

1. [6] Vypočítajte limity

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arcsin \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} \quad \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{\ln x}$$

2. Vypočítajte deriváciu funkcií f, g , určte definičný obor $D(f)$, $D(f')$ a $D(g)$, $D(g')$.

$$\text{a) } [3] f(x) = \ln(2x) + \sin x - x^3 + 2 \quad \text{b) } [5] g(x) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

3. [6] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 1$ monotónna a napíšte jej lokálne extrém.

$$1\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arcsin \frac{1}{x+1} = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$1\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin(3x) = 0 \times \text{ohraničená} = 0$$

$$1\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$2\text{a) } D(f) = (0, \infty) = D(f'), f'(x) = 2\frac{1}{2x} + \cos x - 3x^2 = \frac{1}{x} + \cos x - 3x^2$$

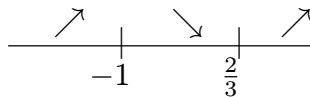
$$2\text{b) } x^2 \geq 0, x+1 > 0 \iff x > -1, D(g) = (-1, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

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

$$D(g') = D(g).$$

$$3. f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2x - 4 = 2(3x^2 + x - 2) = 0, D = 1 + 24 = 25, x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{6},$$

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$



rastúca na $(-\infty, -1)$ a $(2/3, \infty)$; klesajúca na $(-1, 2/3)$. $f(-1) = 4$ je o.l. maximum, $f(2/3) = -\frac{17}{27}$ je o. l. minimum.

ZÁPOČTOVÁ PÍŠOMKA 7.5.2020 – II

1. [6] Vypočítajte limity

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} \quad \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^3 - 8}$$

2. Vypočítajte deriváciu funkcií f, g , určte definičný obor $D(f)$, $D(f')$ a $D(g)$, $D(g')$.

$$\text{a) } [3] f(x) = \ln(x) + \sin(2x) - x^3 + 2x \quad \text{b) } [5] g(x) = \ln \frac{x^2}{2x+2}$$

3. [6] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x) = -2x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 1$ monotónna a napíšte jej lokálne extrém.

$$1\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos \frac{1}{x+1} = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

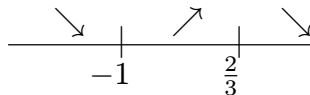
$$1\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3 \underbrace{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}_{\rightarrow 1} = 3$$

$$1\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^3 - 8} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+1}{3x^2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$2\text{a. } D(f) = (0, \infty) = D(f'), f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \cos 2x - 3x^2 + 2$$

$$2\text{b. } D(g) = (-1, 0) \cup (0, \infty) = D(g'), g'(x) = \frac{2x+2}{x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2x+2} \right)' = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{2x(2x+2) - 2x^2}{2x+2} = \frac{x+2}{x(x+1)}$$

$$3. f'(x) = -6x^2 - 2x + 4 = -2(3x^2 + x - 2), x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$



klesajúca na $(-\infty, -1)$ a $(2/3, \infty)$; rastúca na $(-1, 2/3)$.
 $f(-1) = -4$ je o.l. minimum, $f(2/3) = \frac{17}{27}$ je o. l. maximum.

ZÁPOČTOVÁ PÍŠOMKA 7.5.2020 – III

1. [6] Vypočítajte limity

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{2x} \quad \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x}$$

2. Vypočítajte deriváciu funkcií f, g , určte definičný obor $D(f)$, $D(f')$ a $D(g)$, $D(g')$.

$$\text{a) } [3] f(x) = \ln(x) + \sin(2x) - x^3 + 2x \quad \text{b) } [5] g(x) = \ln \frac{x^2}{2x+1}$$

3. [6] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x) = -2x^3 - x^2 + 4x$ monotónna a napíšte jej lokálne extrém.

$$1\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{\cos^2(3x)}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

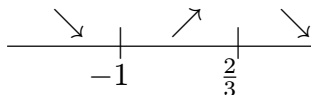
$$1\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \times \text{ohraničená} = 0$$

$$1\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\ln x} = \frac{-1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$2\text{a. } D(f) = (0, \infty) = D(f'), f' = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \cos(2x) - 3x^2 + 2$$

$$2\text{b. } D(g) = (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \infty), g'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2x+1} \right)' = \frac{2(2x+1) - 2x}{x(2x+1)} = \frac{2x+2}{x(2x+1)}$$

$$3. f'(x) = -6x^2 - 2x + 4, x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$



klesajúca na $(-\infty, -1)$ a $(2/3, \infty)$; rastúca na $(-1, 2/3)$.
 $f(-1) = -3$ je o.l. minimum, $f(2/3) = \frac{44}{27}$ je o. l. maximum.