

Průběh funkcí

Vyšetřujte průběh následujících funkcí

1. $f(x) = 3x - x^3$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

3. $f(x) = \sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}$

4. $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x}$

5. $f(x) = e^{-2x} \sin^2 x$

6. $f(x) = \arccos \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

3, f(x) = sqrt(8x^2 - x^4)

Def. obor: 8x^2 - x^4 >= 0
x^2(8 - x^2) >= 0 => 8 - x^2 >= 0

|x| <= sqrt(8) => D_f = [-sqrt(8), sqrt(8)]

Na def. oboru je f spojita

f(-sqrt(8)) = f(sqrt(8)) = 0, f je sudá (f(-x) = f(x))

f(0) = 0, body x=0, x=+-sqrt(8) jsou jediné průsečíky s osou x

f'(x) = 1/2 * d/dx (16x - 4x^3) / sqrt(8x^2 - x^4) = 2x(4-x^2) / (|x| * sqrt(8-x^2))

Není definovaná v x=0 a x=+-sqrt(8)

Limity f'(x): lim_{x -> -sqrt(8)+} f'(x) = +infinity, protože x/|x| < 0 a 4-x^2 < 0

lim_{x -> sqrt(8)-} f'(x) = -infinity, protože x/|x| > 0, 4-x^2 < 0

lim_{x -> 0-} f'(x) = -sqrt(8), lim_{x -> 0+} f'(x) = sqrt(8)

f(x) = 0 : 4-x^2 = 0, x = +/- 2

Body +/- 2 jsou lok. maxima
Bod 0 je lok. minimum

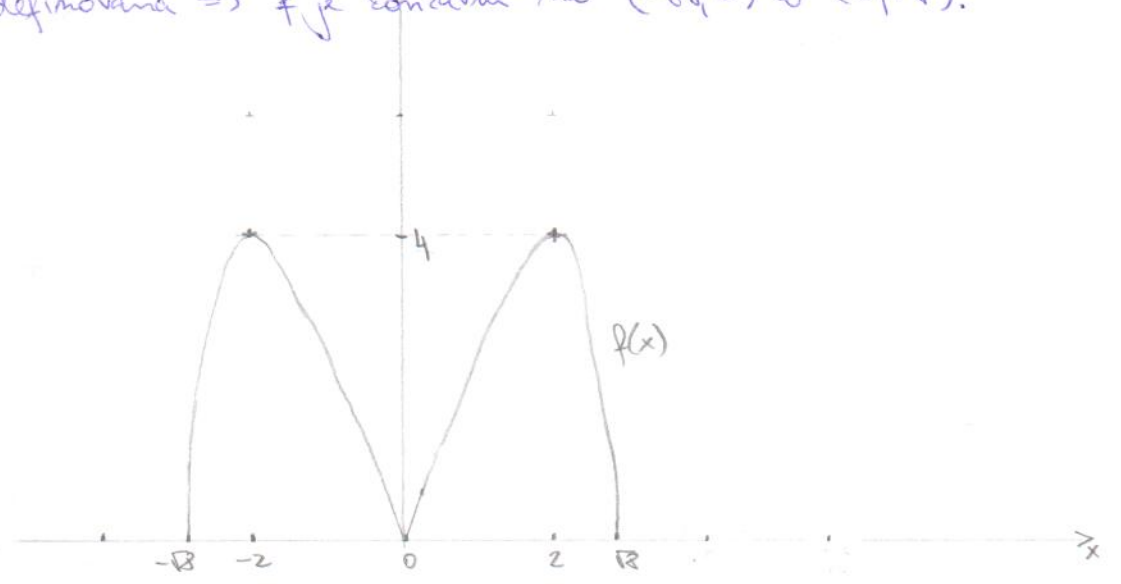
Table with 4 columns: (-sqrt(8), -2), (-2, 0), (0, 2), (2, sqrt(8)). Rows: f'(x) and f. Signs: +, -, +, - and arrows: up, down, up, down.

f(+2) = sqrt(32-16) = 4. Odtud obor hodnot H_f = [0, 4]

f''(x) = (8-6x^2) * sqrt(8x^2-x^4) - (8x-2x^3) * 1/2 * d/dx (16x-4x^3) / sqrt(8x^2-x^4) = ... = -24x^2 + 2x^4 / (sqrt(8x^2-x^4) * (8-x^2))

f'' není definovaná ve stejných bodech jako f'. Možné inflexní body: x = +/- sqrt(12)notin D_f
f'' < 0 všude, kde je definovaná => f je konkávní na (-sqrt(8), 0) a (0, sqrt(8)).

Asymptoty nejsou.



4) $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\cos 2x}$

$D_f: \cos 2x \neq 0$

$2x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

f je spojitel' na D_f . Citatel 2π -periodicky, jmenovatel π per.

Dohromady f je 2π -periodicka

Citatel i jmenovatel sudé fce \Rightarrow f je sudá.

Uvnitř periody 4 body, kde f není definována: $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{5}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}\pi^-} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}\pi^+} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}\pi^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}\pi^+} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{7}{4}\pi^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{7}{4}\pi^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$f(0) = 1, f(x) = 0: \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, vnitř (0, 2 π): $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x \cos 2x + \cos x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot 2}{(\cos 2x)^2} = \frac{2 \cos x \sin 2x - \sin x \cos 2x}{(\cos 2x)^2} = \frac{4 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin^3 x}{(\cos 2x)^2} =$

$= \frac{\sin x (2 \cos^2 x + 1)}{(\cos 2x)^2}$

$f' = 0: \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pi$ na periody 2 π

$f' > 0: f$ rostoucí na $(0, \frac{\pi}{4}), (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}), (\frac{5\pi}{4}, \pi)$

$f' < 0: f$ klesající na $(\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}), (\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}), (\frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi)$

$f''(x) = \frac{(\cos x (2 \cos^2 x + 1) + \sin x (-4 \cos x \sin x)) (\cos 2x)^2 - \sin x (2 \cos^2 x + 1) \cdot 2 \cos 2x \cdot (-\sin 2x) \cdot 2}{(\cos 2x)^4}$

$= \frac{(2 \cos^3 x + \cos x - 4 \cos x \sin^2 x) (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + 8 \sin^2 x \cos x (2 \cos^2 x + 1)}{(\cos 2x)^3} =$

$= \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [(2 \cos^2 x + 1 - 4 \sin^2 x) (\cos 2x) + 4 \cdot (4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + 8 \sin^2 x] =$

$= \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [(3 \cos^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x) (\cos 2x) + 4 (\sin 2x)^2 + 8 \sin^2 x] =$

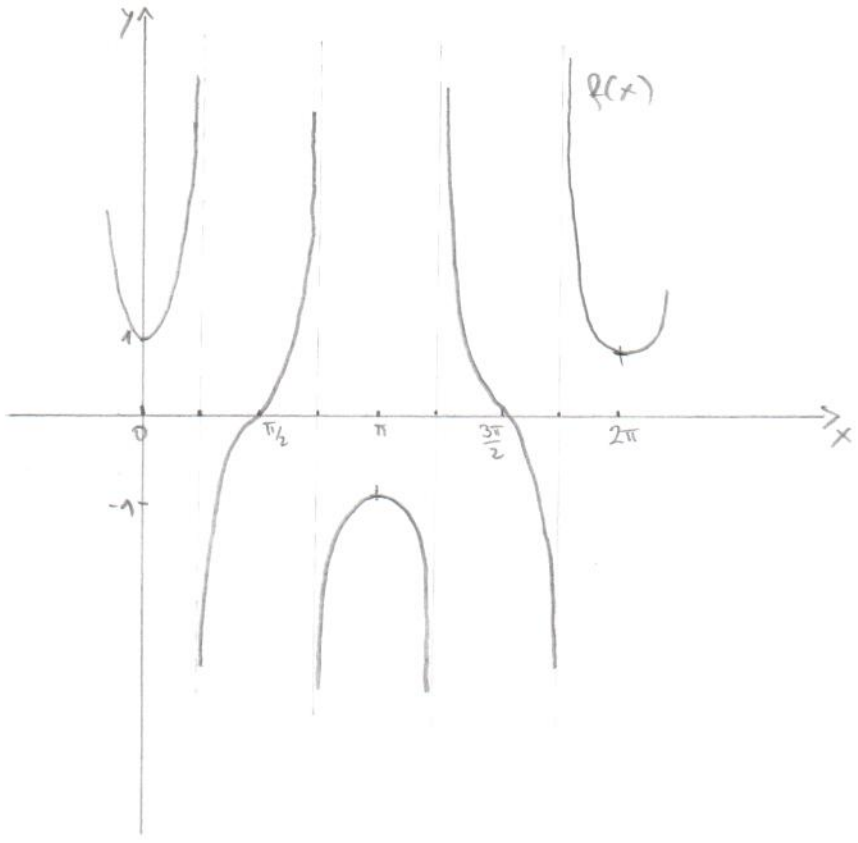
$= \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [3 (\cos 2x)^2 + 4 (\sin 2x)^2 + 8 \sin^2 x] = \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [3 + \sin^2 2x + 8 \sin^2 x] > 0!$

Inflexní body: $\cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$f'' > 0$ a f konvexní: $(0, \frac{\pi}{4}), (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}), (\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}), (\frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi)$

$f'' < 0$ a f konkávní: $(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}), (\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4})$

Asymptoty nejsou. $f(0) = 1, f(\pi) = -1 \dots$ lokální extrém $x = 0 \dots$ lok. min $x = \pi \dots$ lok. max



5) $f(x) = e^{-2x} \sin^2 x$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, f spojité vöude.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ neexistuje $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, $H_f = [0, +\infty)$

Nimí periodická, suda ani licha, $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f(0) = 0$

$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$f'(x) = e^{-2x} \cdot (-2) \cdot \sin^2 x + e^{-2x} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x = 2e^{-2x} \sin x (\cos x - \sin x)$

Stacionární body: $\sin x = 0$ a $\cos x = \sin x \Rightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \pi/4 + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$f' > 0$ a f rostoucí: $(0, \pi/4), (\pi, 5\pi/4), \dots$

$f' < 0$ a f klesající: $(\pi/4, \pi), (5\pi/4, 2\pi), \dots$

\Rightarrow Body $k\pi$ jsou lokální minima

Body $\pi/4 + k\pi$ jsou lokální maxima

$f''(x) = -4e^{-2x} \sin x (\cos x - \sin x) + 2e^{-2x} \cos x (\cos x - \sin x) + 2e^{-2x} \sin x (-\sin x - \cos x)$

$= 2e^{-2x} [-2 \sin x \cos x + 2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x - \sin^2 x - \cos x \sin x]$

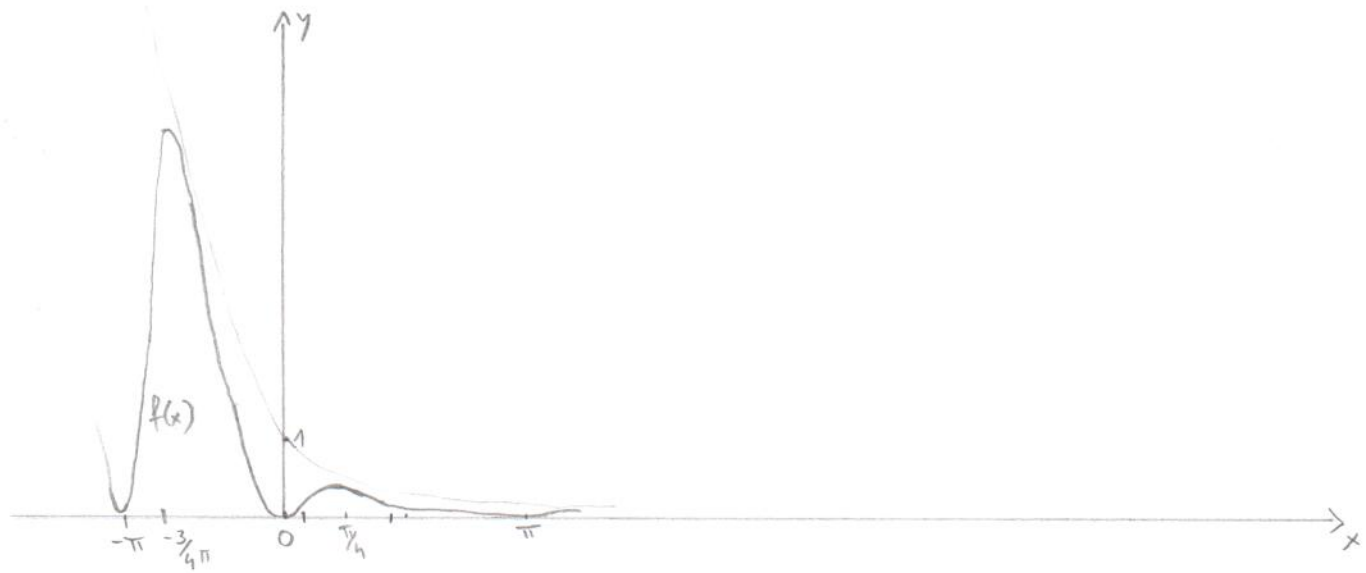
$= 2e^{-2x} [-4 \sin x \cos x + 1] = 2e^{-2x} \cdot (1 - 2 \sin 2x)$

Inflexní body: $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \pi/6 + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = \pi/12 + k\pi$

$2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi$

$x \in (\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}) \Rightarrow f' < 0$ a f konkávní atd...

$x \in (\frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}) \Rightarrow f' > 0$ a f konvexní



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

D_f : Potridnyeme $\frac{2x}{x^2+1} \leq 1$ a $\frac{2x}{x^2+1} \geq -1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ \leftarrow $2x \leq x^2+1$ \Downarrow $0 \leq x^2-2x+1$ $0 \leq (x-1)^2$ OK

f je spojita \leftarrow $2x \geq -x^2-1$ \Downarrow $x^2+2x+1 \geq 0$ $(x+1)^2 \geq 0$ OK

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \arccos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$f(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $f(x)=0: \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = 1 \Rightarrow x=1, f(1)=0$
 podobne $f(-1) = \arccos(-1) = \pi$

$H_f = [0, \pi]$

$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(x^2+1)-4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2}{(x^2+1) \cdot \sqrt{x^4+2x^2+1-4x^2}} = \frac{2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1) \cdot \sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}} = \frac{2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)|x^2-1|}$

$= \frac{2}{x^2+1} \cdot \text{sgn}(x^2-1)$. Problemovi body $x = \pm 1$, tam $f'(x)$ neexistuje

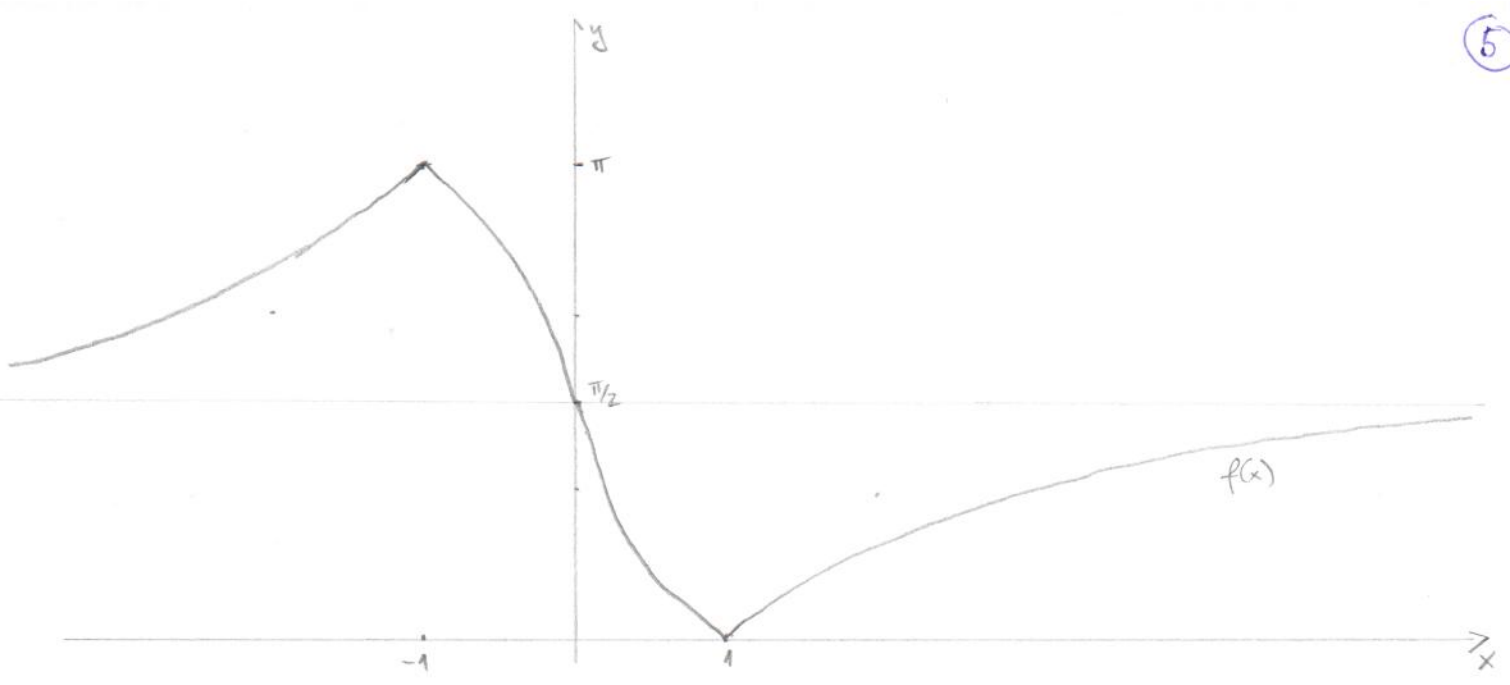
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x) = -1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = -1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = 1$

$f' > 0$ a f rastouci pro $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ a $(1, \infty)$ \Rightarrow $x = -1$ je loz. max
 $f' < 0$ a f klesajici pro $x \in (-1, 1)$ \Rightarrow $x = 1$ je loz. min

$f''(x) = 2 \text{sgn}(x^2-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{-4x}{(x^2+1)^2} \cdot \text{sgn}(x^2-1)$

$f'' > 0$ a f konvexni pro $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ a $(0, 1)$ $x=0$ je inflexni bod
 $f'' < 0$ a f konkavni pro $x \in (-1, 0)$ a $(1, \infty)$

Pro kresleni grafu: $f'(0) = -2$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x^2-1|} + x$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, spojitá všude na \mathbb{R} , lze symetrií a periodicitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2-1} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+1-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{|x| \cdot (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2-1} + x = +\infty \text{ očividně}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) \cdot 2x + 1 = \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} + 1$$

Není definováno v bodech $x = \pm 1$! Lokální extr:

$$\frac{x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} + 1 = 0 \quad x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) = -\sqrt{|x^2-1|}$$

a) $x < -1$: $x = -\sqrt{x^2-1}$
 $-x = \sqrt{x^2-1}$
 $x^2 = x^2-1$ nemá řešení

b) $x \in (0,1)$: $-x = \sqrt{1-x^2}$
 $x^2 = 1-x^2$ $2x^2=1, x^2=\frac{1}{2}, x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ - nelze
 $\rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

PS záporná
 \Rightarrow bod' $x < 0$ a $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) > 0$
 tj. $x < -1$
 nebo $x > 0$ a $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) < 0$
 tj. $x \in (0,1)$

Intervaly monotonie:

	$x < -1$	$(-1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$	$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$	$x > 1$
f'	-	+	-	+
f	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

... je potřeba přemýšlet !

$\Rightarrow -1$ je bod lok. minima $f(-1) = -1$
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ je bod lok. maxima $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \sqrt{2}$
 1 je bod lok. minima $f(1) = 1$

Jednostranné derivace
 $f'_-(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f' = -\infty$
 $f'_+(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f' = +\infty$
 $f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f' = -\infty$
 $f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f' = +\infty$

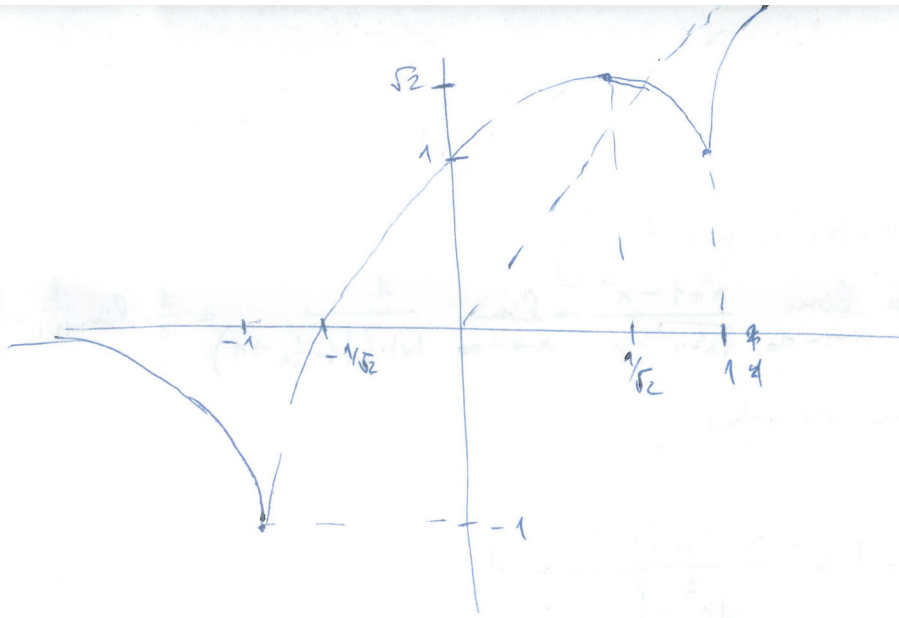
Také $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f' = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} + 1 = 2$

$\rightarrow H_f = [-1, +\infty)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) \cdot \sqrt{|x^2-1|} - x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) \cdot 2x}{|x^2-1|} = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(x^2-1) |x^2-1| - x^2}{|x^2-1| \cdot \sqrt{|x^2-1|}} = \frac{x^2-1-x^2}{|x^2-1| \cdot \sqrt{|x^2-1|}} = -\frac{1}{|x^2-1|^{3/2}} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ je konkávní na $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$ a $(1, +\infty)$ ale ne na delších intervalech. hfl. body region.

Asymptota: $ky = Ax + B, A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1+1=2, B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - Ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2-1} - x = 0$
 $\Rightarrow AS: y = 2x$



Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the expression $x^2 = 2 - 2x$ and other faint scribbles.