

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

$$D_f, H_f, \text{gr}cf$$

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

$$H_f = (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{f(x) > 0}{f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 + 2} \leq \frac{2}{2} = 1}$$

$$x^2 + 2 > 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2 + 2} < \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon > 0$$

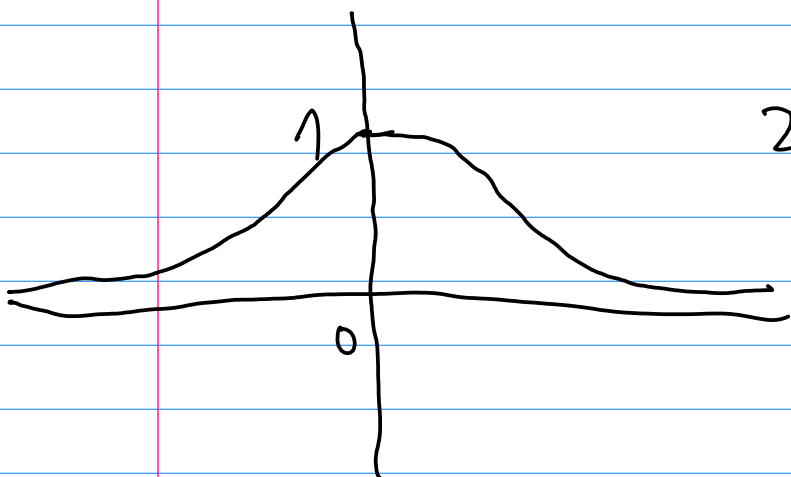
$$2 < \varepsilon (x^2 + 2) = 2\varepsilon + \varepsilon x^2$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$2(1 - \varepsilon) < \varepsilon x^2$$

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

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



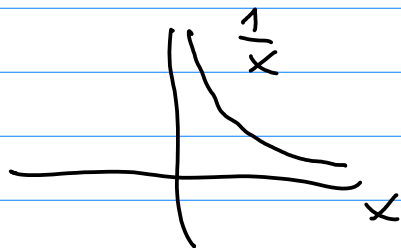
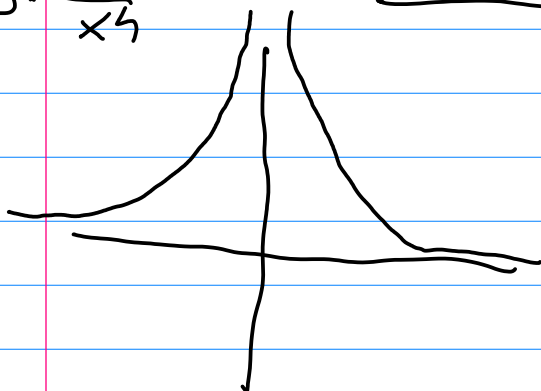
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$x^4 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4} \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\frac{3}{x^4} \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\frac{3}{x^4} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x^4}$$



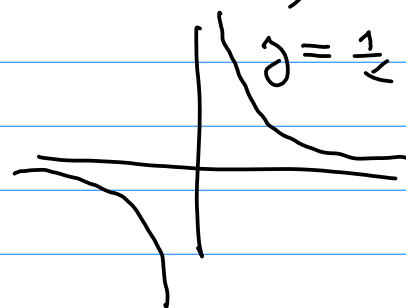
$$D_f, H_f, \text{gr}cf$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$H_f = (0, \infty)$$

$$H_f = (0, 3)$$

$$H_f = (0, \infty)$$



$$f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x^2 - 3 > 0$$

$$x^2 > 3$$

$$|x| > \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$x^2 - 3 \in (0, \infty)$$

D_f, H_f, graf

D_f

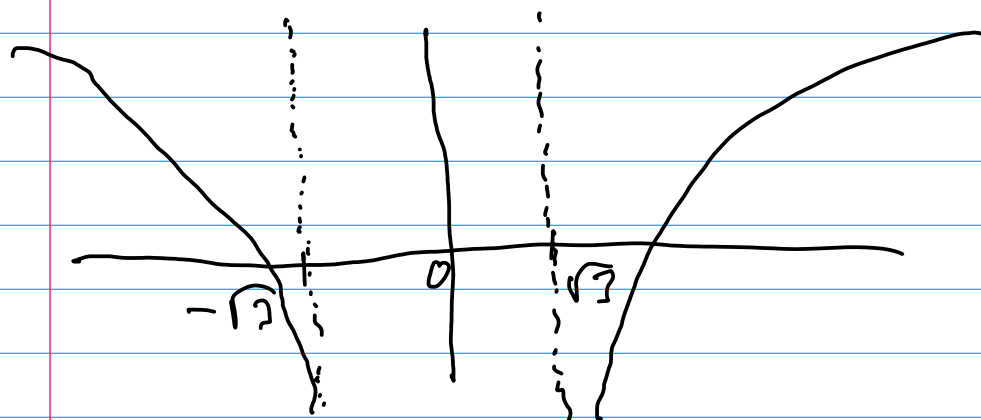
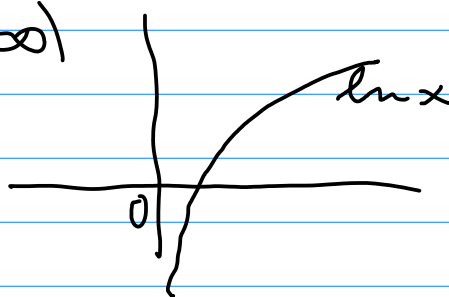
$$D_f = \underline{(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, \infty)}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \begin{matrix} (3, \infty) \\ (\sqrt{3}, \infty) \end{matrix}$$

$$(-3, \infty)$$

$$(0, \infty)$$

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



Symetria ośmiowa A

$$x \in A \Rightarrow -x \in A$$

D_f jest symetryczną množiną

$$f \text{ parna} \quad \forall x \in D_f : f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$f \text{ nieparna} \quad \forall x \in D_f : f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + x^4}$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{(-x)^2 + (-x)^4} = \sqrt{x^2 + x^4} = f(x)$$

P

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^5 + x}$$

N

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

symmetric

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow -x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x^3 + x^5)$$

N
P

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= \cos((-x)^3 + (-x)^5) = \cos(-x^3 - x^5) = \\ &= \cos(-(x^3 + x^5)) = \cos(x^3 + x^5) = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x^3$$

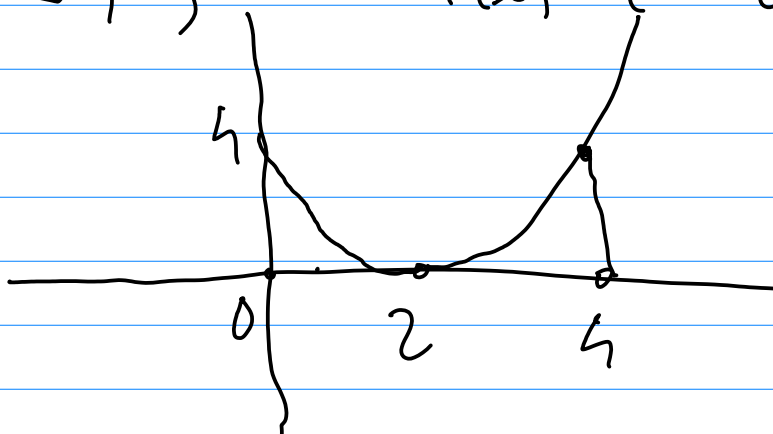
$$f(-x) = x^2 - x^3$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

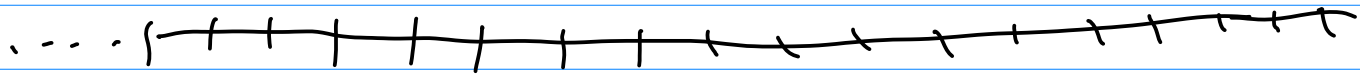
$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$f: \langle 0, \infty \rangle \rightarrow \langle 0, \infty \rangle$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \exists A \text{ o.h. z.h.} & \quad \exists K > 0 \forall x \in A : x \leq K \\ \text{o.h. z.d.} & \quad \exists k > 0 \forall x \in A : x \geq k \end{aligned}$$



$$A = (-\infty, 5) \quad \max A = 5$$

$$5 \in A \quad 5 \text{ je horné ohraničenie} \\ \forall x \in A : x \leq 5$$

$$A = [3, 5) \quad 6 \quad \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min A = 3 & \quad \forall x \in A : x \leq 6 \\ \max M & \quad \forall x \in A : x \leq 5 \\ \max A = \cancel{5} & \quad M \in A \quad A \leq M \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \quad \forall x \in D_f : f(x) \leq 1$$

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

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq 0 \quad 1+x^2 > 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{0^2}{1+0^2} = 0$$

$$\min f = 0$$

$$H_f = (0, 1)$$

