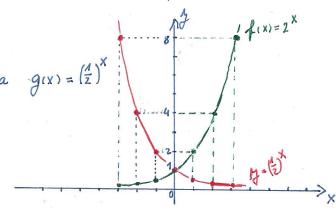
Exponencialni funkce

$$f_{x}(x) = \alpha = exponend$$

$$D(f) = |R| \quad : H(f) = (0, \infty);$$

- je prost≥
- -je omezenz zdola
- neni suda ani licha
- heni periodicka

Př.: Naerdněle graf funkce $f(x) = 2^{x}$ a $g(x) = (\frac{1}{2})^{x}$



Pr.: Vyreste exponencialin rovnici:

1.)
$$5^{3\times +2} = 25^{\times +1}$$

 $5^{3\times +2} = (5^2)^{\times +1}$
 $3\times +2 = 2\times +2$
 $x = 0$

3.)
$$3^{x-2} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-2x}$$
$$3^{x-2} = \left(\overline{3}^{4}\right)^{-2x}$$
$$x-2 = 2x$$
$$\underline{x = -2}$$

2.)
$$8^{x} = 16^{2-x}$$

 $(2^{3})^{x} = (2^{4})^{2x}$
 $3x = 8-4x$
 $x = \frac{8}{7}$

4.)
$$2^{3X-4} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{X+1}$$

$$2^{3X-4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{X+1}$$

$$3X-4 = -3X-3$$

$$X = \frac{1}{6}$$

5.)
$$2^{x} \cdot 5^{x} = 0.1 (10^{x-1})^{5}$$

 $10^{x} = 10^{1} \cdot 10^{5x-5}$
 $10^{x} = 10^{5x-6}$
 $10^{x} = 5x-6$
 $10^{x} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

6)
$$4^{\times}.5^{\times 11} = 5.20^{2-\times}$$

 $20^{\times}.5 = 5.20^{2-\times}$
 $\times = 2-\times$
 $\times = 1$

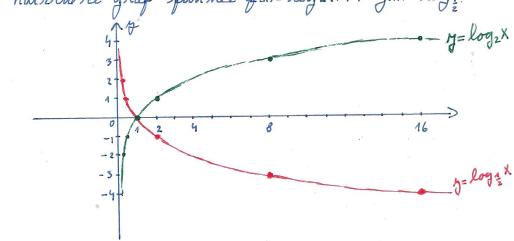
Logaritmicka funkce

loga X = y <=>
$$\alpha''$$
 = X

raklad logarilmu $\in \mathbb{R}^+$ £13

$$D(f) = (0, \infty)$$
; $H(f) = IR$

Pr.: Nacreus le graf fun hee f(x) = log_2(x): g(x) = log_2 X



Pri: Vyřeste logarilmickou rovnici:

1.)
$$X = log_2 16$$

 $X = log_2(2^4) = 4$

2)
$$X = log_3 27$$

 $X = log_3 (3^3) = 3$

3.)
$$x = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3$$

 $x = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (9^{\frac{2}{3}}) = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (\frac{1}{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}$

4.)
$$X = log_{3} 18 + log_{3} \frac{3}{2}$$

 $X = log_{3} 18 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = log_{3} 2\frac{1}{7} = \frac{3}{2}$

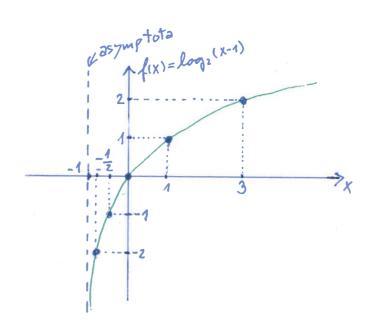
5.)
$$X = log_{10} 500 - log_{10} 5$$

 $X = log_{10} \frac{500}{5} = log_{10} 10^{2} = \frac{2}{5}$

6.)
$$X = log_{\frac{1}{5}} 5 + log_{\frac{1}{125}}$$

 $X = -1 + (-3) = -4$

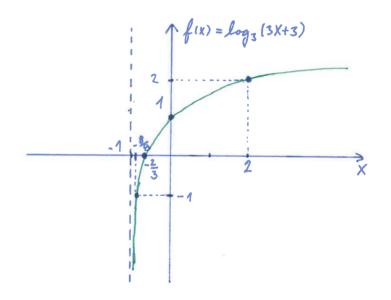
1.)
$$f(x) = log_2(x+1)$$
-stejný graf jeko u funkce log_x,
ale posunutý o 1 doleva
$$D_4 = (-1, \infty)$$



2.)
$$f(x) = log_3 (3x+3)$$

prusecik s osou $g: f(0) = log_3 (3x+3) = 1$

prusecik s osou $x: log_3 (3x+3) = 0$
 $3x+3 = 3^0 = 1$
 $3x = -2$
 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$



asymptoto: tomikde 3x+3 = 0

definiculobor: tamikde 3x+3>0 => x>-1

Kde vjde
$$f(x) = log_3(3x+3) = 2!$$
 \iff $3x+3 = 3^2$
 $3x+3 = 9$
 $3x = 6$
 $x = 2$

$$f(x) = \log_3 (3x+3) = -1? < => 3x+3 = 3^1 3x+3 = \frac{1}{3} 3x = \frac{1}{3} -3 /:3 x = \frac{1}{3} -1 = -\frac{8}{9}$$

Pr. Vyrievle exponencialm' rovnici:

1.)
$$3^{X+1} = 2^{2X+3}$$

 $3 \cdot 3^{X} = 8 \cdot 2^{2X}$
 $3 \cdot 3^{X} = 8 \cdot 4^{X}$
 $\frac{3^{X}}{4^{X}} = \frac{8}{3}$
 $(\frac{3}{4})^{X} = \frac{8}{3}$ | \ln
 $\ln (\frac{3}{4})^{X} = \ln \frac{8}{3}$
 $\times \ln (\frac{3}{4}) = \ln \frac{8}{3}$
 $\times = \frac{\ln (\frac{3}{4})}{\ln (\frac{9}{3})}$

2.)
$$5^{2X-3} = 8^{3X+7}$$
 / $\ln 5^{2X-3} = \ln 8^{3X+7}$ / $\ln 5^{2X-3} = \ln 8^{3X+7}$ / $\ln 5 = (3X+7) \ln 5$ (2 $\ln 5$) $\times -3 \ln 5 = (3.\ln 8) \times +7.\ln 8$ \times (2 $\ln 5$) $\times -3 \ln 8$) = $7.\ln 8 +3 \ln 5$ \times ($\ln 5^2 - \ln 8^3$) = $\ln 8^7 + \ln 5^3$ \times $\ln \frac{5^2}{8^3} = \ln 8^7 \cdot 5^3$ \times $\ln \frac{5^2}{8^3} = \ln 8^7 \cdot 5^3$

Pr. Nysies la exponencialm' nerovnici:

1.)
$$3^{2x} > 5^{x-1}$$
 /ln

 $\ln 3^{2x} > \ln 5^{x-1}$
 $2x \cdot \ln 3 > (x-1) \ln 5$
 $x \cdot \ln 3^{2} > x \cdot \ln 5 - \ln 5$
 $x (\ln 9 - \ln 5) > - \ln 5$
 $x > \frac{-\ln 5}{\ln \frac{9}{5}}$
 $x \in (-\frac{\ln 5}{\ln \frac{9}{5}}, \infty)$

2.)
$$2^{8X-1} \leq \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{4X+6}$$
 $2^{8X-1} \leq \left(3^{-1}\right)^{4X+6}$
 $2^{8X-1} \leq 3^{-4X-6}$ | l_{1}
 $l_{1} 2^{8X-1} \leq l_{1} 3^{-4X-6}$

(8X-1) $l_{1} 2 \leq (-4X-6) l_{1} 3$
 $8X l_{1} 2 - l_{1} 2 \leq -4X l_{1} 3 - 6 l_{1} 3$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} - l_{1} 2 \leq X l_{1} 3^{4} - l_{1} 3^{6}$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} - l_{1} 2 \leq X l_{1} 3^{4} - l_{1} 3^{6}$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} - l_{1} 3^{4} \leq l_{1} 2 - l_{1} 3^{6}$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} - l_{1} 3^{4} \leq l_{1} 2 - l_{1} 3^{6}$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} 3^{4} \leq l_{1} 2 - l_{1} 3^{6}$
 $X l_{1} 2^{8} 3^{4} \leq l_{1} (2 \cdot 3^{6})$
 $X \leq l_{1} (2 \cdot 3^{6})$
 $X \leq (-\infty, \frac{l_{1} (2 \cdot 3^{6})}{l_{1} (2^{8} \cdot 3^{4})}$

Pr. Vyreste logaritmickon rovnici.

1)
$$\log_2 (4x+8) = 2$$

 $4x+8 = 2^2$
 $4x = -4$
 $x = -1$

2)
$$\log_{10} X - \log_{10} 5 = 2$$
 $\log_{10} \frac{X}{5} = 2$
 $\frac{X}{5} = 10^{2}$
 $\frac{X}{5} = 500$

Pri Uzrèsle nerovnici:

I.) x musi splnovat: -3x+9>0 -3x>-9 /:(-3) x<3

II)
$$log_3(-3x+9) > 2$$

 $log_2(-3x+9) > log_3(3^2)$

J=log_x x je rostouci funkce:

log_si-3xigy

log_si-3xigy

1 32 < -3x+9

$$-3x+9 > 3^{2}$$
 /-9
 $-3 \times > 0$ /:(-3)
 $\times < 0$

⇒2 I) a II): X∈(-∞,0)

3)
$$\log_3 (x^2 - 8x) = 2$$

 $x^2 - 8x = 3^2$
 $x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$
 $x = 4$

4.) Pozn.: U loholo typu prikladu:

$$log_{I}(ax^{2}+bx+c) = d$$

mun I) $X \in I = (\frac{-b-\sqrt{b^{2}+ac^{2}}}{2a}, \frac{-b+\sqrt{b^{2}+ac^{2}}}{2a})$ pro $a < 0$

a $ax^{2}+b+c=n^{d} \Rightarrow ax^{2}+bx+c-n^{d}=0$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^{2}+a(e-n^{d})}}{2a} \in I$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^{2}+a(e-n^{d})}}{2a} \in I$

Pozn. Utypu pr. jako v 1) nalozene x také bude

2.)
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-5x+10) > 3$$

I.) x musi splnovat: -5x+10 > 0 -5x >-10 1:(-5) x < 2

II.)
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-5x+10) > 3$$

 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-5x+10) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2})^3$

 $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-5x + 10)$ $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(-5x + 10)$ $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $-5x + 10 < (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{3}{3}}$ $\times > \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 10}{-5} = \frac{-\frac{79}{3}}{-5} = \frac{79}{40}$

⇒ 2 I.) a II.): X ∈ (₹0,2)

Pr. Uriele definien abor funkce dane predpisem.

1.)
$$f(x) = ln(x^2-8x+15)$$

$$\chi^{2} - 8x + 15 > 0$$

(x-3)(x-5) > 0

$$D_{t} = (-\infty,3)U(5,\infty)$$

2.)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x-1)}$$

$$|x-1>0|$$

$$X-1=1$$

$$X = 2$$

Podminky musi byt splněny obě součesně =>

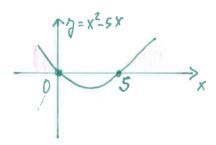
$$\underline{D}_{t} = (1,2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

Pr. Urce le definien obor funkce dans predpisem:

1.)
$$f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{\log_2(x^2-5x)}$$

Do logaritmu nesmi me dosazovat čísla 60. A Pod zlomkovou čarou nesmí být O.

$$\frac{1x^2-5X>0}{(x(x-5))>0}$$



 $\Rightarrow X \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (5, \infty)$

Zjistime, kdy:

$$\log_2\left(\frac{X^2-5X}{h}\right)=0$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{X^2-5X}{h}\right)=0$$

log2 1=0 <=> 1=1

$$x^{2} - 5x = 1$$

 $x^{2} - 5x - 1 = 0$

$$X_{4,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 4}}{2} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{23}}{2} > 5$$

$$X \neq \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{29'}}{2} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (5, \infty)$$

Podminky musi byt splneny obě =>

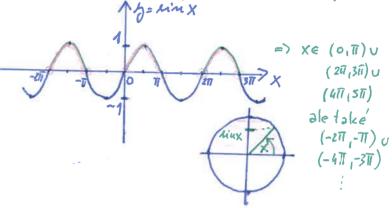
$$D_{e} = (-\infty, \frac{5 - \sqrt{29}}{2}) U(\frac{5 - \sqrt{29}}{2}, 0) U(5, \frac{5 + \sqrt{29}}{2}) U(\frac{5 + \sqrt{29}}{2}, \infty).$$

Pr. Urcele definien obor funkce dane predpisem.

1.)
$$f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

sin x je definovan pro libovolne x∈1R. ale lng jen pro kladna y.

sin X > 0



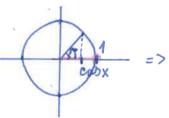
2.)
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{1 - \cos x}$$

Logaritmus je definovan jen prokladna čísla.

Vejmenovateli nesmi byt O.

$$X+1 > 0$$

$$x > -1$$



=>
$$D_{f} = (-1, \infty) - \xi k 2 \pi | k \in |N \cup \xi o \xi |$$

$$I.)$$
 $\chi^{2}_{+3}X_{+2} > 0$

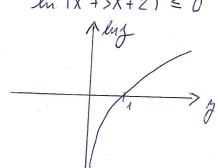
$$X_{4,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{-3+1}{2}} = -1$$

$$\frac{-3-1}{2} = -2$$

$$X \in (-\infty, -z) \cup (-1, \infty)$$

II.)
$$-\ln(x^2+3x+2) \ge 0$$

$$\ln \left(x^2 + 3X + 2 \right) \le 0$$



$$0 < X^{2} + 3X + 2 \leq 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 47}}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ -\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \times \left((-\infty_{1}-z) \cup (-1,\infty) \right) \cap \left\langle -\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}, -\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \left(\frac{-3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \cup \left(-1_{1} - \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$