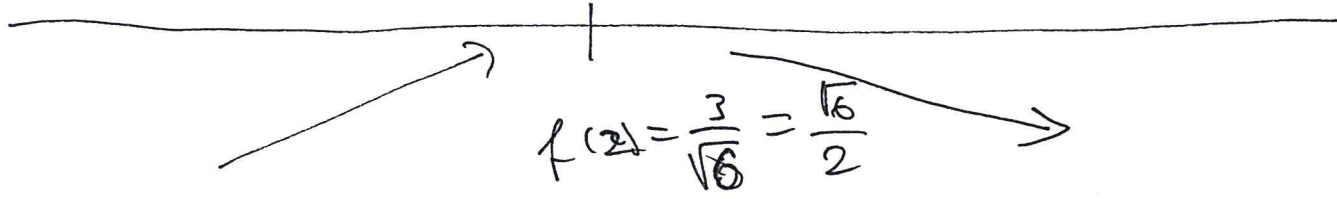


1b  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$   $I = [0, 3]$

$$f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad f(3) = \frac{4\sqrt{11}}{11} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}}$$



~~f(I) = [1/2, 4/11]~~

$$f(I) = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right]$$

↓  
 helyet nevén, rajtán, se ha se nevén  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}}$

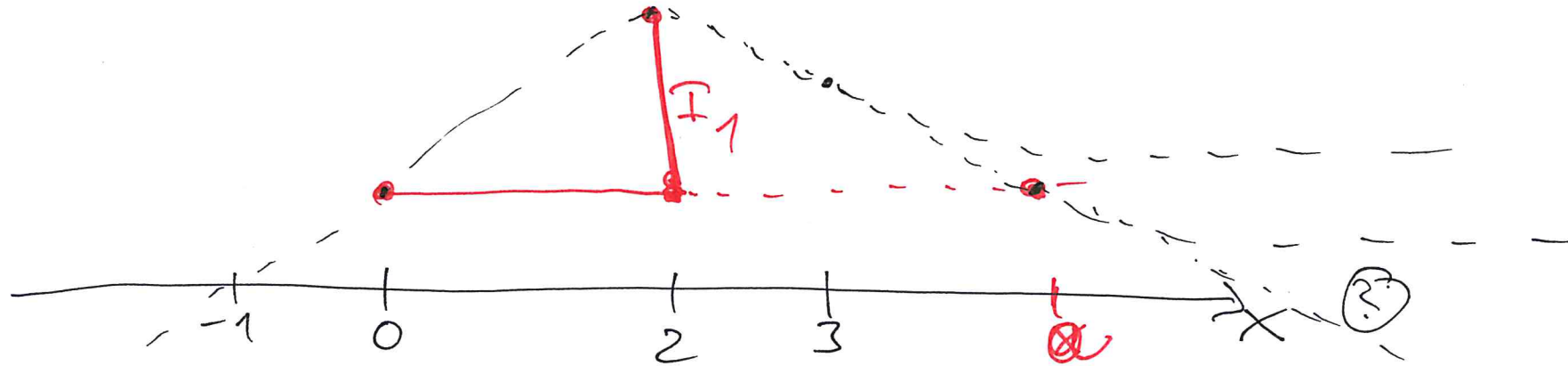
$$I_1 = f(I) = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{8}}{2} \right]$$

$$I_2 \text{ je vzor } I_1 = f^{-1}(I_1)$$

Definicija

Vzor intervalu  $I$  ve funkci  $f$  je množina

$$f^{-1}(I) = \{x : f(x) \in I\}$$



$$I_2 = f^{-1}(I_1) = [0, a]$$

Vypočet a:

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

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

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

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

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -4 \quad \times$$

závěr:  $\mathbb{D}_a$  uťor  $I_2 = [0, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = |x^2 + 3x - 4| + x - 3 \quad I = (-2, 1)$$

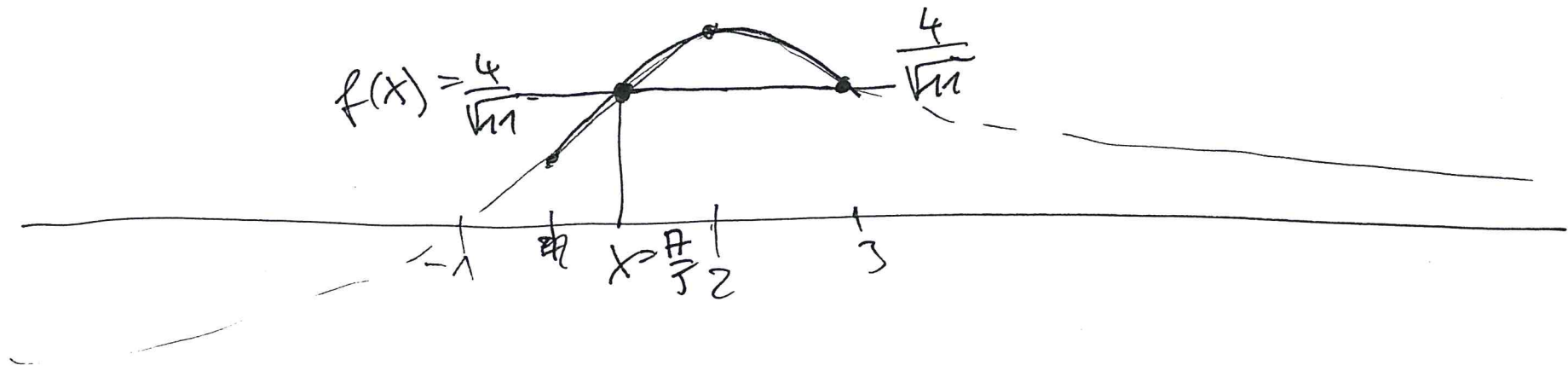
$$I_1 = f(I) = (-2, 2]$$

$$I_2 = f^{-1}(I_1)$$

redre roice  $f(x) = -2$

$$f(x) = 2$$

$$I_2 = [-2 - \sqrt{13}, -5) \cup (-3, 1) \cup (1, -2 + \sqrt{13}]$$



$$\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}}$$

⋮

$$5x^2 - 22x + 21 = 0$$

$$(5x^2 - 22x + 21) = (x-3)(5x-7)$$

$$x_1 = 3$$

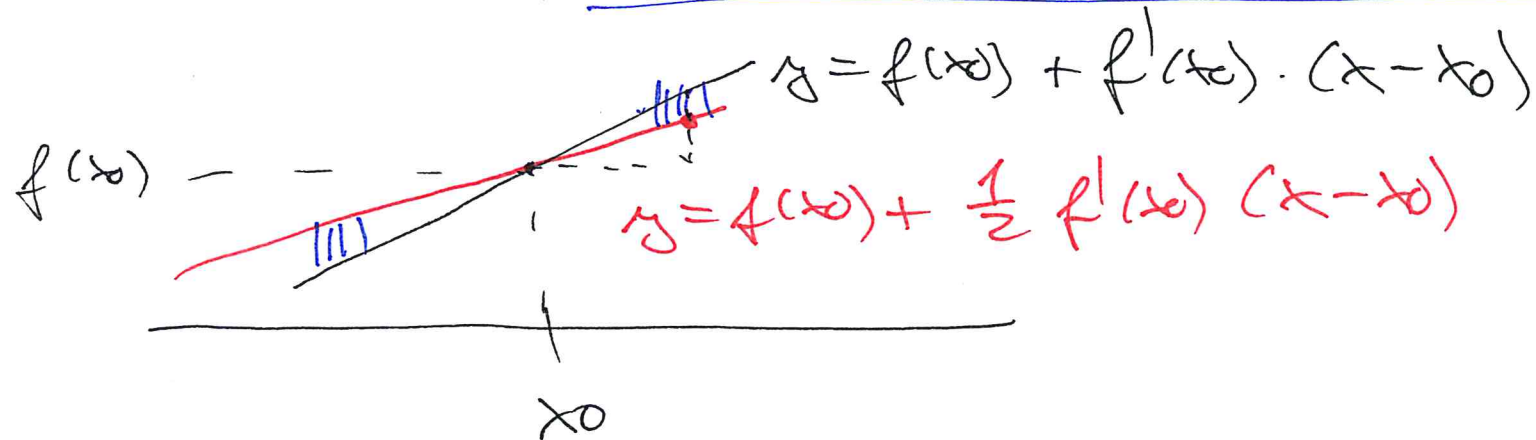
$$x_2 = \frac{7}{5}$$

# Důkaz věty o derivaci a extrémal

a)  $f'(x_0) > 0$ , pak  $\exists \delta > 0$  takové, že

$$\underline{(\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)) (f(x) < f(x_0))}$$

$$\underline{(\forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)) (f(x) > f(x_0))}$$



$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$$

pro  $x \in U_\delta(x_0)$ :

$$\boxed{f'(x_0) - \varepsilon < \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} < f'(x_0) + \varepsilon}$$

$= \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-----} \\ | \\ x - x_0 < 0 \quad | \quad x - x_0 > 0 \\ | \end{array}$$

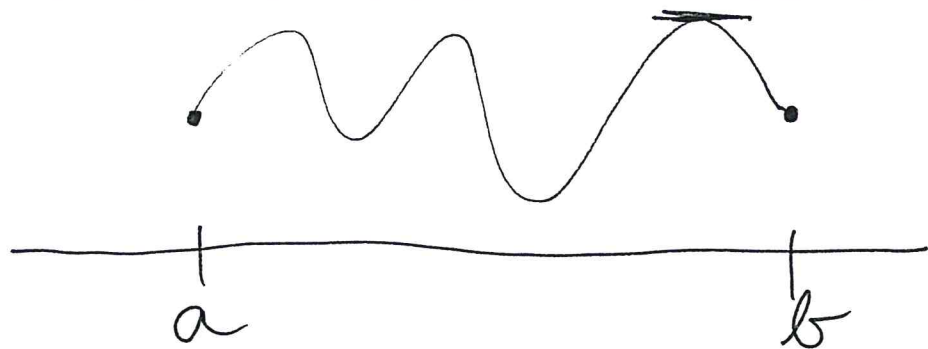
$$\frac{1}{2} f'(x_0) (x - x_0) > f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f'(x_0) (x - x_0) < f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$$f(x) < f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$$

$$f(x) > f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$$

$$b) f'(x_0) < 0 \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{1}{2} f'(x_0)$$



Rolleova veta:

Necht  $f$  je  $f$  spojité na  $[a, b]$ , má derivaci na  $(a, b)$ ,  
 $f(a) = f(b)$ .  
 Pak existuje  $c \in (a, b)$  takové, že  $f'(c) = 0$ .

Důkaz:

Jsou tři možnosti = 1)  $(\forall x \in [a, b]) (f(x) = f(a))$   
 pak  $c \in (a, b) \rightarrow f'(c) = 0$

2)  $(\exists x \in [a, b]) (f(x) > f(a))$

3) — „ — —  $(f(x) < f(a))$



zad 2)

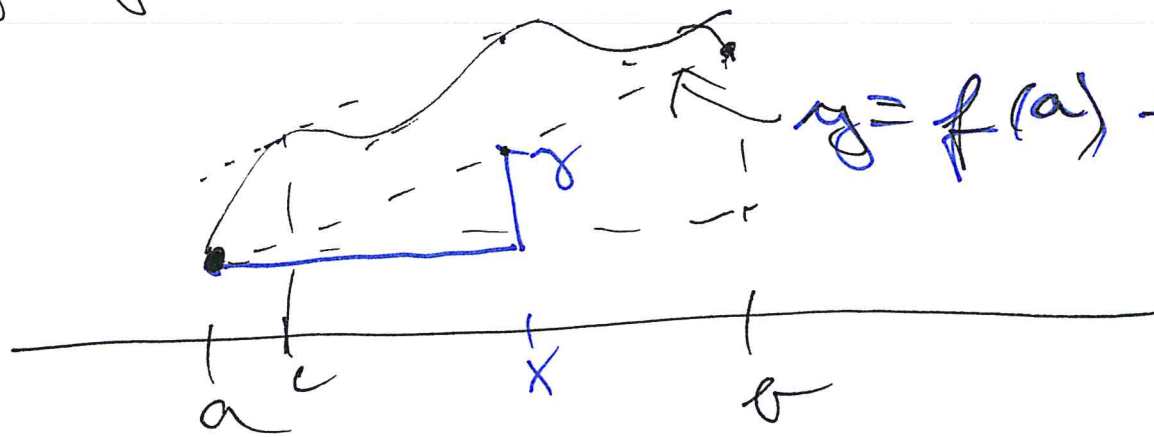
dle Weierstrassovy věty ...  $C$  je bod v němž

$f$  nabývá maxima na  $[a, b]$  ...  $c \in (a, b)$  ...  $f'(c) = 0$

zad 3)

↓  
min

Lagrangeova věta



$$y = f(a) +$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$$

derivace

Nechť  $f$  je spojitá na  $[a, b]$  a má derivaci na  $(a, b)$ .

Pak existuje  $c \in (a, b)$  takové, že

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Důkaz:

$$F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$$

$$F(a) = \underbrace{f(a) - f(a)}_{=0} - \underbrace{\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (a - a)}_{=0}$$

$$F(b) = f(b) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} (b-a) = 0$$

$$F(a) = F(b)$$

$$F'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$$

fontizone Rolleom  $\forall x \in (a, b)$ ,  $\exists c \in (a, b)$ ,  $\exists \xi$

$$F'(c) = 0, \text{ t.e. } f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$$

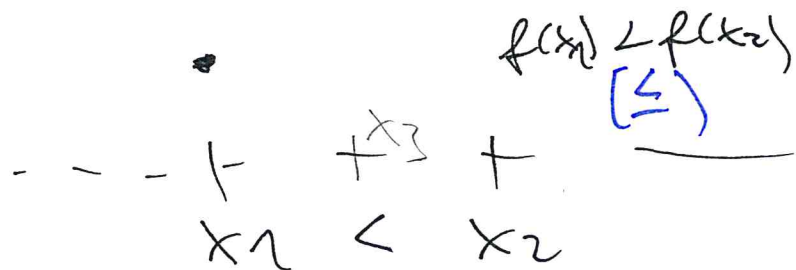
Levi:

(nehlásajúc)

Funkcia  $f$  je rastúca na intervale  $I$  právetedy  
pre  $x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 \neq x_2$  platí

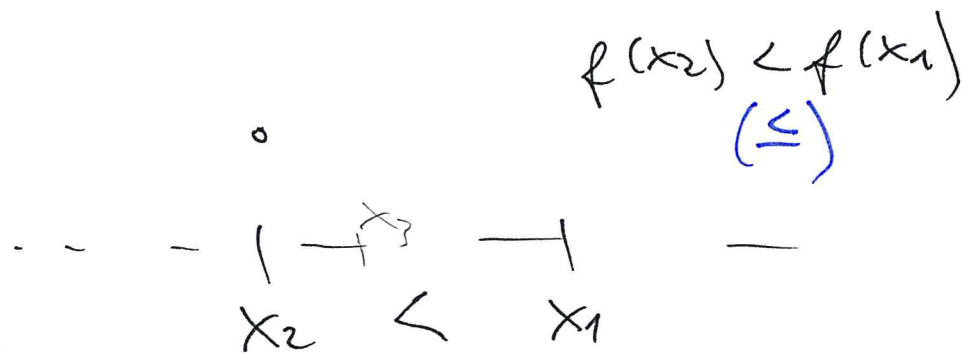
$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} > 0$$

( $\geq$ )



$$f'(x_3) > 0$$

( $\geq$ )



$$f'(x_3) > 0$$

( $\geq$ )

Veta:

Necht  $f$  má funkce  $f$  na intervalu  $I$  derivaci.

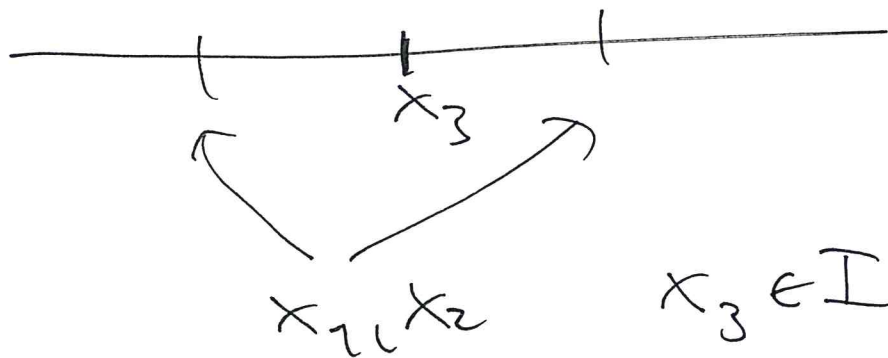
Pak je  $f$  neklesající na  $I$  právě když je  $f'$  na  $I$  nezáporná.

Důkaz:

$$x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 \neq x_2$$



Leqodgaa vez: 
$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = f'(x_3) \geq 0$$



Průběh: důkaz opět implikace  $\Leftarrow$