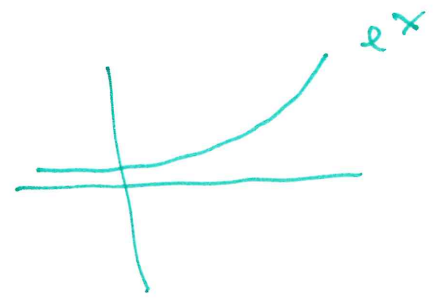


Průběh funkce



1a) $f(x) = x \cdot e^x$

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

! D_f : bez omezení

b) $f(x)$ je spojitá na D_f

c) limity u krajních bodech D_f

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot e^x = \infty \cdot e^\infty = \infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot e^x = -\infty \cdot e^{-\infty} = \boxed{-\infty \cdot 0} \text{ není definováno}$$

L'Hospitalovo pravidlo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{typ } \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \\ \text{typ } \left(\frac{\text{cokoliv}}{\pm \infty} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

Platí, pokud je splněno

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$$

nebo

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |g(x)| = \pm \infty$$

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

$$\stackrel{\text{L.A.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x} \cdot (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x = -e^{-\infty} = 0$$

d) parita (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{L})

(1) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ (symetrický) ✓

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

$$\neq \begin{cases} x \cdot e^x & \text{ani } \mathcal{S} \\ -x \cdot e^x & \text{ani } \mathcal{L} \end{cases}$$

e, přesečiky s Oxy

(1) s osou x:

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$x \cdot e^x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$e^x = 0$$

N.Ř.

P [0;0]

(2) s osou y:

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

Průběh funkce

CV8



1a) $f(x) = x \cdot e^x$

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

! D_f : bez omezení

b) $f(x)$ je spojitá na D_f

c) limity u krajních bodech D_f

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot e^x = \infty \cdot e^\infty = \infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot e^x = -\infty \cdot e^{-\infty} = \boxed{-\infty \cdot 0} \text{ není definováno}$$

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

$$\stackrel{\text{L.A.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x} \cdot (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -e^x = -e^{-\infty} = 0$$

d) pariteta (S, L)

(1) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ (symetrický) ✓

(2) $f(-x) = -x \cdot e^{-x} \neq \begin{cases} x \cdot e^x & \text{ani } S \\ -x \cdot e^x & \text{ani } L \end{cases}$

e , přesečíky s Oxy

(1) s osou x :

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$x \cdot e^x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$e^x = 0$$

N.Ř.

$P [0; 0]$

(2) s osou y :

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

CV 8 $f(x) = x \cdot e^x$

f, f' + monotonicita + lok. extrém

$$f'(x) = (x \cdot e^x)' = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x = e^x(1+x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Stacionární body: $f'(x) = 0$

$$e^x \cdot (1+x) = 0$$

↙ ↘

$$e^x = 0 \quad 1+x = 0$$

N.Ř. $x = -1 \in D_f$

x	$(-\infty; -1)$	-1	$(-1; +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$(-)$	0	$(+)$
$f(x)$		$-\frac{1}{e}$	
bodý		lok. min.	

Komentář:

f ce F je klesající na $(-\infty; -1)$

f ce F je rostoucí na $(-1; +\infty)$

f ce F má lok. minimum v bodě
 $x = -1$ o hodnotě $-\frac{1}{e}$



$$f'(-2) = \underbrace{e^{-2}}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{(1+(-2))}_{<0}$$

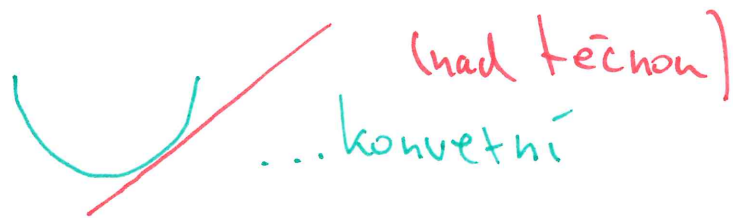
$$f'(0) = e^0(1+0) = 1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1) \cdot e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{e}$$

g) f'' + konvexnost/konkávnost + inflexe



$$f''(x) = (e^x \cdot (1+x))' = e^x(1+x) + e^x \cdot 1 \\ = e^x(2+x)$$

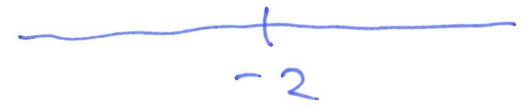
Body podezřelé z inflexe: $f''(x) = 0$



$$e^x \cdot (2+x) = 0$$

↙ N.Ř. ↘ $x = -2 \in D_f$

X	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, +\infty)$
$f''(x)$	(-)	0	(+)
$f(x)$		$\frac{-2}{e^2}$	
body		inflexe	



$$f''(-3) = \underbrace{e^{-3}}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{(2+(-3))}_{<0}$$

$$f''(0) = e^0 (2+0) = 2$$

$$f(-2) = -2 \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{-2}{e^2}$$

Komentář:

f ce F je konkávní na $(-\infty, -2)$

f ce F je konvexní na $(-2, +\infty)$

f ce F má inflexi v bodě $x = -2$

Asymptoty

a) svislé (bez směrnice) : hledá se v bodech nespojitosti
nebo v hraničních bodech D_f , dle $ne \pm \infty$,

např. $(0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm \infty \quad \text{nebo} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

... nevlastní limita

b) zikmė (se smėrnici) : hledane $\sim \pm \infty$, rovnici to

$$y = ax + b$$

krivni body ΔF

$$(0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) - a \cdot x$$

limity vlastnė

b) asymptoty: $D_f = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty; \infty)$

1) vodorovné asymptoty neexistujú

2) šikmé asymptoty

$$\boxed{V - \infty} : a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - a \cdot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot e^x - 0 \cdot x = 0$$

$$y = a \cdot x + b \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 0}$$

$v + \infty$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = \underline{\underline{e^\infty = \infty}}$$

neulastní

\Rightarrow s; ková as. neexistuje

i) graf fce

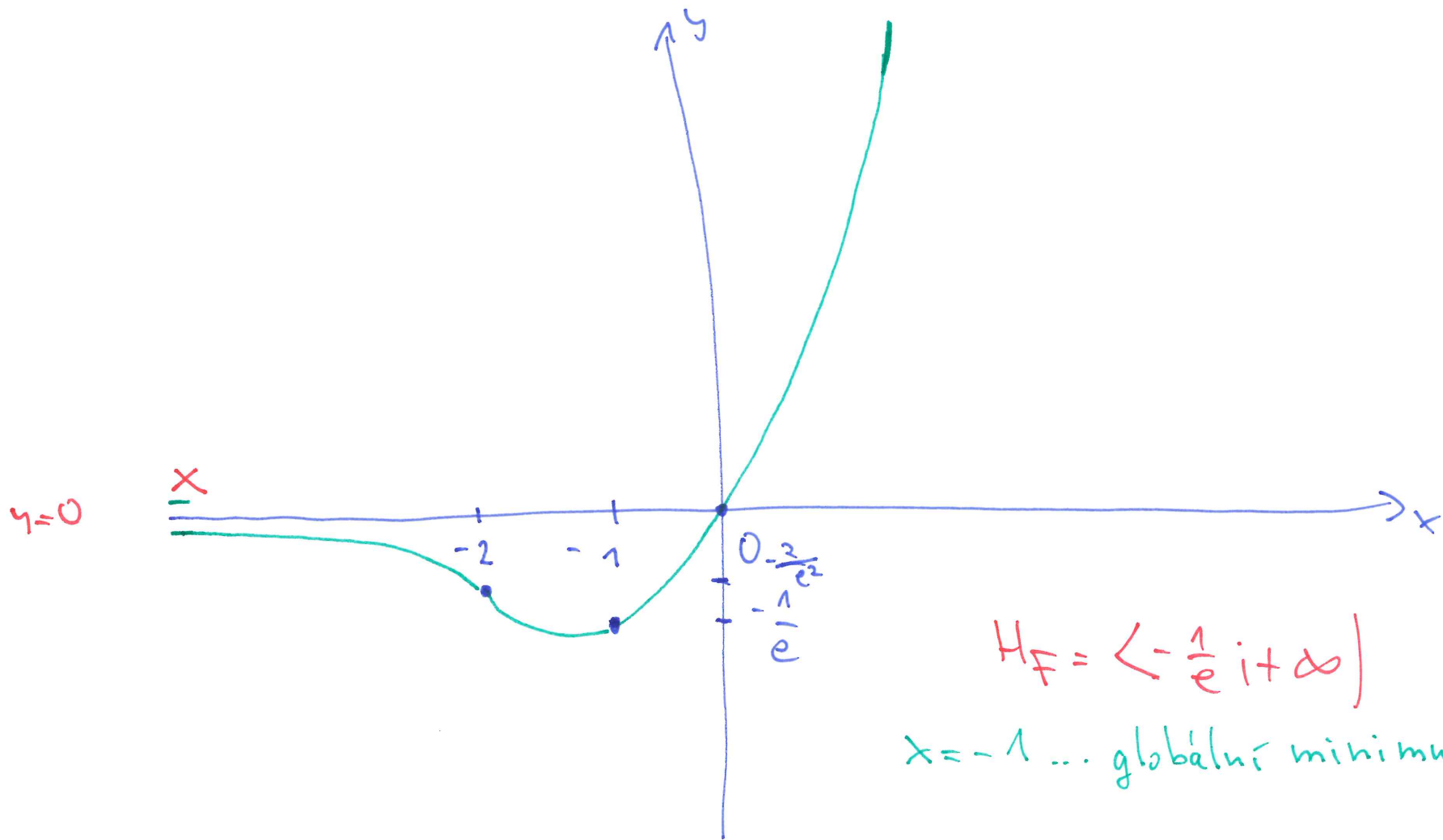
1, Oxy

2, vyznačit asymptoty

3, vyznačit body: průsečíky s Oxy, lok. extrém, inflexe

4, limity v kv. Δf a bodech nespojitosti

5, dokreslit z tabulek F' a F''



$y=0$

x

y

x

0
 $p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$H_f = \left(-\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right)$$

$x = -1 \dots$ globalni minimum

Prüben fce $\mathbb{1}_b$

$$f(x) = \frac{\cancel{p}}{3-x^2}$$

$$a) \Delta_f: 3 - x^2 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq 3$$

$$x \neq \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Delta_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ \pm\sqrt{3} \} = (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

b) f je spojita na Δ_f

\Downarrow

má body nespojitiosti

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

c) S/L :

1) Dije simetrični podle 0 ✓

$$2) f(-x) = \frac{(-x)}{3-(-x)^2} = \frac{-x}{3-x^2} = -f(x) \Rightarrow L$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}^-} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}^+} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}^+} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}^-} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{0^+} = +\infty$$

e) přesečky s Oxy

$$n/sx: f(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{3-x^2} = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

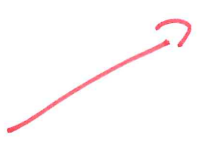
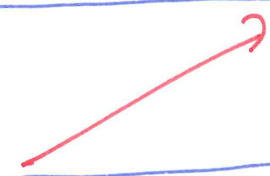
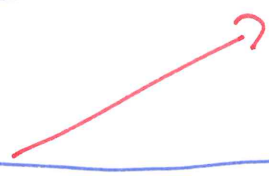
b) sy : stejne

$$P = [0; 0]$$

f) F' :

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3+x^2}{(3-x^2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 3+x^2 = 0 \quad \text{n.R.}$$
$$x^2 = -3$$

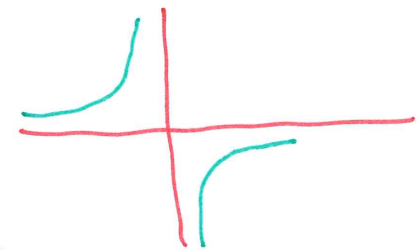
x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	$(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$	$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
$F'(x)$	+	+	+
$F(x)$			

fce nemá
lok.
extremy

fce F je rostoucí na $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$,
 $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$, $(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

g) F'' :

$$F''(x) = \left(\frac{3+x^2}{(3-x^2)^2} \right)'$$






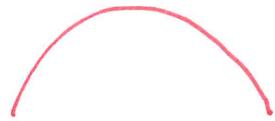
$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{3+x^2}{(3-x^2)^2} \right)' = \frac{2x(3-x^2)^2 - (3+x^2) \cdot 2(3-x^2) \cdot (-2x)}{(3-x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{6x - 2x^3 + 12x + 4x^3}{(3-x^2)^3} = \frac{2x^3 + 18x}{(3-x^2)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 18x = 0$$

$$2x(x^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \in D_f \quad \text{N.R.}$$

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	$(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$	0	$(0, \sqrt{3})$	$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
f''	+	-	0	+	-
f			0		
body			inflexe		

h_1 asymptoty

a_1 svisté v bodech $\pm\sqrt{3}$: viz bod d) \Rightarrow existují

$$x = \sqrt{3}, \quad x = -\sqrt{3}$$

Príklad:

$$\boxed{v + \infty}$$

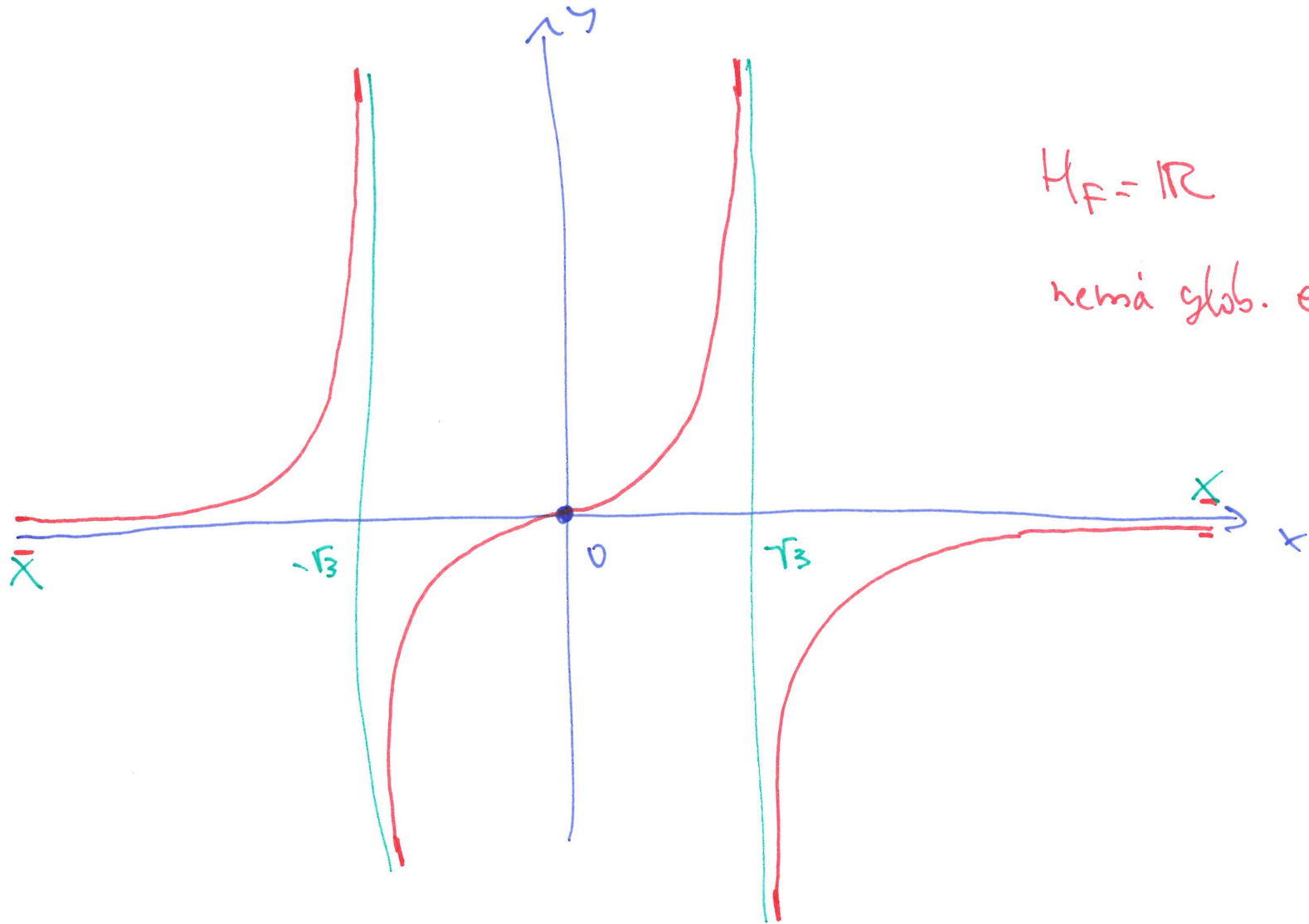
$$a = \lim_{t \rightarrow \underline{+\infty}} \frac{f(x)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \underline{+\infty}} \frac{x^1}{(3-x^2) \cdot x} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{t \rightarrow \underline{+\infty}} f(x) - a \cdot \cancel{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \underline{+\infty}} \frac{x}{3-x^2} = 0 \text{ (viz d)}_1$$

$$\boxed{y = 0}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pro } -\infty}$$

... stejně: $\boxed{y = 0}$



$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

nema glob. extrémů

Průběh fce 1d : $y = \ln(1+x^2)$

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

b) spojitá na $D_f \Rightarrow$ nemá body nespojitosti \Rightarrow nemá **skokové** as.

c) S/L:

$$f(-x) = \ln(1+(-x)^2) = \ln(1+x^2) = f(x) \Rightarrow \text{S}$$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \underline{+\infty}} \ln(1+x^2) = \ln(\infty) = \infty$

e) přesečky s Oty:

$$s\ x: \ln(1+x^2) = 0 \quad / e^{\dots} \quad s\ \rightarrow: \text{stejně}$$

$$1+x^2 = e^0$$

$$1+x^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 = 0$$



$$x = 0$$

$$P = [0, 0]$$

F, F':

$$F'(x) = \left(\ln(1+x^2) \right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \in D_F$$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f'	-	0	+
f		0	
bede		lok. min.	

$$F''(x) = 0$$

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

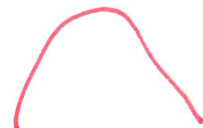
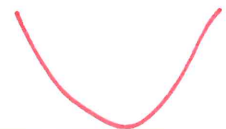
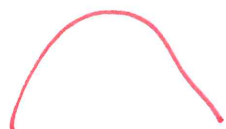
$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

g) F'' :

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

$$= \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad | x \in \mathbb{R}$$

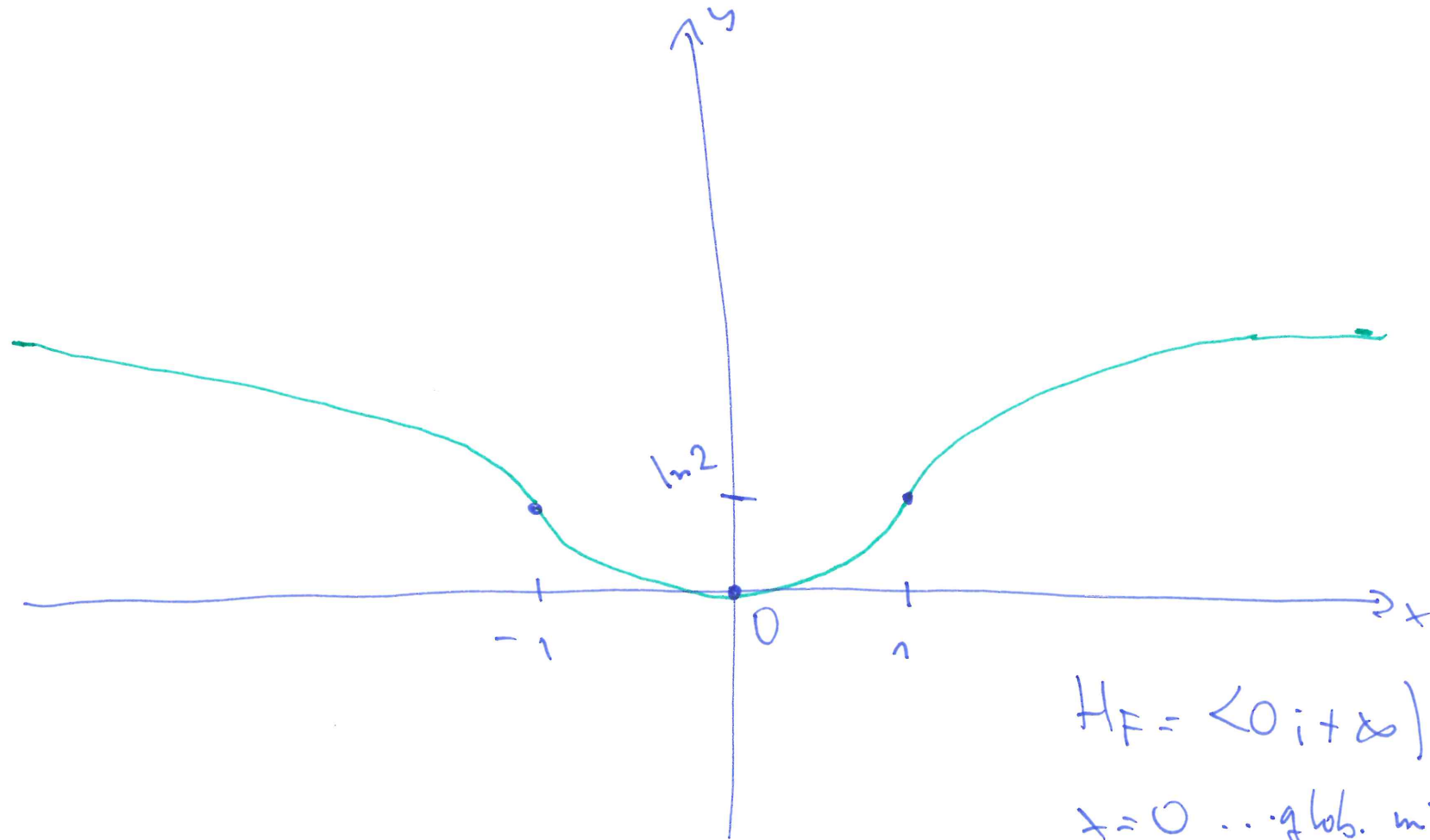
x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
F''	-	0	+	0	-
F		ln 2		ln 2	
body		inflect		inflect	

h_1 svisté: neet.

řikmé:

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \text{ L.P.} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{1} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+x^2) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x = \infty \Rightarrow \text{neet. řikma!}$$



$$H_F = \langle 0; +\infty \rangle$$

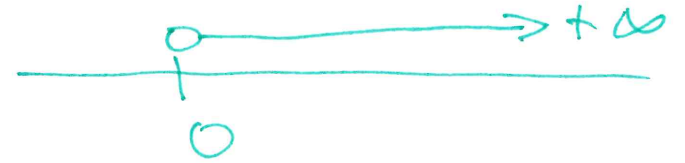
$x = 0 \dots$ glob. min.

CV9

Průběh fce:

(1e)

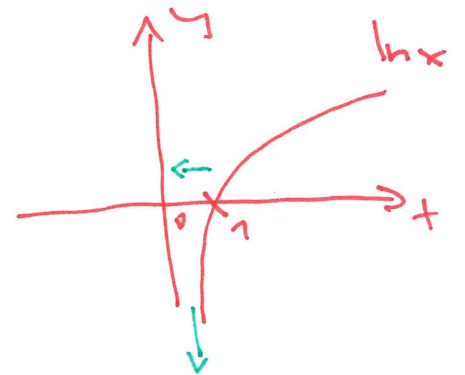
$$f(x) = x \cdot \ln x$$



(1) : $\Delta_f: x > 0 \quad \Delta_f = (0; +\infty)$

(2) fce f je elementární $\Rightarrow f$ je spojitá na Δ_f

(3) limity u krajních bodech Δ_f :



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \ln x = 0 \cdot \ln(0^+) = 0 \cdot (-\infty) \quad \nabla$$

není def.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^{-1}}} \left(\frac{-\infty}{\frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty} \right) = \text{L'H.} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1 \cdot x^{-2}} =$$

$$a \cdot b = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{b}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln x = \infty \cdot \ln(\infty) = \infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

(4) parita: S/L

$\Delta_f = (0; +\infty)$... není symetrický podle 0 \Rightarrow

ani S
ani L

⑤ přesečky :

a) s osou x :

$$x \cdot \ln x = 0$$

$x = 0$ nebo $\ln x = 0$

$\notin \Delta_f$

$x = 1 \in \Delta_f \Rightarrow P_x = [1; 0]$

b) s osou y :

$x = 0 \notin \Delta_f \Rightarrow$ neexist. přesečka s osou y

(6) f' + lok. extremy + monotonie


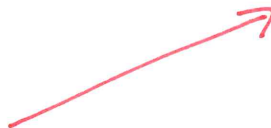
$$f'(x) = (x \cdot \ln x)' = 1 \cdot \ln x + \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1, \\ x > 0$$

Stationäre body: $f'(x) = 0$

$$\ln x + 1 = 0$$

$$\ln x = -1 \quad | e$$

$$x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \in D_f$$

x	$(0, e^{-2})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	$(-)$	0	$(+)$
$f(x)$		$-\frac{1}{e}$	
body		lok. minimum	

$$f'(e^{-2}) = \ln(e^{-2}) + 1 = -2 + 1 = (-)$$


$$f(1) = \ln 1 + 1 = 0 + 1 = (+)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \boxed{\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

(7) ~~F''~~ F'' + konvexní / konkávní + inflexe

$$f''(x) = (\ln x + 1)' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad / \cdot x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ 1 = 0 \text{ N.Ř.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{fce nemá inflexní bod}$$

x	(0; +∞)
f''(x)	(+)
f(x)	

fce f je konvexní
na (0; +∞)

⑧ asymptoty

a₁ sústava : $\mathbb{A}_f = (0; +\infty)$
? sústava? ← žikma?

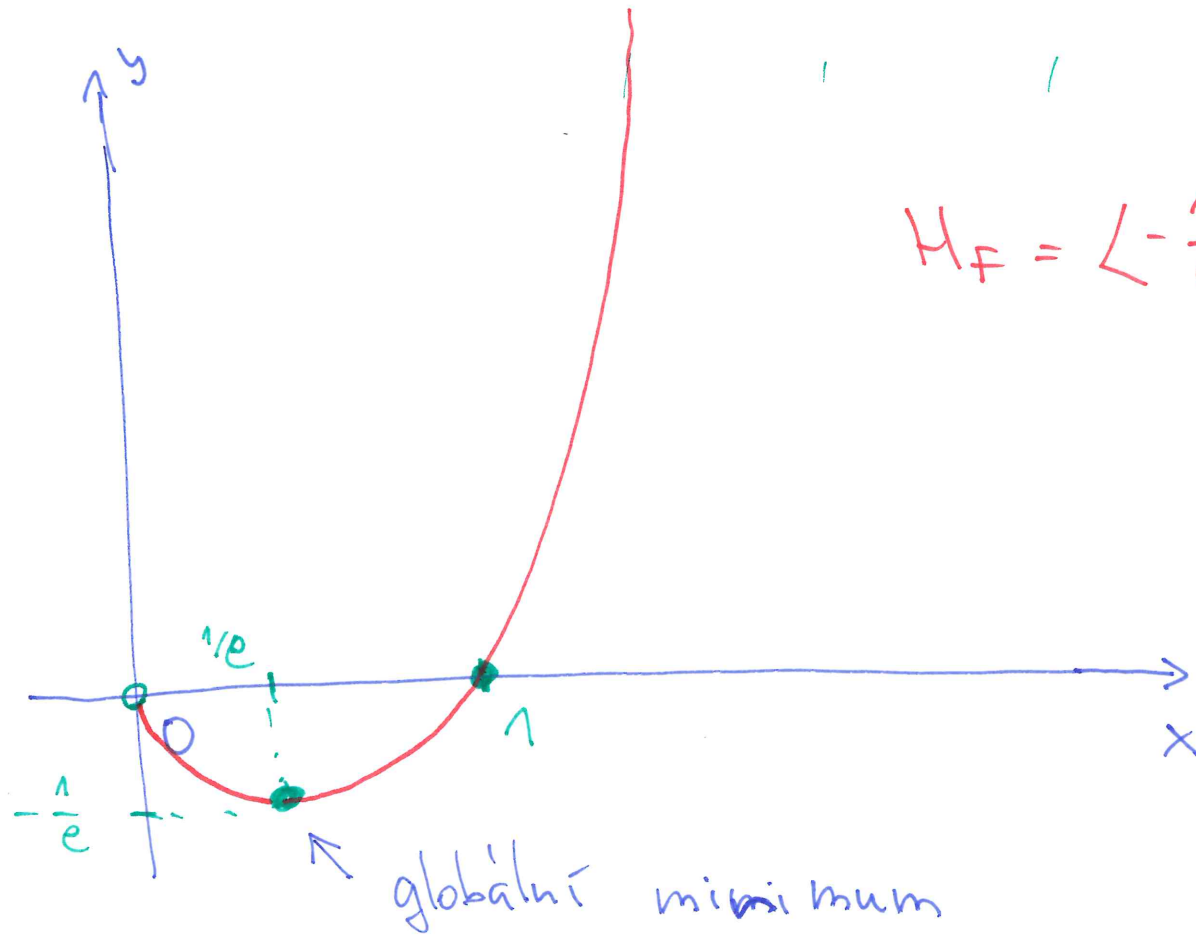
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \ln x = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{neú} \text{ to neúlastn} \\ \pm \infty \quad \text{limita} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{neexistujúce} \\ \text{sústava} \\ \text{asymptota} \end{array}$$

b₁ žikma : $y = ax + b$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{x} = \infty \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{neú} \text{ úlastn} \\ \text{neú} \text{ to konečné číslo} \\ \text{reálné} \end{array} \right)$$

↙
žikma asymptota neexistuje

graf



$$H_f = \left(-\frac{1}{e}; +\infty\right)$$