

každý semestr 3 testy
alespoň 5.5 bodů / 8

14/19
jinak napočítat
škrouška → 2. semestr
- test

1. ročník, matematika

komplexní čísla
honey

2. semestr logwůdnické věci
LAA - matice

3. semestr
reálný průměr, diferenciály, průběh fce,
více testů

4. diferenciální rce

lim. + fce
test 11.10.
logika

VÝROKY

test 2, 21.11.
fce, rce, množiny
+ abs. hodnota
test 3
komplexní čísla

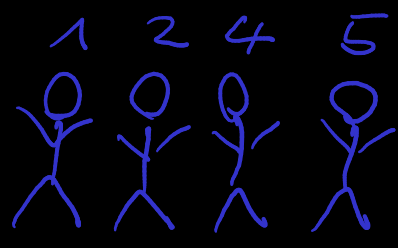
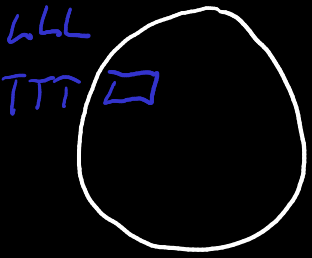
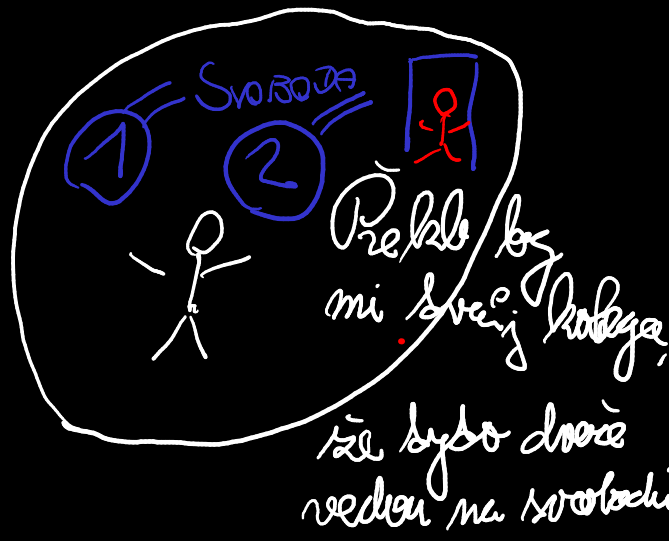
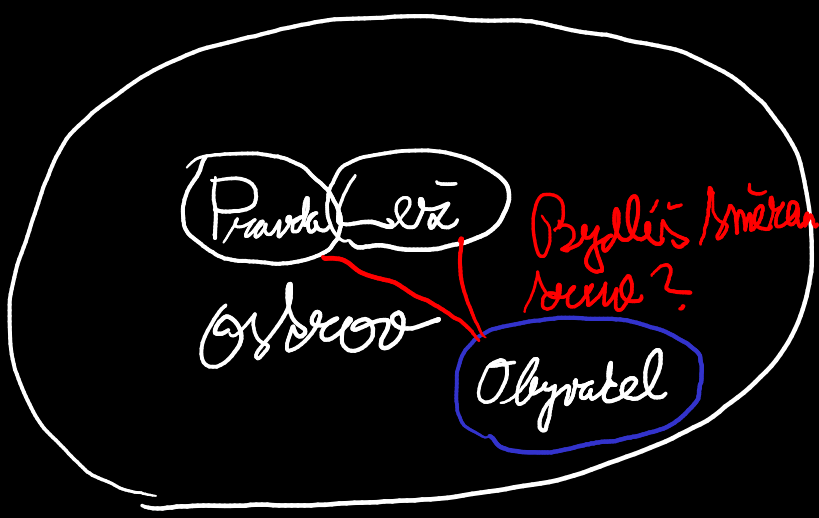
- výrok je jakékoli tvrzení u
kterého nastává právě jedna
z možností

Př

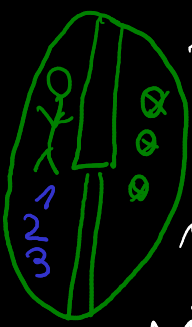
- ① A: Zeměka je součástí. ✓
- ② B: $2 > 3$ ✓
- ③ C: $3 \geq 3$ ✓
- ④ D: ČERVENÁ ✗
- ⑤ E: $x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$ ✓

6 F: Jsem lhář ✗

7 Ve vězení říjím mimozemšťané ✓



245 | 1
2 145
1 1245
12 min



2 ženské
pachem
nežijí
vyhromě
náhod, která
je hodná a seplá

1281 = 2
0812 = 3
6912 = 2
1089 = 3
2069 = 2
8888 = 8

2669 = 3
1018 = 3
2069 = ?

Počít koleček

15/9

Pravdivostní hodnota

$P(A) = 1$... pravda

$P(A) = 0$... nepravda

NEGACE VÝROKU: A' non $A \neg A$

- negčení přirodního výrazku
v plném rozsahu

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 1 \\ P(A') &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$B: 3 \geq 2 \quad P(B) = 1$$

$$B': 3 < 2 \quad P(B') = 0$$

C: VE ŠKOLE JE ASPOŇ 10 ŽÁKŮ.
C' — || — JE NEJVÍŠE 9 — IL.

D: NA ULICI JE NEJVÍŠE 8 AUT.

D': — || — ASPOŇ 9 AUT.

Logické spojky

- slovíčka ke spojování výrazků
- pomocí složených spojek

① KONJUNKCE \wedge "a" (a současně)
 \rightarrow ed

A: V Praze svítí slunce.

B: V Beně prší.

A \wedge B

$$C: 3 > 1$$

$$C \wedge D$$

D: $x < 7 \rightarrow$ výhledová rovnice

P(A ∧ B)

A	B	A ∧ B	(A ∧ B)'
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1

Disjunkce (Alternativa)

$A \vee B$ "nebo"

vel

A	B	A ∨ B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

(Př.) Pohyb vlaků na nádraží je popsán logikou

$$A \vee (B' \wedge C)$$

A: Vlak A může jít do nádr.

B: B

C: A ∨ (B' ∧ C)

A	B	C	B'	(B' ∧ C)
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1

∨ ... STAČÍ - 1x - 1

∧ ... OBE - 2x - 1

0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0

Implikace

$$\Rightarrow A \Rightarrow B \quad \text{Z A plyne B}$$

Platí-li A, pak platí B

A: V Praze vaří.

B: Hladina Vltavy stoupá.

$$\underline{A \Rightarrow B}$$

$A \Rightarrow B$ je-li v Praze vaří, pak hladina Vltavy stoupá

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$	$(A \Rightarrow B)'$
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0

0 pouze
když není
nebo a druhý false

Ekvivalence ... $\Leftrightarrow A \Leftrightarrow B$

A je-li ekvivalentní B

A	B	$A \leftrightarrow B$	$(A \leftrightarrow B)'$
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	1	0

1 sebedy jsou-li
stejně Pravd.
hodnoty obou
výroků

(Bud' dvojkou 1 nebo 0)

Př.

Upravte sebakku na formuli

$$[(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge C] \Leftrightarrow [(A \wedge C) \Rightarrow (B \vee C)]$$

A	B	C	$A \Rightarrow B$	$[(A \wedge C)]$	$(A \wedge C)$	$(B \vee C)$	$(A \Rightarrow C)$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

↑

TAUTOLOGIE

$$[\dots] \Leftrightarrow [\dots]$$



1
0
0
0
1
0
0

NEGACE SLOŽENÝCH VÝROKŮ

① negace konjunkce = disjunkce negací

A	B	$A \wedge B$	A'	B'	$A' \vee B'$
1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	1

$$(A \wedge B)' = A' \vee B'$$

② negace disjunkce = konjunkce negací

A	B	$A \vee B$	A'	B'	$(A \wedge B)'$
1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1

$$(A \vee B)' = A' \wedge B'$$

③ negace implikace

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$	B'	$A \wedge B'$
1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0

$$(A \Rightarrow B)' = A \wedge B'$$

$A \Rightarrow (B \vee C)'$
 $\rightarrow [A \Rightarrow (B' \vee C)']$

Negujte výrok: $A \Rightarrow (B \vee C)$ Pr. De Morgan
 $[A \Rightarrow (B \vee C)]'$

A	B	C	$(B \vee C)$	$A \Rightarrow (\dots)$	$[A \Rightarrow (\dots)]'$
1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1

0	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0

A	B	C	B'	C'	B' ∨ C'	A ⇒ B' ∨ C'
1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1

$$A \wedge B \quad (A \wedge B)' = A' \vee B'$$

$$A \vee B \quad (A \vee B)' = A' \wedge B'$$

$$A \Rightarrow B \quad (A \Rightarrow B)' = A \wedge B'$$

NEGACE EKVIVALENCE

$$(A \Leftrightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow (A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (B \Rightarrow A)$$

$$(A \Leftrightarrow B)' = (A \Rightarrow B)' \vee (B \Rightarrow A)'$$

$$(A \Leftrightarrow B)' = (A \wedge B)' \vee (B \wedge A)'$$

TAUTOLOGIE

- Výrok, který je vždy pravdivý

Pr

$$[A \wedge (B \vee C')] \Leftrightarrow [(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C')]$$

A	B	C'	<u>$B \vee C'$</u>	<u>$A \wedge (\dots)$</u>	<u>$A \wedge B$</u>	<u>$A \wedge C'$</u>	<u>$(A \wedge B) \vee (\dots)$</u>	<u>$\Leftrightarrow \dots$</u>
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

KVANTIFIKÁTOR

① OBECNÝ (VELKÝ)

$\forall \dots$ pro každé x

② EXISTENČNÍ (MALÝ)

$\exists (x) \dots$ existuje x , pro které platí \dots

$\exists (x \in \mathbb{N}); x^2 = -1 \rightarrow$ Platí je - li \mathbb{N} množina komplexních čísel

Pak mají. $i^2 = -1$ máme - li stejný typ
 $(-i)^2 = -1$ tak lze zaměnit

A: $\forall (x \in \mathbb{R}) \exists (y \in \mathbb{R}); x + y = 8$ $P(A) = 1$

B: $\exists (y \in \mathbb{R}) \forall (x \in \mathbb{R}); x + y = 8$ $P(B) = 0$

...

PŮV. VÝROK $\forall (x \in A); A \dots$ Pro každé x platí A
NEGACE $\exists (x \in A)$

② DALŠÍ KVANTIFIKÁTOR

- přím. výrok $\exists (x \in \mathbb{N}); A$ $\exists (x \in \{1, 2, 5, 7\}); x$ není prvočíslo $P(A) = 1$
- negace $\forall (x \in \mathbb{N}); A'$ $\forall (x \in \{1, 2, 5, 7\}); x$ je prvočíslo $P(B) = 0$

$\exists!$... Existuje právě jedno

MNOŽINY

- pod pojmem množina rozumíme souhrn
nějakých prvků, který má společné vlastnosti

$$A = \{1; 2; 5\} \text{ - nějaké prvky}$$

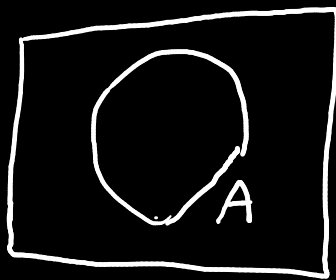
$$B = \{1; 3; 7\} \text{ - prvky ve množině}$$

$$C = \emptyset \text{ Prázdná množina, 0 prvků}$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}; x > 5\} \dots \text{Charakteristická}$$

vlastnost

ZNÁZORNĚNÍ



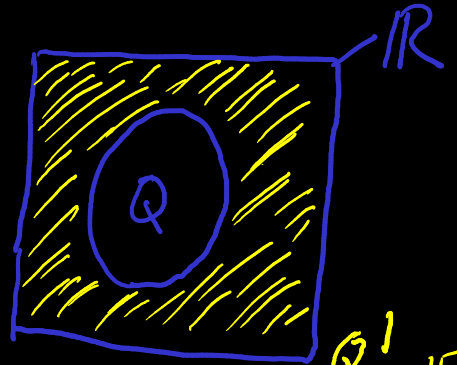
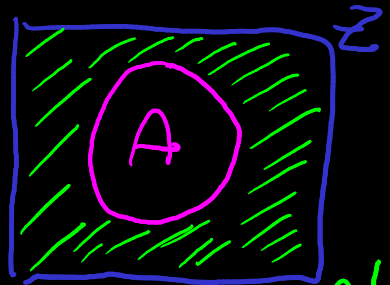
Z $A \subseteq Z$
inkluze
 A je podmnožinou množiny Z

$A \subseteq B$... A je podmnožinou množiny B ,
v prvek množiny A je současně
prvkem množiny B

DOPLŇEK MNOŽINY

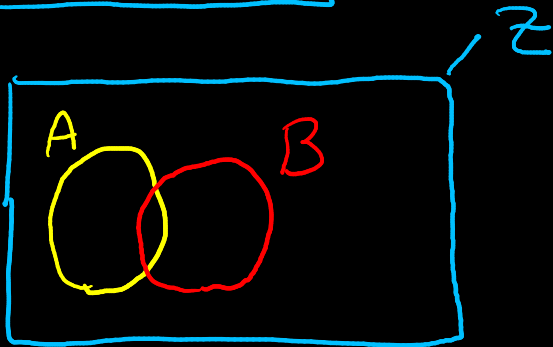
A ... množina

A' ... doplněk ← obsahuje všechny prvky základní množiny, které nejsou v množině A



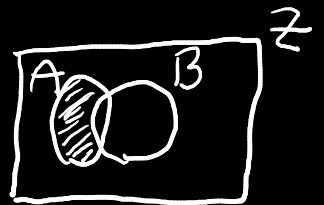
Q' ... IRRACIONALNÍ

DVĚ MNOŽINY



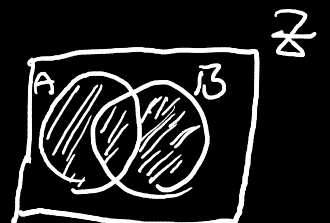
Rozdíl množiny ... $A \setminus B$ ($A - B$)

- prvky z množiny A, které nejsou součástí množiny B



Sjednocení množin $A \cup B$

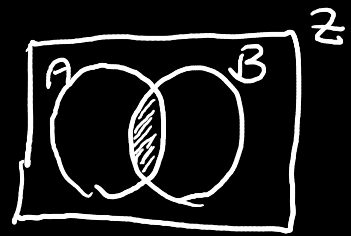
- prvky, které patří alespoň do jedné z množin



Průnik množin

$$A \cap B$$

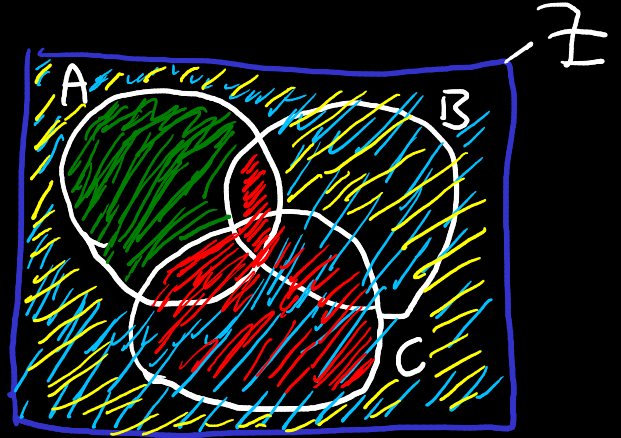
→ prvky, které patří do obou množin



3 množiny

(Př)

Na diagramu se 3 množiny vyznačí:



- a) A' b) $(A \cap B) \cup C$
- c) $(A \cup C)'$ d) $(A \setminus B) \cap C'$

(Př)

Je-li dána množina $A = \{1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 13\}$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}, x > 2 \wedge x \leq 9\}$$

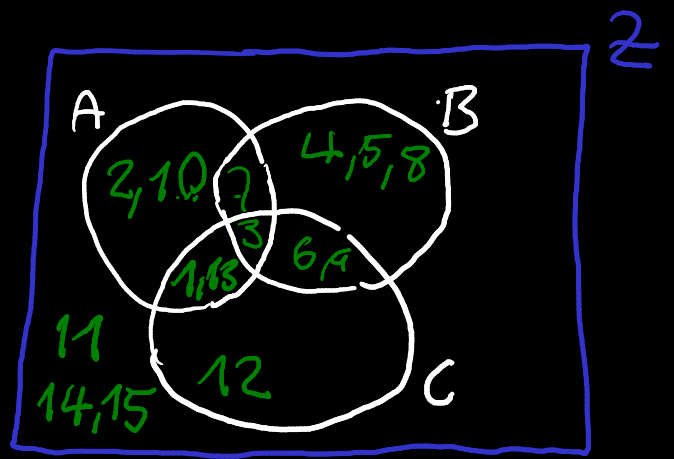
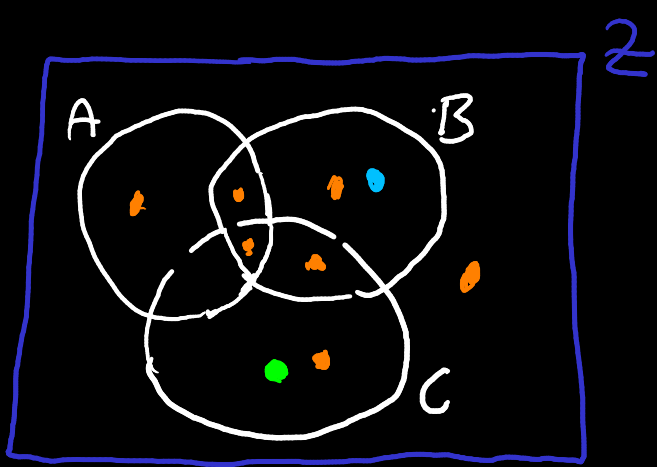
$$C = \{1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13\}$$

ZAKRESLETE A URČETE

$$1) (A' \cap B) \cap C = \{4, 5, 8\} \quad \mathbb{Z} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 15\}$$

$$2) (A \cup B)' \cap C = \{1, 2\}$$

$$3) (A \cap C)' \cup B = \{2, 3, 4, \dots, 12, 14, 15\}$$

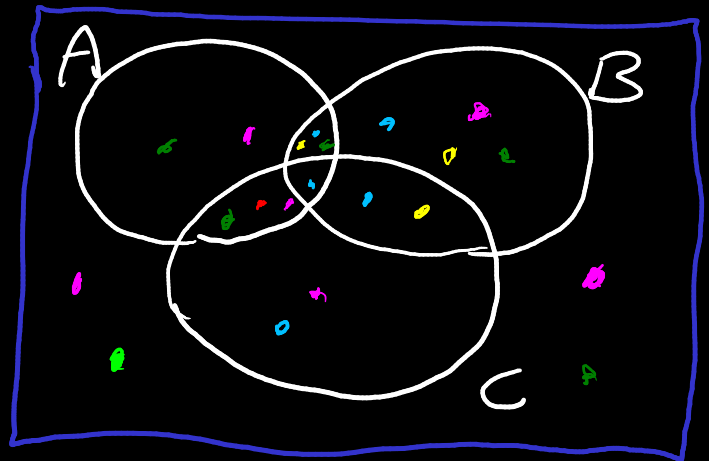


Zubranie

$$(A \setminus B)' \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$(A \cup B)' \cap (B \cup C)'$$

$$A' \cap (B \cup C)'$$



$$(A \cap B') \cap C$$

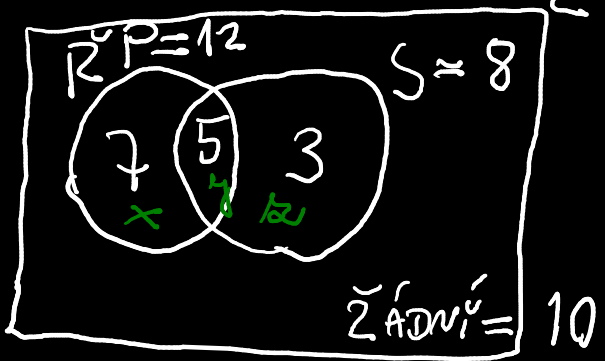
$$(A \cap C)' \cap B$$

$$(A \cup C)' \cup (A \cap B)'$$

$$(A \cap B') \cup C'$$

První úlohy

- Malá firma má 25 zam. a toho 12 má řidičák
 8 navíc šk. a 10 zam. ani jedním průkazem, holik
 Má oba průkazy zároveň?



$$z = 25$$

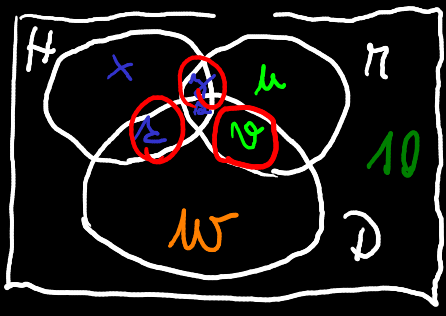
$$x = 7$$

$$x + y + z = 15$$

$$x + y = 12$$

$$y = 5 \Rightarrow y + z = 8$$

- Do školy chodí 30 žáků. Hudební kroužek
 6 žáků. Do modelářského kroužku chodí o 5 víc
 než do hudební školy. Dramatický o 3 méně než
 modelářský. 2 ž. do modelářského i hudební, žádný
 nechodí do dramatického i modelářského. 10 ž. nikam.
 Holik navštěvuje 2 ze zmíněných kroužků.



$$\checkmark z = 30$$

$$x + y + z + t = 6$$

$$y + z + u + v = 11$$

$$t + z + v + w = 8$$

$$y + z = 2$$

$$z + v = 0$$

$$x = 4; u = 9; t = 0; v = 0; w = 5$$

$$W = 5, t = 3, x = 1, y = 2, v = 0$$

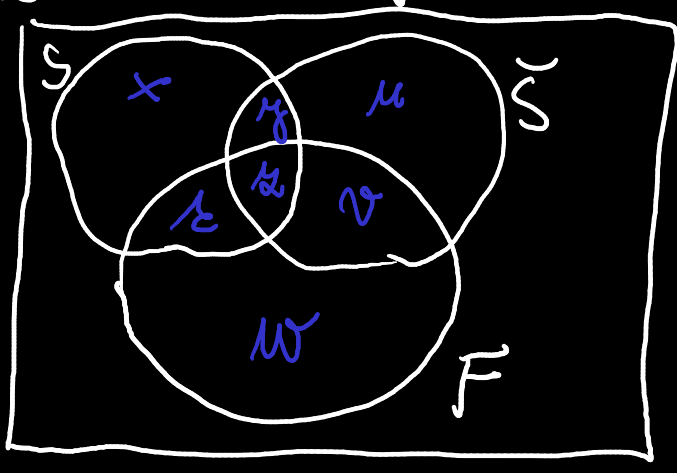
Každý žák chodí do některého z nich. Šodo - 16.

Špork - 17. Šach - 14. $F + S = 8$, $F + \bar{S} = 6$

$S + \bar{S} = 4$. Jde-li iže ve škole?

Celkem 3 všechny 3

$\bar{Z} = ?$



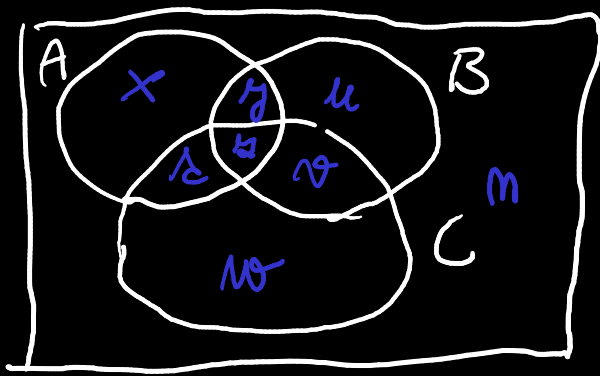
$$\begin{aligned} z &= 3 \\ l + z &= 8 \\ l &= 5 \\ z + v &= 6 \\ v &= 3 \\ y + z &= 4 \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x + y + z + l = 17$$

$$x + l + z + \bar{S} = 8$$

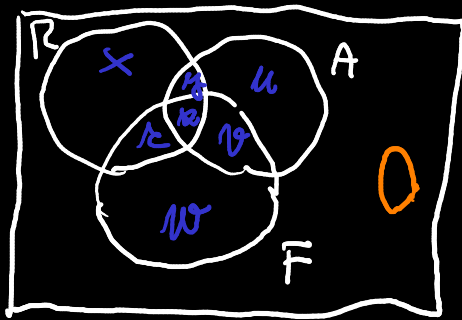
$$n + y + z + v = 14$$

Pravšké město má 3 strany A, B, C. Průzkum ukázal, že A žijí 65, stranou B 135 a stranou C 55 sam. Městem vůbec nejezdí 80. Všechny 3 města současně nikdo. A a současně B - 40, A i C - 5. Stranou B nebo C - 155. Jde-li iže pouze B? Jde-li iže A nebo B? Jde-li iže používá právě 2 strany? Jde-li iže celkem ve firmě?



$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= 0 & m &= 80 \\
 x + 40 + 0 + 5 &= 65 \\
 40 + u + 0 + v &= 135 \\
 5 + 0 + 15 + w &= 55 \\
 y &= 40 \\
 z &= 5 \\
 u + v &= 90 \\
 x &= 20 \\
 u + v + w &= 110 \\
 w &= 15 \\
 v &= 35 \\
 m &= 60
 \end{aligned}$$

Max. počet 60 lidí a 3 jazyky.
 Ruština, AJ, a FR. AJ-32, RU-36, FR-28,
 Každý alespoň jichům a jen jedním, 24. Kolik jen
 RU a kolik se mluví z RU překládá.



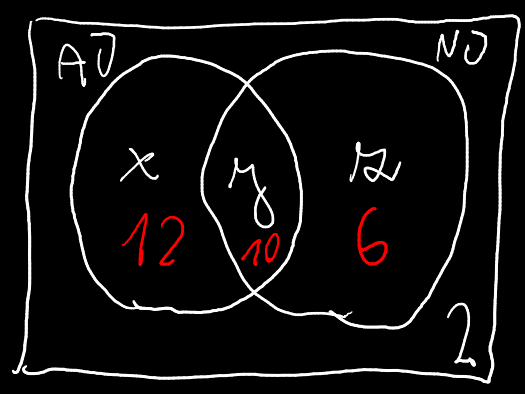
$$\begin{aligned}
 x + u + w &= 24 \\
 x + y + z + v &= 36 \\
 z + z + v + w &= 28 \\
 y + u + z + w &= 32 \\
 x + y + z + u + v + w &= 60 \\
 y + z + v + w &= 36
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36 - z + u &= 32 \\
 36 - y + w &= 28
 \end{aligned}$$

30 osob. A ∪ N ∪ - 28, 20 nejvýše 1, A ∪ 6 nek. lidí

Jedlik A ∪, A ∪, N ∪ ?

mož N ∪



30

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + 6 &= 18 & x + y + z &= 28 \\
 x + z &= 18 \\
 y + z + 6 &= x + y \\
 z + 6 &= x \\
 z + 6 + z &= 18 \\
 2z &= 12 \\
 z &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

Debátka nabídka 45 lidí. 3 výhledy.

První výhled 23, první i druhý 7

15 jelo na 1. a nejelo na 3.

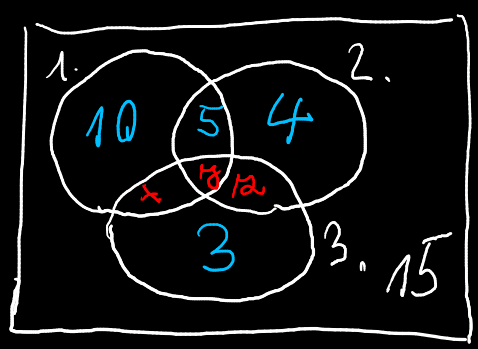
10 pouze na 1. a 3 pouze na 3.

Právě jeden 17, 1/3 se účastní všechny výhledy

Jedlik jen 2, 4

Jedlik právě 2, 11

2. a 3. a všichni ne první 2 0
 2. a 3. a všichni



45 $1. + 2. + 3. = 30$

$$10 + 5 + x + y = 23$$

$$15 + x + y = 23$$

$$x + y = 8 \Rightarrow 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$8 = 8$$

$$5 + y = 7$$

$$x = 6$$

$$22 + x + y + z = 30$$

$$8 + z = 8$$

$$z = 0$$

$$y = 2$$

Přesměná práce na M 35 Kč. Obětuje 3 úlohy,

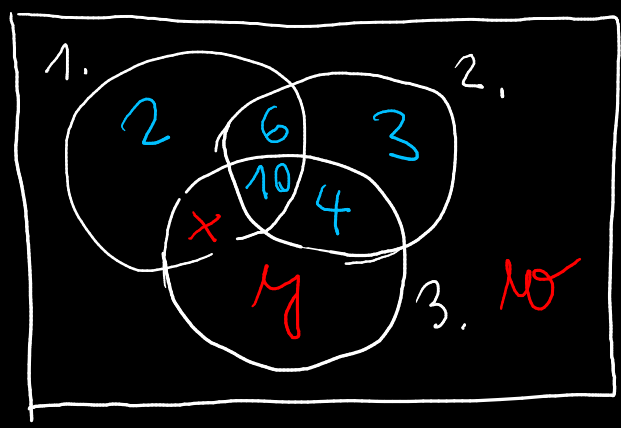
2 Kč. pouze první a 3 Kč. pouze 2.

1. a 2. 16 Kč., 2. a 3. 14 Kč., všechny 10,

1. nebo 3. 31. 3 Kč. ani 1. ani 2.

Jednotlivě Kč. vyřešeno na a) arnoň 2 úlohy ≈ 27
 b) arnoň 1 úlohu ≈ 34

TESTOVÍ



35

$$x + y = 9$$

$$y + w = 3$$

$$7 + y = 9$$

$$y = 2$$

$$25 + x + y + w = 35$$

$$x + y + w = 10$$

$$x + 3 = 10$$

$$x = 7$$

$$2 + w = 3$$

$$w = 1$$

Gaussova rovnice

2 neznámé

$$3a - 2b = 5$$

$$7a + b = 6$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -17 & 17 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-5} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$

3 nezávislé

$$3x - 2y + z = -1$$

$$2x + y - z = 4$$

$$4x - 3y + 2z = -2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ -1 \cdot R_2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 9 & -6 & 18 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 0 \end{array}$$

MATEMATICKÉ DŮKAZY

Přímý důkaz

Chceme dokázat tvrzení B

Pláň $A \Rightarrow B$

V práci $A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow \dots X$

(Př)

$$\sqrt{7+\sqrt{7}} \geq 1 + \sqrt{7-\sqrt{7}}^2$$

$$7 + \sqrt{7} \geq 1 + \sqrt{7-\sqrt{7}} + 7 - \sqrt{7}$$

$$2\sqrt{7} - 1 \geq 2\sqrt{7-\sqrt{7}}$$

$$4 \cdot 7 - 4\sqrt{7} + 1 \geq 28 - 4\sqrt{7}$$

$$29 \geq 28$$

↑↑
↑↑
↑↑

(Př) TESTOVÝ

DŮKAZY DĚLITELNOSTI

SUDÉ ČÍSLO ... $2k$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

LICHÉ ČÍSLO ... $2k+1$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Součet každých 3. (4) po sobě jdoucích přirozených čísel je dělitelný 3 (4).

$$a) m + (m+1) + (m+2) = 3m + 3 = 3(m+1)$$

$$b) m + m+1 + m+2 + m+3 = 4m + 6 =$$

$$= 2(2m+3)$$

Nemí

Je

$\forall m$ je číslo $m^3 - m$ dělitelné 6 $6 | m^3 - m$

$$m(m^2 - 1) = (m-1)m + (m+1)$$

a) JEDNO JE SUDÉ (STAČILY BY 2) $\Rightarrow 2 | m^2 - m$

b) TŘI POSOBĚ JDOUCÍ Č.

JSOU DĚL. 3 \Rightarrow

Dokažte, že součet $\forall 5$ na sobě jdoucích N je dělitelný 5

Dokažte, že součin $\forall 5$ libovolných N je dělitelný 120

$$m + (m+1) + (m+2) + (m+3) + (m+4) = 5m + 10 = \underline{\underline{5(m+2)}}$$

$$m(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)(m+4)$$

$$120 = 4 \cdot 30$$

$$= 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6$$

$$= 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$$

Je dělitelný 4

Je dělitelný 5

VĚTA O ZBYTKU

$\forall m$ lze napsat $b > 1$

$$bk, bk+1, bk+2, \dots, bk+(b-1) \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

Použití: Chci-li např. dokázat dělitelnost ⑤

pak si lib. číslo napíši v jednom z

těchto tvarů: $5k, 5k+1, 5k+2, 5k+3$

Dokážte $\forall m$ je číslo $m^3 + 2m$ dělitelné $\textcircled{3}$
 $m(m^2 + 2)$

$$(3k) \cdot (3k^2 + 2) =$$

$$(3k+1) \cdot ((3k+1)^2 + 2) = (3k+1)(9k^2 + 6k + 1 + 2) \\ 3(3k^2 + 2k + 1)$$

$$(3k+2) \cdot [(3k+2)^2 + 1] = \\ = (3k+2) \cdot (9k^2 + 6k + 4 + 1)$$

DŮKAZ MATEMATICKOU INDUKCÍ

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

I. DOKÁŽI PRO $n=1$

$$1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{1 = 1}}$$

II. PŘED POKLÁDÁME, ŽE
TVRZENÍ PLATÍ PRO
 k A DOKÁŽI, ŽE PLATÍ
I PRO $(k+1)$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)}{2}$$

$$(k+1) \left(\frac{k}{2} + 1 \right) = \dots$$

Dokážte matematickou indukciou, že platí:

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2m-1)=m^2$$

I.

$$2-1=1; \underline{1=1}$$

II.

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)=k^2$$

$$k^2+(2\cdot(k+1)-1)=(k+1)^2$$

$$k^2+2k+1=k^2+2k+1$$

$$\underline{k^2+2k=k^2+2k}$$

$$\underline{0=0}$$

$$1+2+4+\dots+2^{n-1}=2^n-1$$

I.

$$2^0=2^1-1$$

$$\underline{1=1}$$

II.

$$1+2+4+\dots+2^{k-1}=2^k-1$$

$$2^k-1+2^{k+1-1}=2^{k+1}-1$$

$$\underline{2^k+2^k=2^k\cdot 2^1}$$

$$1\cdot 2+2\cdot 3+3\cdot 4+\dots+n(n+1)=\frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

I.

$$1(2)=\frac{1}{3}\cdot(2)(3)$$

$$2=\frac{6}{3}$$

$$\underline{2=2}$$

II.

$$\frac{1}{3} k(k+1)(k+2) + (k+1)(k+1+1) = \frac{1}{3} (k+1)(k+1+1)(k+1+2)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} k^2 + \frac{1}{3} k\right)(k+2) + k+1(1+1) = \frac{1}{3} (k+1)(1+1)(k+3)$$

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2m+1) = (m+1)^2$$

I.

$$1+3=4$$

$$4=4$$

II.

$$(k+1)^2 + (2(k+1)+1) = ((k+1)+1)^2$$

$$k^2 + 2k + 1 + 2k + 3 = k^2 + 4k + 4$$

$$\underline{k^2 + 4k + 4} = \underline{k^2 + 4k + 4}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + m^2 = \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6}$$

$$1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(2+1)}{6}$$

$$1^2 = \frac{6}{6}$$

$$\underline{1=1}$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)[2(k+1)+1]}{6}$$

$$k \cancel{(k+1)}(2k+1) + 6(k+1)^2 = \cancel{(k+1)}(k+2)(2k+3)$$

$$2k^2 + k + 6k + 6 = 2k^2 + 3k + 4k + 6$$

$$\underline{\underline{2k^2 + 7k + 6 = 2k^2 + 7k + 6}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

I.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{=}}$$

II.

$$\frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

$$\frac{k(k+2) + 1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

$$\frac{k^2 + 2k + 1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+1)}{(k+2)(k+1)}$$

LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICE

upravíme na tvar $ax = y$

Ekvivalentní úpravy $x = \frac{y}{a}$

1) K oběma stranám rovnice přičteme stejné číslo

$$2x - 7 = x + 9$$

$$x = 16$$

2)

$$x \neq \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{12}{1-9x^2} = \frac{1-3x}{1+3x} + \frac{1+3x}{3x-1}$$

PODM.

$$\frac{12}{1-9x^2} = \frac{(1-3x)(3x-1) + (1+3x)(1+3x)}{(1+3x)(3x-1)}$$

1) J MENOVATEL $\neq 0$

2) POD ODMOGINOU

NEZÁPORNÉ Ľ.

$$\frac{12}{1-9x^2} = \frac{(1-3x)(3x-1) + (1+3x)(1+3x)}{9x^2-1}$$

② LIN. NEROVNICE

- platí bodová, čo pro reč + při násobení záporom se obrátí nerovnosť

$$-\frac{x}{3} \leq 7 \quad | \cdot (-3)$$

$$\underline{x \geq -21} \quad \dots \quad (-21; \infty)$$

$$2(x-1) - x > 3(x-1) - 2x - 5$$

$$2x - 2 - x > 3x - 3 - 2x - 5$$

$$-2 + x > x - 8$$

$$x > x - 6$$

$$x - x > -6$$

$$\underline{\underline{0 > -6}} \Rightarrow \text{Něk. } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$P = (-\infty, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

KDYBY VYŠLO

$0 < 0 \dots P = \emptyset$ nemá řešení.

PODÍLOVÝ TVAR

$$\frac{2x-1}{x+4} - 2 \geq 5$$

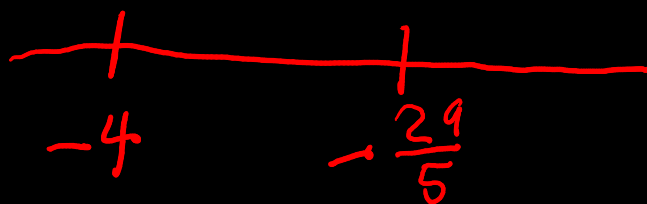
PŘEVEDEME
NA TVAR

$$\frac{a}{b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{x+4} - 7 \geq 0$$

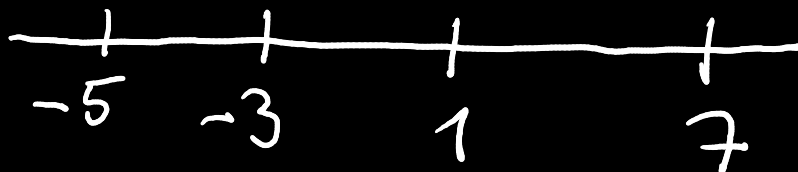
$$\frac{2x-1-7(x+4)}{x+4} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-5x-29}{x+4} \geq 0$$



	$-\infty; -4)$	$-4; -\frac{29}{5}$	$-\frac{29}{5}; \infty$
$-5x - 29$			\ominus
$x + 4$			\oplus
PODÍL	\ominus	\oplus	\ominus

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x+5)(x-7)} \leq 0$$



	$-\infty; -5$	$-5; -3$	$-3; 1$	$1; 7$
$x-1$			$-$	
$x+3$			$+$	
$x+5$			$+$	
$x-7$			$-$	
PODÍL	\oplus	\ominus	\oplus	\ominus

$$P = (-5; -3) \cup (1; 7)$$

KVADRATICKÁ RCE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$2x^2 + x = 0 \quad a = 2, b = 1, c = 0$$

ŘEŠENÍ

POMOCÍ

DISKRIMINANTU

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$D < 0$ NEMÁ ŘEŠ. V \mathbb{R}

$D > 0$ MÁ 2 ŘEŠ.

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$-2x^2 - 7x + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 7x - 4 = 0$$

$$D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-4)$$

$$= 49 + 32$$

$$= 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 9}{2 \cdot 2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \frac{-7+9}{4} \\ \frac{-7-9}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_2 = -4}}$$

NEÚPLNÁ

$$ax^2 + bx = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$2x(x-4) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 4$$

VIETOVY VZORCE \Rightarrow MÁ SMYSL TEHDY, předpokládáme
-li celý koef. A u $x^2 = 1$

$$x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$$

(RCE normovaná)

$$(x+A)(x+B) = 0$$

HLEDÁME

SOUČET = A > KÖŘENY
SOUCIN = B > -A, -B

$$(x+2)(x+4)=0$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = -4$$

Pr

$$x^2 - 12x - 13 = 0$$

$$(x-13)(x+1)$$

$$x_1 = 13, x_2 = -1$$

$$x^2 - 13x - 30 = 0$$

$$(x-15)(x+2)$$

$$x_1 = 15, x_2 = -2$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+2)$$

$$x_{1,2} = -2$$

KVADRATICKÁ NEROVNICE

$$ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$$

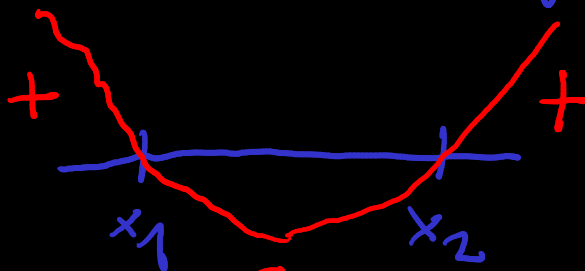
1) NEJEDNODUŠŠÍ:
- převedu na tvar $a > 0$

2) Řešíme jako rci

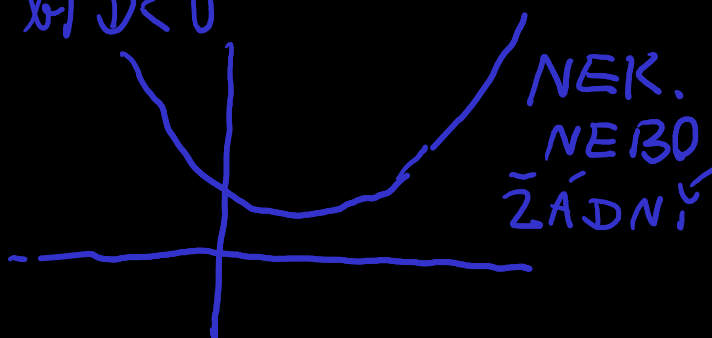
$$-2x^2 + 7x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 5 \leq 0$$

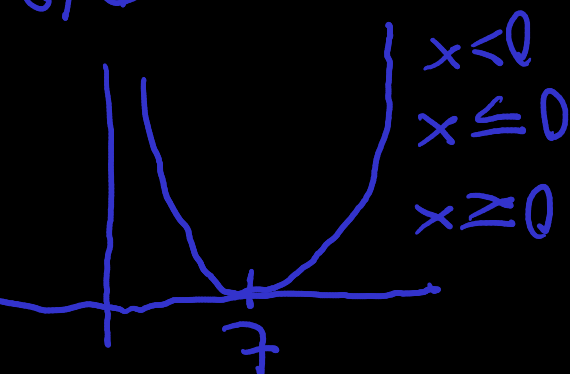
a) $D > 0 \Rightarrow 2$ kořeny



b) $D < 0$



$$c) D = 0$$



Prüfende Quadrat. meromnici

$$-2x^2 + x + 3 \leq 0$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)$$

$$2x^2 - x - 3 \geq 0$$

$$D = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow x_2 = -1$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 3x + 2} \leq 0$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 24$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x+6)(x+4)} \leq 0$$

$$(x+6)(x+4)$$

	-6	-4	1	2	
	$-\infty$	-6	-4	-4	1
$x-1$				-	
$x-2$				-	
$x+6$				+	
$x+4$				+	

(+) (-) (+) (-) (+)

$$P = (-6, -4) \cup (1, 2)$$

$$m^3 + 11m$$

$$m(m^2 + 11)$$

(2k)

$$2k(2k^2 + 11)$$

$$(2k+1)((2k+1)^2 + 11) = (2k+1)(4k^2 + 4k + 1 + 11) =$$

$$= (2k+1) \cdot 2(2k^2 + 2k + 6)$$

PŘÍMÝ DŮKAZ

$$\sqrt{7 - \sqrt{7}} \leq \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7}} - 1$$

$$\cancel{7} - \sqrt{7} \leq \cancel{7} + \sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7}} + 1$$

$$2\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7}} = 2\sqrt{7} + 1$$

$$4(7 + \sqrt{7}) \leq 4 \cdot 7 + 4\sqrt{7} + 1$$

$$28 + 4\sqrt{7} \leq 28 + 4\sqrt{7} + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{28 \leq 29}}$$

$$\forall (x \in \mathbb{R}); x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 0 \quad P(A) = 0$$

$$\exists (x \in \mathbb{R}); x \geq 0 \wedge x^2 \leq 0 \quad P(A) = 1$$

$$1 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2m-1)^2 = \frac{m(2m-1)(2m+1)}{3}$$

Ⓘ

Ⓜ

$$\underline{\underline{1 = \frac{3}{3}}}$$

$$\frac{k(2k-1)(2k+1)}{3} + (2(k+1)-1)^2 = \frac{(2(k+1)+1)(2(k+1)-1)(k+1)}{3}$$

$$\frac{k(2k-1) + 3(2k+1)}{3} = \frac{(k+1)(2k+3)}{3}$$

FUNKCE

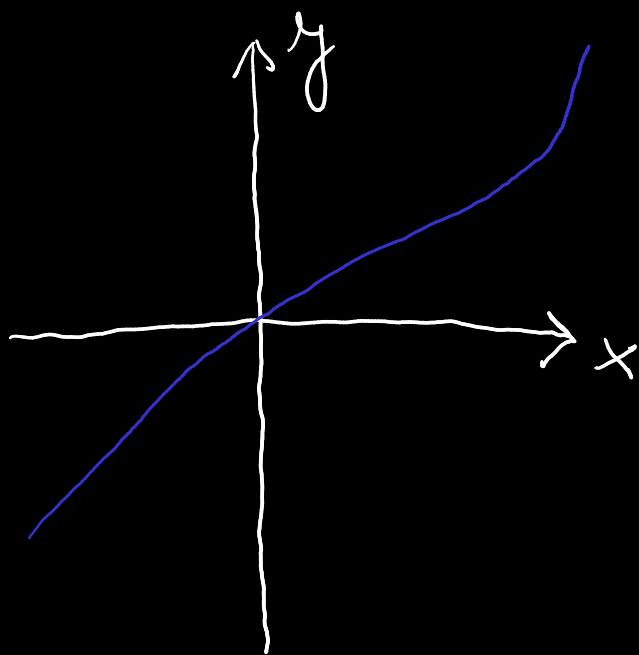
z podmnožiny \mathbb{R}

přivádíme právě jedno y

- množina, ke které se dostává: $\mathcal{D}(f)$... Nezávislé proměnné

- množina, do které se zobrazuje: $\mathcal{H}(f)$... Závislé proměnné

GRAF FCE... [x, y]



funkční hodnota f v bodě x

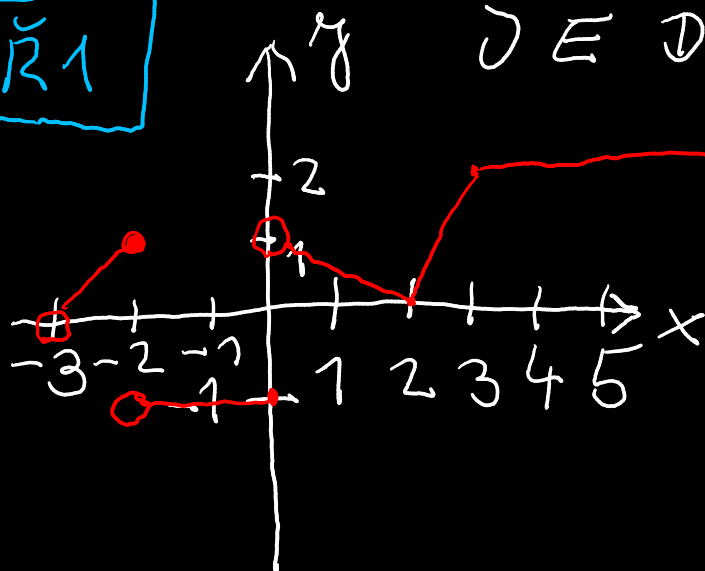
$$y = f(x)$$

Zadání fce... většinou předpisem

$$g: x \rightarrow x^2$$

PŘ 1

JE DÁNA FCE VIZ GRAF



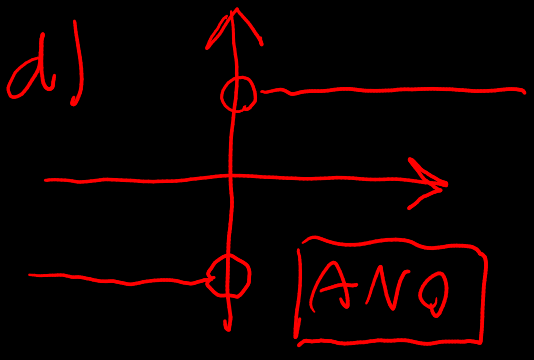
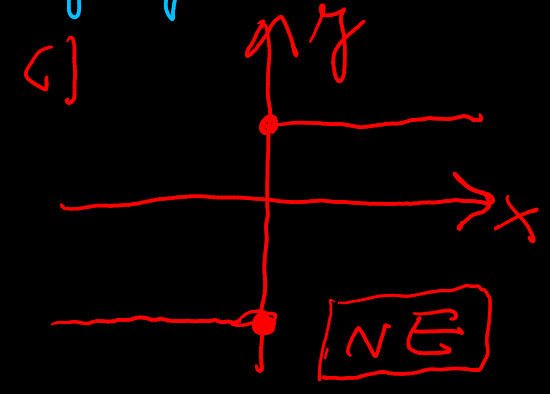
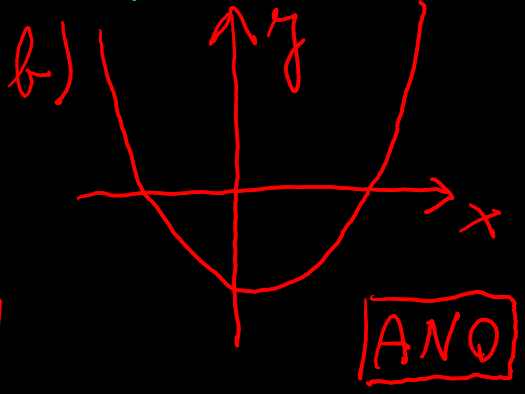
$$\mathcal{D}(f) = (-3; \infty)$$

$$\mathcal{H}(f) = \{-1\} \cup \langle 0; +2 \rangle$$

② $f(-3) = \dots$ $f(-1) = -1$ $f(1) = 0,5$
 $f(-2) = 1$ $f(0) = -1$ $f(5) = 2$

③ všechna x tak, aby
 $f(x) = 1; x = \{-2; 2, 5\}$
 $f(x) = 2; x = (3; \infty)$
 $f(x) = -1; x = (-2; 0)$
 $f(x) = 0; x = \{2\}$
 $f(x) = 5; x = \{3\}; \emptyset$

Pr 2 Rozhodněte, zda se jedná o grafy fce.



Př 3

a) VE JMENOVATELI NESMÍ BÝT 0

b) POD ODMOCNINOU ZAPOZNÉ ČÍSLO

Určete definiční obory fce

a) $y = \frac{2}{|x| - 3}$ $\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3; 3\}$

b) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2-4}$ $\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2; 2\}$

c) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}}$ $\mathcal{D}_f = (-\infty; 2)$ $\begin{matrix} 2-x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 2 \end{matrix}$

d) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}}$ $\mathcal{D}_f = (-3; \infty)$ $\begin{matrix} x+3 > 0 \\ x > -3 \end{matrix}$

e) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$ $\mathcal{D}_f = (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$ $\frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0$

	$-\infty; -1$	$-1; 1$	$1; \infty$
$x+1$		\oplus	
$x-1$	\oplus	\ominus	\oplus
$x+3$	$-\infty; -3$	$-3; -1$	$-1; 1$
$x+1$			\oplus
$x-1$			\ominus
$x-10$			\oplus
		\ominus	\oplus
			\ominus

f) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-11x+10}}$

x^2+4x+3

$x^2-11x+10$

$(x+3)(x+1)$ $(x-1)(x-10)$

$\mathcal{D}(f) = (-\infty; -3) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (10; \infty)$

LIN. FCE

$$y = ax + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

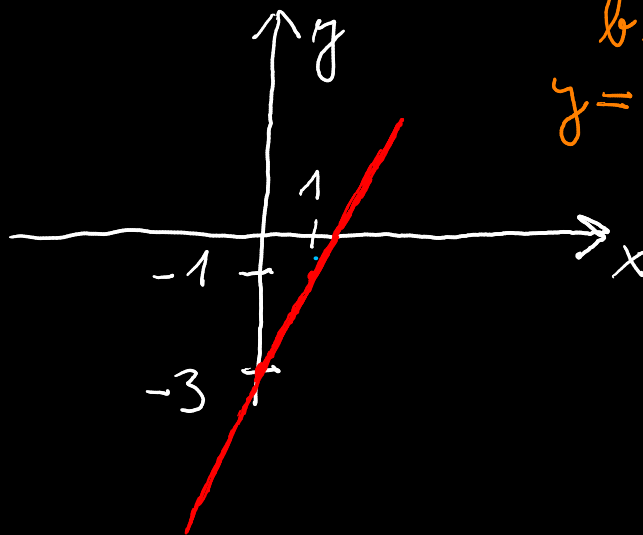
$$\mathcal{D}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

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

Graph přímky

(Př)

x	0	1
y	-3	-1



a ... naklonění

b ... posouvání

$y = b$... konstantní fce

(Př)

Napište př. lin. fce, která prochází body $A = [-1; 5]$

A určete další dva body, zakreslete graf

$$B = [2; 3]$$

$$C = [0; \frac{14}{3}]$$

$$D = [14; 0]$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$5 = -a + b$$

$$4 = 2a + b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & | & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & | & 14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{14}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \frac{14}{3} \quad a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$a = -b - 5$$

$$a = -\frac{14}{3} - 5$$

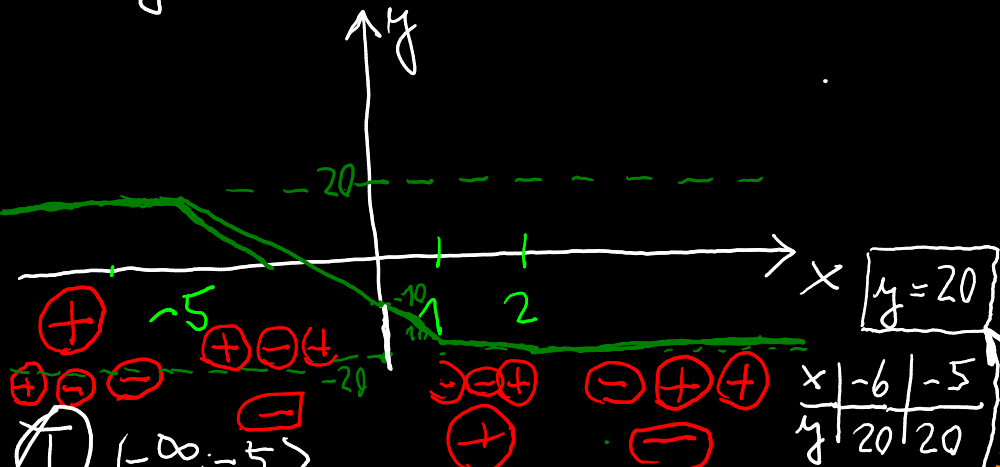
$$a = -\frac{14}{3} - \frac{15}{3}$$



LIN. FCE S ABS. HODNOTOU

$$y = |1-x| + |2x-4| - 3|5+x|$$

1) wüjeme kdy
jeon nulový = 0



⇒ intervaly

2) dosadíme čísla
do všech int.

⇒ zjistíme znaménka

3) pro každý int.

rovnání nej, místo
abs. hodnot použijeme znaménky
- v případě mínus odčítáme všechna
znaménka

Ⓘ $(-\infty, -5)$

$$y = (1-x) + (-2x+4) - 3(-5-x)$$

Ⓙ $(-5, 1)$

$$y = (1-x) + (-2x+4) - 3(5+x)$$

$$y = -6x - 10$$

x	-5	1
y	20	-16

Ⓚ $(1, 2)$

$$y = (-1+x) + (-2x+4) - 3(5+x)$$

$$y = -4x - 12$$

x	1	2
y	-16	-20

Ⓛ $(2, \infty)$

$$y = (-1+x) + (2x-4) - 3(5+x)$$

$$y = -20$$

$$y = |x - 2| - |3x + 12|$$

① $(-\infty; -4)$ $y = (-x + 2) - (-3x - 12)$
 $y = 2x + 14$

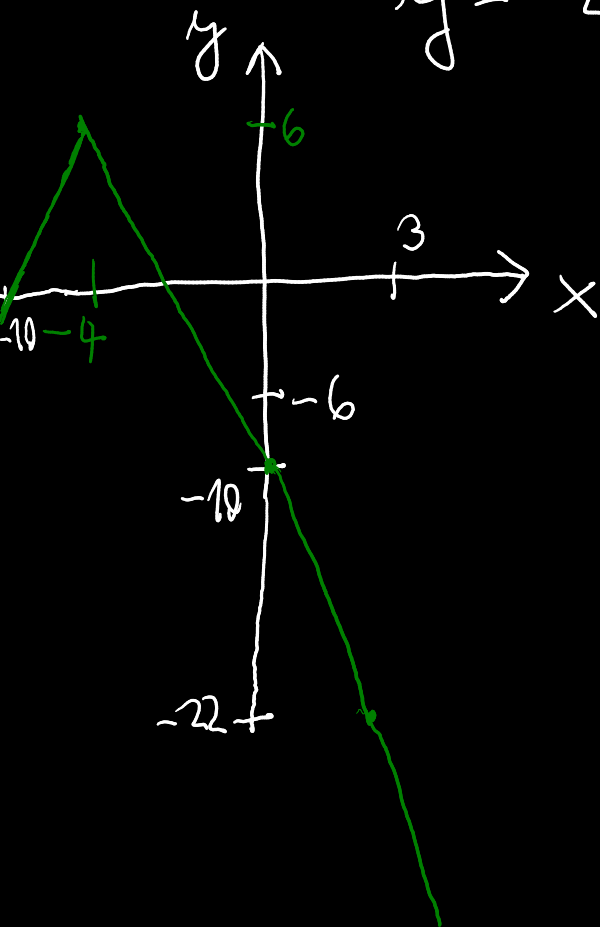
x	-10	-4	-5
y	-6	6	4

② $(-4; 2)$ $y = (-x + 2) - (3x + 12)$
 $y = -4x - 10$

x	-4	2	0
y	6	-18	-10

③ $(2; \infty)$ $y = (x - 2) - (3x + 12)$
 $y = -2x - 14$

x	2	4	10
y	-18	-22	-34



ROVNICE + NEROVNICE S ABS. HOJNOSTOU

$$3|x-1| + 2|x-2| = |x+10|$$

$$P_I = (-\infty; -10)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(-x+1) + 2(-x+2) = (-x-10) =$$

$$= -5x + 7 = (-x-10)$$

$$= 17 = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{17}{4} = x} \Rightarrow P_I = \emptyset$$

$$P_{II} = (-10; -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(-x+1) + 2(-x+2) = x+10$$

$$= -5x + 7 = x + 10$$

$$-3 = 6x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} = x} \quad P_{II} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$P = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{17}{4} \right\}$$

$$3|x+1| - |3x+2| < 0$$

$-1 \quad -\frac{2}{3}$
 \circ
 $\oplus \oplus$

$$(-\infty; -1)$$

$\ominus \ominus$
 \oplus

$\oplus \oplus$
 \oplus

$$-3x - 3 + 3x + 2 < 0$$

$$\underline{-1 < 0} \rightarrow P_1 = (-\infty; -1)$$

$$(-1; -\frac{2}{3})$$

$$3x + 3 - (-3x - 2) < 0$$

$$6x + 5 < 0$$

$$6x < -5$$

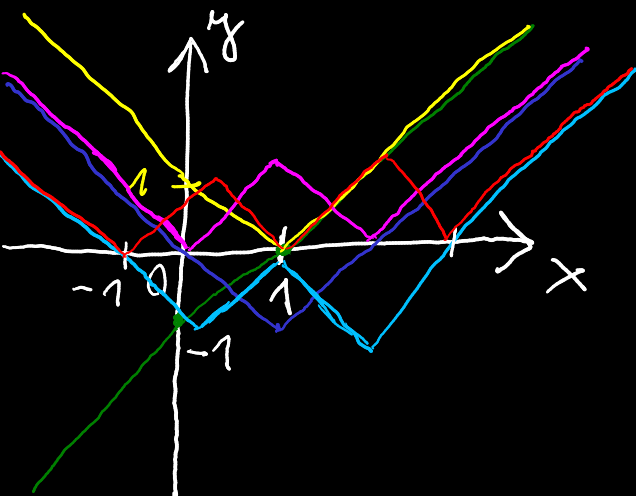
$$P_3 = \emptyset$$

$$x < -\frac{5}{6} \rightarrow P_2 = (-1; -\frac{5}{6})$$

$$P = P_1 \vee P_2 \vee P_3$$

P_4

$$y = |||x-1|-1|-1|$$



$$\underline{y = x - 1}$$

$$\underline{y = |x - 1|}$$

$$\underline{y = |x - 1| - 1}$$

$$\underline{y = ||x - 1| - 1|}$$

$$\underline{y = ||x - 1| - 1| - 1}$$

$$\underline{y = |||x - 1| - 1| - 1|}$$

KVADRATICKÁ RČE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac \quad x_1, x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$(x+A)(x+B) = 0$$

$$x^2 + (A+B)x + AB \quad x_1 = -A$$

$$x_2 = -B$$

KVADR. FCE

Graph parabola

$$V = [B; C]$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c = A(x-B)^2 + C$$

Př Následně grafy

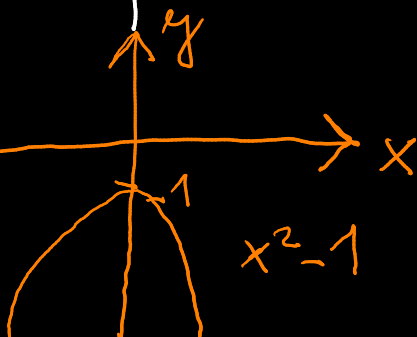
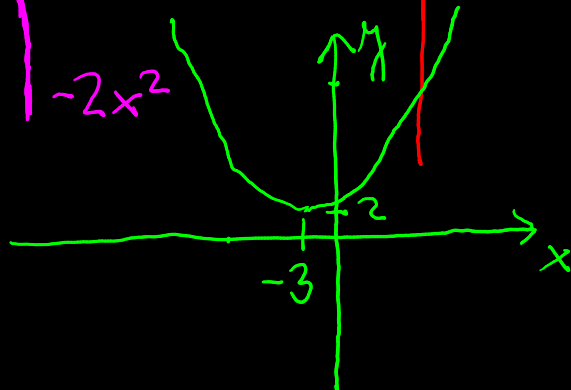
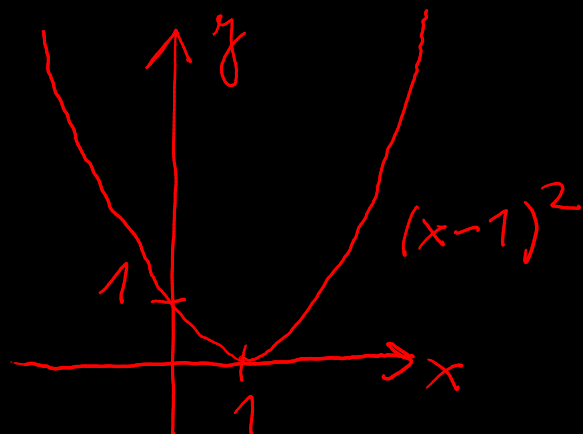
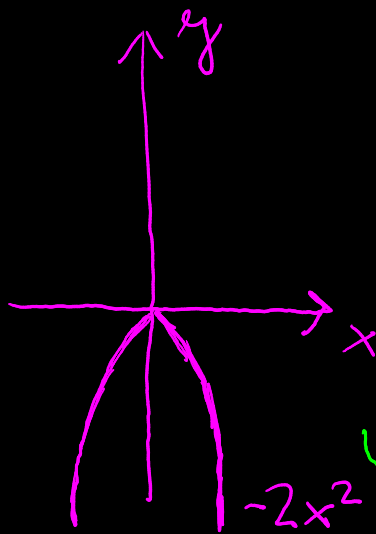
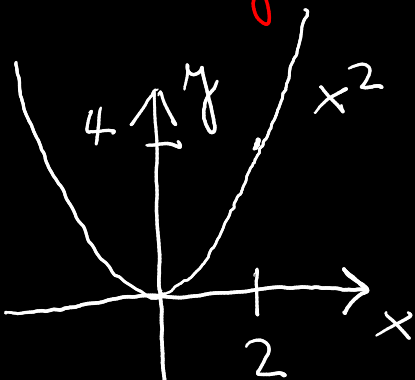
a) $y = x^2$

b) $y = -2x^2$

c) $y = (x-1)^2$

d) $y = x^2 - 1$

e) $y = 2(x+3)^2 + 2$



Nalezení vrcholu:

$$y = x^2 - 6x$$

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9(x - a)^2 = x^2 - 2ax + a^2$$

$$a = 3$$

$$y = (x - 3)^2 - 9 \quad V = [3; -9]$$

$$y = -2x^2 - 8x + 3$$

$$y = -2(x^2 + 4x) + 3$$

$$2a = 4$$

$$a = 2$$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$y = -2(x^2 + 4x + 4 - 4) + 3$$

$$y = -2(x + 2)^2 + 8 + 3$$

$$y = -2(x + 2)^2 + 11$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 5x + 8$$

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

$$y = 2\left(x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{25}{16} - \frac{25}{16}\right) + 8$$

$$y = 2\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{8} + \frac{64}{8}$$

$$y = 2\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{39}{8}$$

Nakreslení grafu

1) Vrchol

2) Průsečíky s osami

1) Řeší se jako rovnici, pokud je:

$D < 0$ - vrchol hledáme přes DOPLN. NA ÚPLNÝ ČTVEŘEC

$D = 0$ - máme ihned x -ovou souř. vrcholu

$D > 0$ - můžeme postupovat takto:

$$y = x^2 + 8x + 12$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} D = 64 - 48 = 16 > 0 \\ x_1, x_2 = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} -6 \\ -2 \end{array}$$

$$y = (-4)^2 + 8(-4) + 12$$

$$y = 16 - 32 + 12$$

$$y = -4$$

VRCHOL MUSÍ LEŽET
UPROSTŘED

$$\frac{(-2) + (-6)}{2} = -4 = x$$

$$V = [-4; -4]$$

PRŮSEČÍKY
S x -OSOU

PR Najvyššie graf fee

$$y = -2x^2 + 4x - 3$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$D = 16 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 16 - 24 = -8 < 0$$

$$y = -2(x^2 - 2x) - 3$$

$$y = -2(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) - 3$$

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

$$y = -2(x - 1)^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V = [1; -1]$$

KVADR. NEROVNICE

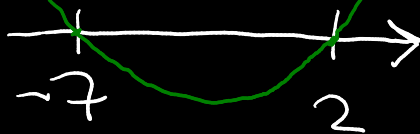
$$-2x^2 - 10x + 28 \geq 0 \quad | : (-2)$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 14 \leq 0$$

$$D = 25 - 4 \cdot (-14) = 25 + 56 = 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 9}{2} = x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = -7$$



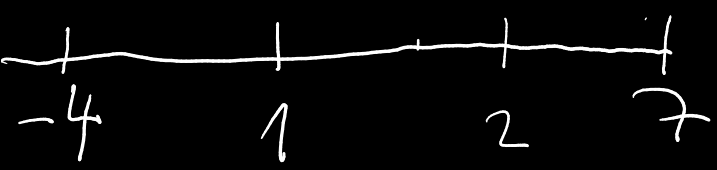
$$P = (-7; 2]$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 8x + 7}{x^2 + 2x - 8} < 0$$

$$\frac{(x-7)(x-1)}{(x+4)(x-2)} < 0$$

| 1; 2 |
V

	$-\infty; -4$	$-4; 1$	$2; 7$	$7; \infty$
$x-7$		\ominus		
$x-1$		\ominus		
$\frac{x+4}{x-2}$		\oplus	\ominus	
		\oplus	\ominus	\oplus



$$P = (-4; 1) \cup (2; 7)$$

Jeuxtaava rovnice je mnohoúhelník alespoň jedna je kvadratická

$$\left(\frac{50-4y}{3}\right)^2 + y^2 = 100$$

$$\frac{2500 - 400y + 16y^2}{9} + y^2 = 100$$

$$2500 - 400y + 17y^2 = 900$$

$$1600 - 400y + 17y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 100$$

$$3x + 4y = 50 \Rightarrow x = \frac{50-4y}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{50-4 \cdot 8}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{50-32}{3} \quad x = \frac{18}{3}$$

$$25y^2 - 400y + 1600 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 16y + 64 = 0$$

$$(y-8)(y-8)$$

$$y = 8$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 421$$

$$xy = 210 \Rightarrow x = \frac{210}{y}$$

$$\left(\frac{210}{y}\right)^2 + y^2 = 421$$

$$\frac{44100}{y^2} + y^2 = 421$$

$$44100 + y^4 = 421y^2$$

$$y^4 - 421y^2 + 44100 = 0 \quad \boxed{y^2 = a}$$

$$a^2 - 421a + 44100 = 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{421 \pm 29}{2} \rightarrow a_1 = \underline{225}$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = \underline{196}$$

$$y_{1,2} = \pm 15, \pm 14$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 14, \pm 15$$

4 řešení

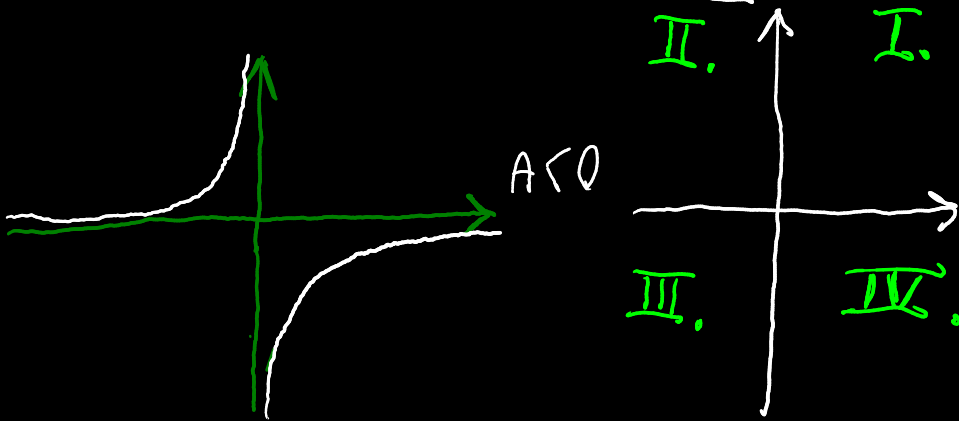
RACIONÁLNÍ FCE ЛОПЕННА

$$y = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} \quad \begin{array}{l} a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \\ c \neq 0 \\ ad + bc \neq 0 \end{array}$$

UPRAVIT na tvar

$$y = \frac{A}{x - B} + C \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = B \\ y = C \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{rovnice asymptot} \\ \text{(čísly, ke kterým se graf} \\ \text{blíží, ale nikdy se jich} \\ \text{nedotkne)} \end{array}$$

Graphem je HYPERBOLA.

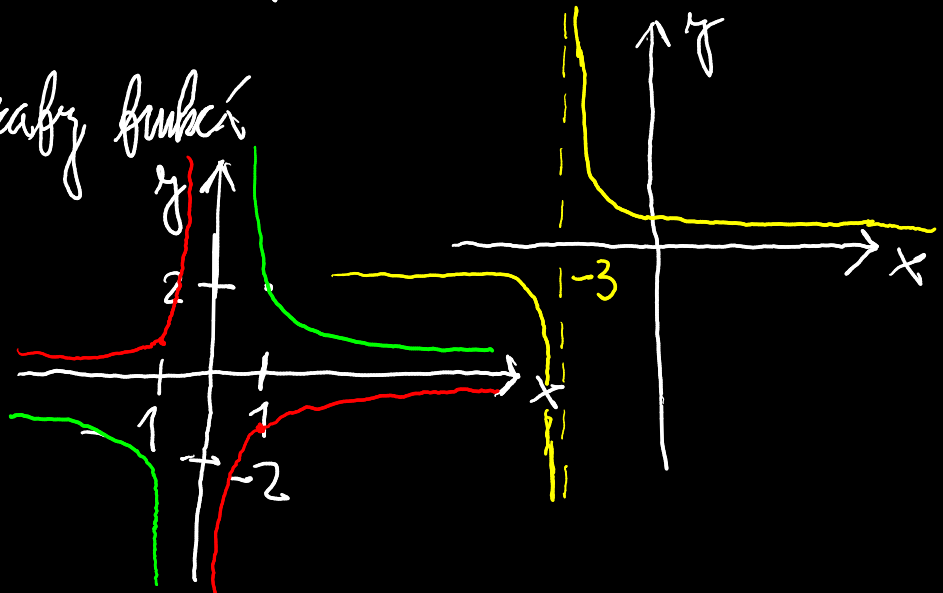


PR) Některé grafy funkcí

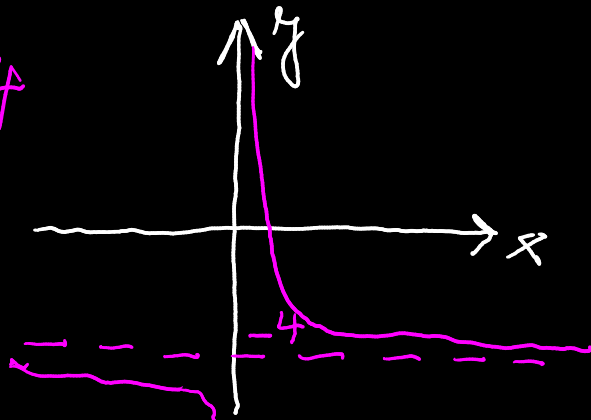
a) $y = \frac{2}{x}$

b) $y = -\frac{1}{x}$

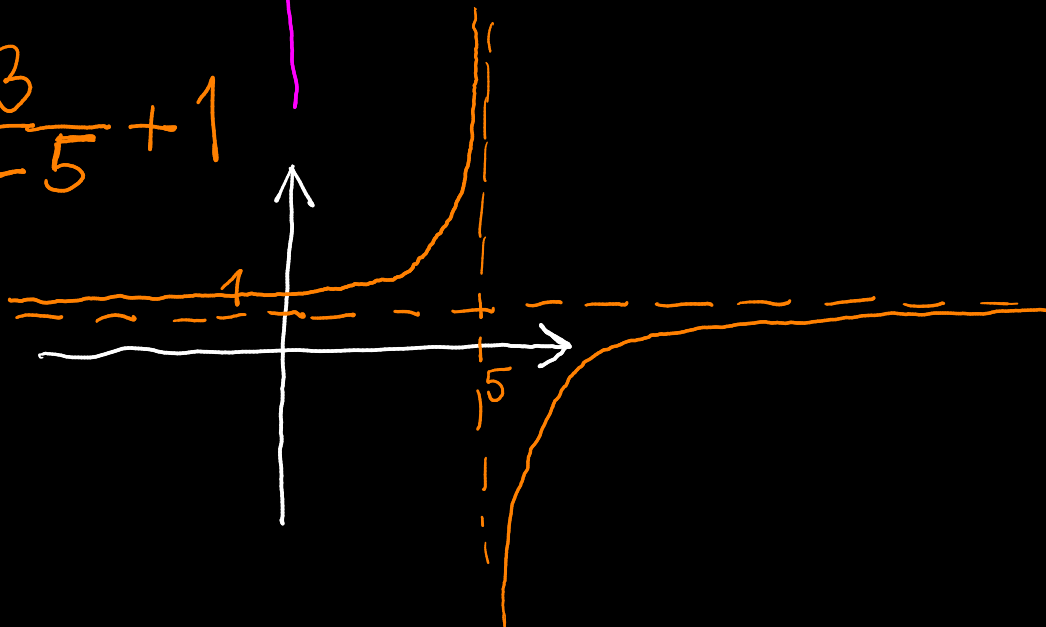
c) $y = \frac{2}{x+3}$



$$d) y = \frac{1}{x} - 4$$



$$e) y = \frac{-3}{x-5} + 1$$



Pr

Je dána rrac. fce lemeniná

$$y = \frac{2x-4}{3x+1}$$

Určete asymptoty

Náčrtněte graf

Určete průsečíky s osami

①

$$(2x-4) : (3x+1) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{14}{3(3x+1)} =$$

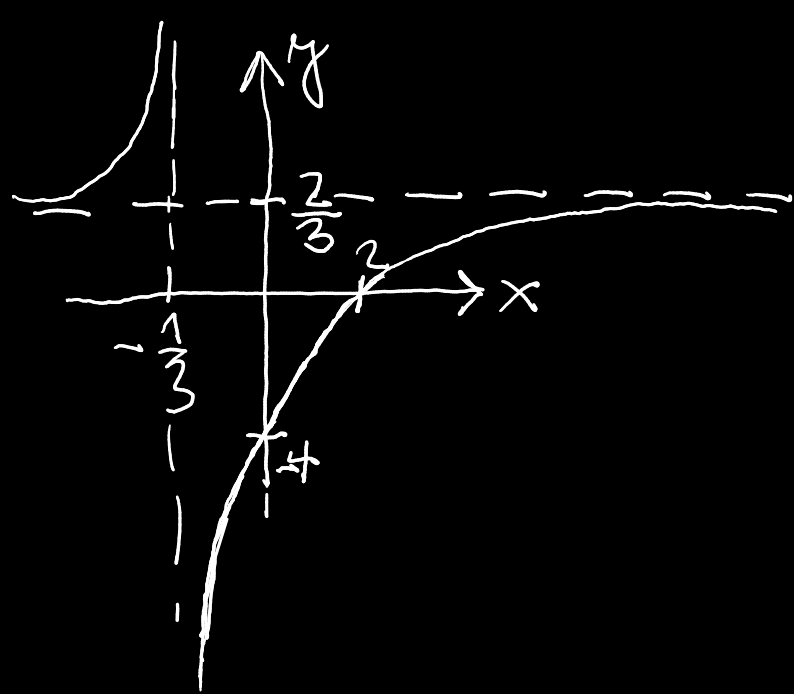
$$\frac{-(2x + \frac{2}{3})}{9(x + \frac{1}{3})}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}$$

②

$$y = \frac{2x-4}{3x+1} = \frac{2(x-2)}{3(x+\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{2(x+\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 2)}{3(x+\frac{1}{3})} \dots$$



$$y = \frac{2x-4}{3x+1}$$

$$y = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

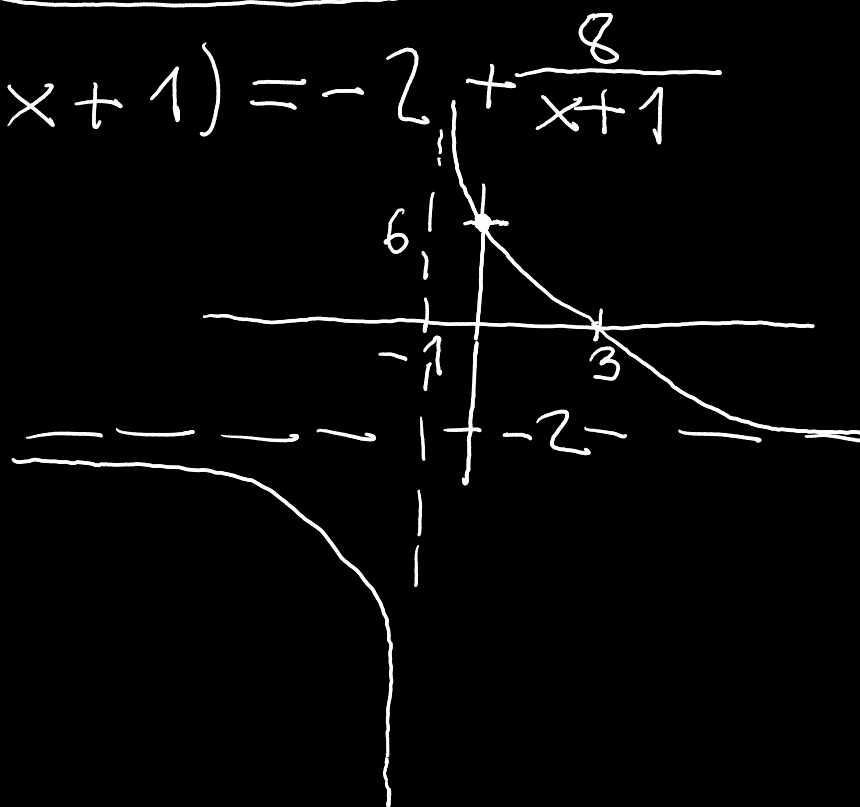
$$P[0, -4]$$

$$y = \frac{-2x+6}{x+1} \quad \boxed{P = [0; 6], [3; 0]}$$

$$0 = \frac{-2x+6}{x+1}$$

$$0 = -2x+6$$

$$(-2x+6) : (x+1) = -2 + \frac{8}{x+1}$$



VLASTNOSTI FÚÍ

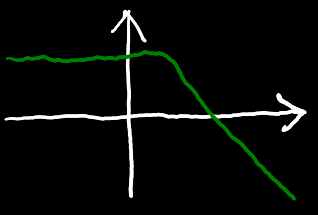
- MONOTONIE - rostoucí

$\forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{D}(f) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad \text{platí} \quad f(x_1) < f(x_2), \quad y_1 < y_2$

klesající
 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

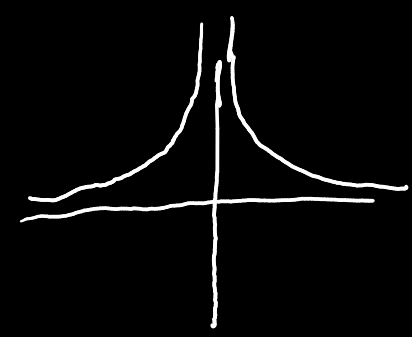
nehlesající
 $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

nerostoucí
 $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$



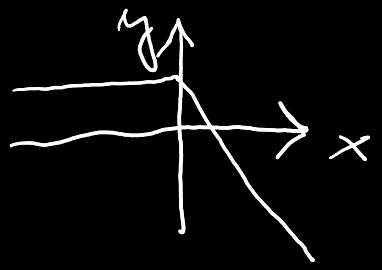
OMEZENOST

- omezená zdola pokud $\exists d \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}(f) \quad f(x) \geq d$



Omezení zdola

$\exists H \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \leq H$



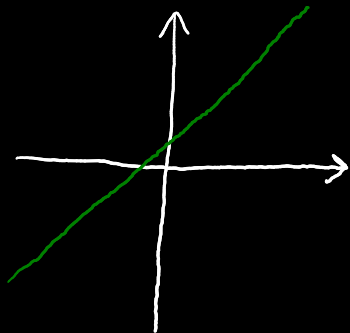
Omezení shora

$\sin(x) \dots$ Omezená

SUDÁ $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}(f) \quad f(-x) = f(x)$

LICHÁ $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}(f) \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$

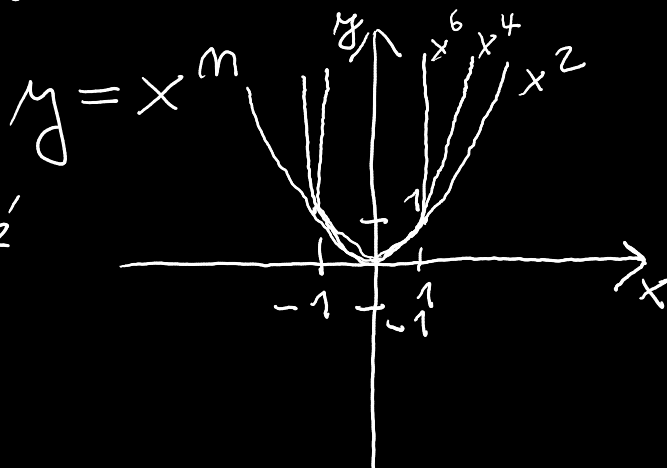
PROSTÁ $\forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{D}(f) \quad \text{Pokud } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$



INVERZNÍ $f \dots$ prostá
 $f^{-1} \dots$ inverzní $-x$ oprotěma k y

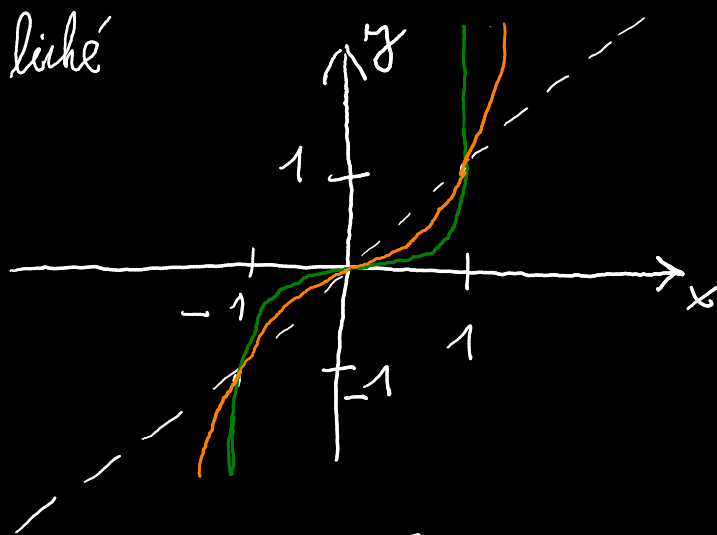
Př $f: y = 2x - 1$ $f = y = 2^x$
 $f^{-1}: x = 2y - 1$ $f^{-1} = x = 2^y$
 $f^{-1} = y = \log_2 x$

MOCNINNÉ FCE

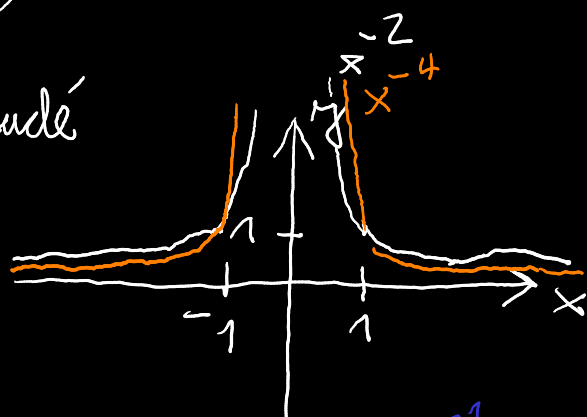


$m \dots$ přirozené číslo

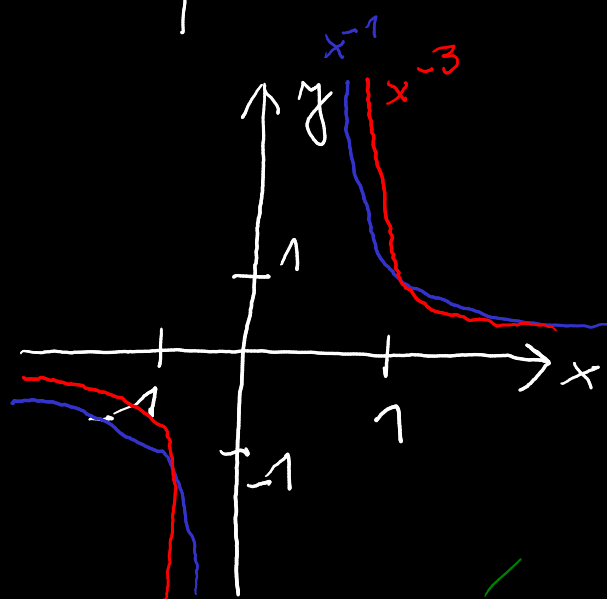
n... přímé liché



n... kladné sudé



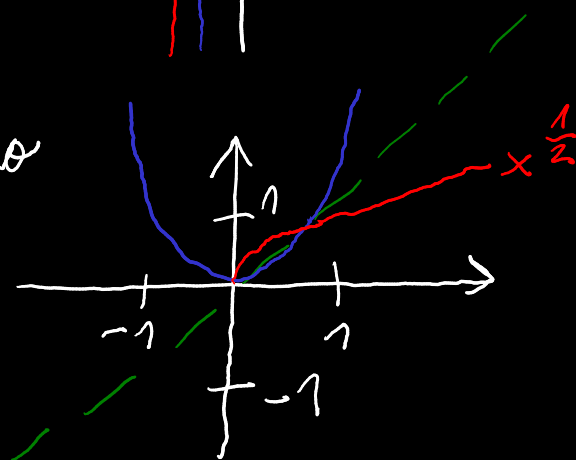
n... kladné liché



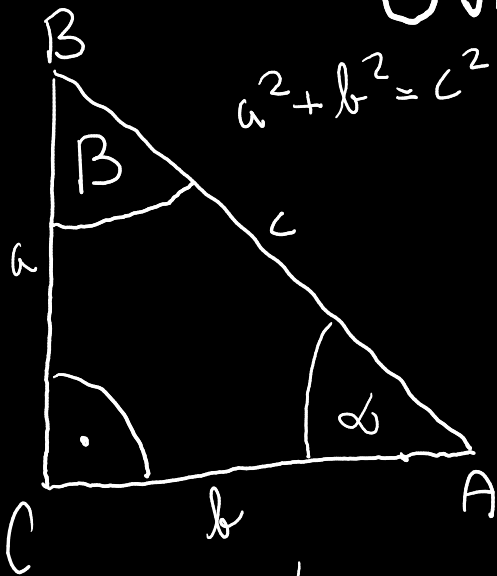
$$\mathcal{D}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

n... racionální číslo



GONIOMETRIE



$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$
$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$
$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$

proti káti
přilepna
přilehla
přechona

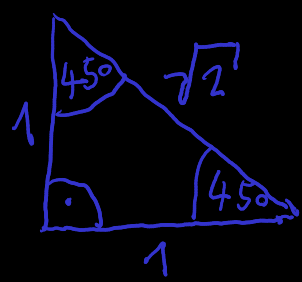
$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2} = 1 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}}$$

Př určete gon. hodnoty funkcí pro úhly $\alpha = 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$
 $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



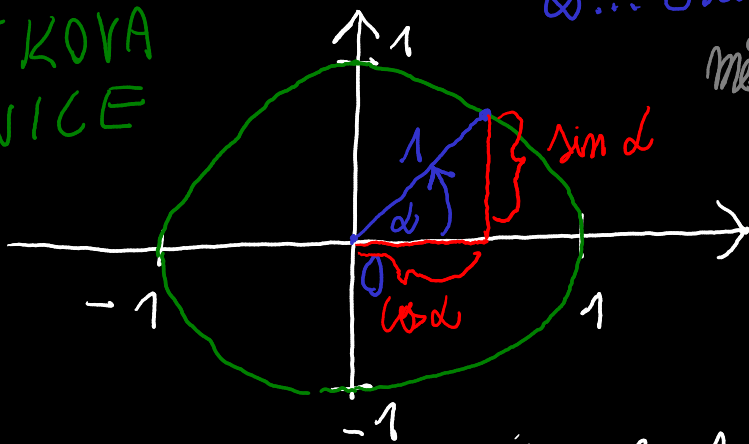
$$\begin{aligned} \sin 30^\circ &= \cos 60^\circ \\ \cos 30^\circ &= \sin 60^\circ \\ \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ &= \operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ \\ \operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ &= \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ \end{aligned}$$



α	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\sin \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	—	0	—	0
$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	—	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	—	0	—

DEFINICE GON. FCI PRO LIB. ÚHEL

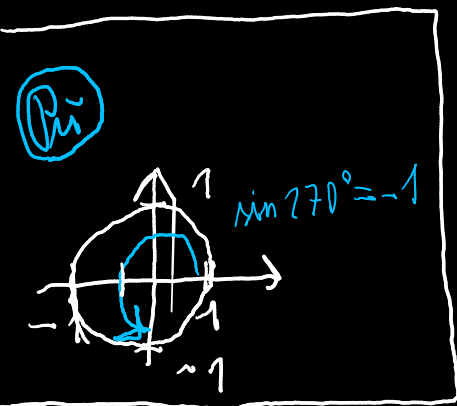
JEDNOTKOVÁ
KRUŽNICE



$d \dots$ orientovaný úhel

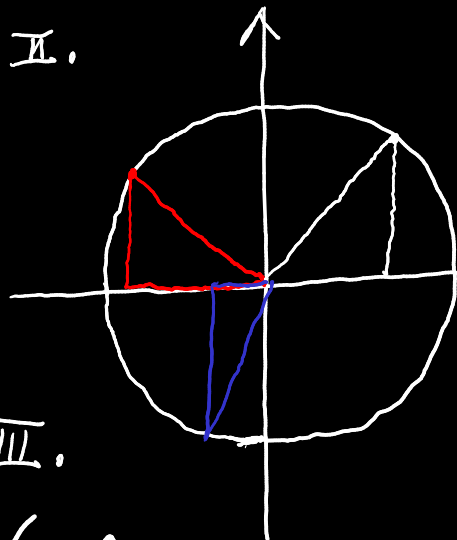
měříme kladiě mezi směrem
nehýba kolinnových
seučínek

$\sin d$ odpovídá y souřadnici průchůzého bodu na jedn. kruž.
 $\cos d$ odpovídá x



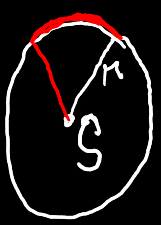
ZNAMÉNKA

GONIOMETRICKÝCH FCI



I.	I	II	III	IV
sin	+	+	-	-
cos	+	-	-	+
tg	+	-	+	-
ctg	+	-	+	-

OBLOUKOVÁ MÍRA



$d = 2\pi r$
 $2\pi \dots 360^\circ$
 $\pi \dots 180^\circ$

$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$
 $\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$

$$50^\circ \quad \pi \dots 180^\circ$$

$$x \dots 50^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{\pi \cdot 50}{180} = \frac{5}{18} \pi$$

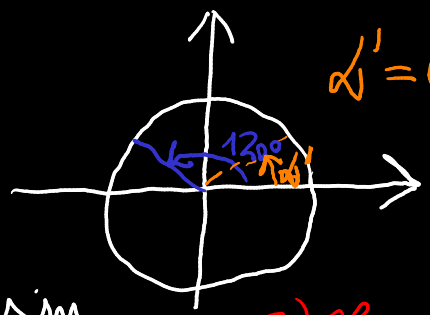
$$\frac{7\pi}{8} \quad x$$

$$\frac{\pi \quad 180^\circ}{\frac{180 \cdot \pi}{7\pi}}$$

$$x \doteq 161^\circ$$

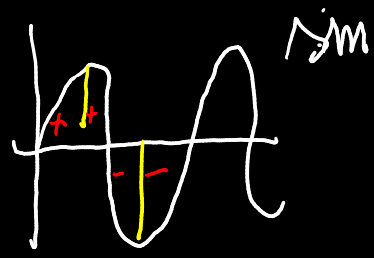
Pi URČETE HODNOTY TĚCHTO GON. FCI

1) $\sin 120^\circ$



- 1) náhradek
- 2) pomocný úhel 1. kv.

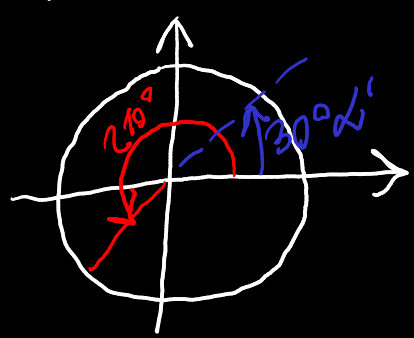
$$\alpha' = 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



3) Linnénes

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 120^\circ$$

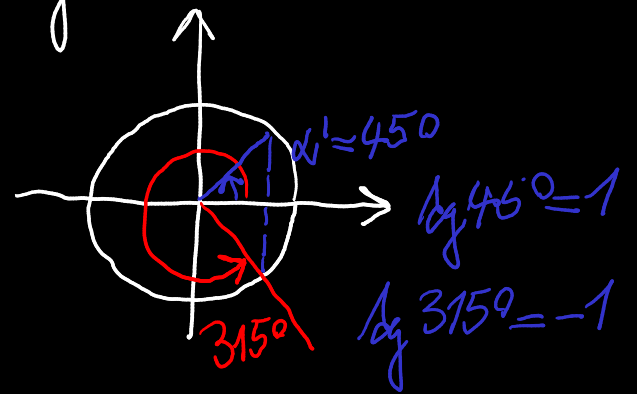
2) $\cos 210^\circ$



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 210^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

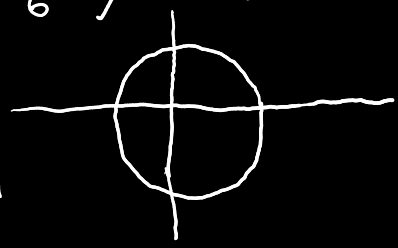
3) $\cos 315^\circ$



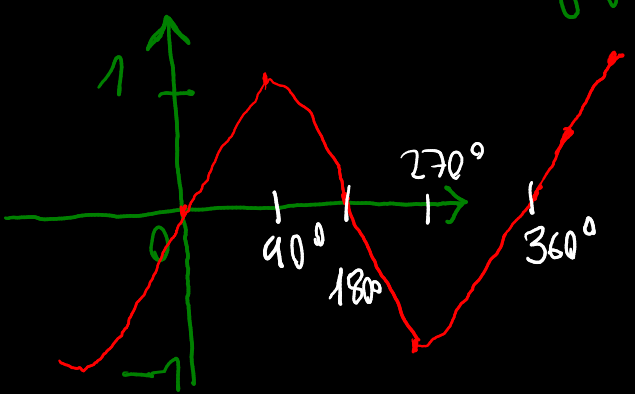
$$\cos 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 315^\circ = 1$$

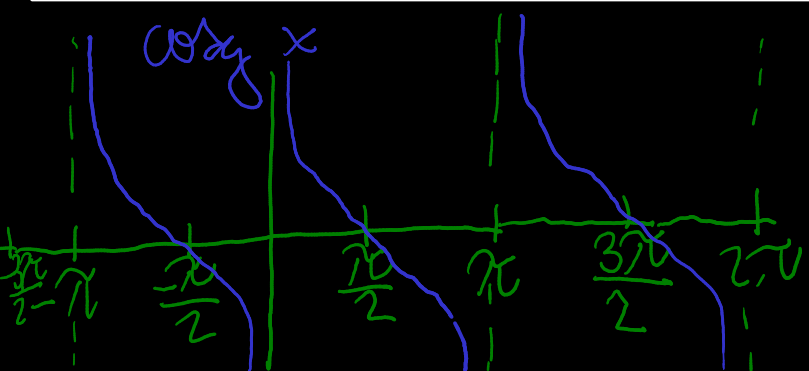
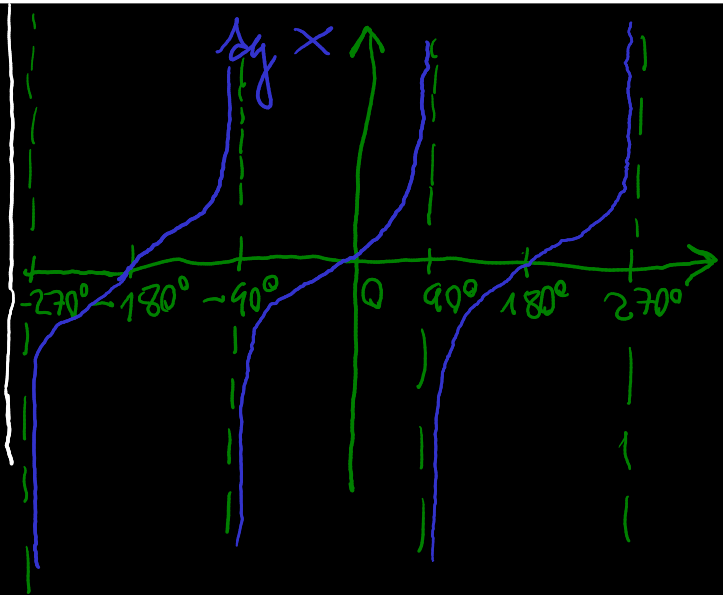
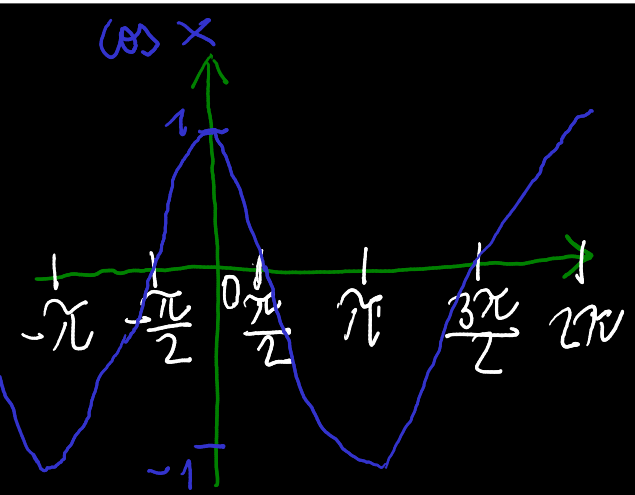
$\sin 870^\circ = \sin 150^\circ = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ $870 - 2 \cdot 360 = 150^\circ$
 $\cos \frac{21\pi}{6} = \cos \left(\frac{21\pi}{6} - \frac{12\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \frac{9\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = \cos 270^\circ = 0$
 $\sin 12\pi = \sin 0^\circ = 0$
 $\cos 195^\circ = \cos 135^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



Graphy gon. fun



$\mathcal{D}(f) = \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathcal{R}(f) = (-1, 1)$

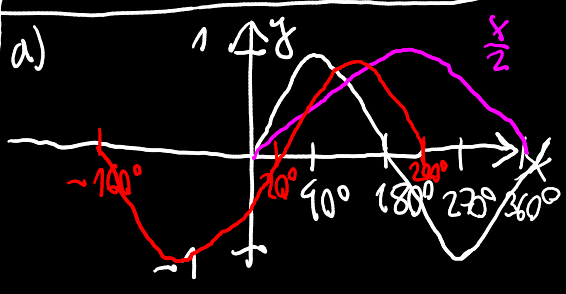
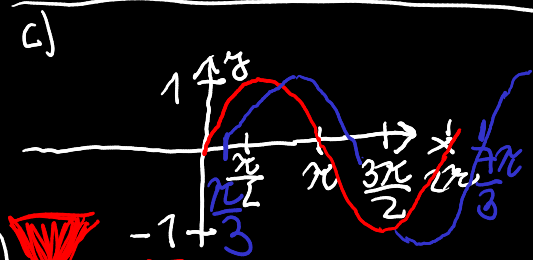
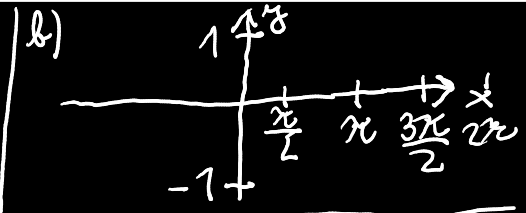


a) $2(\sin x)$

b) $\sin 2x$

c) $\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

d) $\sin(\frac{x}{2} + 80^\circ)$ **TEST**
 $= \sin \frac{1}{2}(x + 160^\circ)$

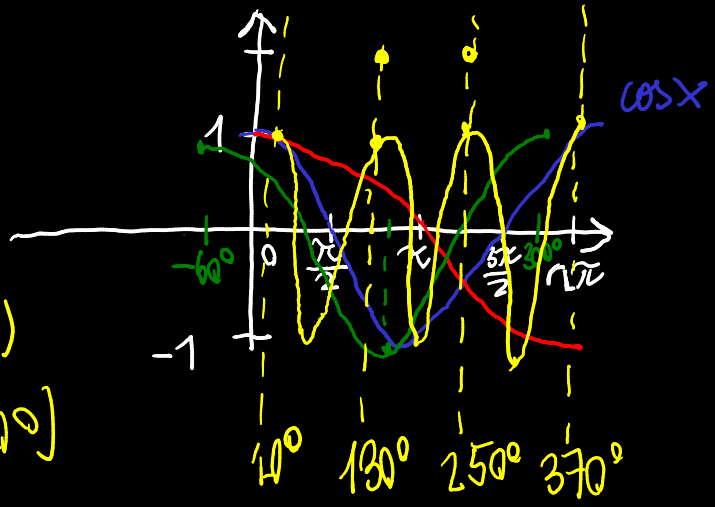


Prüf Nachklausur

a) $\cos \frac{x}{2}$

b) $\cos(x + 60^\circ)$

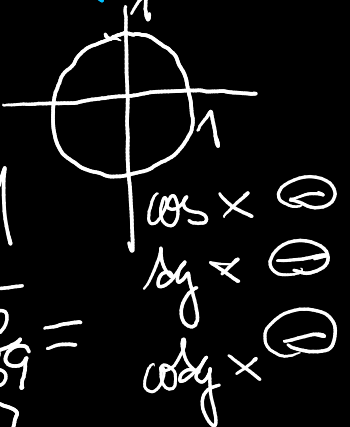
c) $\cos(3x - 30^\circ)$
 $\cos 3(x - 10^\circ)$



ÚPRAVY GONIOM. VÝRAZŮ

$\sin x = \frac{15}{17}$ $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi)$

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
 $\frac{225}{289} + \cos^2 x = 1$
 $\cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{225}{289} = \frac{8}{17}$



$\cos = -\frac{8}{17}$ $\text{tg } x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{15}{-8} = -\frac{15}{8}$

$\text{cotg} = -\frac{8}{15}$

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$\text{tg } x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

$$\cos x = 2 \quad x \in \left(\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \begin{cases} \sin - \\ \cos - \\ \tan + \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 2 \Rightarrow \cos x = 2 \sin x$$

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$4 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{5}$$

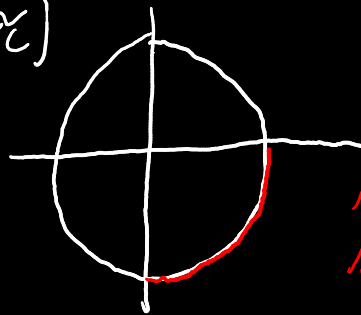
$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}} = 2$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = +\frac{3}{5} \quad x \in \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi\right)$$



$$\sin = \ominus$$

$$\cos = \ominus$$

$$\tan = \ominus$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\sin x = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$\tan x = -\frac{20}{15} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{15}{20} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

ÚPRAVY GONIOM. VÝRAZŮ

$$\begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \\ \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad \cos x \\ \sin^2 x + \cos^3 x = \\ \cos x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \cos x \end{array} \right.$$

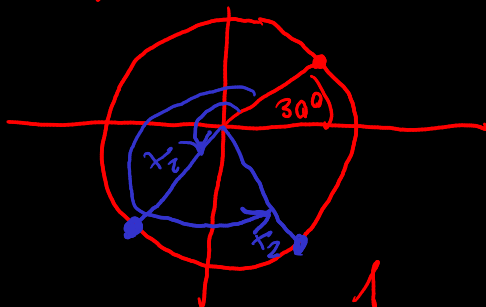
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \underline{\underline{\tan^2 x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\sin x \cos 2x}{\cos x \sin 2x} &= \frac{\log \cos 2x}{\log \sin 2x} = \log x \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \\ &= \log x \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} \right) = \log x \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) \\ &= \log x \left(\frac{1}{2} \cot x - \frac{1}{2} \tan x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log x (\cot x - \tan x) \end{aligned}$$

GONIOMETRICKÉ RCE

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{1) POMOČNÝ } \neq \text{ v I. KV.}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

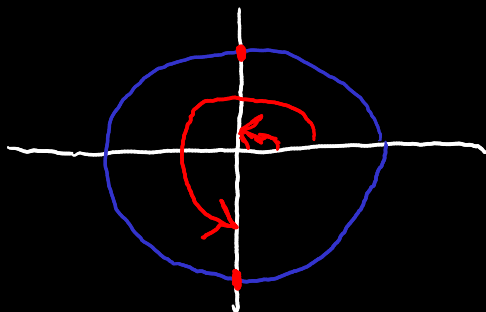


$$\text{2) SKUTEČNÝ } \neq \quad x, \dots \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_2 = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

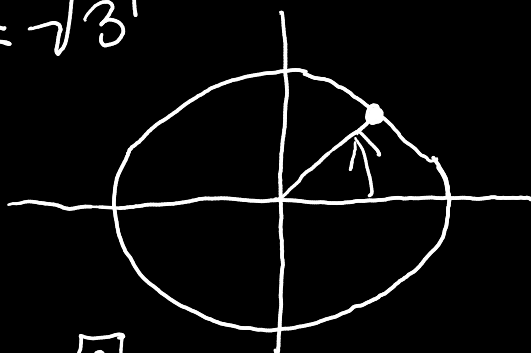
② $\cos x = 0$



$$\boxed{x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ}$$

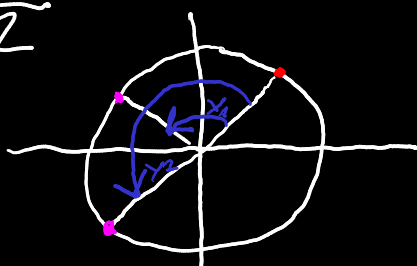
$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

③ $\operatorname{tg} x = -\sqrt{3}$



$$x = 60^\circ + \underline{\underline{k \cdot 180^\circ}}$$

④ $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

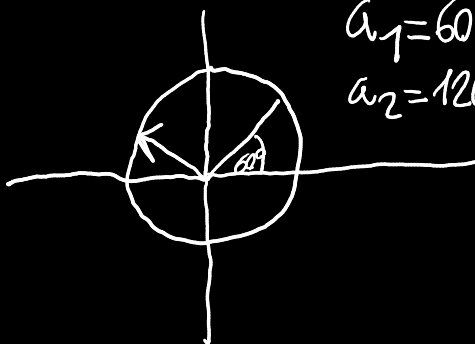


$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_2 &= 125^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_1 &= 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

TESTOVÝ:

$$\sin(2x - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a = 2x - 30^\circ \quad \sin(a) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 &= 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ a_2 &= 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\rightarrow 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = 2x_1 - 30^\circ$$

$$2x_1 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ}$$

$$\rightarrow 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = 2x_2 - 30^\circ$$

$$2x_2 = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x_2 = 75^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

Pr

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1$$

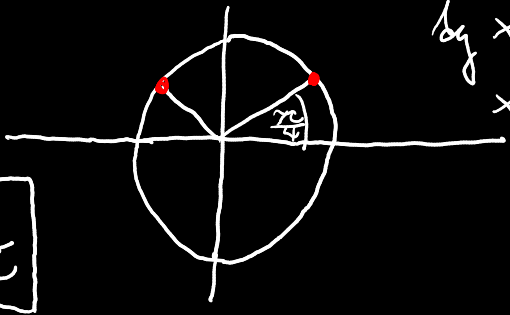
$$a = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin x' = 1$$

$$x' = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin(a) = -1$$

$$y = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi$$



$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{9\pi - 2\pi}{12} + k \cdot \pi$$

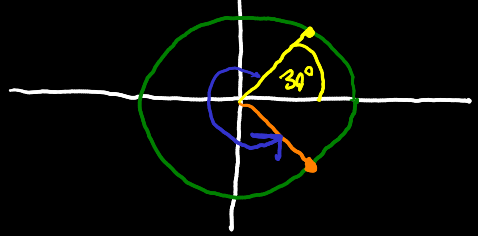
$$x = 2 \cdot \frac{7\pi}{12} + k \cdot \pi$$

$$x = \frac{7}{6}\pi + k \cdot \pi$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{3} + 300^\circ\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{3} + 300^\circ$$

$$\cos(y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$y_1 =$$

$$y_2 = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{x_1}{3} + 300^\circ = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{x_2}{3} + 300^\circ = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{x_1}{3} = -270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{x_2}{3} = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x_1 = -810^\circ + k \cdot 1080^\circ$$

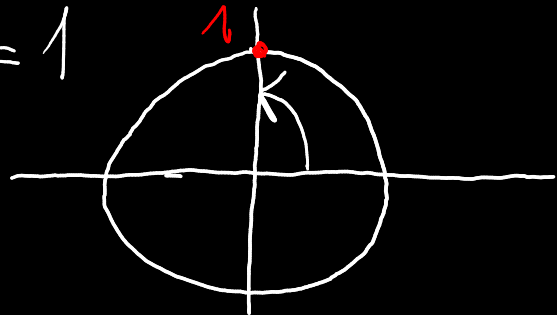
$$x_2 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 1080^\circ$$

$$x_1 = 270^\circ + k \cdot 1080^\circ$$

$$\sin\left(4x + \frac{5}{3}\pi\right) = 1$$

$$a = \left(4x + \frac{5}{3}\pi\right)$$

$$\sin(a) = 1$$



$$a = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$4x + \frac{5}{3}\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$4x = \frac{3\pi - 10\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$4x = \frac{-7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{24}\pi + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

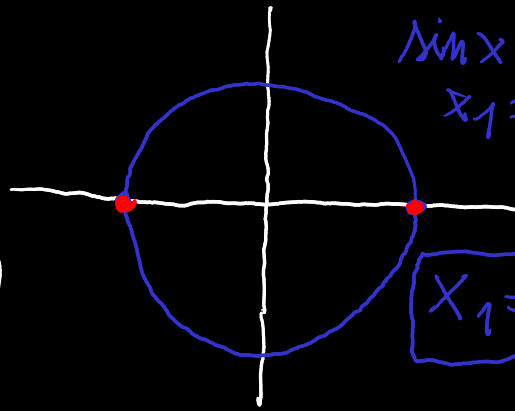
$$x = \frac{5}{24}\pi + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

2. TEST π

SUBST. NEBO VYTKNUTÍ

$$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\sin x}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{(2 \sin x - 1)}_{=0} = 0$$



$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$x_1 = k \cdot 180^\circ$$

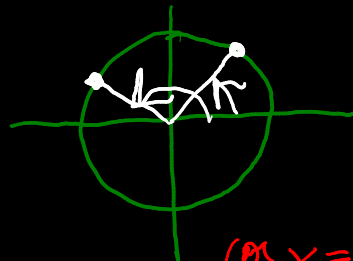
$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

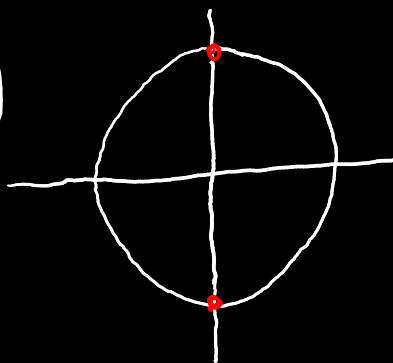
$$x_2 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x_3 = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$



$$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\cos x}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{(2 + \cos x)}_{=0} = 0$$



$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$2 + \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x = -2$$

NEMÁ ŘEŠ! ~~!~~

$$\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x - 3 = 0 \quad a = \sin x$$

$$a^2 + 2a - 3 = 0 \quad a = -3 \rightarrow \text{NR}$$

$$(a+3)(a-1) = 0 \quad a = 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = 1$$

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

(P)

$$6 \sin^2 x - 7 \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$6(1 - \cos^2 x) - 7 \cos x - 1 = 0 \quad \cos x = a$$

$$6 - 6 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$-6 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x + 5 = 0$$

$$6a^2 + 7a - 5 = 0$$

$$D = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-5)$$

$$D = 169$$


$$\sqrt{D} = 13$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-7 \pm 13}{2 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{-29}{12} = -\frac{10}{6} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

I. $\cos x = -\frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \text{NEUDE}$

II. $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$  $x_1 =$
 $x_2 = 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$3 \sin x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

$$3 \sin x = 2(1 - \sin^2 x)$$

$$3 \sin x = 2 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

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

$$\sin x = a$$

$$0 = 2a^2 + 3a - 2$$

$$D = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_2 = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_2 = -2 \Rightarrow N\mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= y \\ \cos x &= \frac{1}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 9$$

$$2y + \frac{4}{y} = 9 \quad | \cdot y$$

$$2y^2 + 9y + 4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \sin x = 4$$

$$x_1 = \arcsin 4 + k \cdot \pi$$

$$x_2 = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} + k \cdot \pi$$

$$D = 49$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm 7}{4} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 4 \\ \searrow \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

\textcircled{II}

$$\sin x + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = -\cos x + 1$$

$$1 - \cos^2 x = 1 - 2\cos x + \cos^2 x$$

$$2\cos x - 2\cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos x = a$$

$$2a - 2a^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{III}$$

$$2a^2 - 2a = 0 \quad \cos x = 0$$

$$2a(a - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

$$x_3 = 0 + k \cdot 360^\circ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

PODODIBNĚ
 $\sin x = 0,21$
 $x = \arcsin 0,21 + 2k\pi$

$$|1 + 0 - 1 = 0|$$



$$-1 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

$\leftarrow N\mathbb{R}$

ROZKLAD NA PARCIÁLNÍ ZLOMKY

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \quad \text{stupně } P < \text{stupně } Q$$
$$\frac{x^5 + 7}{2x^7 - x^6 + x}$$

- číselník rozložíme na faktorné faktory (činitele)

$$(x - a_1)^{m_1} (x - a_2)^{m_2} \dots (x^2 + d_1 x + \dots)^{n_1} (x^2 + d_2 x + \dots)^{n_2} \dots$$

PRO KAŽDÝ FAKTOR
 $(x - a)^m$

$$\frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2} + \dots + \frac{a_m}{(x - 1)^m}$$
$$\frac{B_1 x}{x^2 + d_1 x + B_1} + \dots + \frac{B_m x + C}{(x^2 + d_m x + B_m)^m}$$

$$\frac{B_1 x}{x^2 + d_1 x + B_1} + \frac{B_2 x}{x^2 + d_2 x + B_2} + \dots + \frac{B_m x + C}{(x^2 + d_m x + B_m)^m}$$

(P)
$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x + 1)(x - 3)(x + 4)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{x - 3} + \frac{C}{x + 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x - 1)^2 (x^2 + x + 3)} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{C + D}{x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x^3(x-1)(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+5} + \frac{Gx+H}{(x^2+5)^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)^3(x+8)^2(x^2+1)^2(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{D}{x+8} + \frac{E}{(x+8)^2} + \frac{Fx+G}{x^2+1} + \frac{Hx+I}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{Jx+K}{x^2+4}$$

Pr 1

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

$$\frac{x+5}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

NÁSOBÍČÍ METODA

$$\frac{A(x+1) + B(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A + B$$

$$5 = A - 3B$$

$$8 = 4A \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$B = -1$$

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

ZAKRÝVACÍ METODA

$$\frac{x+5}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{-1}{x+1}$$

$A = \frac{8}{4} \quad B = \frac{4}{-4}$

Pr

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 5}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x-2} =$$

$$A = \frac{12}{6} = 2 = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2}$$
$$B = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$C = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

Pr

$$\frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^2(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-1} =$$

$$B = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$A = ?$$

DOSAZOVACÍ METODA:

$$2x^2 - 1 = A \cdot x \cdot (x-1) + 1(x-1) + 1 \cdot x^2$$

$$Ax^2 + x^2 = 2x^2$$

$$Ax^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{A=1}$$

$$x=1$$

$$1 = A(-1) \cdot (-1-1) + 1(-1-1) + 1$$

$$1 = A \cdot 2 - 2 + 1$$

$$2A = 2$$

$$\underline{A=1}$$

Pr: 2

$$\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 10}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$

$$B = \frac{-15}{5} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 10 = A(x-1)(x^2+4) - 3(x^2+4) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2$$

$$x=0$$

$$-10 = A(-1)(4) - 3(4) + D(-1)^2$$

$$-10 = -4A - 12 + D$$

$$\underline{2 = -4A + D}$$

$$x=1 \quad \times$$

$$-15 = -3 \cdot 5$$

$$x=-1$$

$$-1 - 3 + 3 - 10 = A(-2)(5) - 3(5) + (-C+D)(-2)^2$$

$$-11 = -10A - 15 + (-4C + 4D)$$

$$4 = -10A - 4C + 4D$$

$$\underline{2 = -5A - 2C + 2D}$$

$$x=2$$

$$2^3 - 3 \cdot 4 - 6 - 10 = 8 - 12 - 6 - 10$$

$$= A \cdot 8 - 3(8) + (2C+D)(1)$$

$$-20 = 8A - 24 + 2C + D$$

$$\underline{4 = 8A + 2C + D}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{(-4)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 8 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 15/4 & 15/2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{2}{1} = \frac{-5+8}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{1} = \frac{-5+4}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{12+3}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{8}{1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16-1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$C = 1$$

$$A = 0$$

$$D = 2$$

$$B = -3$$

KOMPLEXNÍ ČÍSLA

$$a + b \cdot i \quad a + b \cdot j \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$j^2 = -1$$

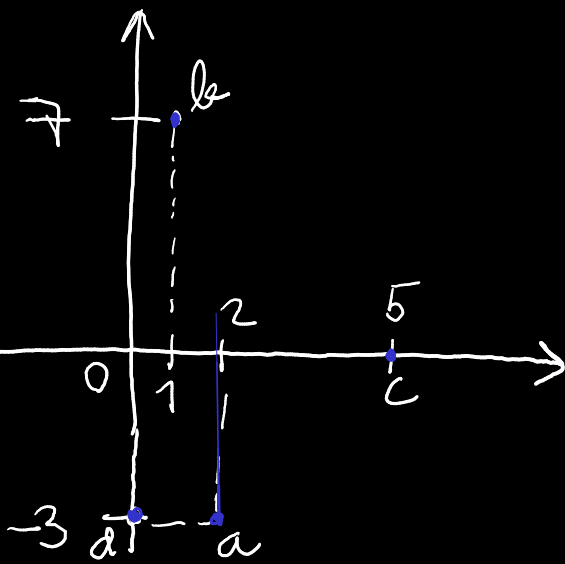
↑ imaginární č.

↑ reálná č.

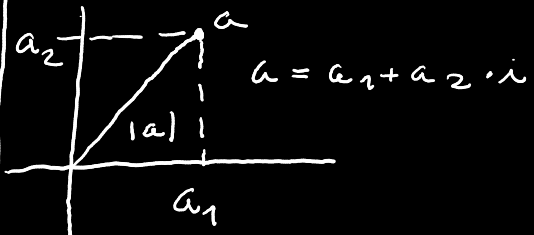
$$\underline{i^2 = -1}$$

i ... imaginární jednotka

ALGEB. TVAR
$a = 2 - 3i$
$b = 1 + 7i$
$c = 5$
$d = -3i$



VELIKOST KOMPLEXNÍHO ČÍSLA



$$|a| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$$

$$a = 4 - 5i$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{16 + 25} = \sqrt{41}$$

NECHŤ $x = a + b \cdot i$ je nějaké komplexní číslo

ČÍSLEM OPAČNÉM

ROZUMÍME ČÍSLO $-x = -a - b \cdot i$

A ČÍSLEM KOMPLEXNĚ

SDRUŽENÝM $\bar{x} = a - bi$

$a = 2 - i$	$-a = -2 + i$	$\bar{a} = 2 + i$
$b = -7$	$-b = 7$	$\bar{b} = -7$
$c = 2i$	$-c = -2i$	$\bar{c} = -2i$

OPERACE - SČÍTÁNÍ + ODČÍTÁNÍ

$$a = \underline{2 - i} \quad a + b = -5 + 2i$$

$$b = \underline{-7 + 3i} \quad a - b = 2 - i + 7 - 3i = 9 - 4i$$

$$2 - i - (-7 + 3i) = 9 - 4i$$

$$a = a_1 + a_2 i$$

$$b = b_1 + b_2 i$$

$$a \cdot b = (a_1 + a_2 i)(b_1 + b_2 i) =$$

$$= a_1 b_1 + a_1 b_2 i + b_1 a_2 i +$$

$$+ a_2 b_2 \underbrace{i^2}_{=-1}$$

$$((a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) i)$$

(P)
u

$$c = (2 + 7i) \quad c \cdot d = (2 + 7i)(3 - 4i) =$$

$$d = (3 - 4i)$$

$$= 6 - 8i + 21i - 28i^2 =$$

$$= 28 + 6 + 13i = \underline{\underline{34 + 13i}}$$

DĚLENÍ

$$\frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} \cdot \frac{\overline{d}}{\overline{d}}$$

$$\left| \frac{2+7i}{3-4i} \cdot \frac{3+4i}{3+4i} = \frac{6+8i+21i+28i^2}{9-16i^2} = \right.$$

$$\left. = \frac{-22+29i}{25} = \frac{-22}{25} + \frac{29}{25}i \right.$$

(P)
u

$$\frac{2}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-2i}{1} = \underline{\underline{-2i}}$$

VYŠŠÍ MOCNINY

$i^1 = i$
$i^2 = -1$
$i^3 = -i$
$i^4 = 1$

$$i^{35} = i^{32} \cdot i^3 = -i$$

$$(2 - i^{99})(1 + i^{27}) = (2 + i)(1 - i) =$$

$$= 2 - 2i + i - i^2 = 2 - i + 1 = \underline{\underline{3 - i}}$$

(P)
Ü

$$a = (1 - 2i)$$

$$b = (3 + i)$$

$$c = (-2 - i)$$

$$1) (a+b) \cdot c = (4-i) \cdot (-2-i) = -8 - 4i + 2i + i^2 = -8 - 2i - 1 = \underline{\underline{-9 - 2i}}$$

$$2) \overline{(a-c)} \cdot b = (3+i) \cdot (3+i) = 9 + 3i + 3i + i^2 = 8 + 6i$$

$$3) |2 - 4i - (9 + 3i) + (-2 - i)| = |-9 - 8i| = \sqrt{81 + 64} = \sqrt{145}$$

4) 0

$$5) \frac{a}{b} + c = \frac{1-2i}{3+i} \cdot \frac{3-i}{3-i} + (-2-i) =$$

$$= \frac{3-i-6i+2i^2}{9-i^2} + (-2-i) =$$

$$= \frac{3-7i-2}{9+1} + (-2-i) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{7}{10}i + (-2-i) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{20}{10} - \frac{7}{10}i - \frac{10}{10}i =$$

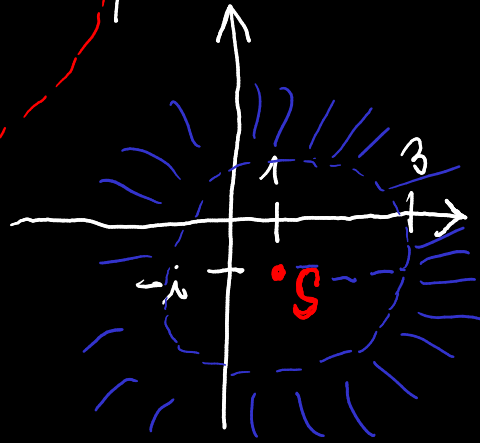
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{-19}{10} + \frac{-17}{10}i}}$$

ZNÁZORNĚTĚ V GAUSSOVĚ ROVINĚ

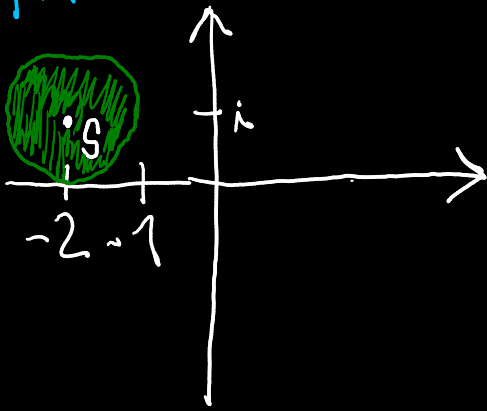
a) $|x-1|=3$



b) $|x-1+i| > 2$
 $x - (1-i)$



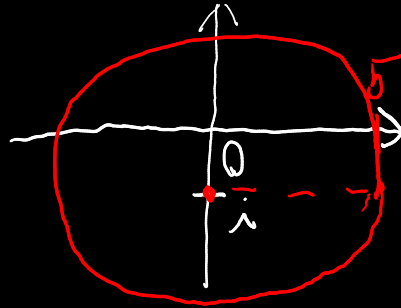
c) $|x+2-i| \leq 1$



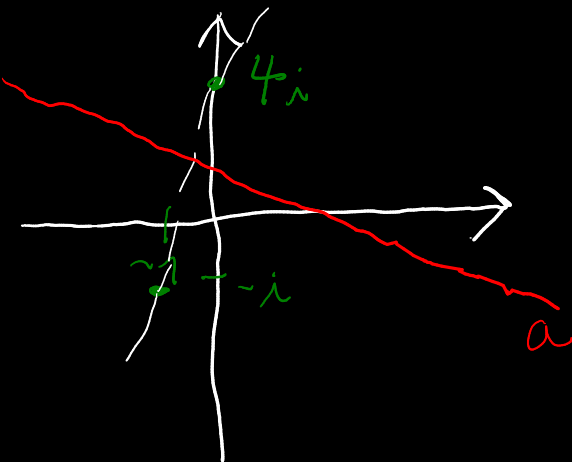
d) $|x+i| = |4+3i|$

$$\sqrt{16+9} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$|x+i| = 5$$

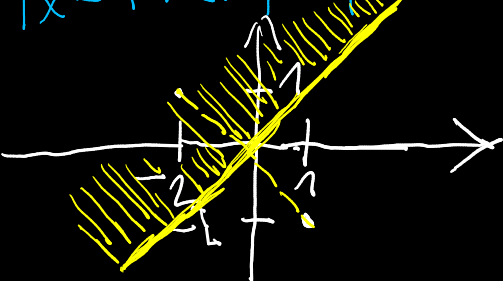


e) $|x-4i| = |x+1+i|$



f) $\frac{1}{2} < |x| < |1+i|$

$$|x-1+2i| \geq |x+2-i|$$



LINEÁRNÍ KOMPLEXNÍ RCE

$$\frac{5}{1+2i} \cdot x + 1+3i = \frac{5}{2+i} \cdot x \quad | \cdot (1+2i)(2+i)$$

$$5x(2+i) + (1+3i)(1+2i)(2+i) = 5x(1+2i)$$

$$10x + 5ix + (1+2i+3i+6i^2)(2+i) = 5x + 10ix$$

$$10x + 5ix + (2+i+10i+5i^2+12i^2+6i^3) = 5x + 10ix$$

$$10x + 5ix + 2 + 11i + 17i^2 + 6i^3 = 5x + 10ix$$

$$2 + 11i + 17i^2 + 6i^3 = -5x + 5ix$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2+i}}$$

$$3\bar{x} - (8-6i) = -5x$$

$$x = a+bi$$

$$3(a-bi) - (8-6i) = -5(a+bi)$$
$$\bar{x} = a-bi$$

$$3a - 3bi - 8 + 6i = -5a - 5bi$$

$$8a - 8 = -2bi - 6i \Rightarrow 8a = 8$$
$$-3b + 6 = -5b \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = -3}} \quad \underline{\underline{a = 1}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 1 - 3i}$$

KVADRATICKÁ RCE V C

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

$$D = 4 - 4 \cdot 5 = 4 - 20 = -16$$

$$\sqrt{D} = \sqrt{-16} = 4i$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x_1 = -1 + 2i}}$$

$$\downarrow \underline{\underline{x_2 = -1 - 2i}}$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{x-1} = \frac{x+6}{x+2} \quad x \neq 1, -2$$

$$(2x+3)(x+2) = (x+6)(x-1)$$

$$2x^2 + 4x + 3x + 6 = x^2 - x + 6x - 6$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 12 = 0$$

$$D = 4 - 4 \cdot 12 = 4 - 48 = -44 = 4 \cdot 11 i^2$$

$$\sqrt{D} = 2\sqrt{11}i$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{11}i}{2} = \begin{cases} -1 + \sqrt{11}i \\ -1 - \sqrt{11}i \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + (3 - 4i)x - 48i = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ b = 3 - 4i \\ c = -48i \end{matrix}$$

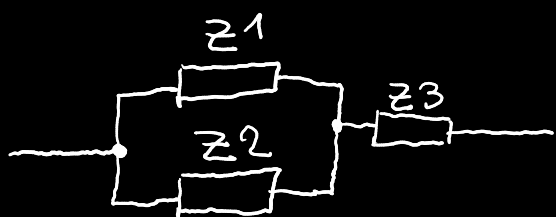
$$D = 9 + 16i^2 - 4 \cdot (-48i) = 9 - 24i + 16i^2 + 192i$$

$$D = 9 - 24i + 16i^2 + 192i$$

$$D = -7 + 168i \quad \begin{matrix} \text{TOO} \\ \text{HARD} \end{matrix}$$

$$\sqrt{D} = a + bi \quad \begin{matrix} a^2 - b^2 = -7 \\ 2ab = 168 \end{matrix}$$

UŽITÍ KOMPLEXNÍCH ČÍSEL V PRAXI



$$z_1 = (2+i) \Omega \quad U = (100 + 20i) V$$

$$z_2 = (1-i) \Omega$$

$$z_3 = (2i) \Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{z_1 \cdot z_2}{z_1 + z_2} + z_3$$

$$z = \frac{(2+i)(1-i)}{(1-i)+(2+i)} + (2i)$$

$$z = \frac{2-2i+i-i^2}{3} + \frac{6i}{3} = \frac{3+5i}{3} = \left(1 + \frac{5}{3}i\right) \Omega$$

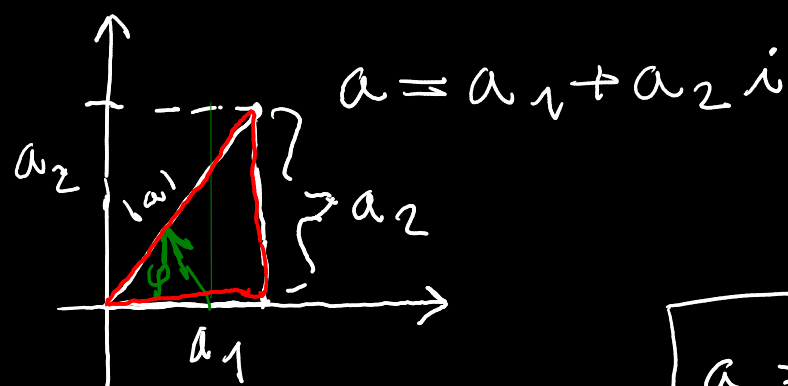
$$I = \frac{100+20i}{\frac{3+5i}{3}} = \frac{100+20i}{1} \cdot \frac{3-5i}{3-5i} = \frac{300+60i}{3+5i} \cdot \frac{3-5i}{3-5i} =$$

$$= \frac{900 + 180i - 150i - 300i}{34} \text{ A}$$

$$= \frac{-600 - 120i}{34} \text{ A}$$

CHYBĚL JSEM 27.11.

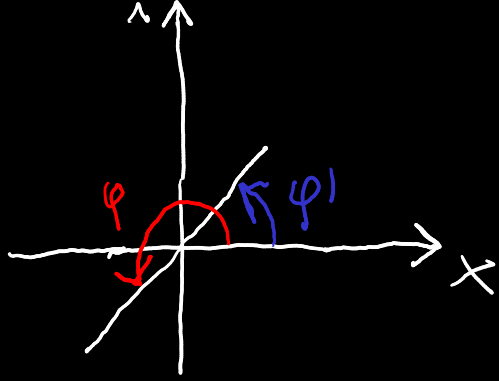
KOMPLEXNÍ ČÍSLA V GONIOM. TYARU



$$a = |a| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$a = |a| e^{i\varphi}$$

$$b = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$$



$$|b| = \sqrt{2 + 2} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi' = \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

$$\varphi = 225^\circ = \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

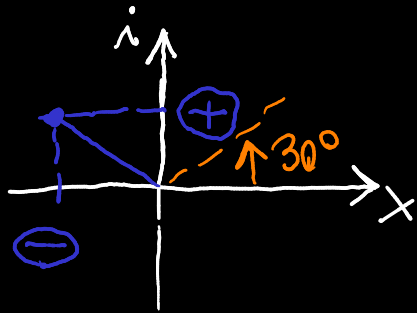
$$b = 2(\cos 225^\circ + i \sin 225^\circ)$$

$$b = 2 e^{i \frac{5}{4}\pi}$$

OPAČNĚ

Převeďte na algebraický tvar číslo $5 e^{i \frac{5}{6}\pi}$

$$5 \cdot (\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ)$$



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{5 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)}$$

NÁSOBENÍ A DĚLENÍ ČÍSEL V GONIOM. /
EXPON. TVARU

$$a = |a| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \quad a = |a| e^{i\alpha}$$

$$b = |b| (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) \quad b = |b| e^{i\beta}$$

$$a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| e^{i(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$a = 3 \cdot (\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)$$

$$b = 2 \cdot (\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ)$$

$$a \cdot b = 6 (\cos 450^\circ + i \sin 450^\circ)$$

$$ab = 6 (\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ) = 6i$$

$$c = 4 \cdot e^{i \frac{5}{3} \pi}$$

$$d = 2 \cdot e^{i \frac{5}{2} \pi}$$

$$c \cdot d = 8 e^{i \frac{40 + 15}{6} \pi}$$

$$c \cdot d = 8 e^{i \frac{25}{6} \pi} = \underline{\underline{8 e^{i \frac{\pi}{6}}}}$$

DĚLENÍ

$$a = |a| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$b = |b| (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{|a|}{|b|} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$a = 8 (\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ)$$

$$b = 2 (\cos 330^\circ + i \sin 330^\circ)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 4 (\cos(-180^\circ) + i \sin(-180^\circ))$$

$$= 4 (\cos(180^\circ) + i \sin(150^\circ))$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$c = 6e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$d = 2e^{i\frac{7}{6}\pi}$$

$$\frac{c}{d} = 3e^{i(\frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{7}{6}\pi)} = 3e^{i(-\frac{5}{6}\pi)} = \underline{\underline{3e^{i\frac{7}{6}\pi}}}$$

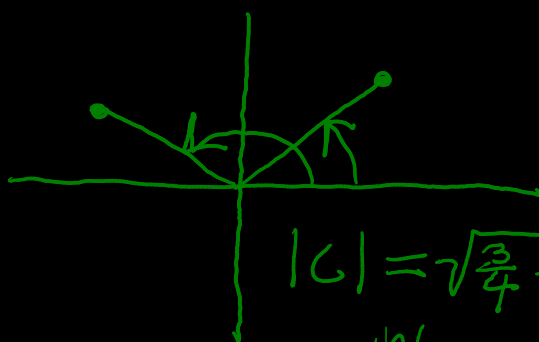
MOIJEVROVA VĚTA

$$a = |a| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \quad a = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$a^m = |a|^m (\cos m \cdot \alpha + i \sin m \cdot \alpha) \quad a = 2^a \left(\cos \frac{a}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{a}{4}\pi \right)$$

$$a = \underline{\underline{2^a \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}}$$

$$c = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$



$$|c| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c^{18} = 1^{18} (\cos 18 \cdot 150^\circ + i \sin 18 \cdot 150^\circ) \quad \varphi = 30^\circ \quad \varphi = 150^\circ$$

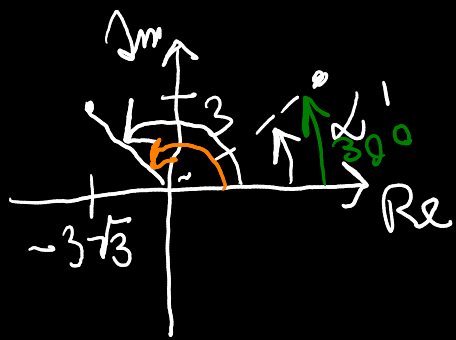
$$c^{18} = 1 (\cos 2700^\circ + i \sin 2700^\circ)$$

$$c^{18} = (\cos 900^\circ + i \sin 900^\circ)$$

$$c^{18} = (\cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

= -1 = 0

Umocnění čísla $(-3\sqrt{3} + 3i)^{17}$



$$\sqrt{(-3\sqrt{3})^2 + 9} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 3 + 9} = 6$$

$$\cos \alpha' = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{|a_1|}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \alpha' = 30^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 150^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$a = 6 \cdot (\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ)$$

$$a^{17} = 6^{17} \cdot (\cos 150^\circ \cdot 17 + i \sin 150^\circ \cdot 17)$$

$$a^{17} = 6^{17} \cdot (\cos 2550^\circ + i \sin 2550^\circ)$$

$$a^{17} = 6^{17} (\cos 750^\circ + i \sin 750^\circ)$$

$$a^{17} = 6^{17} (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$a^{17} = 6^{17} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i \right) \quad \text{!}$$

$\cos 4\alpha; \sin 4\alpha$

$$a = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$a^4 = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^4 = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^2 \cdot (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^2$$

$$= (\cos^2 \alpha + 2i \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + i^2 \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$(\cos^2 \alpha + 2i \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + i^2 \sin^2 \alpha) =$$

$$= \cos^4 \alpha + 2i \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha +$$

$$2i \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha - 4 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + 2i^3 \cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + i^2 \cos^3 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + 2i^3 \cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + i^4 \sin^4 \alpha$$

$$\cos^4 \alpha = \cos^4 \alpha - 6 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha$$

$$\sin^4 \alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha - 4 \cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha$$

ODMOCNINA Z KOMPLEXNÍHO ČÍSLA

$$a = |a| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{a} = \sqrt[n]{|a|} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{(\alpha + 2k\pi)}{n} + i \sin \frac{(\alpha + 2k\pi)}{n} \right)$$

(Pm) URČETE 4-ODMOCNINU Z ČÍSLA

$$k = 256 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt[4]{256} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{4} \right) =$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$k_2 = 4 \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$k_2 = 4 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$k_3 = 4 \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$k_4 = 4 \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{8} \right)$$

BINOMICKÁ RCE

$$x^m + b = c$$

$$x_m = \sqrt[m]{\frac{c}{b}}$$

$$\textcircled{P} x^5 = -1$$

$$-1 = \cos(180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ)$$

$$x_m = \sqrt[5]{-1}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[5]{1} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{180^\circ}{5} + i \sin \frac{180^\circ}{5} \right)$$

$$x_1 = \cos 36^\circ + i \sin 36^\circ$$

$$x_2 = \left(\cos \frac{180^\circ + 360^\circ}{5} + i \sin \frac{180^\circ + 360^\circ}{5} \right)$$

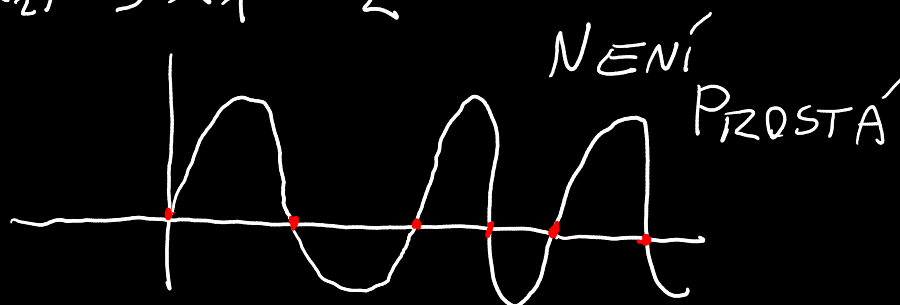
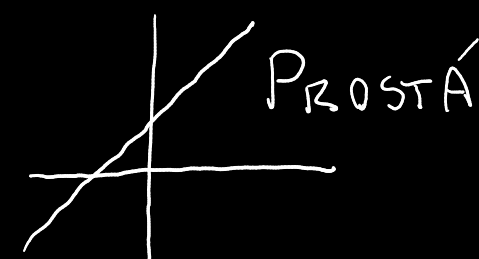
$$x_2 = \left(\cos 108^\circ + i \sin 108^\circ \right)$$

INVERZNÍ FUNKCE

Prostá fce

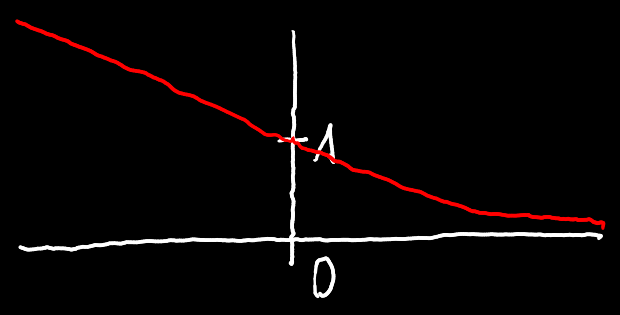
- fce navenekne prostou, existuje pro každé 2 body z ob(f)

$$\text{platí: } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$



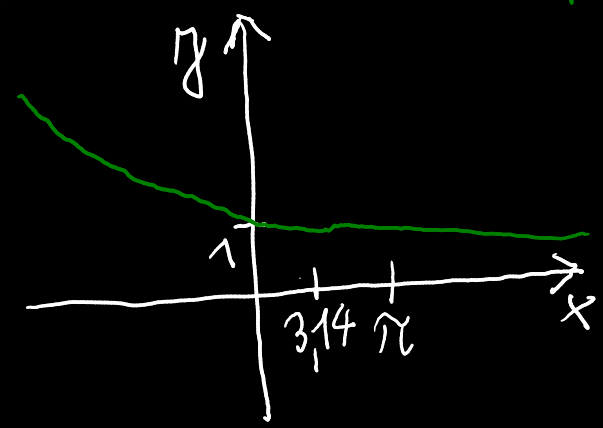
$a < 1$

$y = (\frac{1}{2})^x$

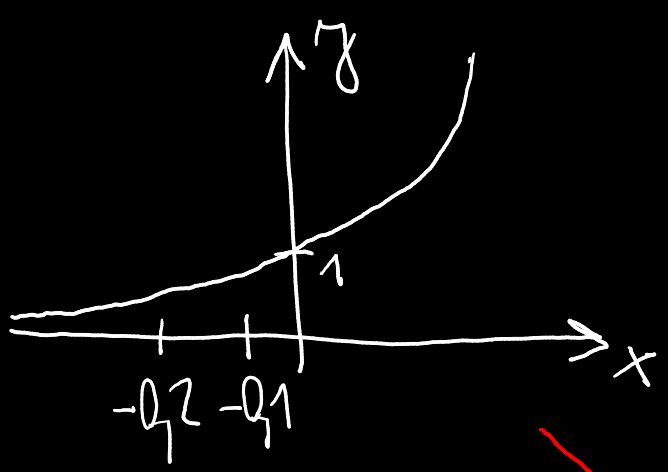


Pomocí grafu exp. fce zjistěte, zda platí:

a) $(0,1)^{\pi} > (0,1)^{3,14}$ **NE** $\frac{a < 1}{\leftarrow}$

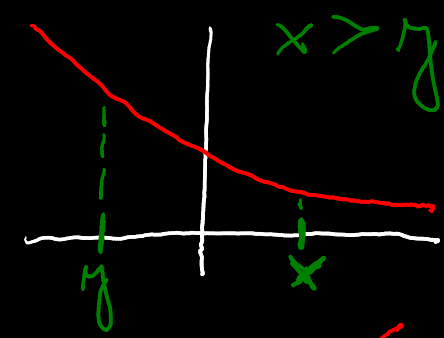


b) $\sqrt{2}^{-0,1} > \sqrt{2}^{-0,2}$ **ANO** $\Rightarrow \frac{a > 1}{\leftarrow}$

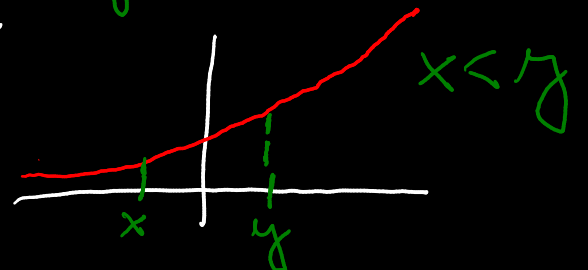


Př. 2

a) $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^x < (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^y$



b) $(\frac{1}{2})^x < (\frac{1}{2^{-1}})^y$
 $(2)^x < (2)^y$

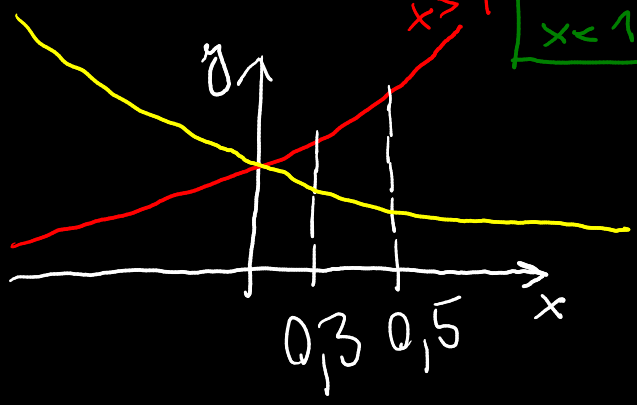


Př. 3

$$x^{0,3} > x^{0,5}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} x > 1 \text{ ?} \\ x < 1 \text{ ?} \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x > 1 \text{ ✗} \\ x < 1 \text{ ✓} \end{matrix}$$



EXP. RCE

① STEONÝ ZÁKLAD

- úpravami dojdeme na

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad \frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$2^{x+1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2^{x+1} = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$2^{x+1} = 2^{-2}$$

$$x+1 = -2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -3}}$$

$$5^{2x-3} = 1$$

$$5^{2x-3} = 5^0$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$2^x \cdot 4^{x-4} = \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$2^x \cdot (2^2)^{x-4} = \left(\frac{1}{2^4}\right)^{2x-1}$$

$$2^x \cdot 2^{2x-8} = 2^{-8x+4}$$

$$2^{3x-8} = 2^{-8x+4}$$

$$3x-8 = -8x+4$$

$$11x = 12$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{12}{11}}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2^x} \cdot \sqrt{8^{x-1}} = 4^{3x+3}$$

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

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

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3x-3}{2} = 6x+6$$

$$\frac{2x+9x-9}{6} = 6x+6$$

$$2x+9x-9 = 36x+36$$

$$11x = 36x+45$$

$$\rightarrow -25x = 45$$

$$x = -\frac{45}{25}$$

$$x = -\frac{9}{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-1} \cdot \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{2x+2} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-1} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4x-4} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3}$$

$$x-1-4x-4 = -3$$

$$-3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{4^x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2^{y-3}} = \sqrt[6]{16}$$

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

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

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y-3}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$3x + 2y - 6 = 4$$

$$5x = 10$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2}}$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 1$$

27 27⁰

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x-2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_1 = 5}}$$
$$\underline{\underline{x_2 = 2}}$$

VÝTÝKÁNÍ

$$3^x + 3^{x+2} = 90$$

$$3^x + 3^x \cdot 3^2 = 90$$

$$3^x (1 + 9) = 90$$

$$3^x \cdot 10 = 90$$

$$3^x = 9$$

$$3^x = 3^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2}}$$

$$2 \cdot 5^{y+2} - 5^{y+1} = 9$$

$$2 \cdot 5^y \cdot 5^2 - 5^y \cdot 5^1 = 9$$

$$5^y (2 \cdot 5^2 - 5^1) = 9$$

$$5^y (50 - 5) = 9$$

$$5^y (45) = 9$$

$$5^y \cdot 5^1 = 1$$

$$5^y \cdot 5^1 = 5^0$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -1}}$$