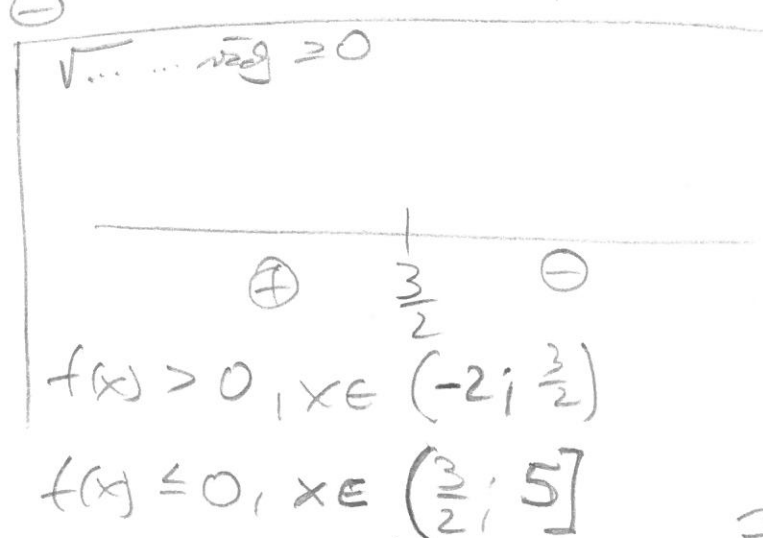


$$D_f = [-2; 5] \setminus \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [-2; 5]$$

$$P_y = \left[0; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \right]$$

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

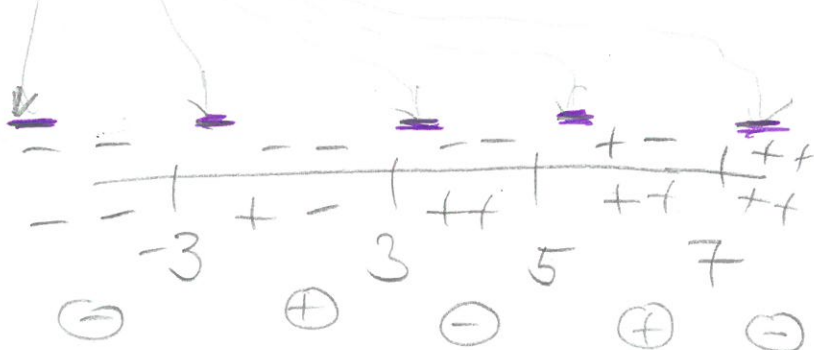


$$\boxed{P_{12}} \quad f(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 12x - 35}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{-(x-5)(x-7)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ -3; 3 \}$$

$$P_y = \left[0; \frac{35}{9} \right]$$

$$P_{x_1} = [5; 0] \quad P_{x_2} = [7; 0]$$



$$f(x) > 0; \quad x \in (-3; 3) \cup (5; 7)$$

$$f(x) \leq 0; \quad x \in (-\infty; -3) \cup (3; 5] \cup [7; +\infty)$$

$$\boxed{P_{12}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{-5x^2 + 5}}{3x + 3} = \frac{\sqrt{-5(x+1)(x-1)}}{3(x+1)}$$

$$D_f = (-1; 1]$$

$$P_y = \left[0; \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right]$$

$$P_{x_1} = [1; 0]$$

$$f(x) \geq 0, \quad x \in D_f$$

$$\sqrt{f(x)} = \frac{-3x^2 - 9x + 12}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 6x - 20}} = \frac{-3(x-1)(x+4)}{\sqrt{2(x+5)(x-2)}}$$

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

P_f ... neresztleges

$$P_{x_1} = [-1; 0], P_{x_2} = [-4; 0]$$

$f(x) < 0$	-5	-4	1	2	$f(x) < 0$
	men' deb	men' deb	men' deb		