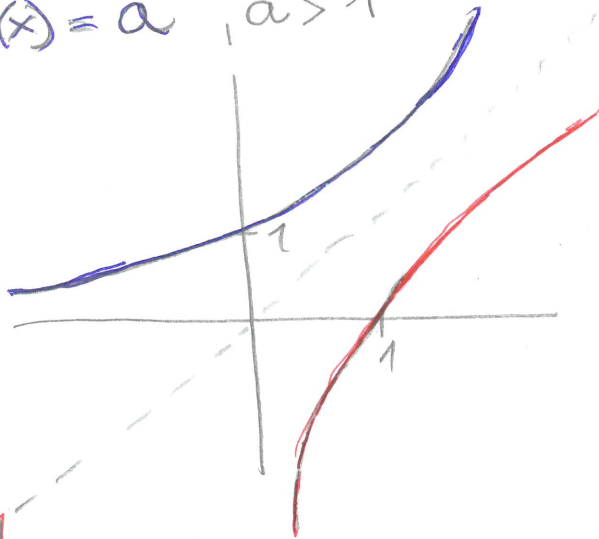


Exponenciální / logaritmické rovnice

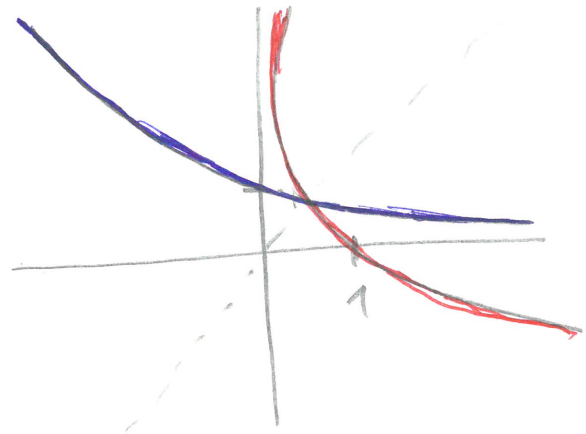
CV3

$$f(x) = a^x, a > 1$$



$$f^{-1}(x) = \log_a x$$


$$g(x) = b^x, b \in (0, 1)$$



$$g^{-1}(x) = \log_b x$$

Plati vztahy

- $a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$ „množením“ \Rightarrow „sčítání exponentů“
- $a^1 = a, a^0 = 1, \log_a 1 = 0, \log_a a = 1$
- $\log_a x^k = k \log_a x, k \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a x \cdot y$
- $\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \frac{x}{y}$
- $\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$
- $a^x = y, \log_a y = x \Rightarrow a^{\log_a y} = y$

$\log_a x = \dots$ 
„na co musím umocnit a, aby šel rovný x?“

Pr $5^x = 125$

2 způsoby: a) „množením exponentů“

$$5^{\textcircled{3}} = 125 = 5^{\textcircled{3}} \Rightarrow x = 3$$

b) „z logaritmismů“

$$5^x = 125 / \log_5 \dots$$

$$x = \log_5 125 \textcircled{3}$$

$$\boxed{Pr2} \quad 3^x = 8$$

$$a) \quad 3^x = 3^{\log_3 8} \Rightarrow x = \log_3 8$$

$$b) \quad x = \log_3 8$$

$$\boxed{Pr2} \quad 6^{3x-2} = 36 (= 6^2)$$

$$a) \quad 3x-2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$b) \quad 3x-2 = \log_6 36 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\boxed{Pr2} \quad 2^x + 2^{x-1} = 6$$

$$2^x + \frac{2^x}{2} = 6$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^x = 6$$

$$2^x = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\boxed{Pr2} \quad \log_3 x = 3$$

a) „rovnání ovláku logaritmi“

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 27 \Rightarrow x = 27$$

b) „aplikace exponenciály“

$$\log_3 x = 3 / 3^{\dots}$$

$$x = 3^3 = 27$$

$$\boxed{Pr2} \quad \log_5 2x = 11$$

$$a) \quad \log_5 \boxed{2x} = \log_5 \boxed{5^{11}} \Rightarrow 2x = 5^{11}; \quad x = \frac{5^{11}}{2}$$

$$b) \quad 2x = 5^{11} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5^{11}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \quad \ln(x^2 - 1) - \ln(x - 1) = \ln 3$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1}\right) = \ln 3$$

$$x + 1 = 3$$

$$x = 2$$

VÍCE PŘÍKLADŮ
DŮ 3

Soustava rovnic

$$\boxed{\text{Pr}} \quad \begin{array}{l} 8x + 6y = 2 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{rovnice v\u00fdimky}$$

2 metody:

A) dosazovací metoda

$$\text{I) } 8x + 6y = 2$$

$$\text{II) } 2x + y = 1$$

$$\text{II) } \rightarrow y = 1 - 2x \text{ dosad\u00edme do I)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x + 6(1 - 2x) = 2$$

$$8x + 6 - 12x = 2$$

$$-4x = -4$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = -1}$$

B) s\u00edlov\u00e1 metoda

$$8x + 6y = 2$$

$$2x + y = 1 \quad / \cdot (-4)$$

$$2y = -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 1 = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

"p\u00eddeleme -4 m\u00f3del\u00e1
2 \u010d\u00e1s\u00e1 ro\u00f1ku \u010d v\u00e1n\u00edme"

3 mo\u017enosti:



z\u00e1kladn\u00ed ro\u0161

nelze n\u00e1st\u00e1 mnoho ro\u0161en\u00ed

Pr

$$3x + y = 2$$

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

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

$$2 - y + y = 2$$

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

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

VÍCE PŘÍKLADŮ DŮ3

Definiční obor funkce

funkce : funkční hodnoty $f(x) = \dots$
+ definiční obor ... pro jaká x hodnoty určujeme

maximální definiční obor : maximální množina bodů,
pro které dává funkční hodnoty
(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
- $h(x) = \log x$, $D_h = (0; +\infty)$

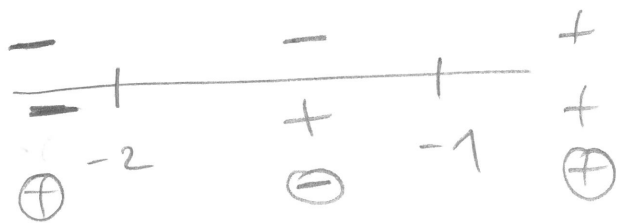
P12

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

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

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

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



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

P12

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

$$5-2x \geq 0$$

$$-2x \geq -5$$

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

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

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

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

$f(x) \geq 0 \dots x \in D_f \dots$ odmocnina je vždy nezáporná

$$\sqrt{P(x)} = \log(x^2 - 8x + 15)$$

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

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



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

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

$\boxed{P_{\mathbb{R}}}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, P 'leichte' $\in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$\boxed{P_{\mathbb{R}}}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \left(= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-3)} \right)$

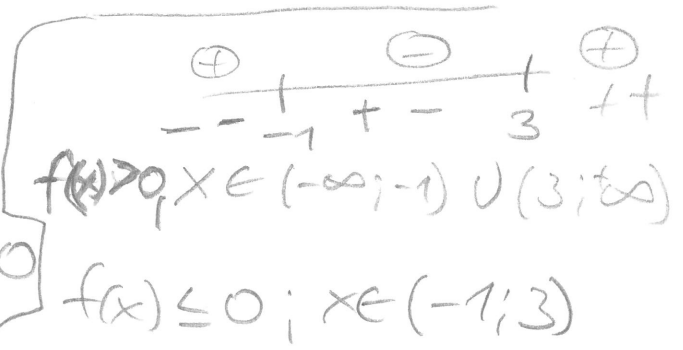
$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$
 $x = -1, 3$

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

$P_y = \{0; -\frac{1}{3}\}$

P_x ... necessarily

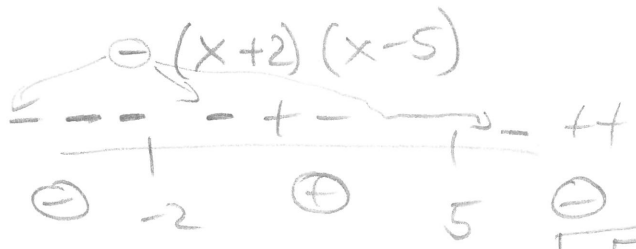
$\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \neq 0$



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

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

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

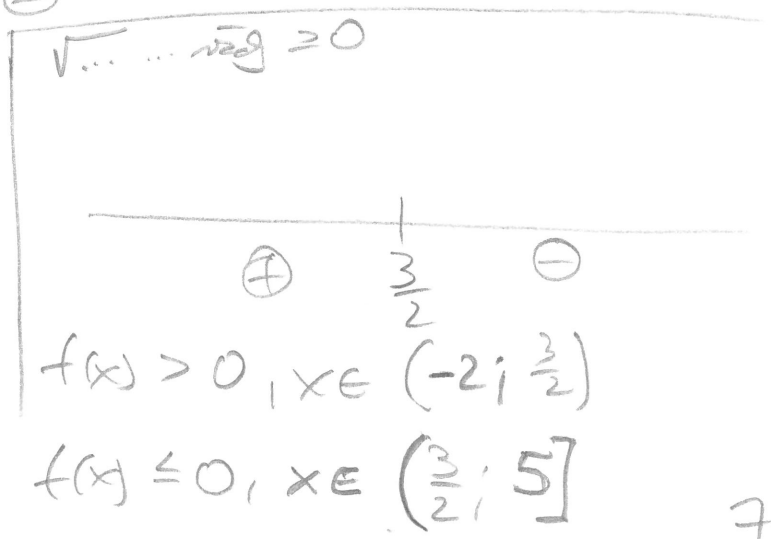


$D_f = [-2; 5] \setminus \frac{3}{2}$

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

$P_y = \{0; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}\}$

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

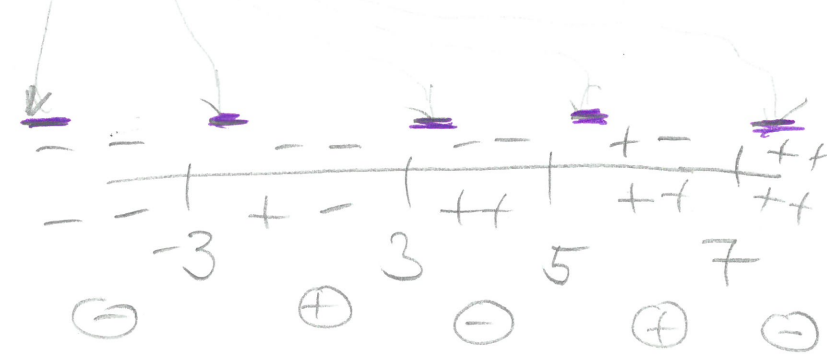


$$\boxed{P_{12}} \quad f(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 12x - 35}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{-(x-5)(x-7)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$$

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

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

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



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

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

$\boxed{P_{12}}$

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

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

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

$$P_{x_1} = \{1; 0\}$$

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

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

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

P_2 ... nevezikje

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

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