

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: $8x^2 - x^4 \geq 0$

$x^2(8 - x^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 8 - x^2 \geq 0$

$|x| \leq \sqrt{8} \Rightarrow D_f = [-\sqrt{8}, \sqrt{8}]$

Na def. oboru je f spojitá

$f(-\sqrt{8}) = f(\sqrt{8}) = 0$, f je sudá ($f(-x) = f(x)$)

$f(0) = 0$, body $x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{8}$ jsou jediné průsečíky s osou x

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}} \cdot (16x - 4x^3) = \frac{2x \cdot (4 - x^2)}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}} = \frac{2x(4 - x^2)}{|x| \cdot \sqrt{8 - x^2}}$ Není definovaná v $x = 0$ a $x = \pm\sqrt{8}$

Limity $f'(x)$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{8}^+} f'(x) = +\infty$, protože $\frac{x}{|x|} < 0$ a $4 - x^2 < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{8}^-} f'(x) = -\infty$, protože $\frac{x}{|x|} > 0$, $4 - x^2 < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = -\frac{8}{\sqrt{8}} = -\sqrt{8}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \sqrt{8}$

$f(x) = 0 : 4 - x^2 = 0, x = \pm 2$

Body ± 2 jsou loc. maxima
Bod 0 je loc. minimum

	$(-\sqrt{8}, -2)$	$(-2, 0)$	$(0, 2)$	$(2, \sqrt{8})$
$f'(x)$	+	-	+	-
f	↗	↘	↗	↘

$f(\pm 2) = \sqrt{32 - 16} = 4$. Odtud obor hodnot $H_f = [0, 4]$

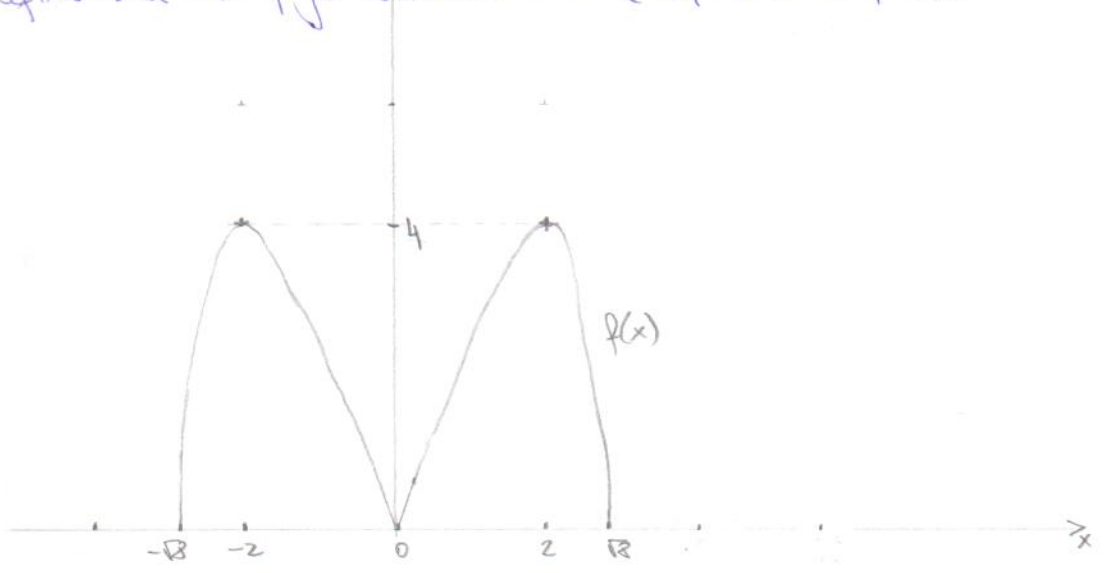
$$f''(x) = \frac{(8 - 6x^2) \cdot \sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} - (8x - 2x^3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}} \cdot (16x - 4x^3)}{(8x^2 - x^4)^{3/2}} = \frac{(8 - 6x^2)(8x^2 - x^4) - x^2(8 - 2x^2)^2}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} \cdot (8x^2 - x^4)}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2(32 - 8x^2 + 3x^4) - 4x^2(16 - 8x^2 + x^4)}{(8x^2 - x^4)^{3/2}} = \frac{-24x^2 + 2x^4}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} \cdot (8 - x^2)} = \frac{2x^2(-12 + x^2)}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} \cdot (8 - x^2)} = \frac{2x^2(x^2 - 12)}{\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} \cdot (8 - x^2)}$$

f'' není definovaná ve stejných bodech jako f' . Možné inflexní body: $x = \pm\sqrt{12} \notin D_f$

$f'' < 0$ všude, kde je definovaná $\Rightarrow f$ 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 $(0, \frac{\pi}{4}), (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}), (\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi)$

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

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

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

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

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

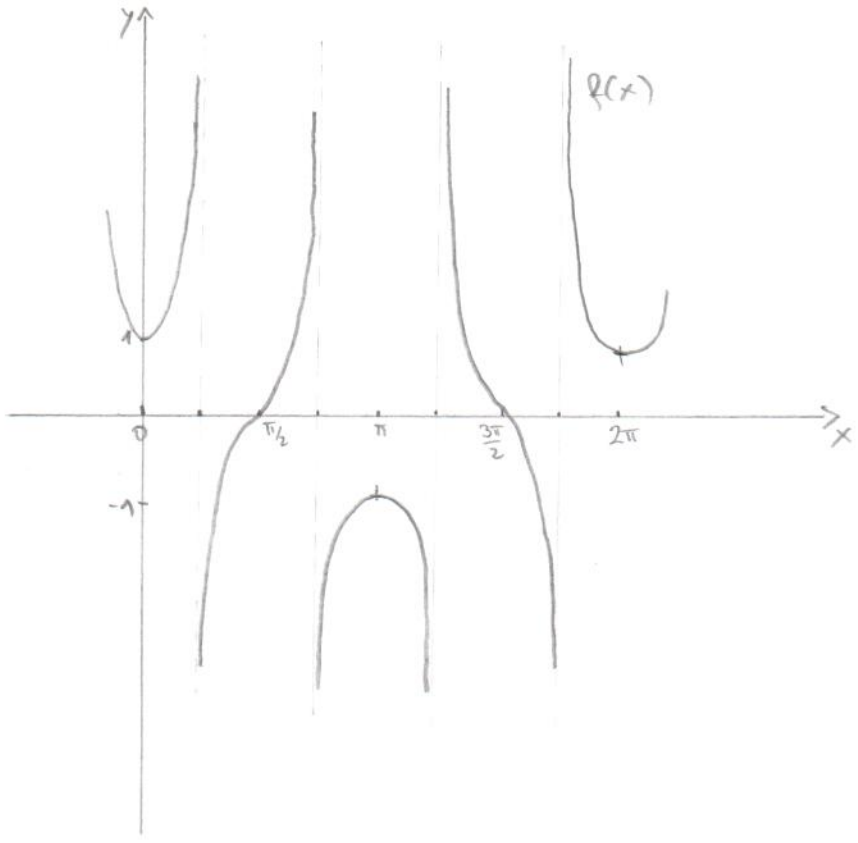
$= \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [3 (\cos 2x)^2 + 4 (\sin 2x)^2 + 8 \sin^2 x] = \frac{\cos x}{(\cos 2x)^3} \cdot [3 + \sin^2 2x + 8 \sin^2 x] > 0!$

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. $f(0) = 1, f(\pi) = -1$... lokální extrém $x = 0$... lok. min $x = \pi$... 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: $(\pi/4, \pi), (5\pi/4, 2\pi), \dots$

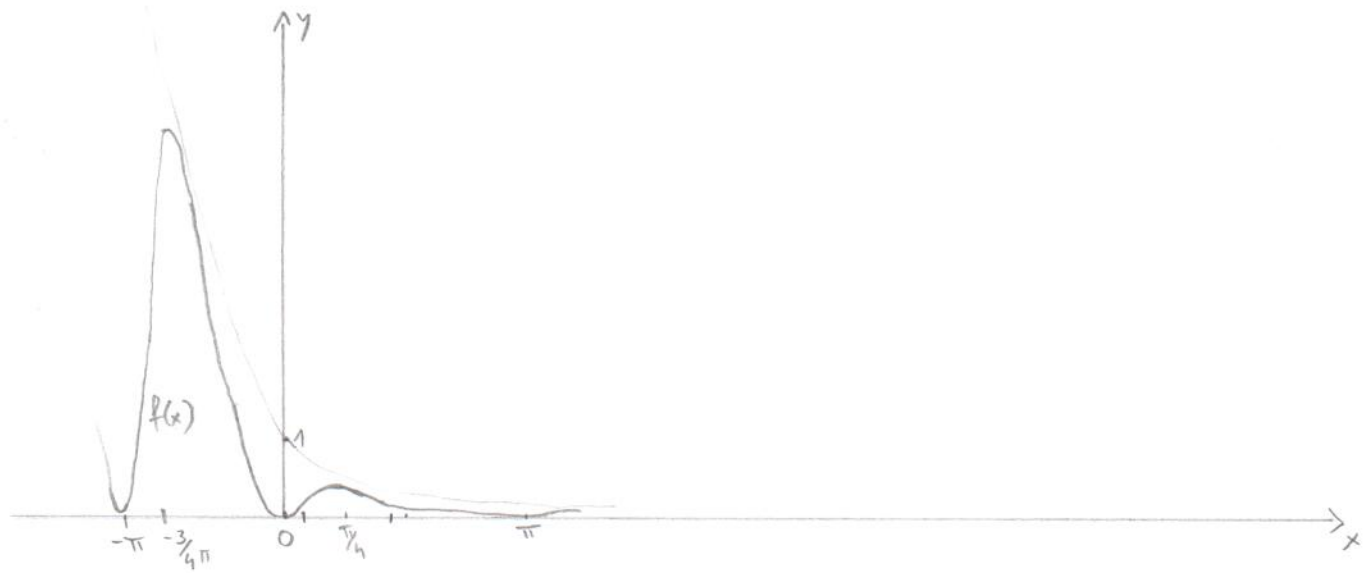
\Rightarrow Body $k\pi$ jsou lokální minima
Body $\pi/4 + k\pi$ jsou lokální maxima

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

Inflexní body: $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \pi/6 + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = \pi/12 + k\pi$
 $2x = 5\pi/6 + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = 5\pi/12 + k\pi$

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

$x \in (5\pi/12, 13\pi/12) \Rightarrow f' > 0$ 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 $f(-1) = \arccos(-1) = \pi$

$H_f = [0, \pi]$

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

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

Problémové 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 rostoucí pro $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ a $(1, \infty)$

$f' < 0$ a f klesající pro $x \in (-1, 1)$

\Rightarrow $x = -1$ je lok. max
 $x = 1$ je lok. 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 konvexní pro $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ a $(0, 1)$

$f'' < 0$ a f konkávní pro $x \in (-1, 0)$ a $(1, \infty)$

$x = 0$ je inflexní bod

Pro kreslení grafu: $f'(0) = -2$

