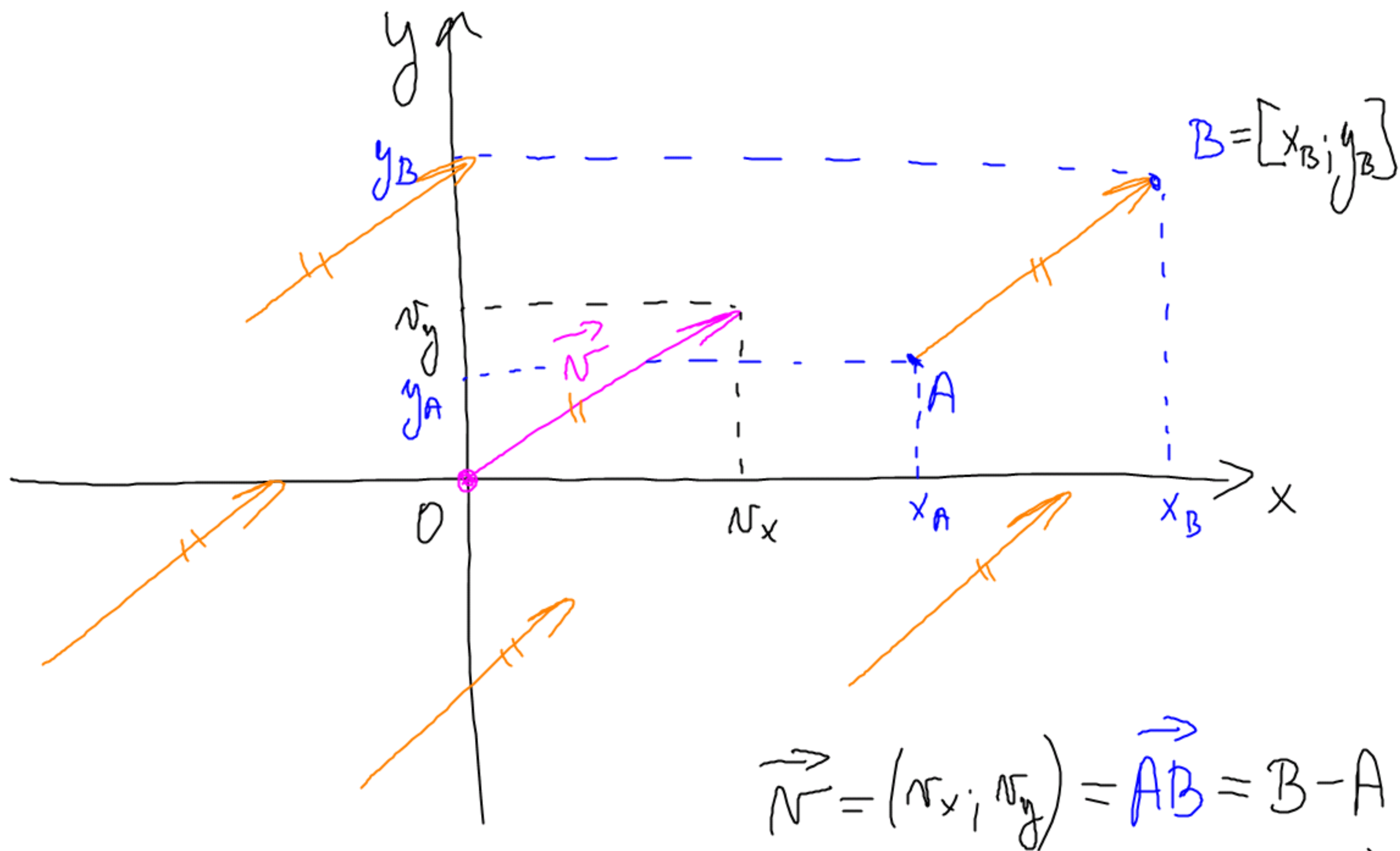


MATEMATIKA

Vektory

- „n'seiba se o'phon"; orientovana! n'seiba
- vektor - popisat' pomou' sonvachnic
 - zadat'm n- norn'e
 - vektor nuni'shem do pozit'len son'sday
 - sonvachnic - bod $[0;0]$



JEDEN VEKTOR V 6 UMÍSTĚNÍCH $= (x_B - x_A; y_B - y_A)$

Rovina: Oxy

že volit BA'Z1 - „ skupina

za'hladnich rektori, pomozimich

že vyjadrit ostatni "

moznosti rektori ba'ze:

- linearni nezavisle rektory
- rektory GEVERUSI dany prostor (norma)
- pocet k'chto rektori = dimenzi prostoru

Výsledek

- vektorů $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m \dots$ lineárně
závislé $\Leftrightarrow$ žádný lze napsat jako lineární
kombinaci ostatních

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m = \vec{0}$$

$$\wedge \boxed{\alpha_1 \neq 0} \vee \alpha_2 \neq 0 \vee \dots \vee \alpha_m \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \underbrace{-\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\alpha_3}{\alpha_1} \vec{v}_3 - \dots - \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_1} \vec{v}_m}_{LK}$$

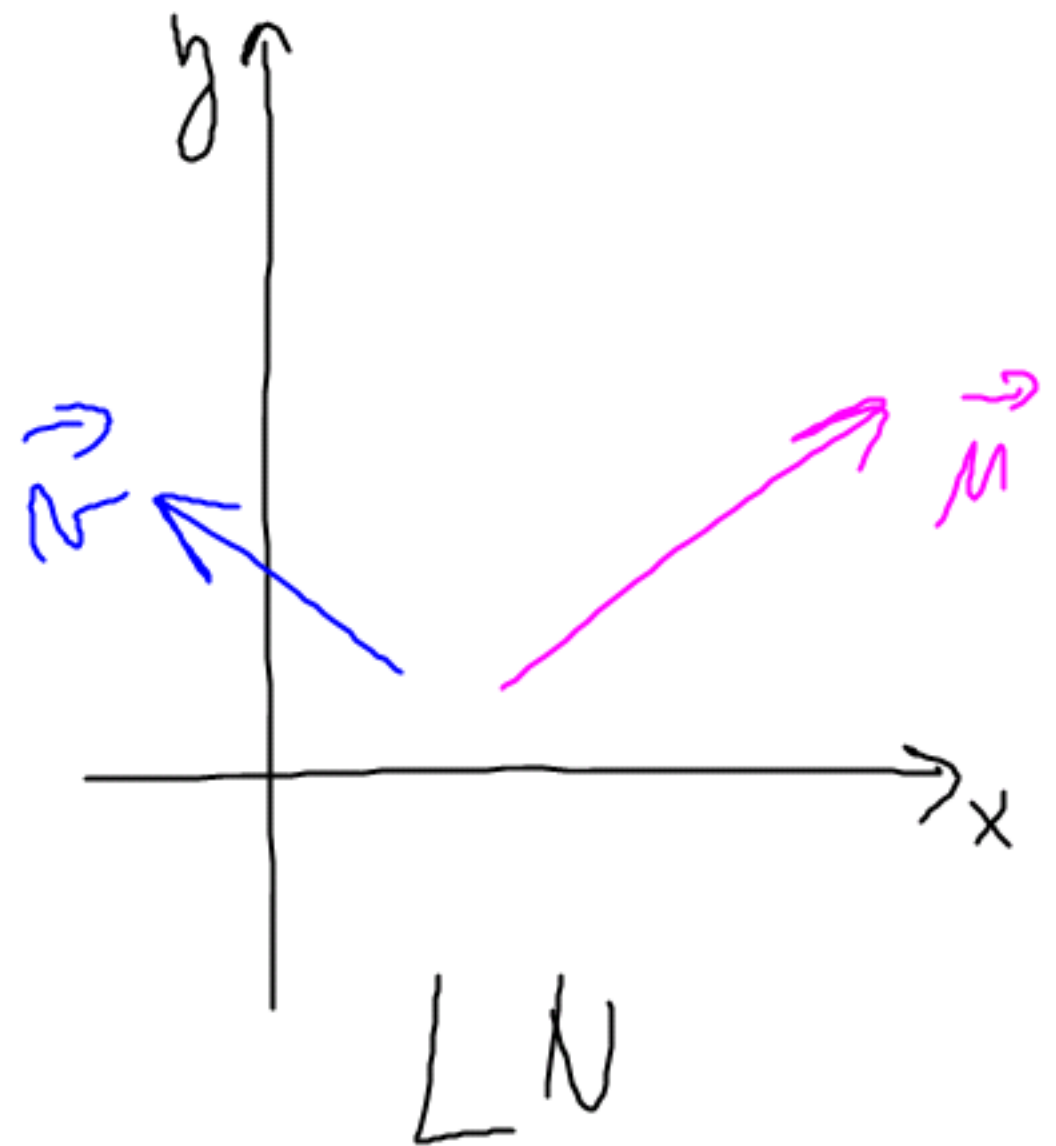
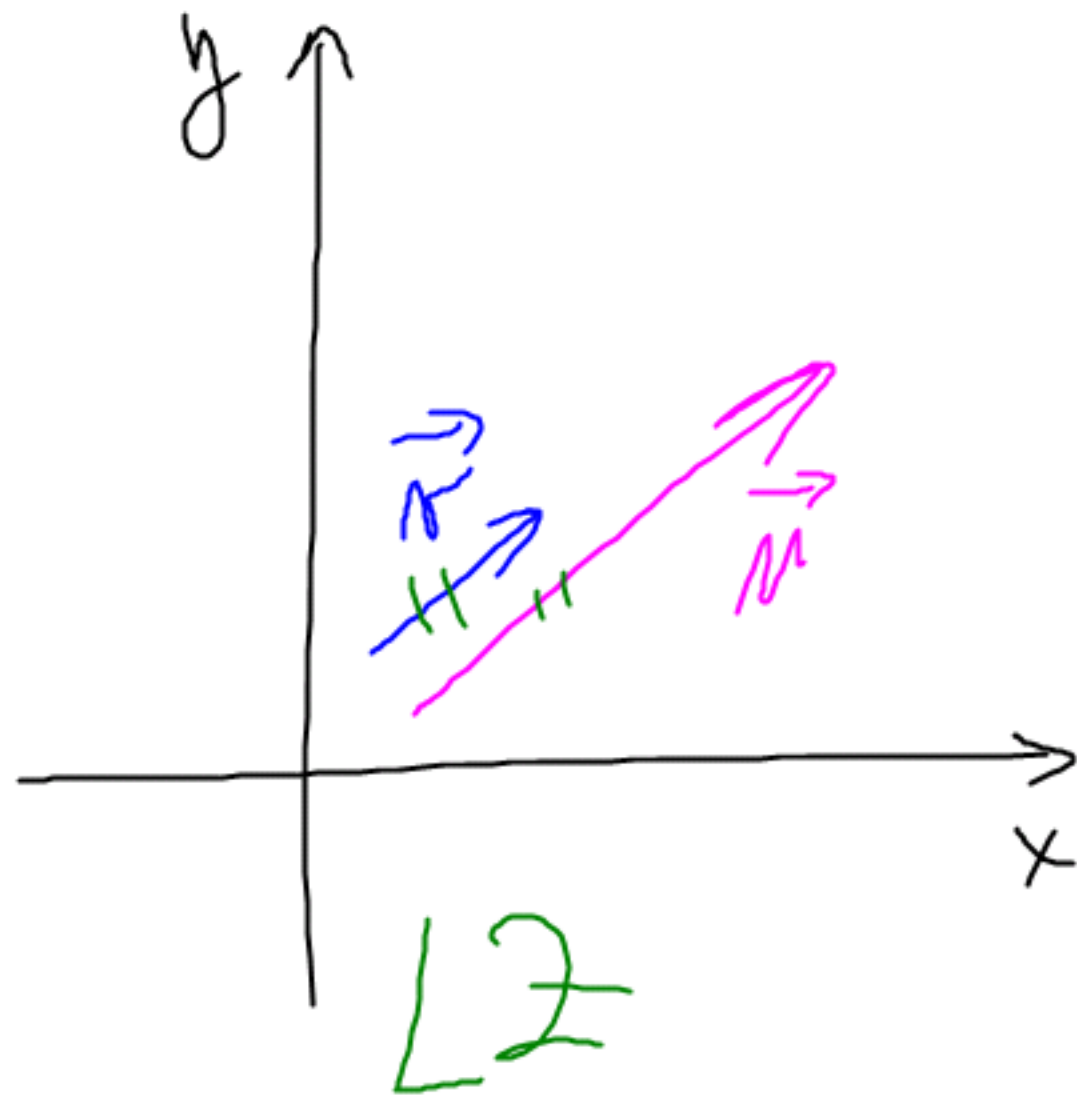
LK

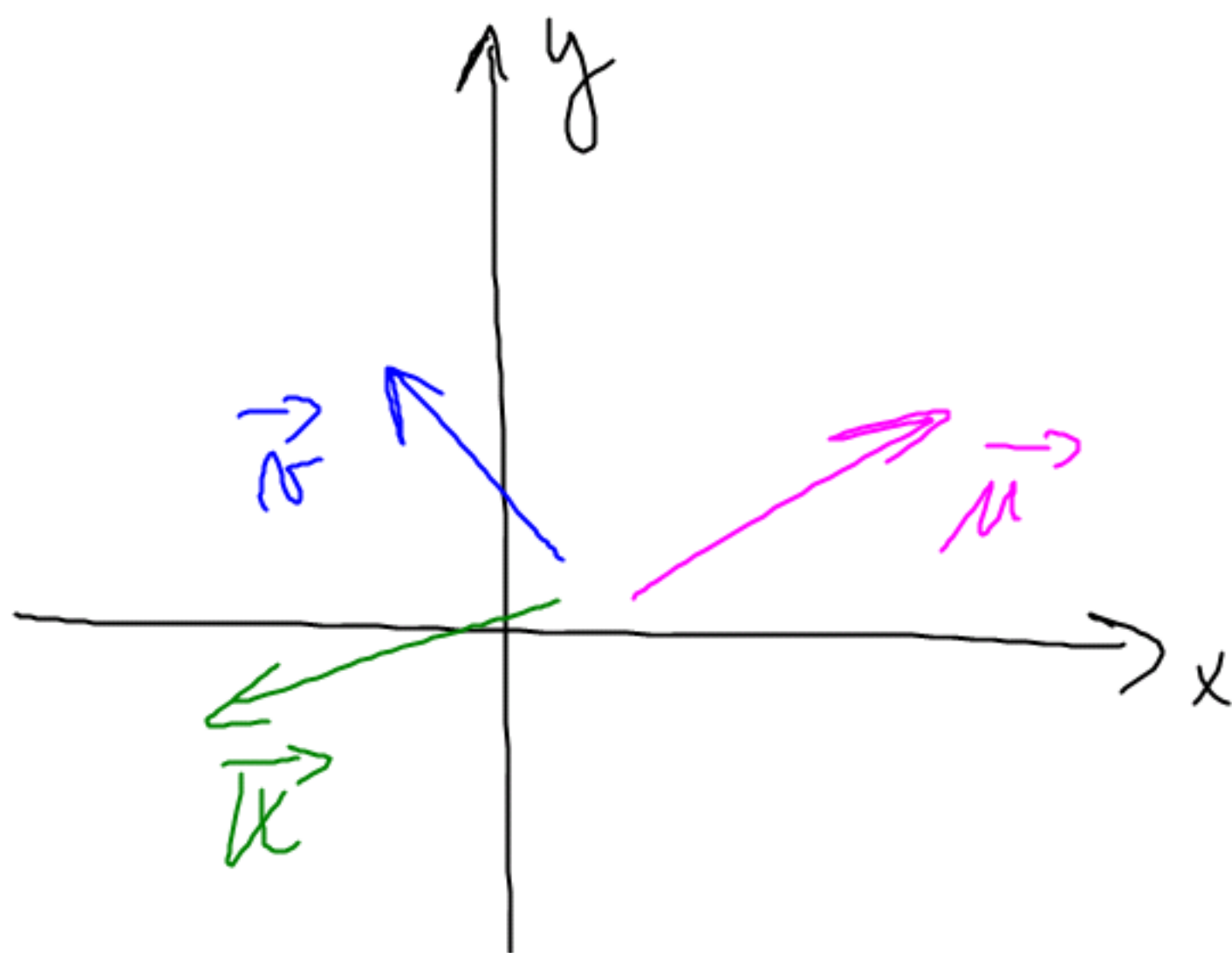
• vektory $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m \dots$ lineárně
nezávislé $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m = \vec{0}$$

$$\wedge \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$$

~ rovnice





L2, protože

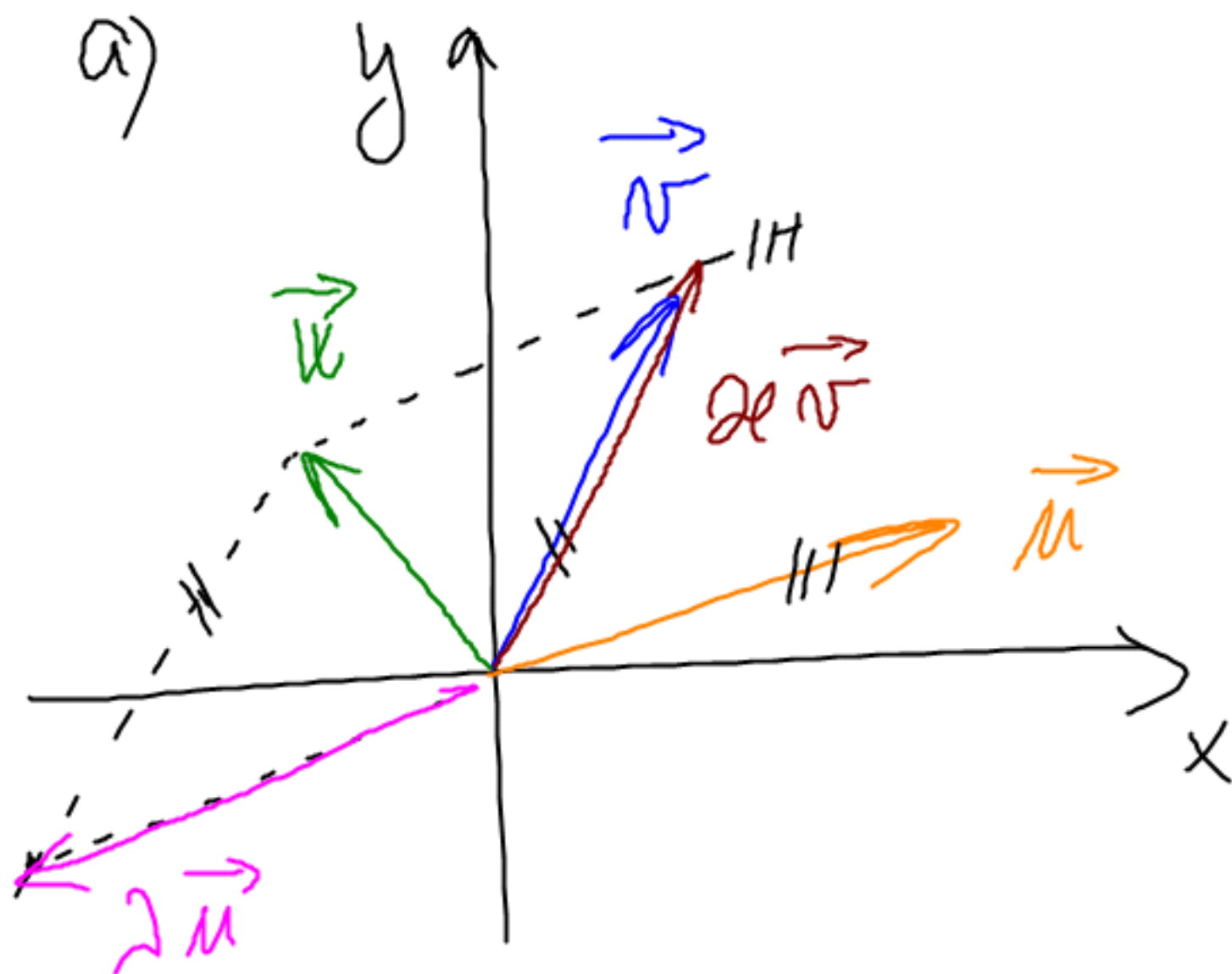
$$\vec{r} = \vec{n} + \vec{k}$$

jedem je LK ostatních

$$\vec{n} = \vec{r} + (-1) \vec{k}$$

Mižmo' bypy ba'ze' na 2D (dla vy'hodnosti
 por'itaniu) — 2 vektory
 — LN —//—

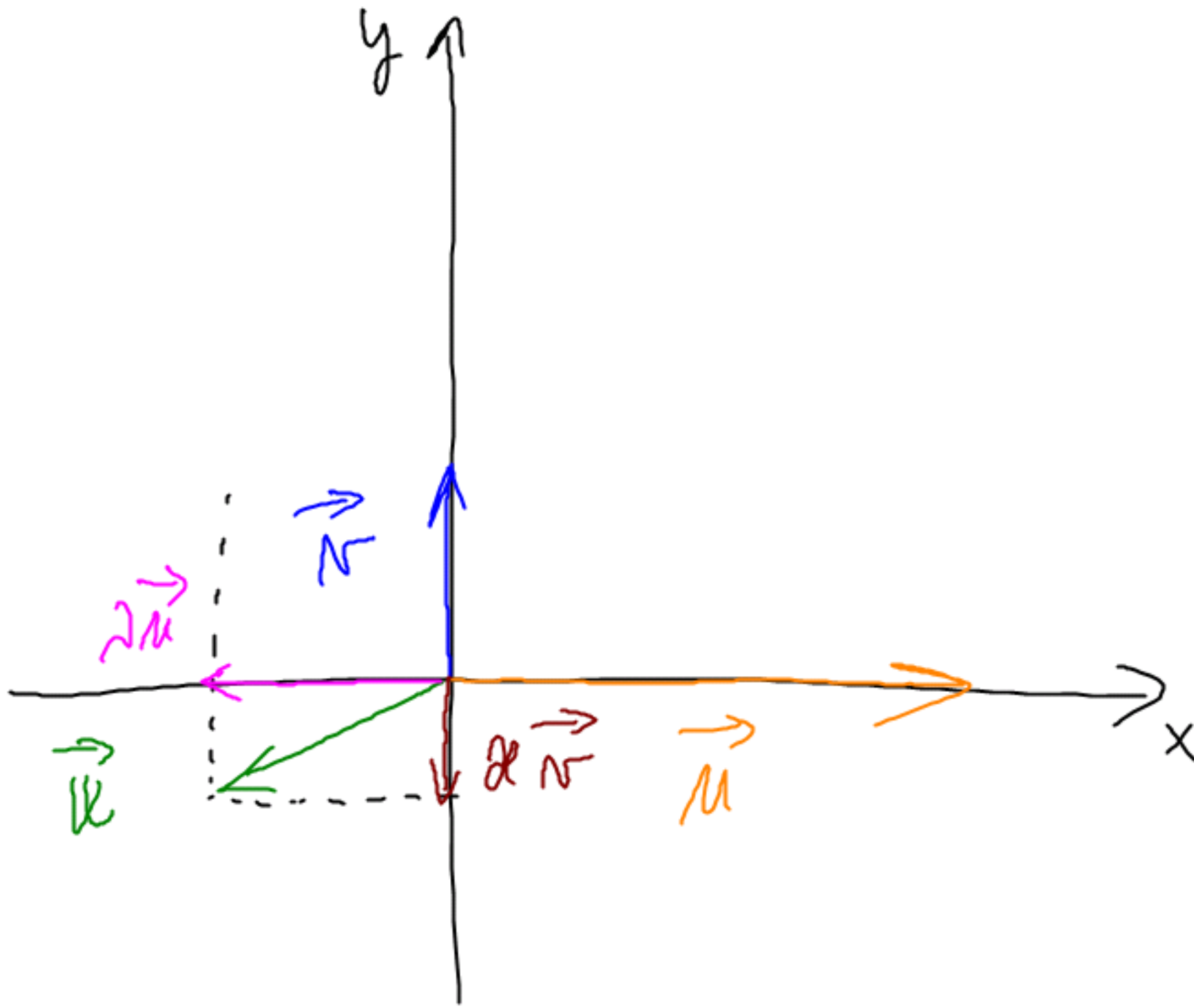
$\vec{u}$, $\vec{v}$



$\vec{k}$ — lze ho napsat
 jako LK vektory ba'ze?

$$\vec{k} = 2\vec{u} + 2\vec{v}$$

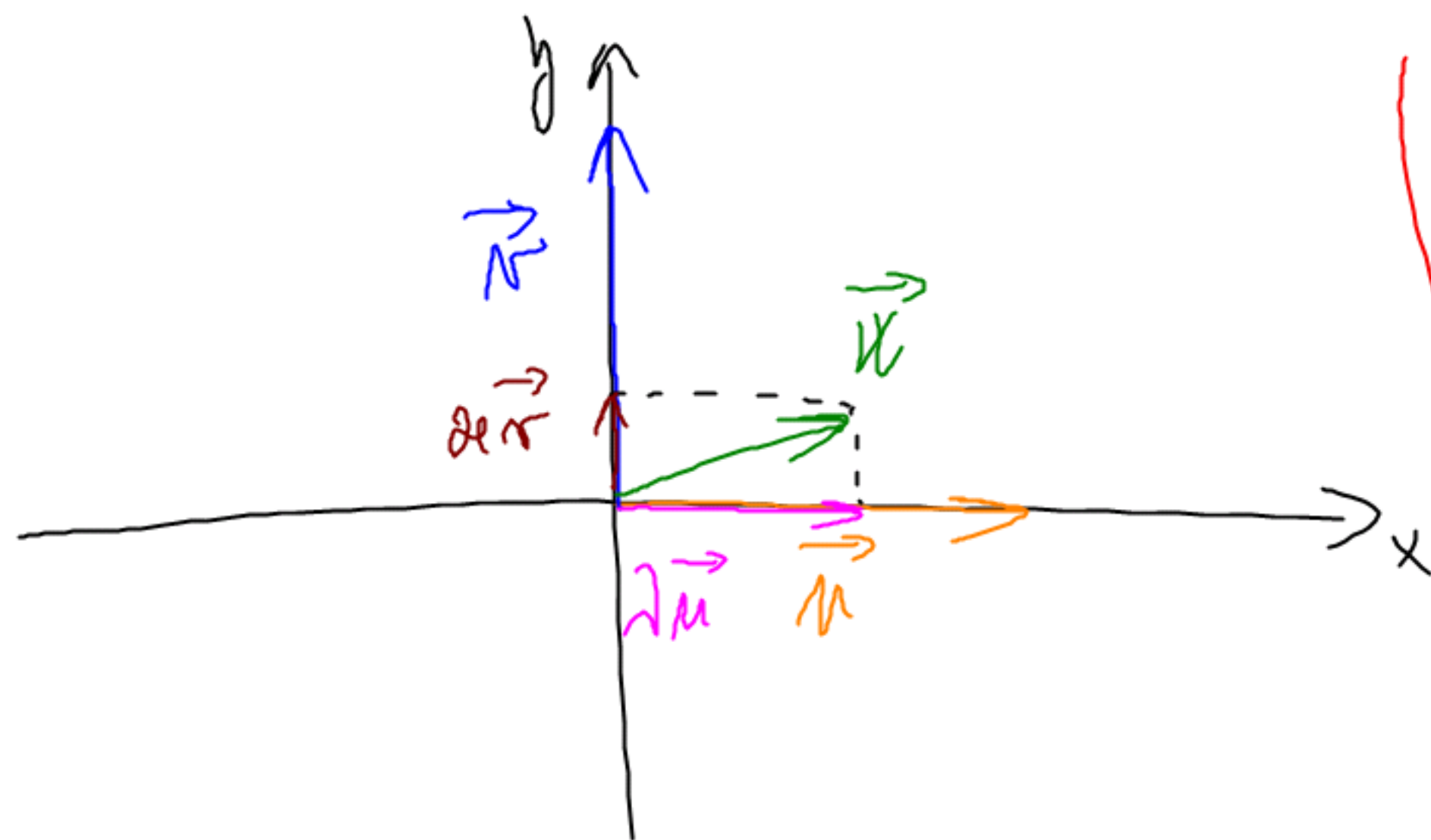
b) ORTOGONALE BA'ZE: $\vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$



$$\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{u} + \alpha \vec{v}$$

c) ORTONORMA'LM' BASE

$$\vec{u} \perp \vec{v} \wedge |\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}| = 1$$



$$\vec{x} = 2\vec{u} + 2\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{x} = (2; 2)$$

baze' ortogonale: $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y$ resp. $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$ resp. $\vec{i}, \vec{j}$

GENERATORS mostom

vektory $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m$ generujuť

mostom $\mathbb{R}^m$ p'stliže $\forall \vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m$$

Generuj'e skupina vektoru'

$$\vec{u} = (1; -1; 2)$$

$$\vec{v} = (0; 1; -1)$$

$$\vec{w} = (2; -1; 3)$$

prostor $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \dots \text{generuj'e} \Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{q} = (x; y; z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
$$\exists \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R} : \vec{q} = \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{w}$$

$$x = 1\alpha + 0\beta + 2\gamma$$

$$y = -1\alpha + 1\beta - \gamma$$

$$z = 2\alpha - \beta + 3\gamma$$

$$x = 1\alpha + 2\gamma$$

$$y+z = \alpha + 2\gamma \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$x - y - z = 0$$

↑
 plach! Pouze pro ONEZENÉ SOURADNICE

$\vec{q} \Rightarrow \vec{m}, \vec{n}, \vec{x}$ NEGENERUS!

Generny' vektory

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1; 1; 1; 1)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (2; 1; 3; 2)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (-2; 3; -1; 0)$$

$$\vec{v}_4 = (-1; 0; 1; 1)$$

prostor $\mathbb{R}^4$

$$\text{generny'} \Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{q} = (u; x; y; 2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \exists \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{q} = \alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{v}_2 + \gamma \vec{v}_3 + \delta \vec{v}_4$$

$$u = \alpha + 2\beta - 2\gamma - \delta \quad \rightarrow \delta =$$

$$x = \alpha + \beta + 3\gamma$$

$$y = \alpha + 3\beta - \gamma + \delta$$

$$z = \alpha + 2\beta + \delta$$

$$x = \alpha + \beta + 3\gamma \quad / \cdot (-2) \quad \rightarrow \alpha =$$

$$u+y = 2\alpha + 5\beta - 3\gamma$$

$$u+z = 2\alpha + 4\beta - 2\gamma$$

$$-2x+u+y = 3\beta - 9\gamma \quad / \cdot (-2)$$

$$-2x+u+z = 2\beta - 8\gamma \quad / \cdot 3$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{-2x+u+z}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{2x-u+2y-3z}{6}$$

$$-2x+u-2\gamma+3z = -6\gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2x-u+2y-3z}{6}$$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ - ne traukiam skaičiai:

- citadel - lygties koeficientai x, y, z, u
- generuoti - cislai

$$\Rightarrow \forall x, y, z, u \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta:$$

$\vec{q} \in LK \quad \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3, \vec{n}_4$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3, \vec{n}_4 \quad \underline{\text{GENERUOJ}} \quad \mathbb{R}^4$$

A matyti: $\vec{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0)$... įrašo specialiu atveju $\vec{q}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3, \vec{n}_4 \dots \underline{\underline{LN}}$$

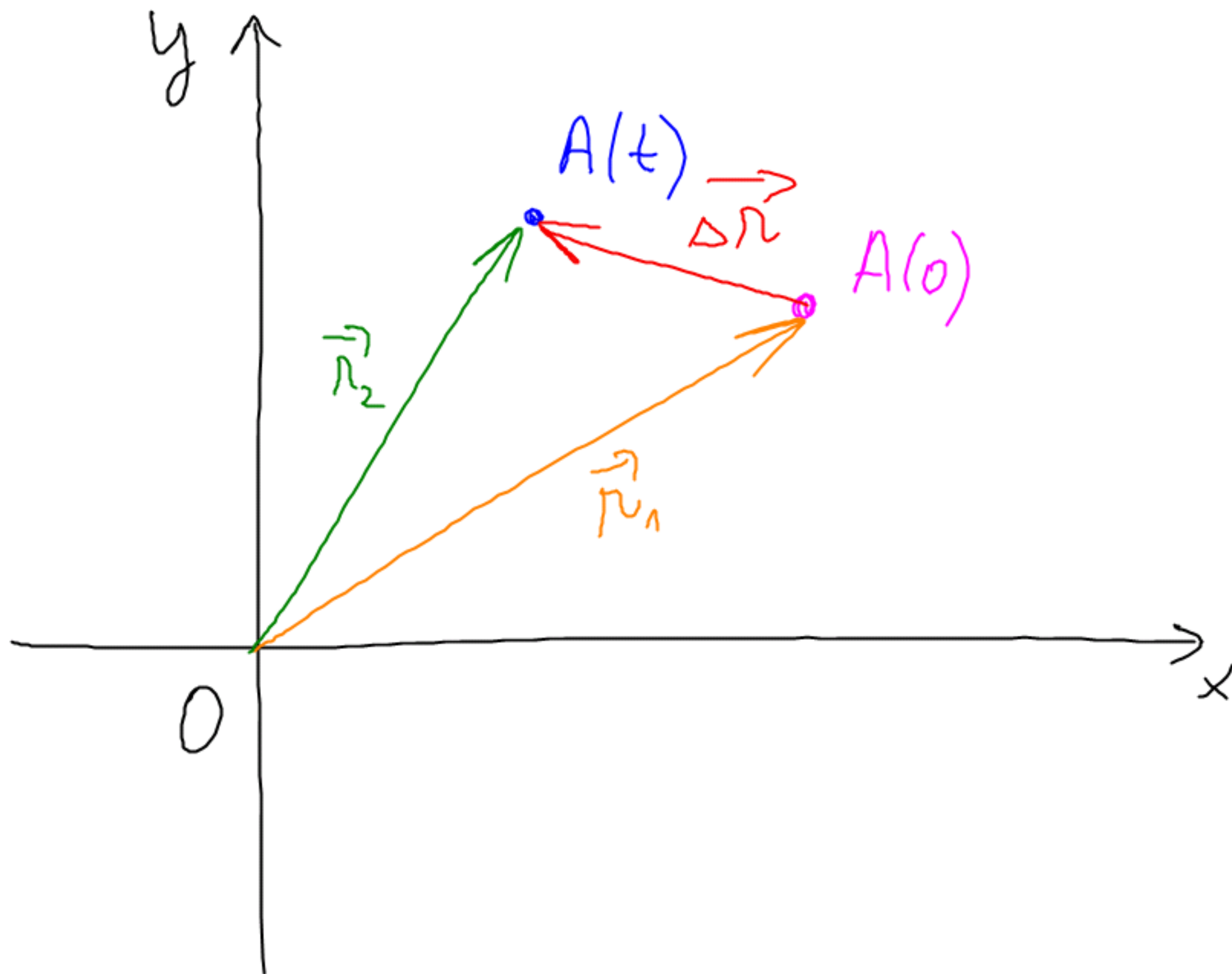
Polohový vektor

$\vec{r}$; popisuje polohu libovolného bodu

• ve 2D nebo ve 3D

• ve arbitrární soustavě souřadnic
($\sim$ libovolná soustava)

„Měsíčník měřící na dnu HB“



$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 \dots$ Rinnona polohy HB A v ake

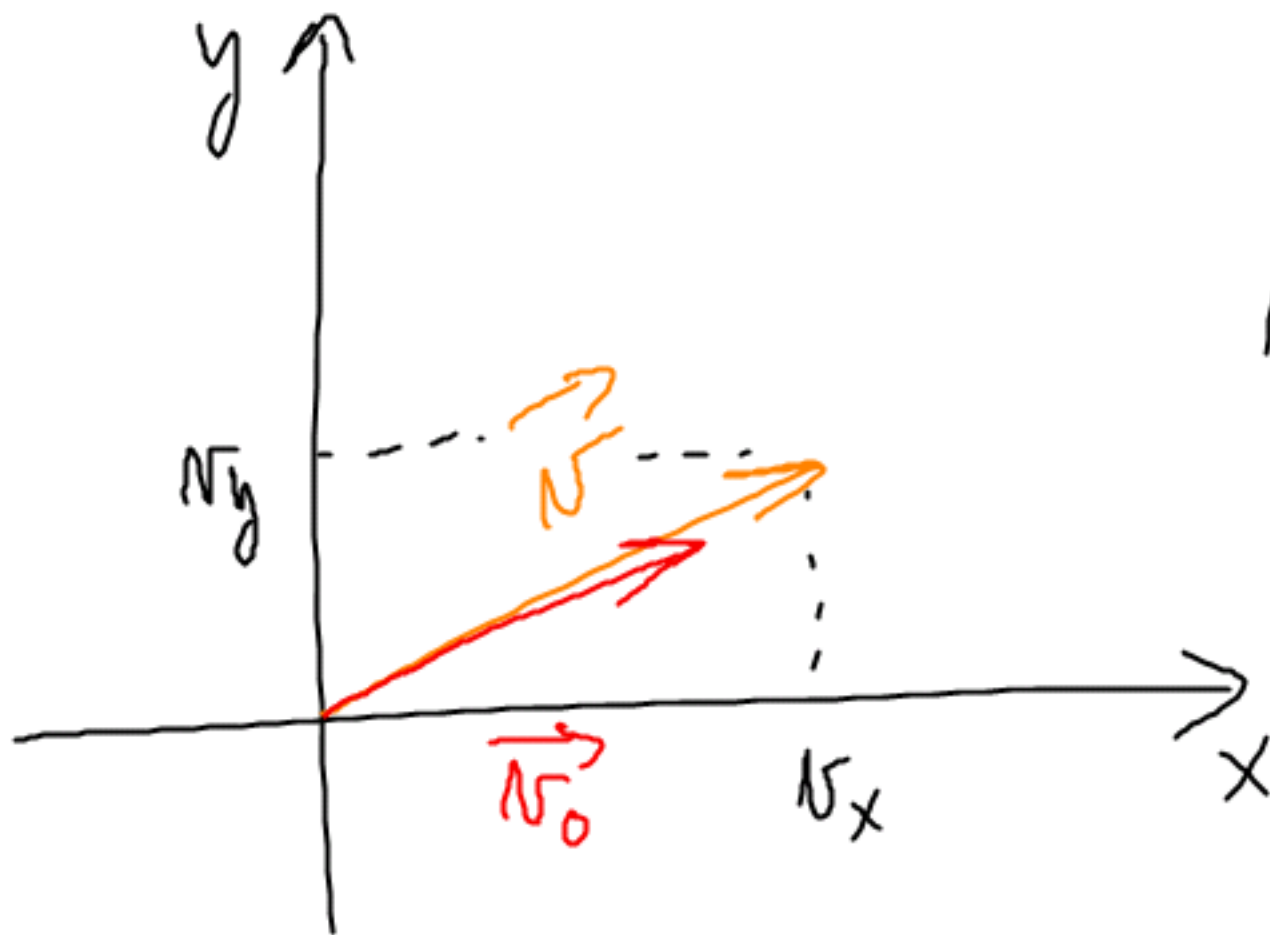
$\vec{v}$ = $\frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \dots$ Ohannista' nyllost

Jednotkový vektor

vektor, jehož velikost (délka) je rovna

1

délka vektoru



matematika

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = v$$

fyzika

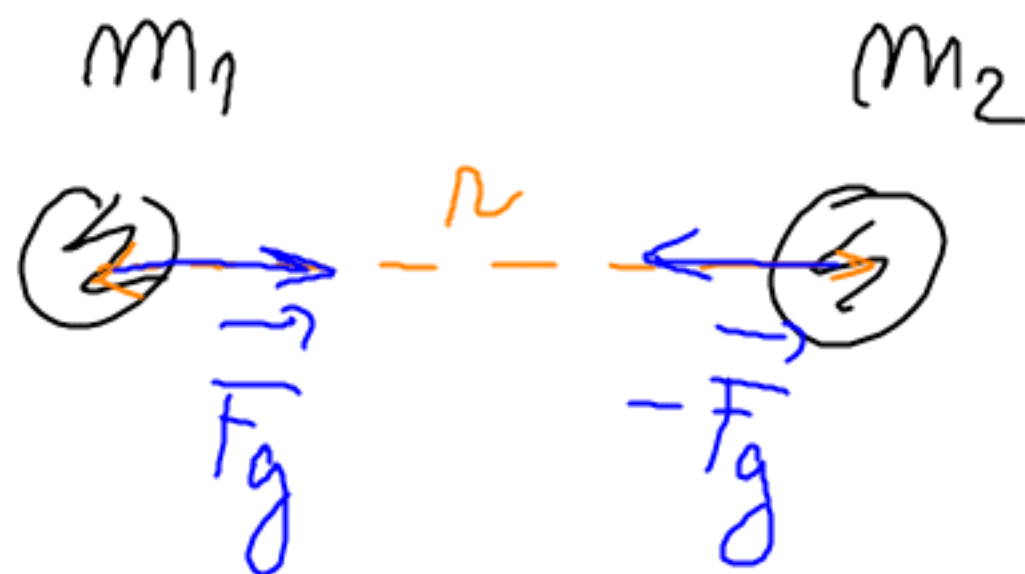
$\vec{v}_0$ - jednotkový vektor

$$\vec{v}_0 = \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$$

Pr.

Newtonian gr. raikona

SŠ: $F_g = \alpha \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$



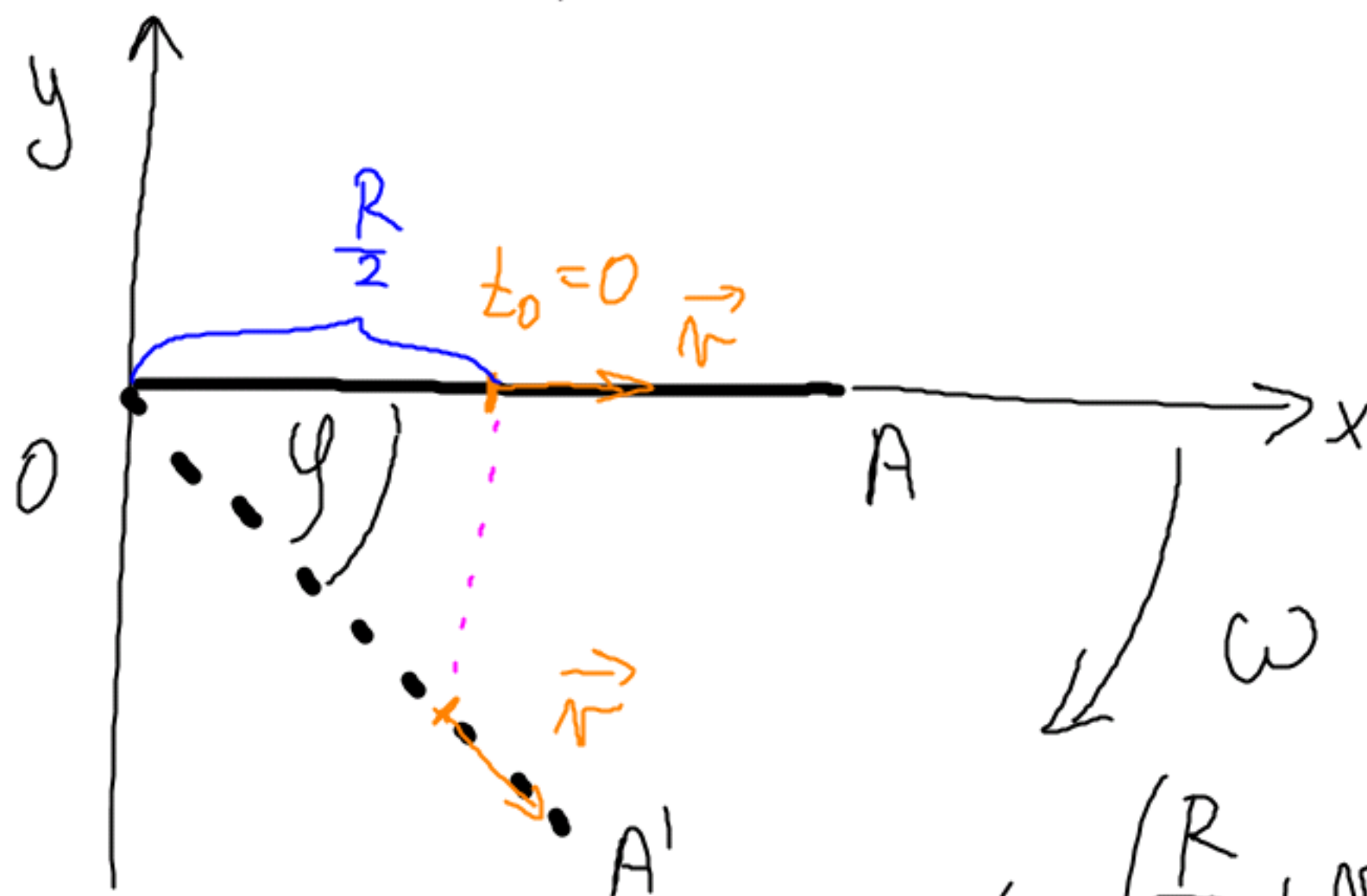
VŠ: $\vec{F}_g = \alpha \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^3} \vec{r} = \alpha \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right) = \vec{r}_0$

Sbirka D. Mandi'kova' KDF MFF UK

1.01

OA, R
otáčí kolem O

od O k A leze rovnoměrně... v
 $\vec{r}_M = ?$



$$\varphi = \omega t$$

$$x = \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \cos \omega t$$

$$y = - \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{r}_M = \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt\right) \cos \omega t \vec{e}_x - \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt\right) \sin \omega t \vec{e}_y$$

$$= \left(\left(\frac{R}{2} + vt\right) \cos \omega t ; - \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt\right) \sin \omega t \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt\right) (\cos \omega t ; - \sin \omega t)$$

$$t \in \left\langle 0; \frac{R}{2v} \right\rangle$$

cas, kdy murrene dojde do A

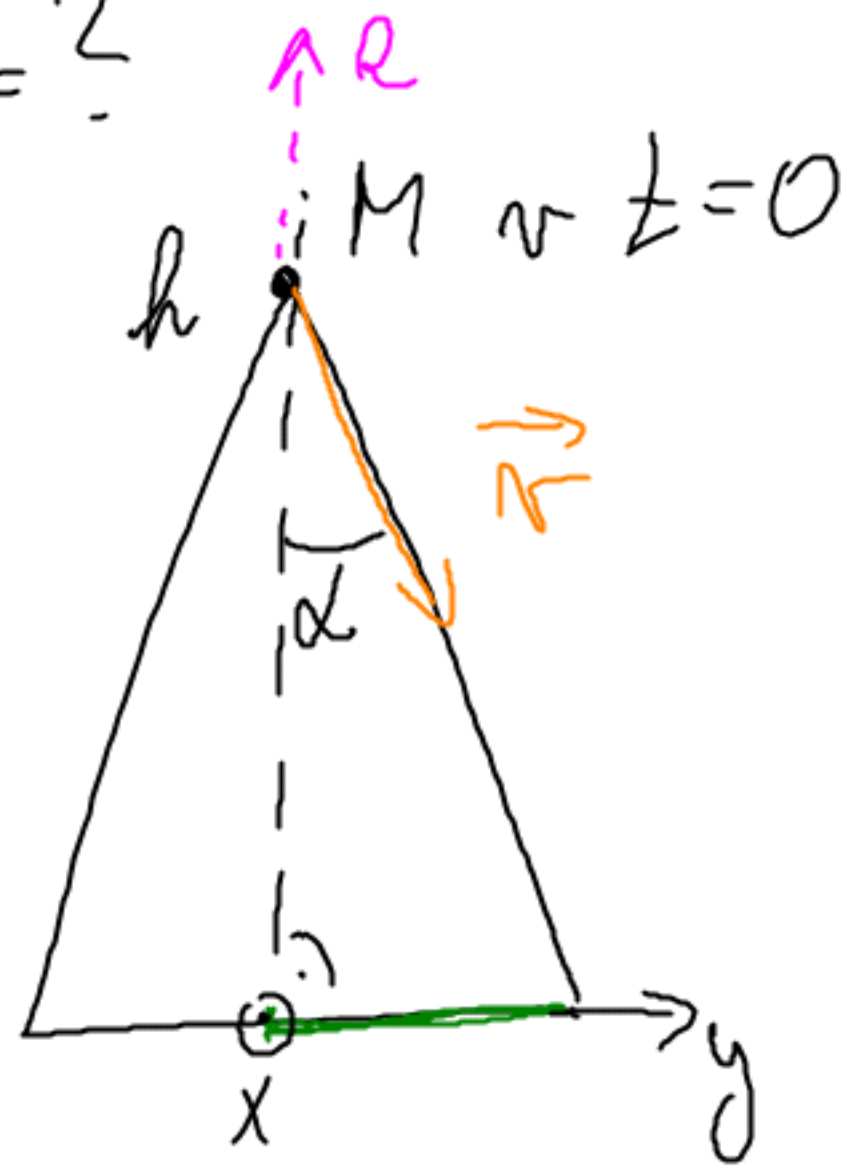
1.03

hvizd: h, α

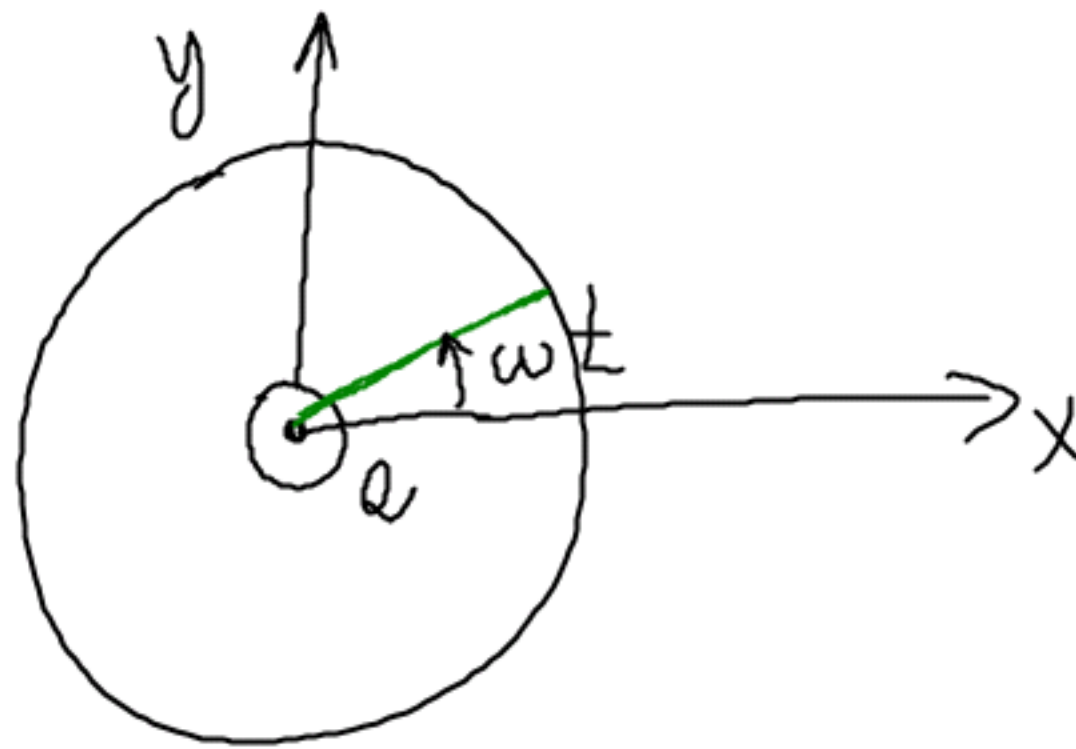
Obíhá se kolem osy v kladném směru ... ω

M je stálou $\vec{r}$ a vektoru po povrchu

$\vec{r}_M = ?$



$$r = h - r \cos \alpha$$



$$s_{xy} = r \sin \alpha$$

$$x = r \sin \alpha \cos \omega t$$

$$y = r \sin \alpha \sin \omega t$$

$$\vec{r}_M = (vt \sin \alpha \cos \omega t; vt \sin \alpha \sin \omega t; h - vt \cos \alpha)$$

$$L \in \langle 0; \frac{h}{v \cos \alpha} \rangle$$

Skalarizácia s vektormi

1) násobenie vektora skalárom

dáno: $\vec{u}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$)

cil: $\lambda \vec{u} \rightsquigarrow$ VEKTOR

$$\vec{u} = (u_x; u_y)$$

$$\lambda \vec{u} = (\lambda u_x; \lambda u_y)$$

$$\vec{u} = (u_x; u_y; u_z)$$

$$\lambda \vec{u} = (\lambda u_x; \lambda u_y; \lambda u_z)$$

$\lambda \vec{u} \parallel \vec{u}$
je λ krát delší

2, skalarni' soeim

dano: $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$

al: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \rightsquigarrow$ SKALA'R

$$\vec{u} = (u_x; u_y)$$

$$\vec{v} = (v_x; v_y)$$

$$\vec{u} = (u_x; u_y; u_z)$$

$$\vec{v} = (v_x; v_y; v_z)$$

$$\underline{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y}$$

$$\underline{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z}$$

$$\underline{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \varphi}$$

φ - m'kel velitoni $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$; $\varphi \in \langle 0^\circ; 180^\circ \rangle$

ponađi:

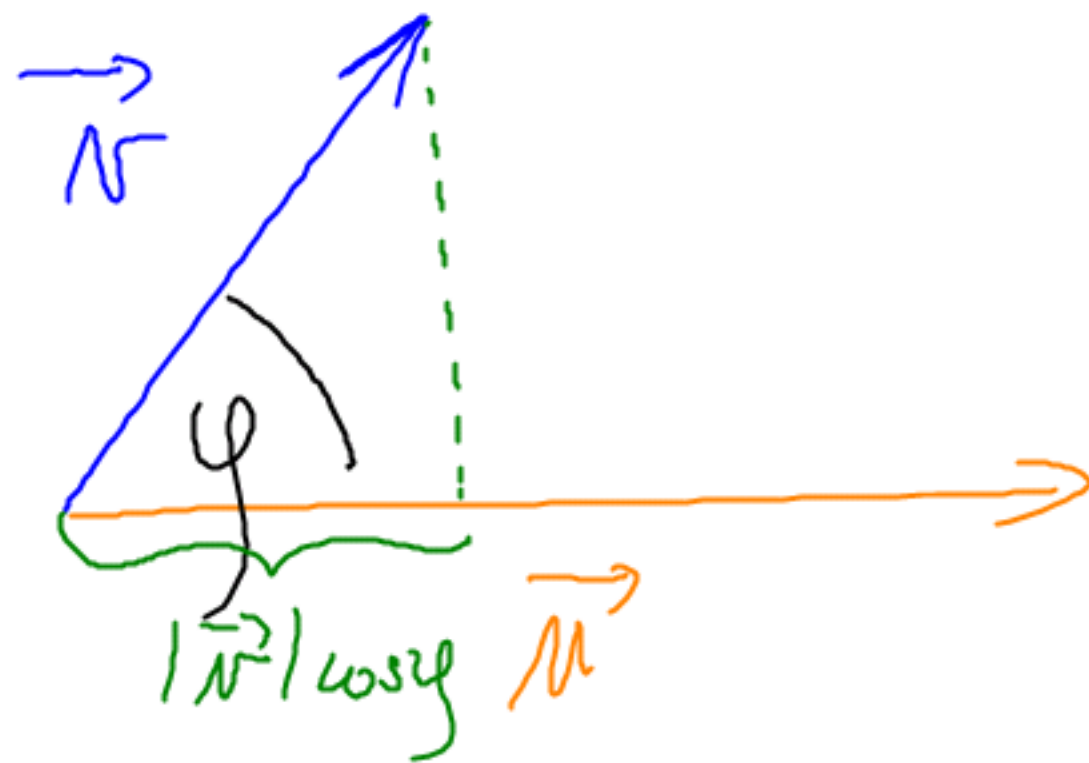
- izračunaj m'ha 2 NEKOLIKI relaciji

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|}$$

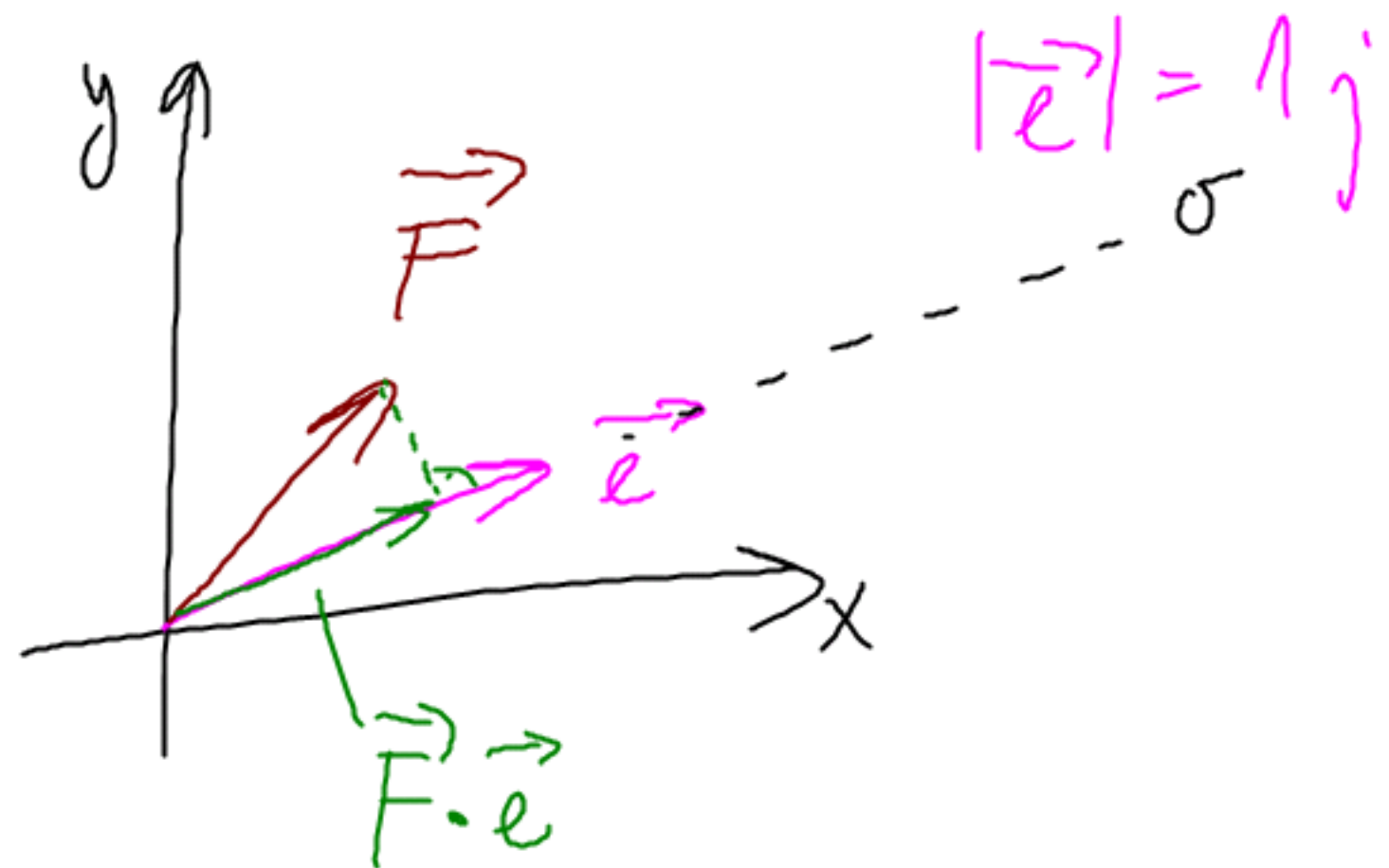
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 90^\circ$$

- průmět vektoru do směru 2. vektoru



některá, pokud
 $\vec{n} = \vec{e}$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} = |\vec{n}| |\vec{r}| \cos \varphi$$



3, vektoroy' sona'm

dano: $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$

al: $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \rightsquigarrow \text{VEKTOR}$

JEN VE 3D !!!
o o o

qanun: $\vec{u} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$; $\vec{u} \perp \vec{u} \wedge \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$
 $\Downarrow$ $\Downarrow$
 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$

$$\vec{\mu} = (\mu_x; \mu_y; \mu_z)$$

$$\vec{\nu} = (\nu_x; \nu_y; \nu_z)$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = (\kappa_x; \kappa_y; \kappa_z) = ?$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{\kappa} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \mu_x \kappa_x + \mu_y \kappa_y + \mu_z \kappa_z = 0 & / \cdot \nu_x \\ \vec{\nu} \cdot \vec{\kappa} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \nu_x \kappa_x + \nu_y \kappa_y + \nu_z \kappa_z = 0 & / \cdot (-\mu_x) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{\kappa} = 0 \\ \vec{\nu} \cdot \vec{\kappa} = 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \oplus$$

2 eq, ale 3 meana'mo' $\Rightarrow$ 1 parameter ($\sim |\vec{\kappa}|$)

$$\Rightarrow (\nu_x \mu_y - \mu_x \nu_y) \kappa_y + (\mu_z \nu_x - \mu_x \nu_z) \kappa_z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{he solut: } \kappa_z &= \mu_x \nu_y - \mu_y \nu_x & (1) \\ \kappa_y &= \mu_z \nu_x - \mu_x \nu_z & (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$3x + 4y = 0$$

map: $y = -3$
 $x = 4$

$y = 1$
 $x = -\frac{4y}{3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

→ 1 value parameter

(1) a (2) do (3):

$$u_x u_x + \cancel{u_y u_z} v_x - u_y u_x v_z + u_z u_x v_y - \cancel{u_z u_y} v_x = 0$$

$$u_x u_x = u_x (u_y v_z - u_z v_y) ; u_x \neq 0$$

$$u_x = u_y v_z - u_z v_y$$

$$\vec{u} = (u_x; u_y; u_z)$$

$$\vec{v} = (v_x; v_y; v_z)$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \left(\underline{u_y v_z - u_z v_y}; \underline{u_z v_x - u_x v_z}; \underline{u_x v_y - u_y v_x} \right)$$

slozhy vektorn $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ lae writ "finton"

vlastností:

• NEJÍ KOMUTATIVNÍ

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = - \vec{v} \times \vec{u}$$

• $\vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$; $\vec{u} \perp \vec{w} \wedge \vec{v} \perp \vec{w}$

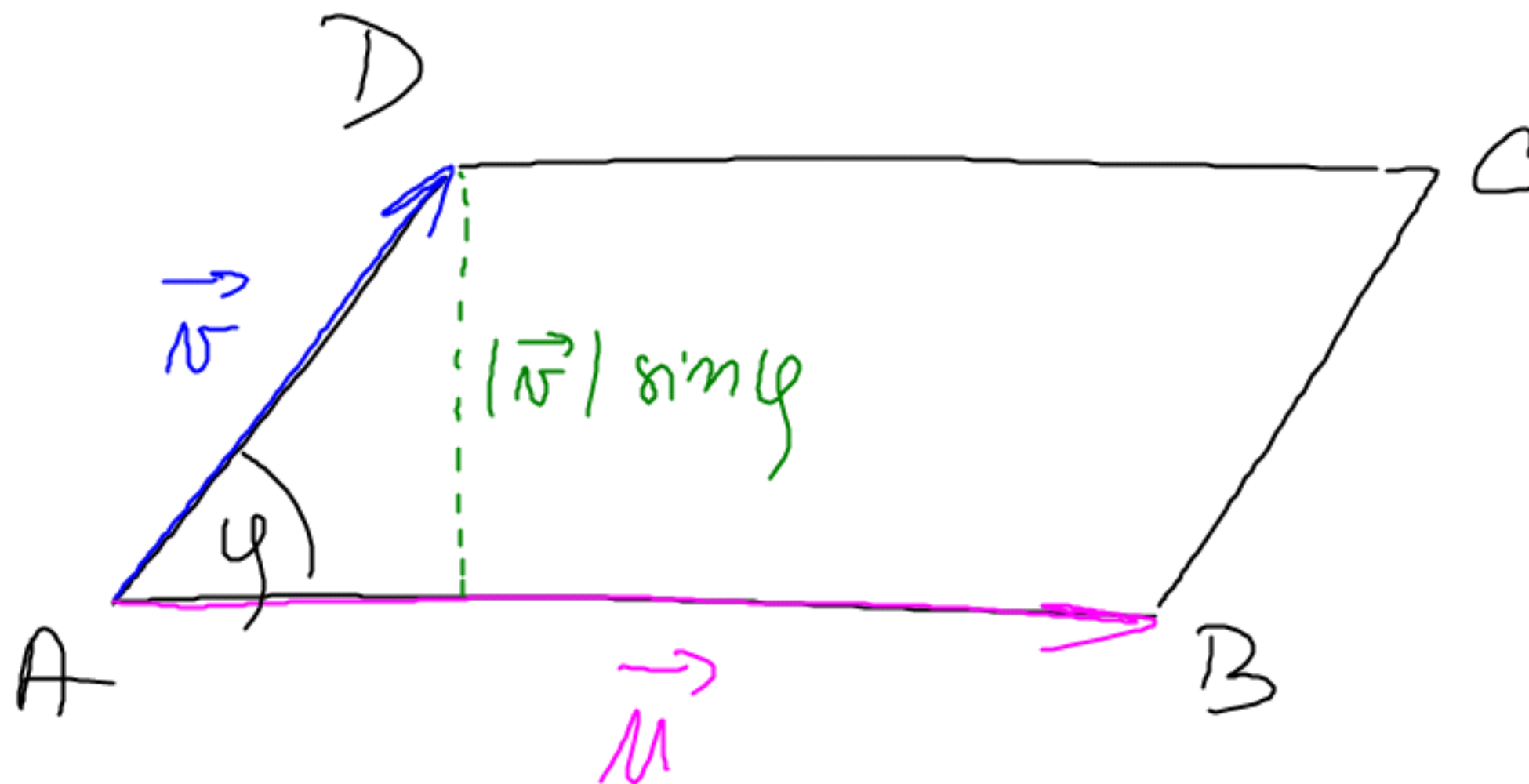
• směr $\vec{w}$ – pravidlo pravé ruky
„ v pořadí, v jakém na sobě, metou
přímáčkem a své PRAVOU RUKU;
odtážený palec ~ směr $\vec{w}$ “

- $|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \sin \varphi$
 φ - uhel vektori $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$

- $\vec{u} \times 2\vec{u} = \vec{0}$

pozici:

- F - viz d'le
- M - normálny vektor normy vyrobky se smerovej vektori
 - obsah normobezm'ka



$$|\vec{m} \times \vec{n}| = |\vec{n} \times \vec{m}| = |\vec{m}| \underbrace{|\vec{n}| \sin \varphi}_{\text{výška na stranu AB}}$$

alternatívny výjad'ch'iem'

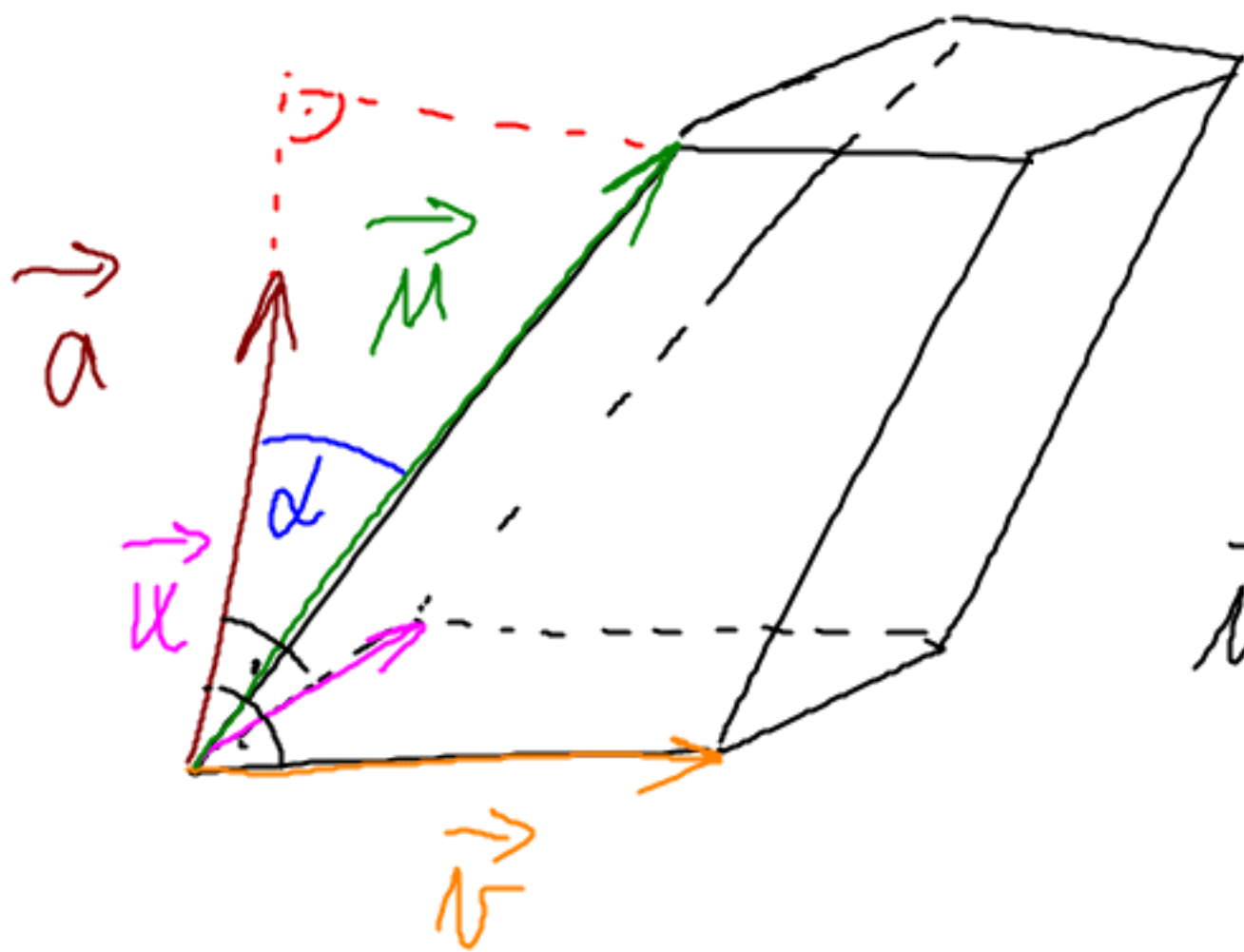
$$\vec{M} \times \vec{N} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ M_x & M_y & M_z \\ N_x & N_y & N_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$|\vec{i}| = |\vec{j}| = |\vec{k}| = 1$, jednotkové smeru os x, y, z

4, smuženy' sonc'm

$$\vec{M} \cdot \underbrace{\vec{N} \times \vec{K}}_{\vec{a}} = \vec{M} \cdot (\vec{N} \times \vec{K})$$

geometricky vy'znam: objem rovnoběžnostěnu



$$|\vec{N} \times \vec{K}| = \underline{S_{\text{podstavy}}}$$

$$\vec{M} \cdot \vec{a} = \underbrace{|\vec{M}|}_{\text{m'sta}} \underbrace{|\vec{a}|}_{\text{m'sta}} \cos \alpha$$

Fyzika'lu' úloha

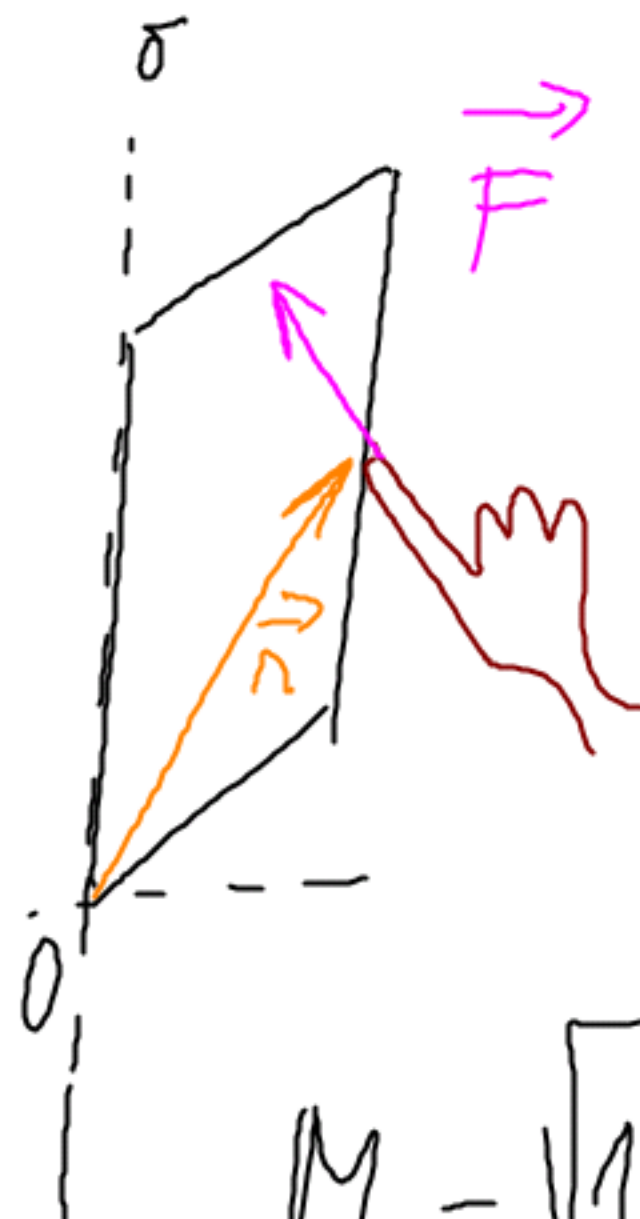
Ruka člověka působí na zavrtáčku se
osou x místě $\vec{r} = (1; 0,5; 1,5) \text{ m}$ silou
 $\vec{F} = (-2; -1; 0) \text{ N}$. Určete vektor momentu
síly a jeho velikost.

$$\vec{r} = (1; 0,5; 1,5) \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{F} = (-2; -1; 0) \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{M} = (1,5; -3; 0) \text{ N.m}$$



$$M = \sqrt{1,5^2 + (-3)^2 + 0^2} \text{ N.m} = \underline{\underline{3,4 \text{ N.m}}}$$

Mička o hmotnosti 20g má v okamžiku,
kdy se nachází v místě $\vec{r} = (5; 2; 1) \text{ m}$,
rychlost $\vec{v} = (1; 1; -2) \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
Určete v tomto okamžiku moment hybnosti míčky.

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v} = m \vec{r} \times \vec{v} =$$

$$\vec{r} = (5; 2; 1) \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1; 1; -2) \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$= 0,02 (-5; 11; 3) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 0,02 \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 11^2 + 3^2} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$
$$\doteq 0,25 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

Elektron vletí rychlostí $\vec{v} = (1, -1, 2) \cdot 10^6 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

do homogenního mag. pole popsaného mag.
indukcí $\vec{B} = (-3, 2, 1) \text{ mT}$. Jaký je vektor
mag. síly a jaká je jeho velikost?

Jaký níhelní vektor myšlíš se směrem $\vec{B}$?

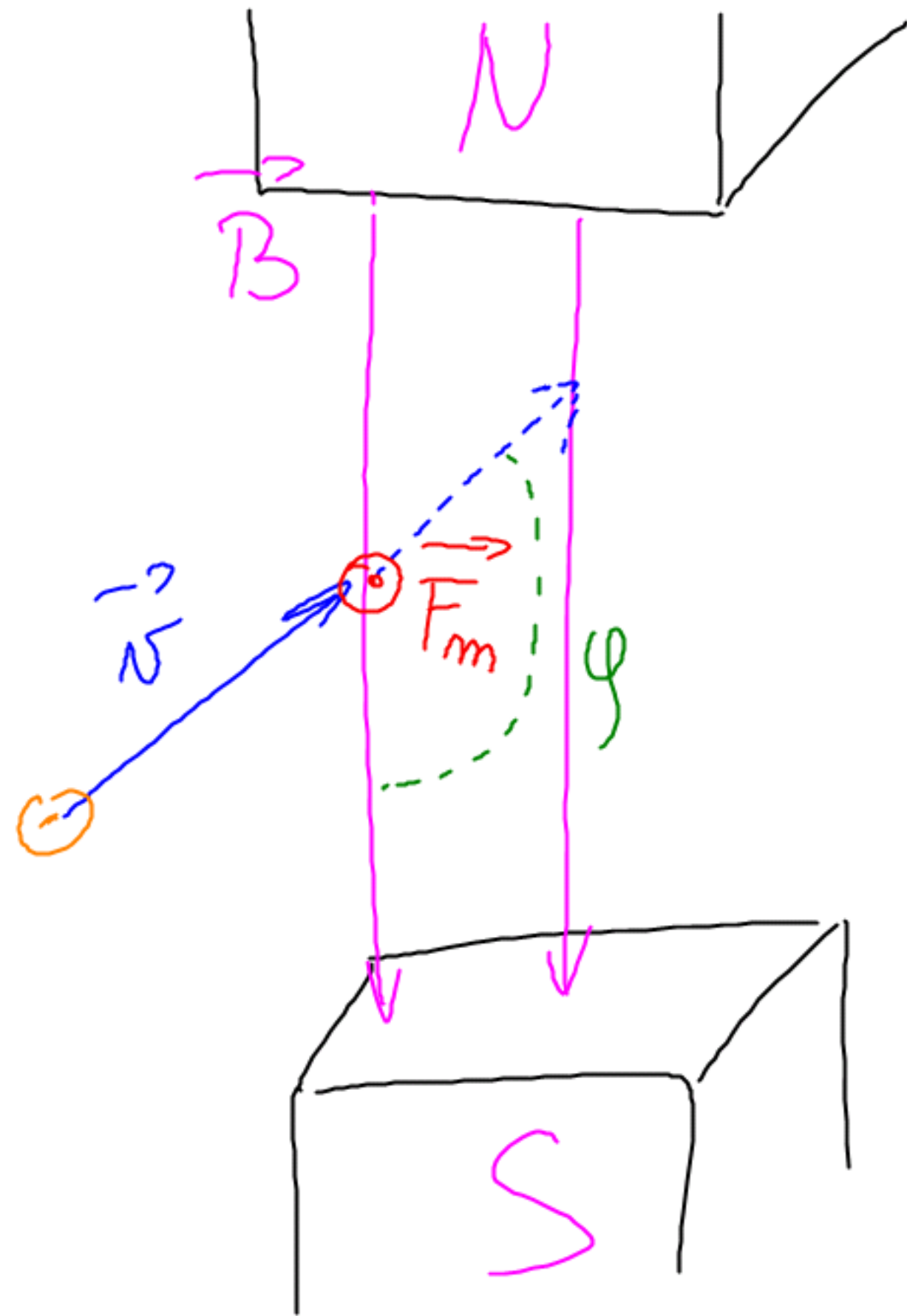
$$\vec{F}_m = Q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

OBECNĚ

pro $\vec{v} \perp \vec{B}$

$$|\vec{F}_m| = Q |\vec{v}| |\vec{B}| \underbrace{\sin 90^\circ}_1$$

$$F_m = B Q v$$



$$\vec{v} = (1; -1; 2) \cdot 10^6 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{B} = (-3; 2; 1) \text{ mT}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{F}_m}} = -1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} (-5; -7; -1) \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1,6 \cdot 10^{-16} (5; 7; 1) \text{ N}$$

$$|\vec{F}_m| = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-16} \sqrt{5^2 + 7^2 + 1^2} \text{ N} = \underline{\underline{13,9 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ N}}}$$

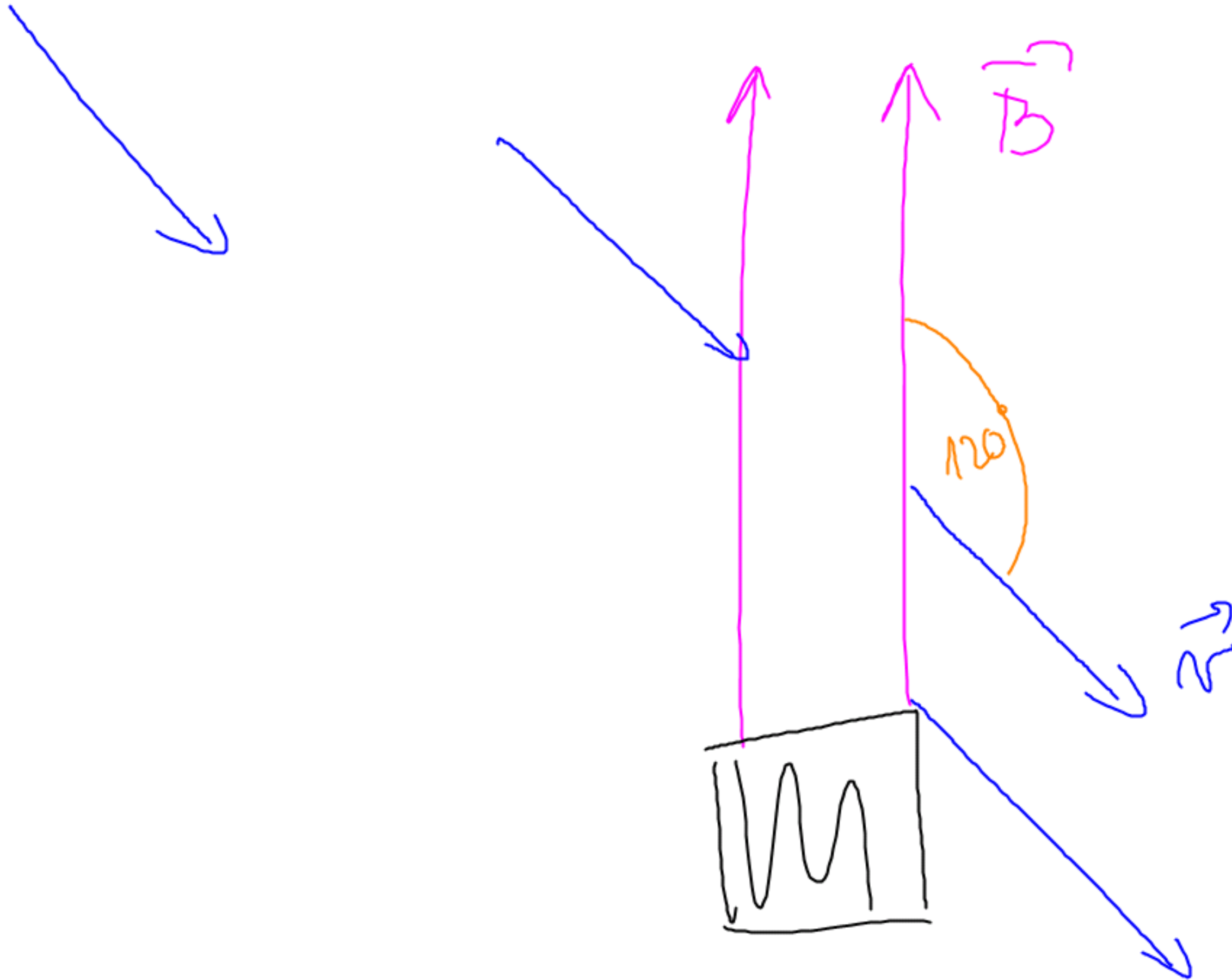
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} =$$

$$= \frac{(1; -1; 2) \cdot (-3; 2; 1)}{\sqrt{1+1+4} \sqrt{9+4+1}} = \frac{-3-2+2}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{14}} =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{14}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varphi = 109^\circ}}$$

e^- lech' post u'hlem 120° nahle dem $\vec{B}$



Proton umyshlovanyj el. polem s intensi-
ton $\vec{E} = (3; 2; -1) \cdot 10^4 \text{ V.m}^{-1}$ vlet
umshlosh' $\vec{v} = (1; 0; -3) \cdot 10^6 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$ do

homogennoho mag. pole popravlenno mag. indukcij
 $\vec{B} = (-10; 10; 20) \text{ mT}$.

Uvache rektor v'sledne' sily a vyprosh'kajke pery' velichost.
Jaky n'het smynaj' rektor umshlosh' a rektor el. intensiy?

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_e + \vec{F}_m$$

$$\vec{v} = (1; 0; 3) \cdot 10^6 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{B} = (-10; 10; 20) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \left((3; 2; -1) \cdot 10^4 + (3; 1; 1) \cdot 10^4 \right) \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-15} (6; 3; 0) \text{ N}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-15} \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2 + 0^2} \text{ N} = 10,7 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ N} =$$

$$\underline{\underline{10^{-14} \text{ N}}}$$

$$\cos y = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{E}}{|\vec{v}| |\vec{E}|} =$$

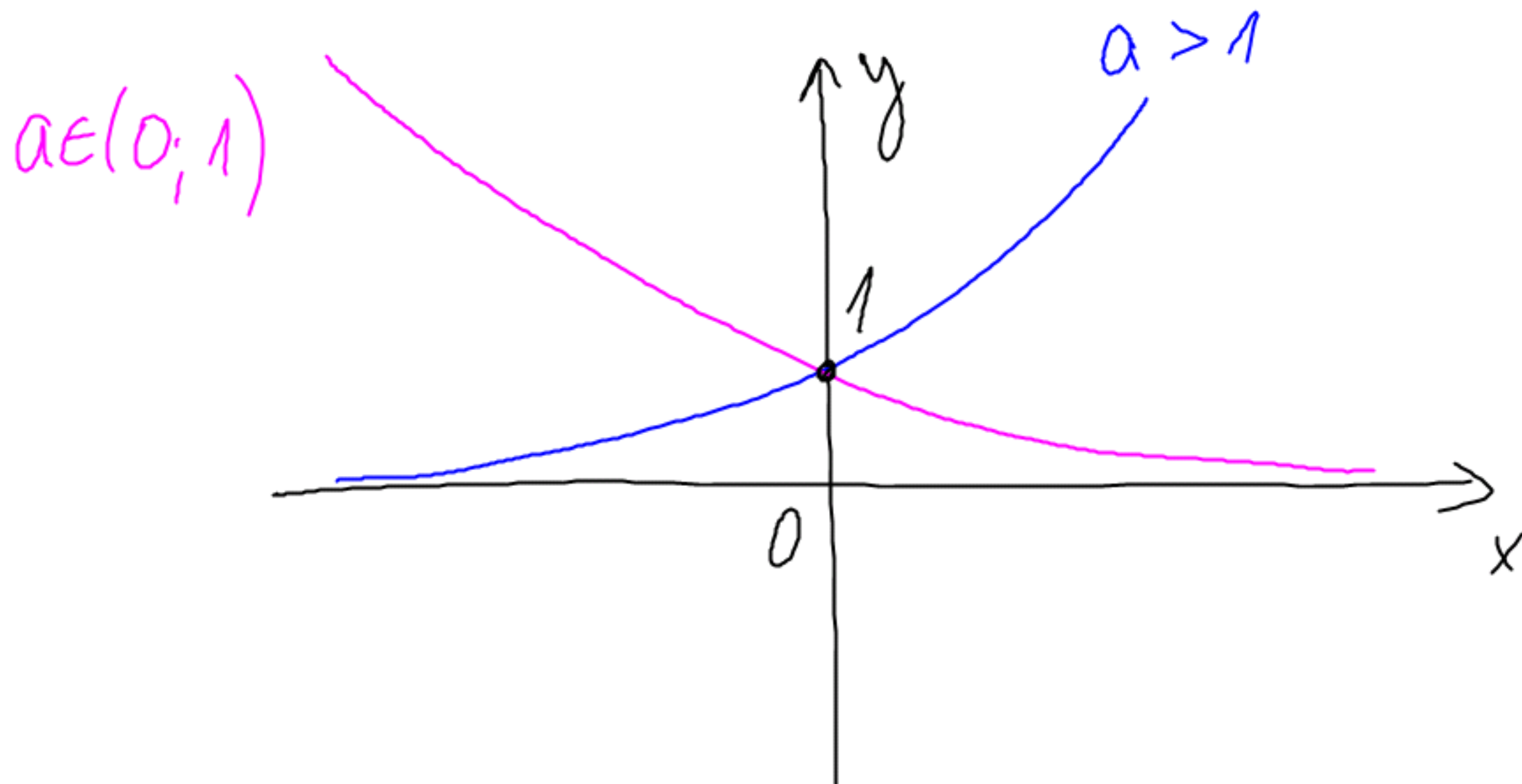
$$= \frac{(1; 0; -3) \cdot (3; 2; -1)}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{14}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 59,5^\circ}}$$

Função

Exponencial 'lu' fce

$$f: y = a^x \quad ; \quad \begin{array}{l} a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\} \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$



по applicačnu' předměty ma' uvažovat:

- $a = 10$ - alusika

- $a = e$ - mal'jem' kondensatom, chladnut'
vody, pal(h), ...

- $a = 2$ (vopr $a = \frac{1}{2}$) - digitaln' technika,
radioaktivn' rozpad

Výpočet e pomocí finanční matematiky

vklad: 1. 1. ... 1, - Kč $a_0 = 1$

úrok: $p = 100\%$

• úročením 1x ročně: $a_2 = a_0 + \frac{a_0 p}{100} = 1 + 1 = 2$

• úročením 2x ročně

30.6. : $a_2 = a_0 + \frac{a_0 \frac{p}{2}}{100} = 1 + 0,5 = 1,5$

31.12. : $a_3 = a_2 + \frac{a_2 \frac{p}{2}}{100} = a_2 \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{2}}{100}\right) = a_0 \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{2}}{100}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{2}}{100}\right) =$

$$= a_0 \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{2}}{100}\right)^2 = 2,25$$

- кількість 4 x роки:

$$a_k = a_0 \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{4}}{100} \right)^4 = 2,44$$

- кількість 365 x роки:

$$a_k = a_0 \left(1 + \frac{\frac{p}{365}}{100} \right)^{365} = 2,71$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$n=1: (1+1)^2 = 4$$

$$n=2: \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{8} = 3,375$$

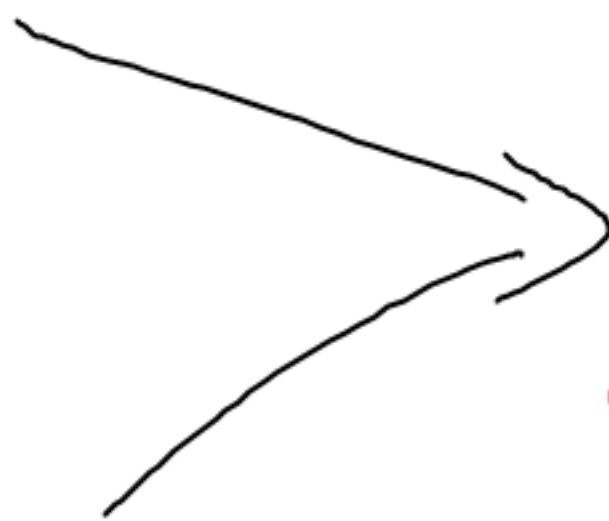
⋮

vyjadrenie' obecne' mocny' pomoc'
mocny' cisla e;

$$a^b = e^k$$

$$\ln a^b = \ln e^k$$

$$b \ln a = k \underbrace{\ln e}_1$$



$$\begin{matrix} b & b \ln a \\ a^b = e \end{matrix}$$

Logaritmică' fca, logaritmus

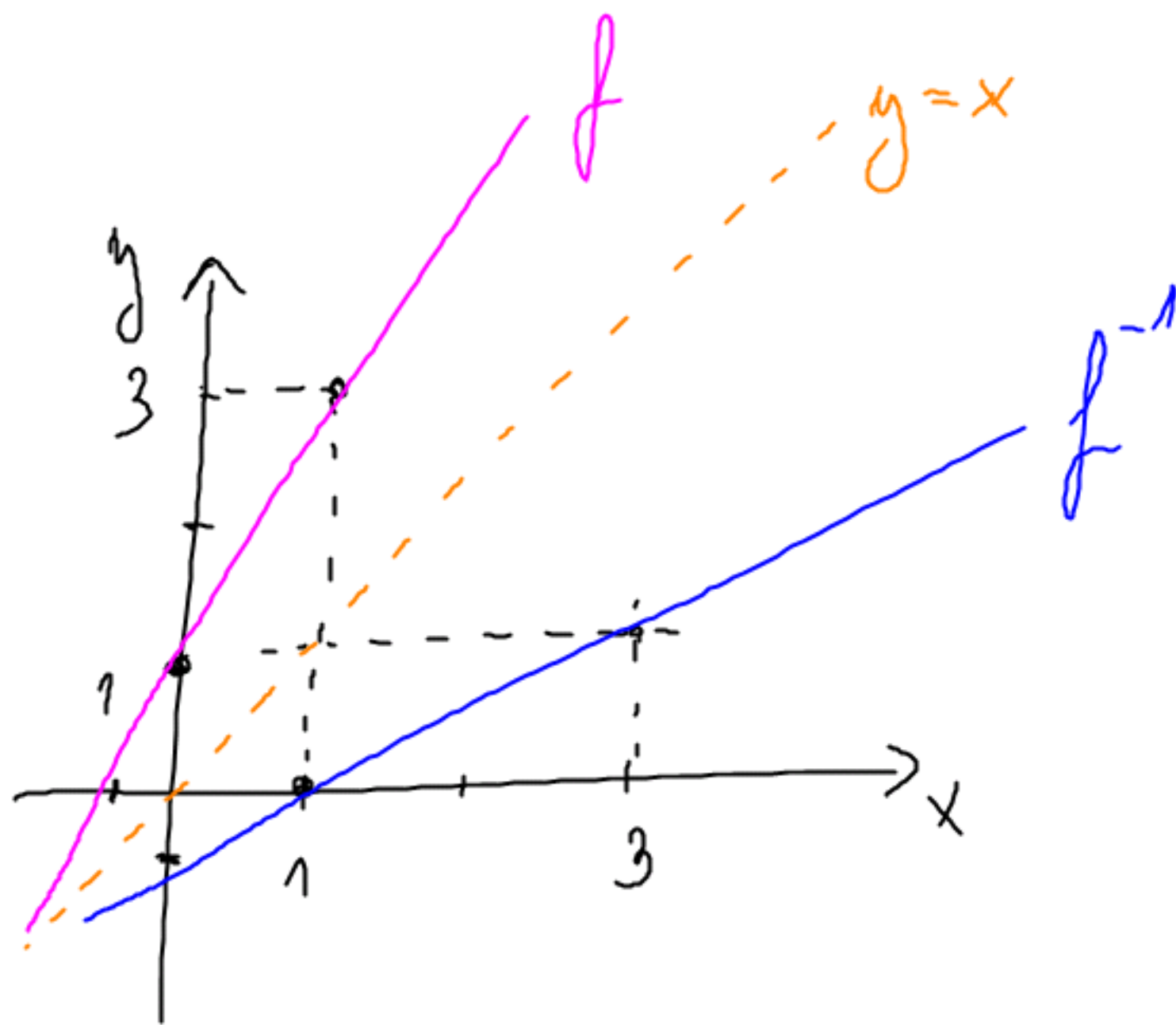
logaritmică' fca pe INVERZM' FCE k fci
exponencialu'

Pi. inveram' fca

$$f: y = 2x + 1$$

$$f^{-1}: x = 2y + 1$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

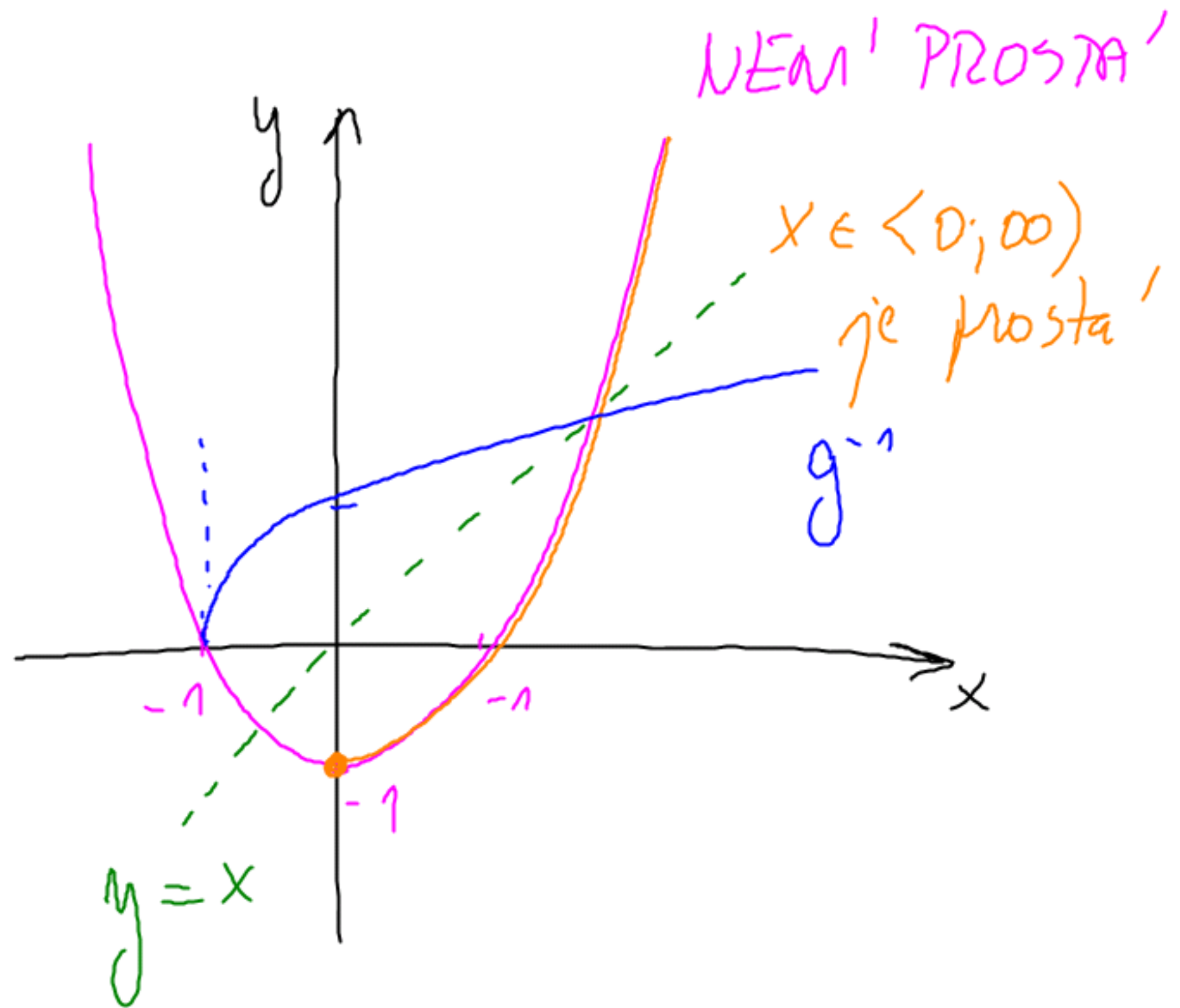


inverzna' fce je definovana' pouze pro
PROSTRE' FCE

$$g: y = x^2 - 1$$

$$g^{-1}: x = y^2 - 1$$

$$y = +\sqrt{x+1}$$



$$D_g = \langle 0; \infty \rangle = H_{g^{-1}}$$

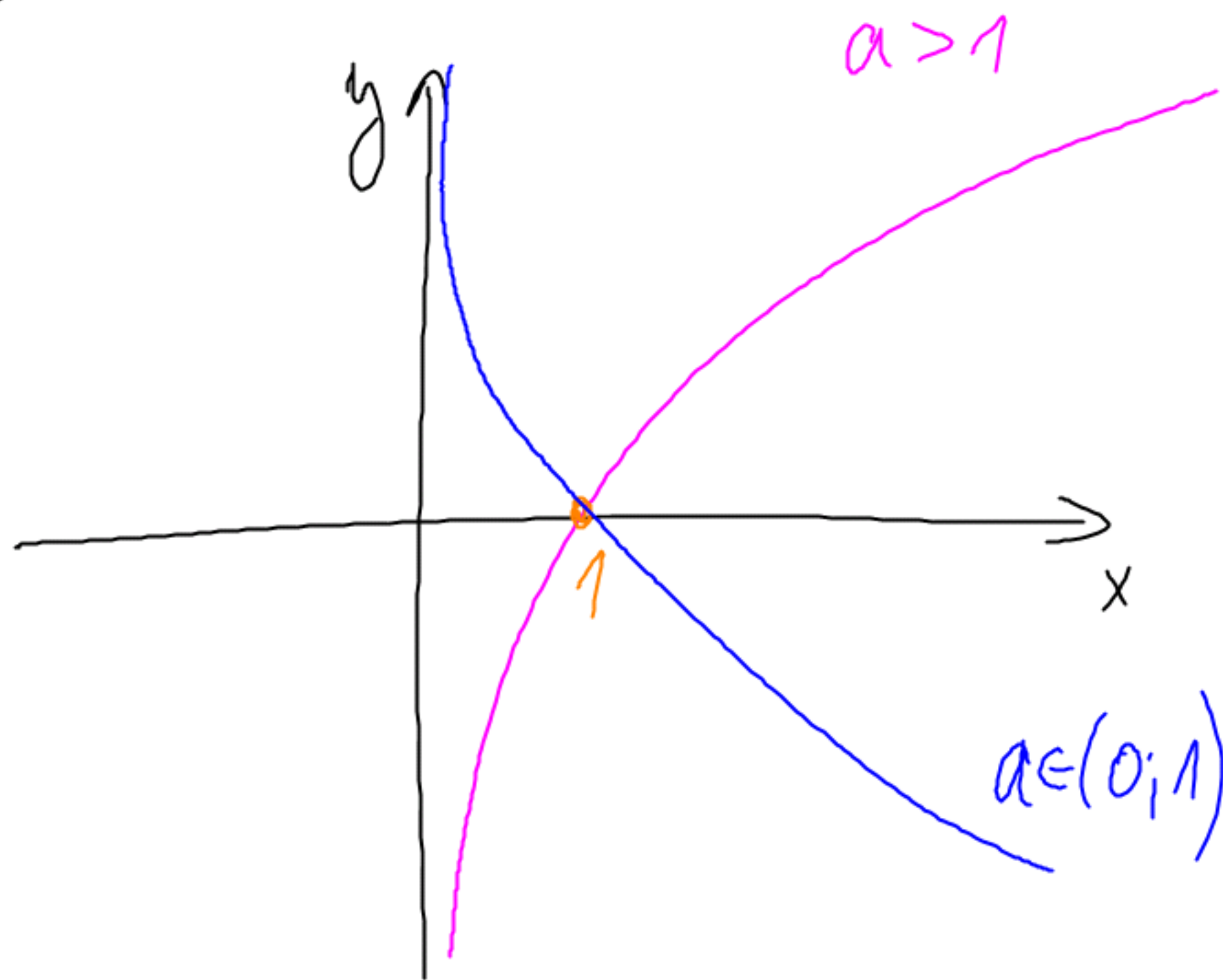
$$H_g = \langle -1; \infty \rangle = D_{g^{-1}}$$

$f: y = a^x$, pak logaritmicna' fce

je $g: y = \log_a x$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^+ = (0; \infty)$$



logarithmus: $a^x = y \Leftrightarrow \log_a y = x$

oznachenie: $\log x = \log_{10} x$... dekadich,
 $\ln x = \log_e x$... prirodnyy,

Pr.
 $\log 100 = 2 \Leftrightarrow 10^2 = 100$

$$\log_2 8 = 3$$

$$\log_4 16 = 2$$

$$\log_{2^5} 5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_{3^2} 2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\log 0,1 = -1$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{8}} 2 = -\frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

Regole per potenze:

$$\bullet \log_2(a \cdot b) = \log_2 a + \log_2 b$$

$$\bullet \log_2 \frac{a}{b} = \log_2 a - \log_2 b$$

$$\bullet \log_2 a^m = m \log_2 a$$

$$\bullet \log_2 a = \frac{\log_2 a}{\log_2 b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a, b &\in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ a, b &\in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\} \\ m &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Dk posledni'ho vztahu:

$$2^{\log_2 a} = a \quad / \quad \log_{\neq}$$

$$\log_{\neq} 2^{\log_2 a} = \log_{\neq} a$$

$$\log_2 a \cdot \log_{\neq} 2 = \log_{\neq} a$$

$$\log_2 a = \frac{\log_{\neq} a}{\log_{\neq} 2}$$

...nem' mla, pretože

$2 \neq 1$

dob.

mzdi: kalkulácie mi'vri' $\ln x$ a $\log x$

Pro technique

$$1) \log x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = 0,43 \ln x$$

$$\ln x = \frac{\log x}{\log e} = \ln 10 \cdot \log x = 2,3 \log x$$

$$\ln 10 = \frac{1}{\log e}$$

2) logaritmus mac'ra'd f'ysibalu'
velic'ny

Pr. alusika

$$I_0 = 10^{-12} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \dots \text{pra'h slysem'}$$

$$I_B = 1 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \dots \text{pra'h bolesti}$$

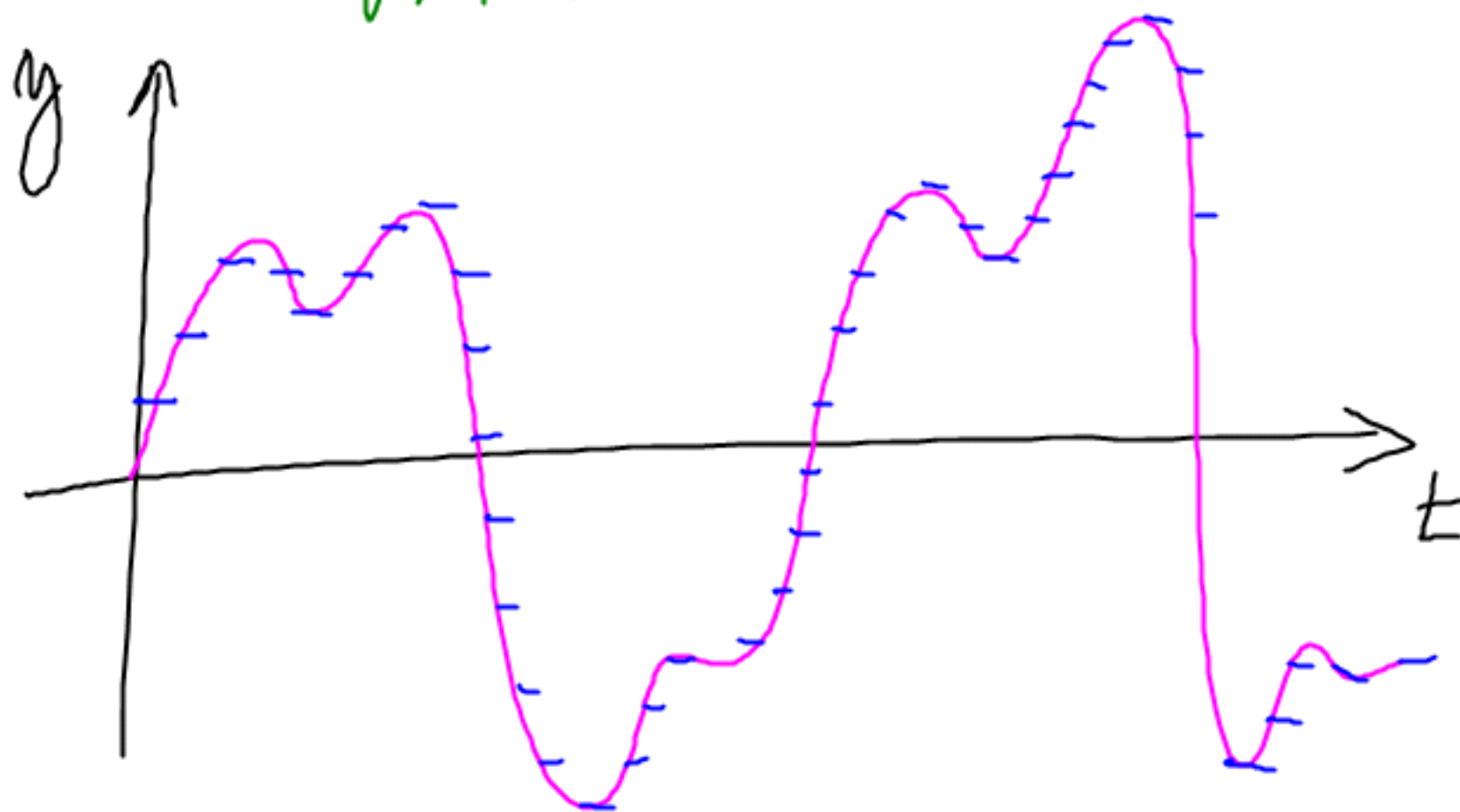
$\square - 12 \text{ v'idi' } 000$

$\Rightarrow$ zaraden' logaritmus,
coz je ve shodě s WEBER-
- FECHNEROVYM ZAKONEM

V-F: Měnu-li se fyzikální podmínky působí na souřadný článek geometrického řádu, minimálně jejich změny v řadě aritmetické.

"Článek je tvořen analogy a logaritmicky."

VMĚNA SPOJITĚ



- analogový záznam
např. kontinu
- digitální záznam,
NESPOJITĚ

podněty: $p, pq, pq^2, pq^3, \dots$

$q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0, 1\}$... kvocient geom. posloupnosti

+ průběh podnětů

můžeme posoudit VJEM 2 po sobě jdoucích podnětů

vjem: $N = \log p$

$$N = \log \frac{p}{p_0}$$

$$N = k \log \frac{p}{p_0}$$

$$N = k \log p$$

ve notaci musí být:

- $\underline{k}$ - uprostřed vjem dle člověka
- kvůli jednotce $\underline{v}$

- $\frac{p}{p_0}$ - p_0 může referenční hladinu
- $\left[\frac{p}{p_0}\right] = 1$; argument je NESNÍ'

MIT JEDNOTKA

m amëna vjenn

$$N_1 = k \log \frac{pq^n}{p_0}$$

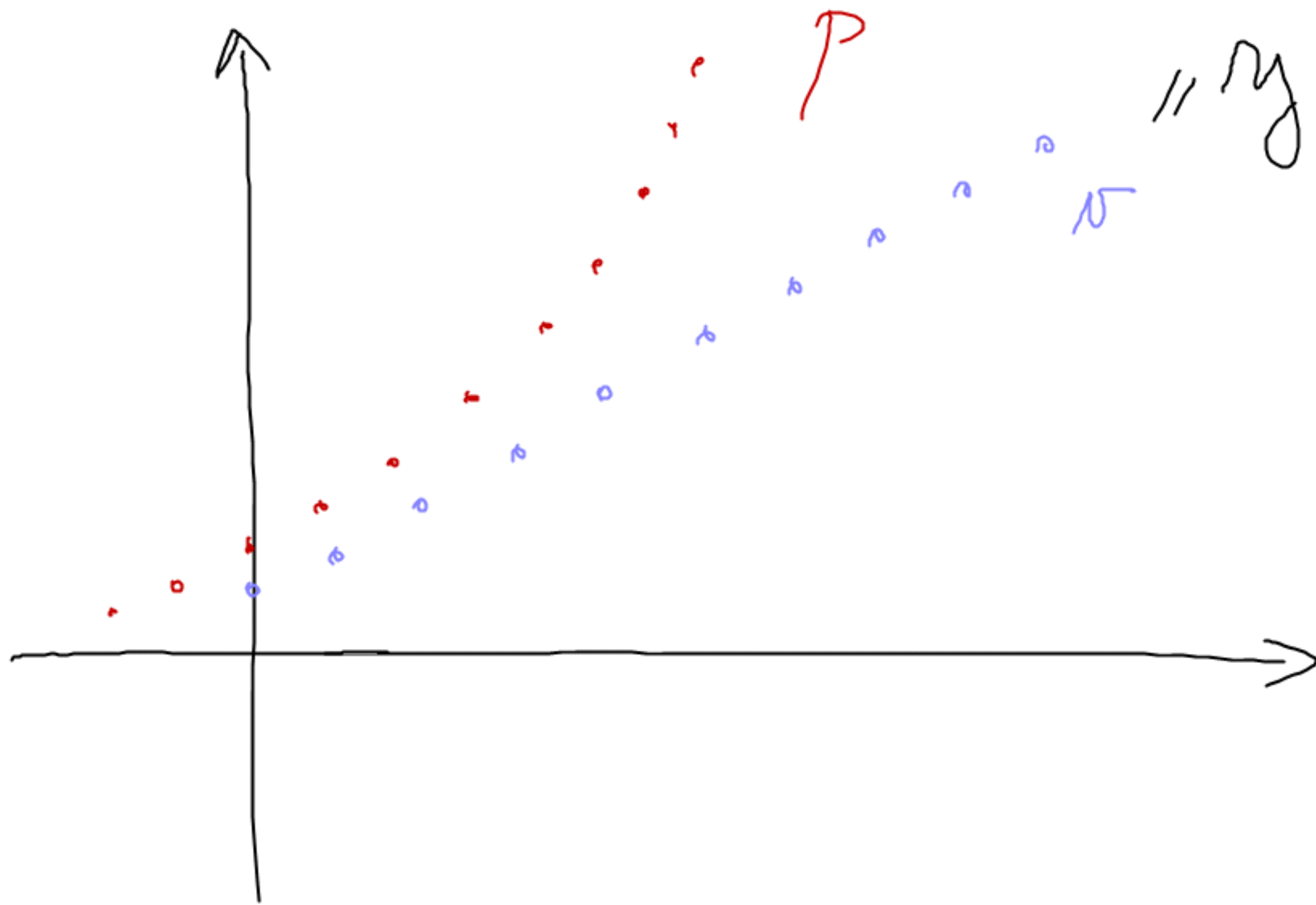
$$N_2 = k \log \frac{pq^{n+1}}{p_0}$$

$$N_2 - N_1 = k \log \frac{pq^{n+1}}{p_0} - k \log \frac{pq^n}{p_0} =$$

$$= k \left(\log \frac{pq^{n+1}}{p_0} - \log \frac{pq^n}{p_0} \right) =$$

$$= k \log \frac{\cancel{p}q^{n+1}}{\cancel{p}p_0} = k \log q \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow N_2 = N_1 + k \log q$$



"rychlost
místa"

Jak se změnil hladina intenzity
zvuku při násobení intenzity zvuku
na dvojnásobek?

$$L_1 = 10 \log \frac{1}{I_0}$$

$$L_2 = 10 \log \frac{2I}{I_0}$$

$$L_2 - L_1 = 10 \log \frac{2I}{I_0} - 10 \log \frac{1}{I_0} = 10 \log \frac{\frac{2I}{I_0}}{\frac{1}{I_0}} =$$
$$\underline{\underline{= 10 \log 2 \text{ dB} = \underline{\underline{3 \text{ dB}}}}}$$

$$I_0 = 10^{-12} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \quad \dots \quad p_0 = 20 \mu\text{Pa}$$

$$p_B = ? \quad (\text{práh bolesti})$$

$$L = 10 \log \frac{I_B}{I_0} = 20 \log \frac{p_B}{p_0}$$

$$10 \log \frac{I_B}{I_0} = 10 \log \left(\frac{p_B}{p_0} \right)^2 \quad / : 10; \text{ odloga-} \\ \text{nídmonat}$$

$$\frac{I_B}{I_0} = \left(\frac{p_B}{p_0} \right)^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{p_B}} = p_0 \sqrt{\frac{I_B}{I_0}} = 20 \sqrt{10^{-12}} \mu\text{Pa} = \underline{\underline{20 \mu\text{Pa}}}$$

$$I = \frac{P}{S}$$

$$I \sim g_m^2 \sim F^2 \sim (pS)^2$$

$$I = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{4\pi n^2}$$

$$L = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0} = 10 \log \frac{P}{4\pi n^2 I_0}$$

$$I \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

DIFERENCIÁLNI POČET

- infinitesimálny (spolu s integrálom)
- Newton - fyzikálna cesta
 - "dívne" rišenie

Leibniz - matematická cesta

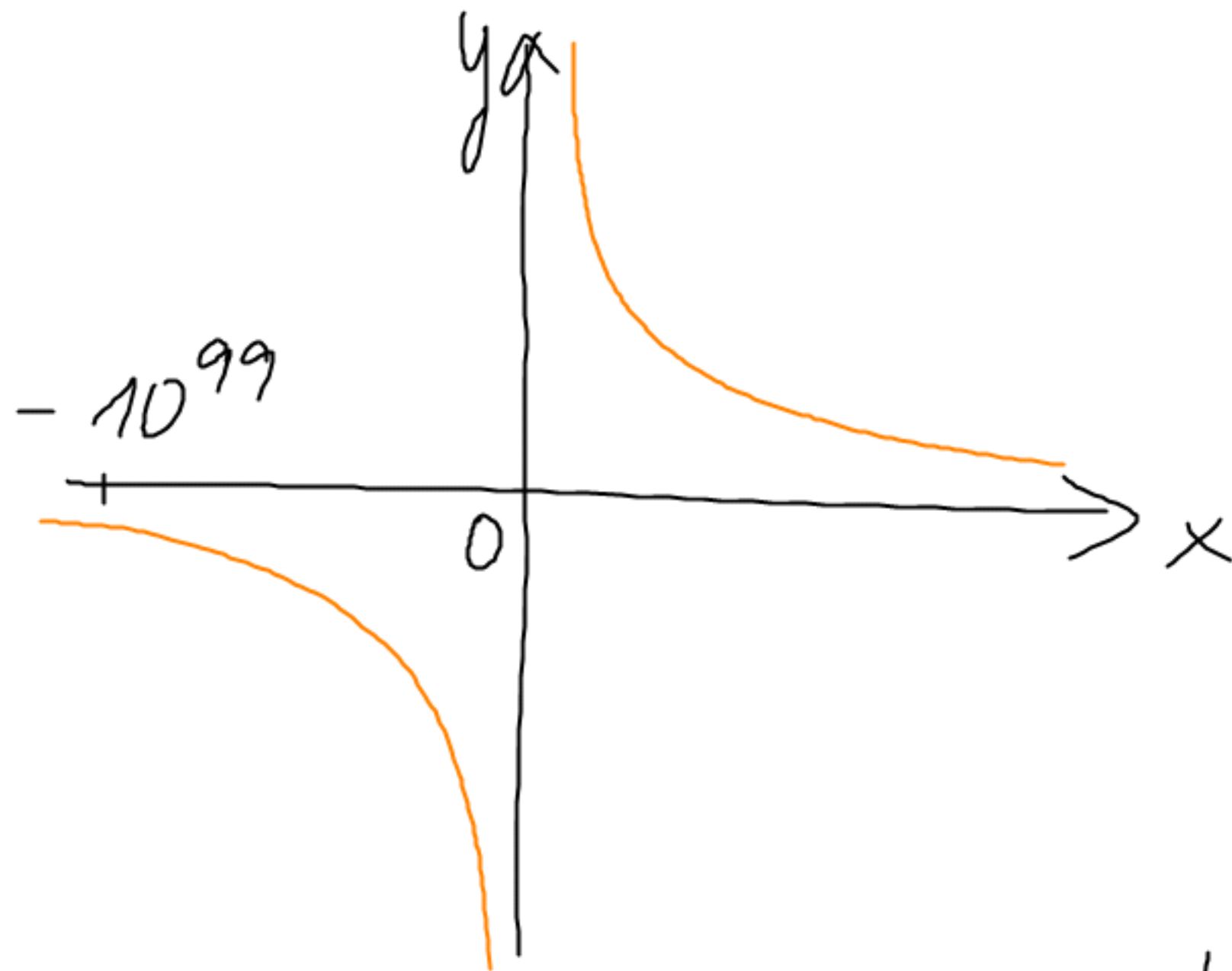
Bolzano - matematická ϵ - δ definícia

Cauchy, Lagrange, Rolle, ... - ϵ - δ definície

Limita

$$f: y = \frac{1}{x}$$

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



- pro veľka' $\neq$ se hodnota $f(x)$ bliž' k nule
- pro extrémne mala' $\neq$ se hodnota $f(x)$ bliž' k nule
- pro $\neq$ v okolí 0 (???)

- pro $\underline{x}$ skoro nula! ale KLADNA! $\Rightarrow$ $f(x)$ ekstremne velhe!

- pro $\underline{x}$ skoro nula! ale ZA'PORNA!
 $\Rightarrow$ $f(x)$ ekstremne male!

dal3i' fu: $y = \frac{2}{x-3} + 1$

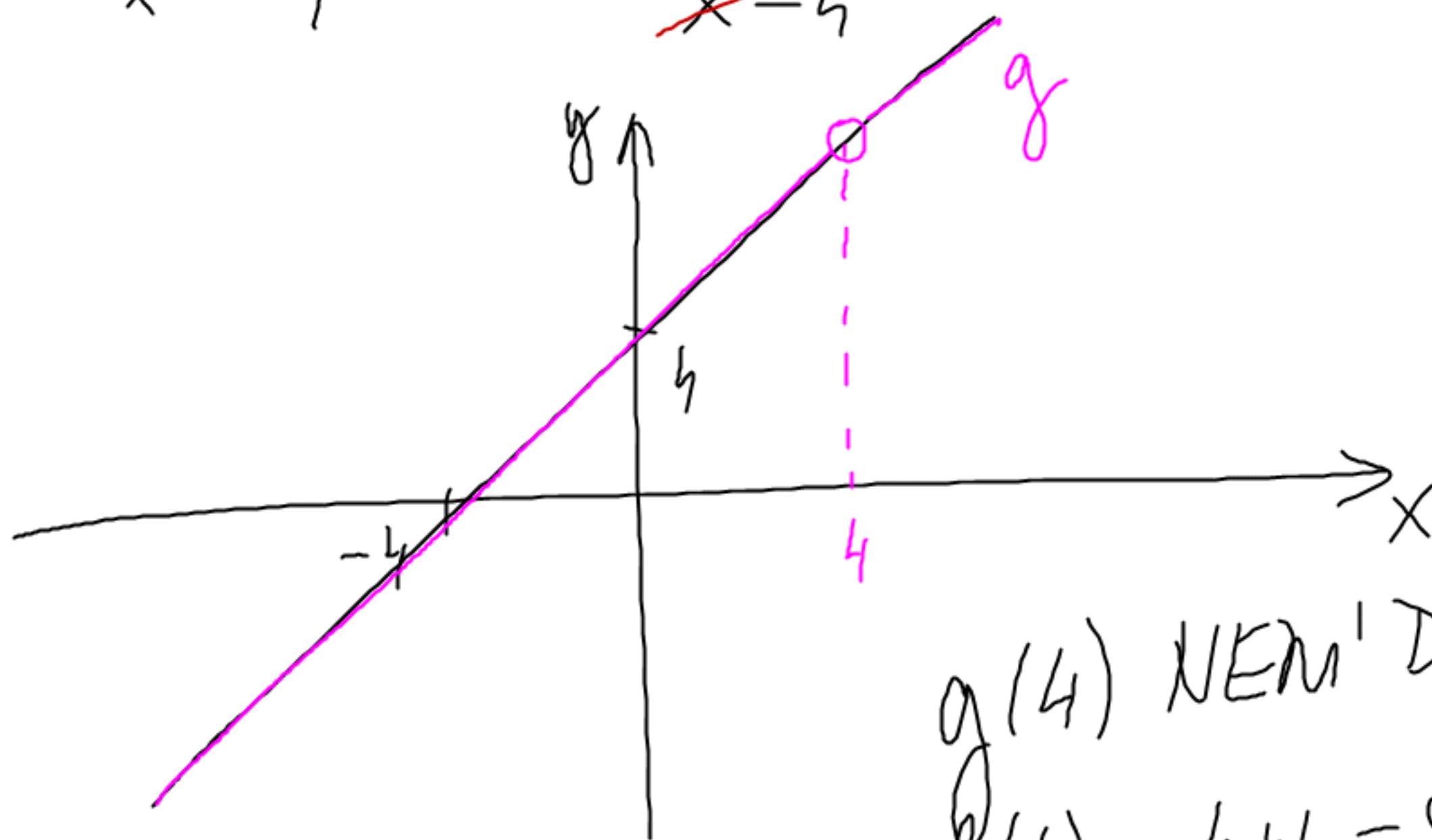
$$y = \log x$$

$$y = -x + 3$$

Nachsklebe graf für $g: y = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{4\}$$

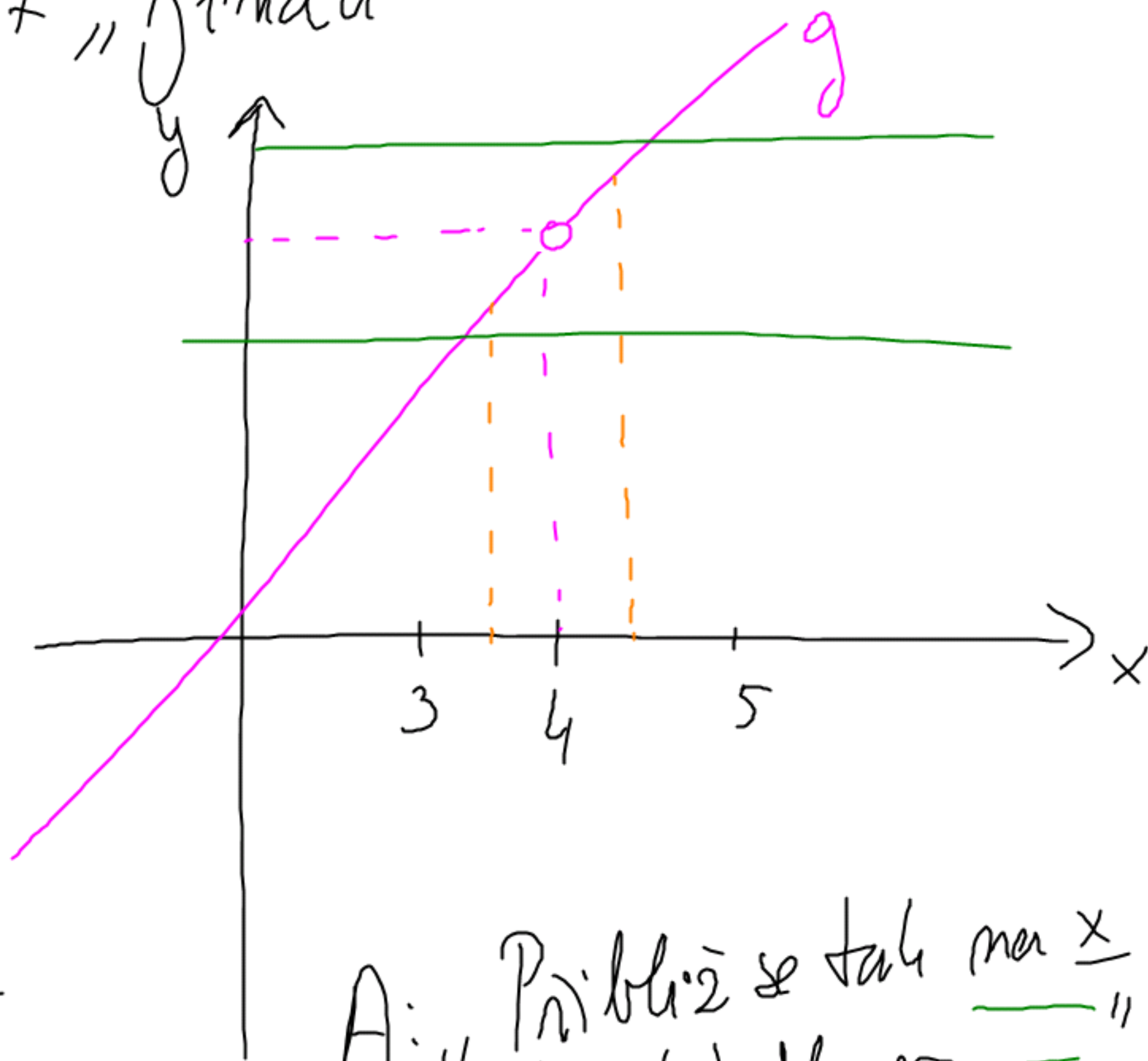
hi $y = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} = \frac{\cancel{(x-4)}(x+4)}{\cancel{x-4}} = x + 4$



$g(4)$ NEM' DEFINOVANO
 $h(4) = 4 + 4 = 8$

$g(4)$ - výpočet „jinak“

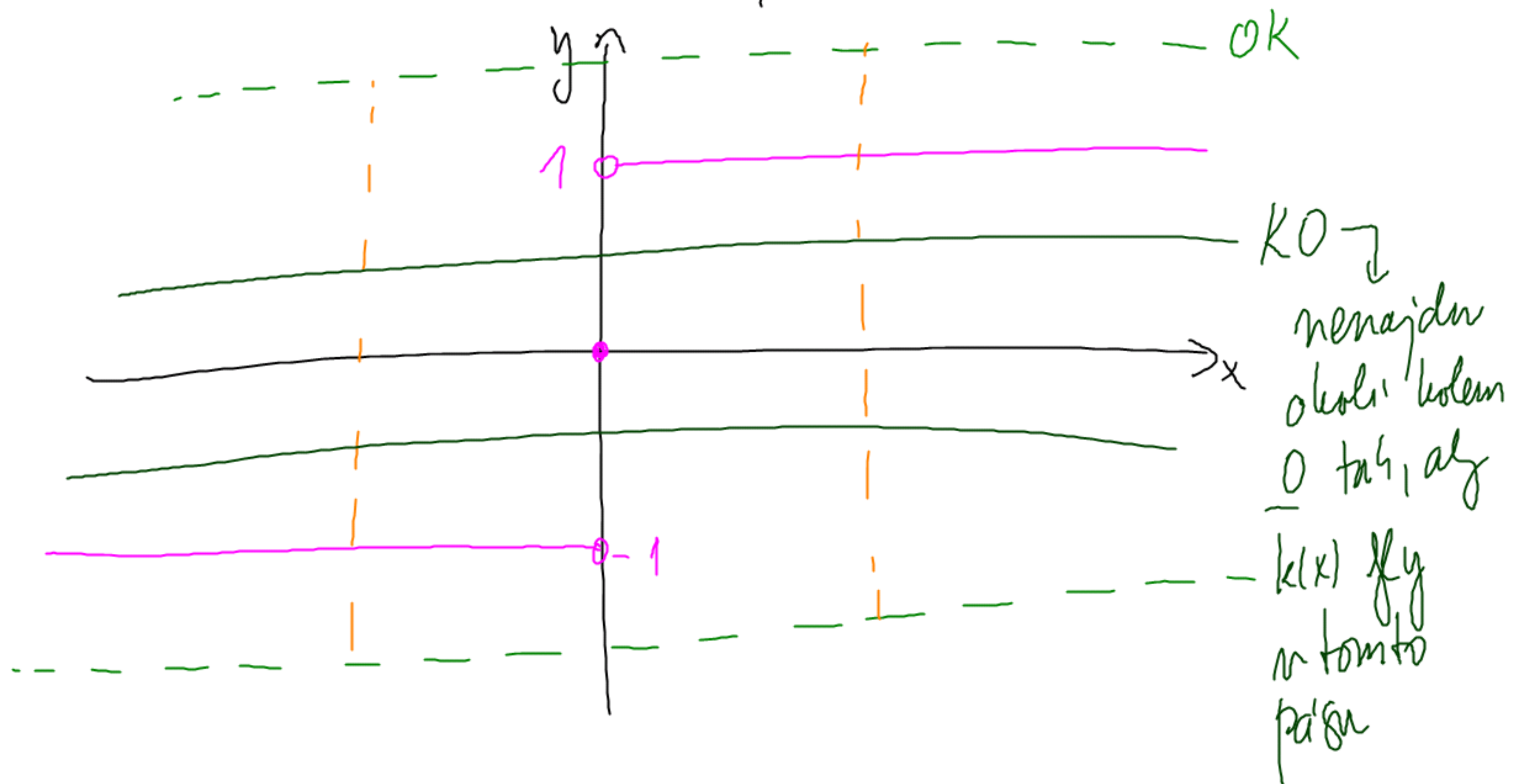
x	$g(x)$
3	7
5	9
3,5	7,5
4,5	8,5
3,9	7,9
4,1	8,1
3,99	7,99
4,01	8,01



A: „Přibližně se tak na g(x)“

B: „Nemí problém:“

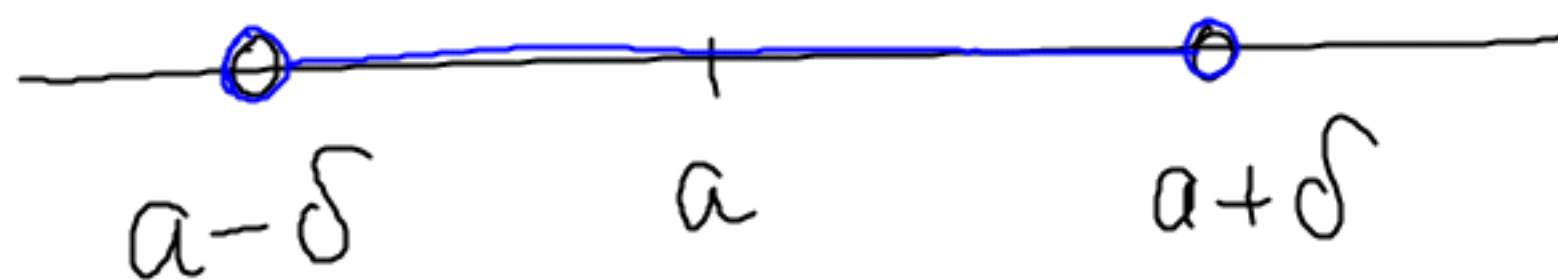
$$\begin{aligned}
 k(x) = \operatorname{sign} x &= 1 \dots \text{pro } x > 0 \\
 &= 0 \dots \text{pro } x = 0 \\
 &= -1 \dots \text{pro } x < 0
 \end{aligned}$$



D Okolici' bodu a se nazývá interval $(a-\delta; a+\delta)$, kde δ je kladné číslo.

Značení: $U(a, \delta)$

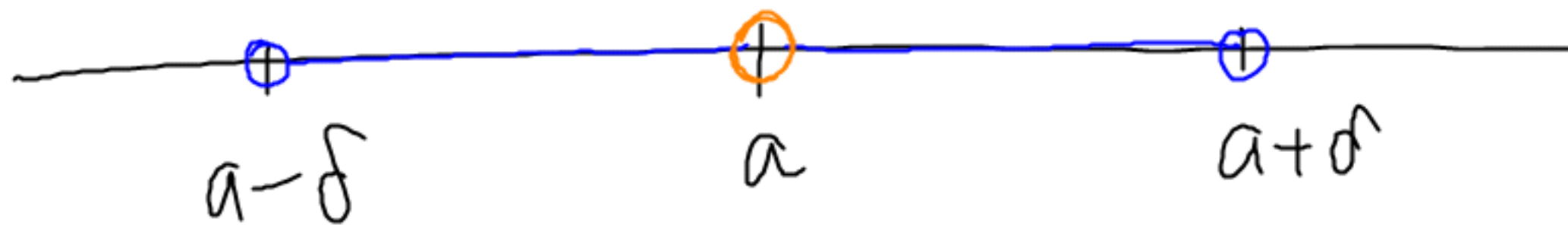
$$x \in U(a, \delta) \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} a - \delta &< x < a + \delta \\ |x - a| &< \delta \end{aligned}$$



D Pristencove! okoli! bodu a se naziva!
mnozina $(a-\delta; a) \cup (a; a+\delta)$, tj.
 $U(a, \delta) \setminus \{a\}$.

Znači: $P(a, \delta)$

$$x \in P(a, \delta) \Leftrightarrow x \in (a-\delta; a) \vee x \in (a; a+\delta)$$
$$\underline{0 < |x-a| < \delta}$$



pojmy:

• VLASTNÍ BOD $a \in \mathbb{R}$

• NEVLASTNÍ BOD ... $a \rightarrow \infty$ nebo $a \rightarrow -\infty$

• VLASTNÍ LIMITA ... limita $\in \mathbb{R}$

• NEVLASTNÍ LIMITA ... limita $\rightarrow \pm \infty$

defa VLASTNÍ limity ne VLASTNÍ body (pro jímé kombinace musíme mít jímé defa U a I)

$\Rightarrow$ Fce f ma' a bodle a li'mitu L , g'esth'ze
 k li'borolne avole'me'mu ohole' bodu L expe
mskencone' ohole' bodu a tah, ze pro v'sulma
 x a toho mskencone'lho ohole' bodu a malles'
fo'm' h'odmo $f(x)$ avole'mu ohole' bodu L .

Za'pis: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : x \in P(a, \delta) \setminus \{a\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \\ f(x) \in U(L, \varepsilon) \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 6x + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \quad 5^3 - 1^3 = (5-1) \cdot (5^2 + 5 \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

limita typu $\frac{0}{0}$, litera' (s dal omni) partu'

mezi tow. menzite' y'razu

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x-1)^2}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x^2 + x + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{3(1-1)}{1^2 + 1 + 1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

pracujeme
na **P**(1, 5)

limita d'lerita! pro technique:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$



$\sin x \doteq x$ pro male' n'ly

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 \right) = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

↓
1

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2 (1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \right) = \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos 0} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos x \doteq \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(sin x)²
x

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{1000 - 1000}{100 - 100} = \frac{100(10 - 10)}{(10 - 10)(10 + 10)} =$$

$$= \frac{100}{10 + 10} = \underline{5}$$

$$\frac{600 - 600}{100 - 100} = \frac{60(10 - 10)}{(10 + 10)(10 - 10)} = \frac{60}{20} = 3$$

$$\frac{-1400 + 1400}{100 - 100} = \frac{-140(10 - 10)}{(10 - 10)(10 + 10)} = -\frac{140}{20} = -7$$

$$\frac{kx^2 - lx^2}{x^2 - x^2} = \frac{kx(x-x)}{(x-x)(x+x)} = \frac{kx}{x+x} = \frac{k}{2}$$

0 - „maturo nula“

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cancel{x-a}}{(\cancel{x-a})(x+a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x+a}$$

↳ je OK, neboť pracujeme na PRSTENCOVÉM
okolo bodu a

limita bym $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha + 17}{x^\beta + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha \left(1 + \frac{17}{x^\alpha}\right)}{x^\beta \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^\beta}\right)} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \infty \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &> \beta \\ \alpha &= \beta \\ \alpha &< \beta \end{aligned}$$

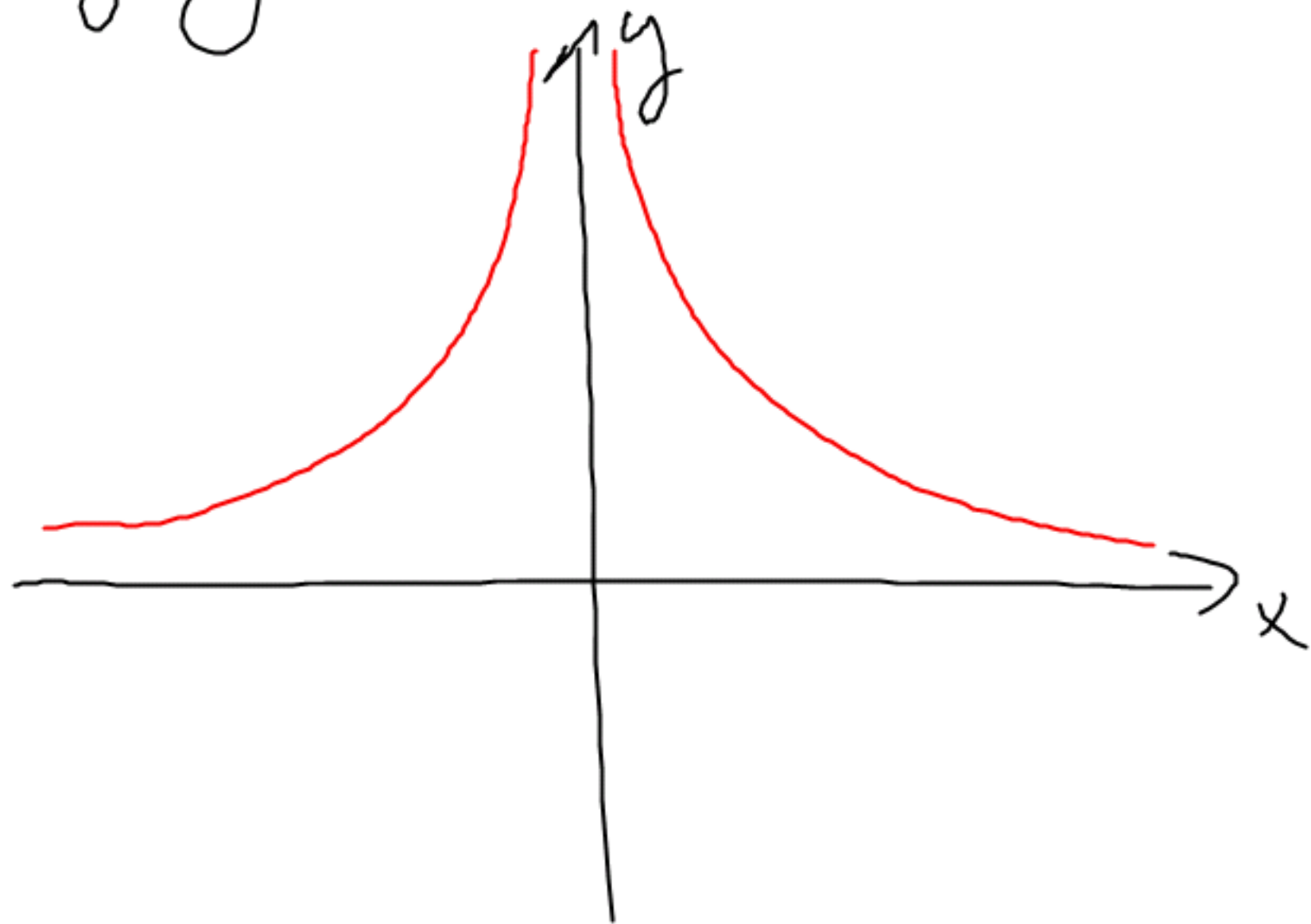
Spojnost fce

"jsou hesle", jsou nabresitelné
jedním tahem"

D f je se nazývá spojitá v bodě a,
jestliže současně platí:

- f je v a definována ($\Leftrightarrow a \in D_f$);
- f má vlastní $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$;
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$.

① $f: y = \frac{1}{x^2}$

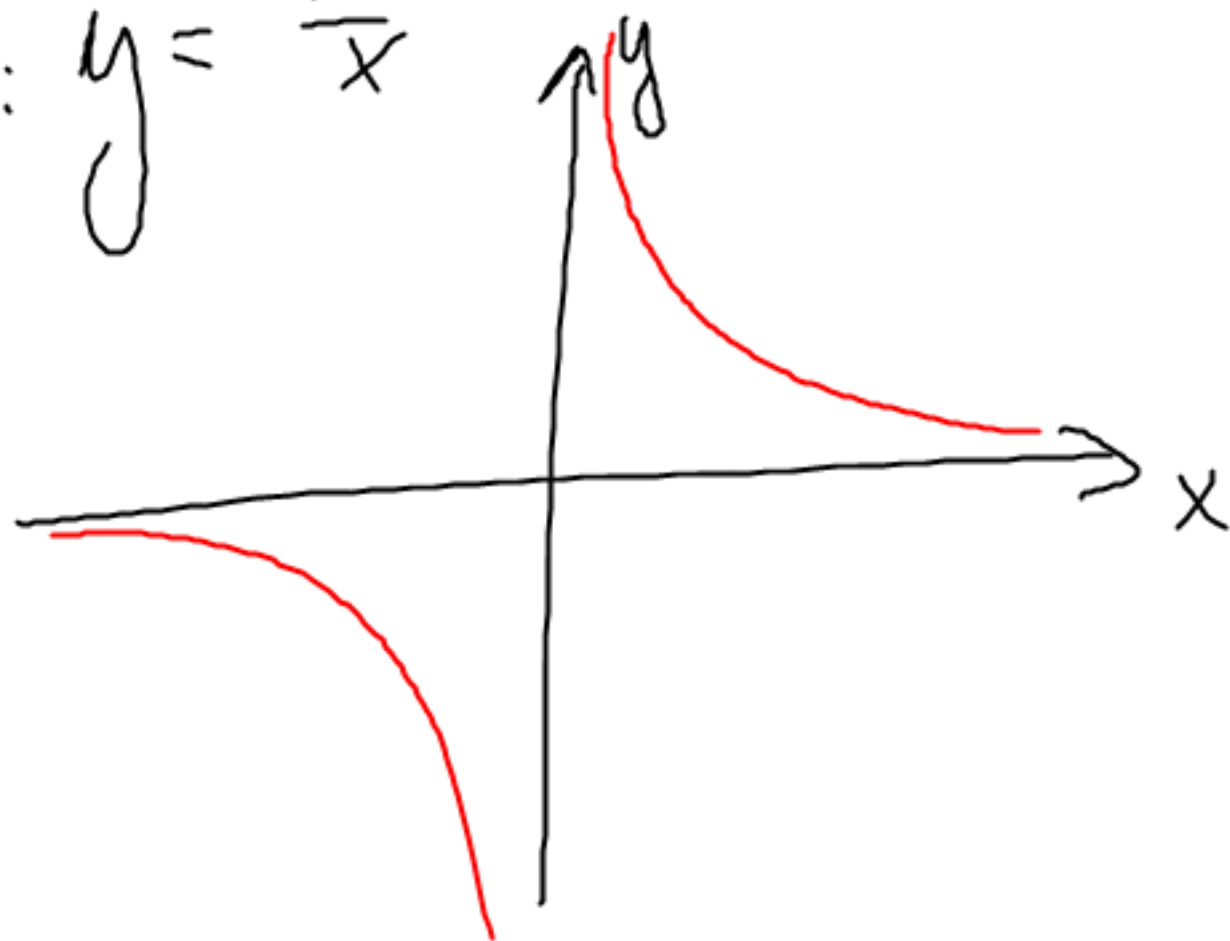


$x \rightarrow 0$

$0 \notin D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$
 ↗
 'never a.s.d.m.'

② $f: y = \frac{1}{x}$

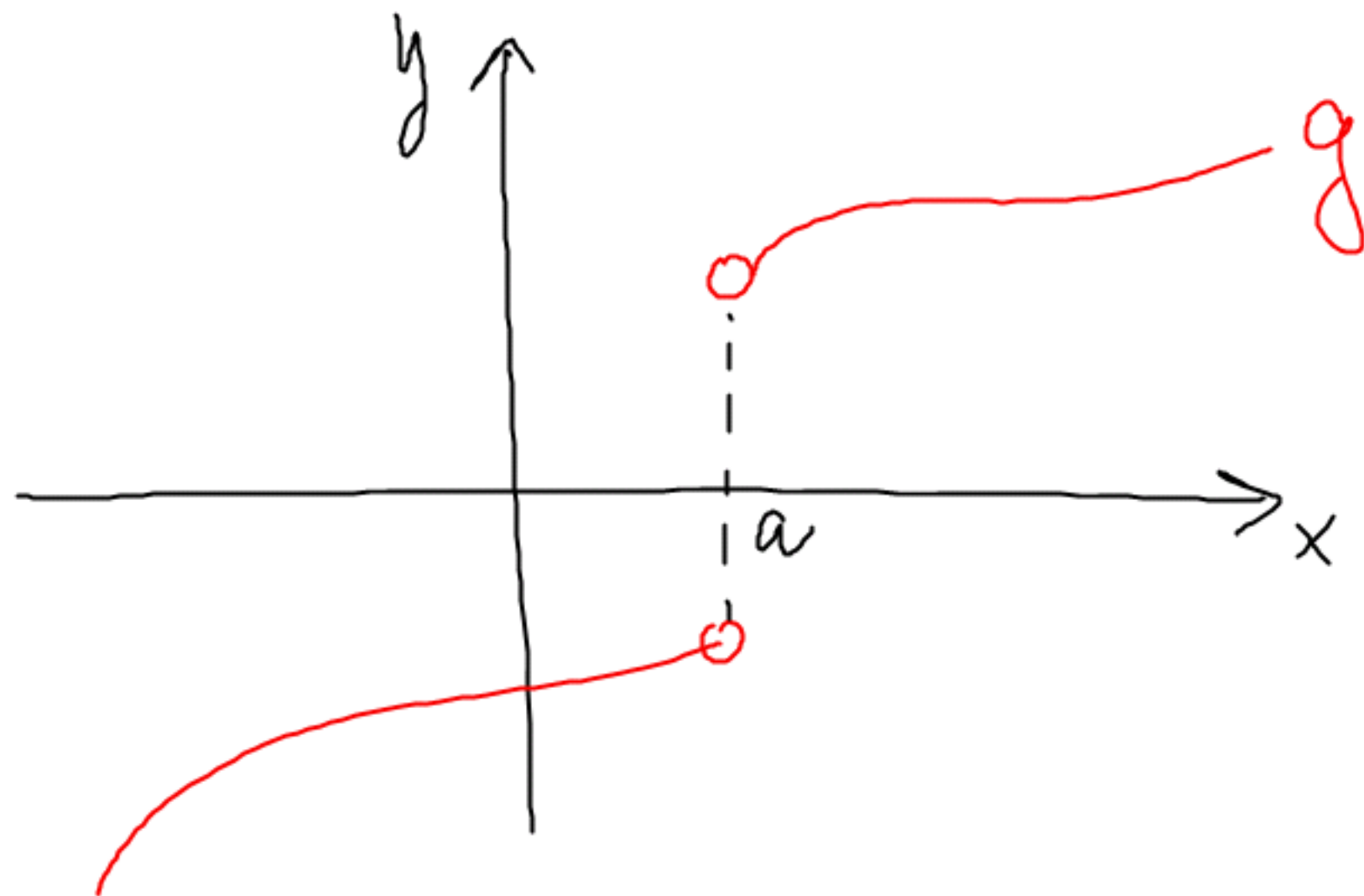


$x \rightarrow 0$

$0 \notin D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ NEEXSE

③



$$x \rightarrow a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(a) \text{ NEEXISTE,}$$

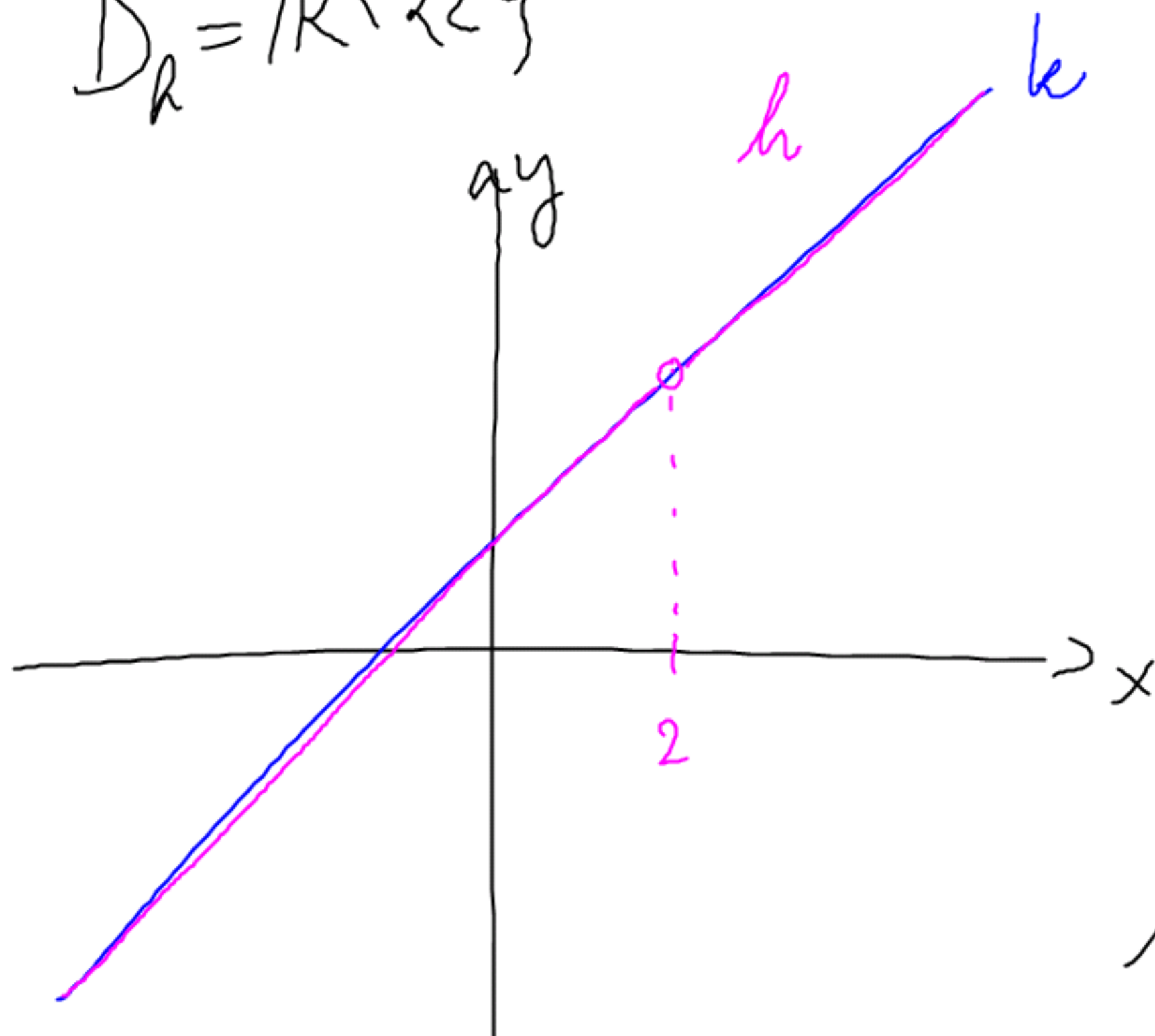
protože limity zleva
a zprava jsou různé!

(př. pilosity, trojhelmosty, ... příbels možná)

④

$$h: y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \rightsquigarrow k: y = x + 2$$

$$D_h = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$



h nem' spozita'
v $x = 2$, pretože
 $2 \notin D_h$

že (pomer' h)
 $h(2)$ dodef'novat' tak,
až h je spozita' i' pre
 $x = 2$

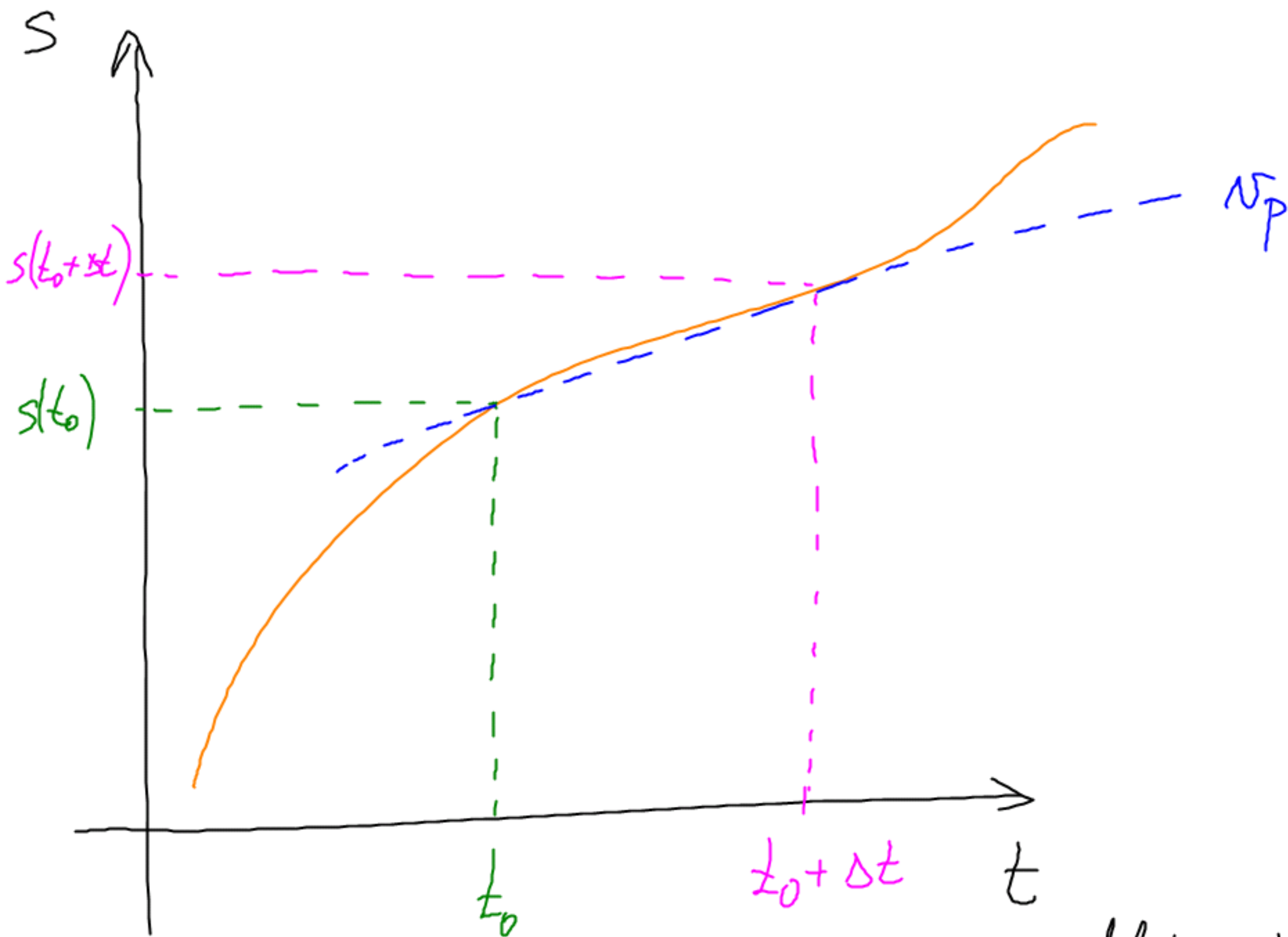
Derivace fa

¹⁾ motivace: graf sa'moslesh $s(t)$ (resp. $x(t)$)

a party

cil: najít VELIKOST OKAMŽITÉ RYCHLOSTI

a libovolnému case t_0



mj'foit ohamzike' yzlosh' ... proble'm i ne F ; mndno
 poa'tat pormoc' pumme' yzlosh' (miz cyklo-
 computer, anta, GPS, ...)

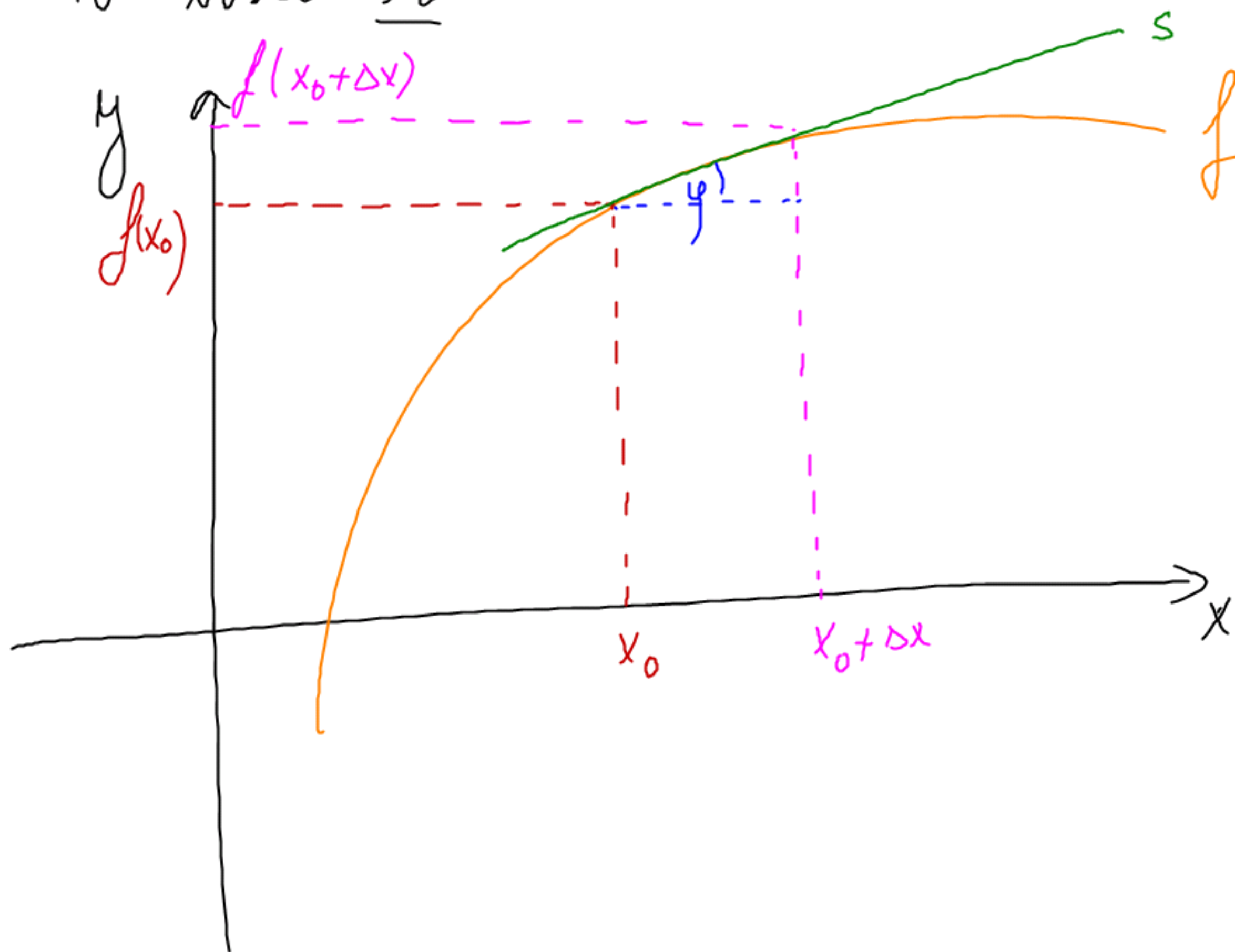
průměrná rychlost na intervalu $(t_0; t_0 + \Delta t)$

$$v_p = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s(t_0 + \Delta t) - s(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

okamžitá rychlost: v_p na malém intervalu $(t_0; t_0 + \Delta t)$

$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} v_p = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(t_0 + \Delta t) - s(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

2) napišit směrnicu tečny ke grafu f a f
v bodě x_0



Směrnice tečny k_t je problém na výpočet,
ale směrnice k_s sečny, která prochází
bodem $[x_0; f(x_0)]$, můžeme spočítat

$$k_s = \text{tg } \varphi = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

Sečma přejde v tečnu, pokud bodeme zmenšovat
 Δx k nule

$$k_t = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} k_s = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

Ra'vėz: posledni' v'rah ve 2, 1' skey'ey'
jako posledni' v'rah v 1)

↑
FORMA'UŔ

⇒ tento v'rah (jak si v'rahli' i madikove' a
fajikove' v' historii) ma' tedy patnė velky'
znamam ⇒ nazvali ho DERIVACE FCE

D Necht f ce f je def'norana v nekih okolih bodu x_0 . Existuje-li limita

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \text{ nazývá se } \underline{\text{DERIVACE}}$$

FCE f v bodu x_0 .

$$\text{Značení: } \frac{df}{dx}(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{lemat matematiků: } f'(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\text{lemat fyziků: } \dot{s}(t_0) = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

derivate elementarlich f' 2 defa:

$$f: y = x^2$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x_0^2} + 2x_0\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - \cancel{x_0^2}}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\Delta x}(2x_0 + \Delta x)}{\cancel{\Delta x}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x_0 + \Delta x) = 2x_0 + 0 =$$

$$= 2x_0$$

$$g: y = \sin x$$

$$g'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x_0 + \Delta x) - \sin x_0}{\Delta x} =$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x_0 + \Delta x - x_0}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x_0 + \Delta x + x_0}{2}}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2x_0 + \Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2x_0 + \Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos \frac{2x_0 + 0}{2} = \cos x_0$$

$y = k$
 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k - k}{\Delta x} = 0$

"sta' 0"
 "steneore' okoli' 0"

Bez ohledu na D uvěte 1. derivaci:

$$1) f: y = x^4$$

$$f': y = 4x^3$$

$$2) g: y = 4x^3$$

$$g': y = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 = 12x^2$$

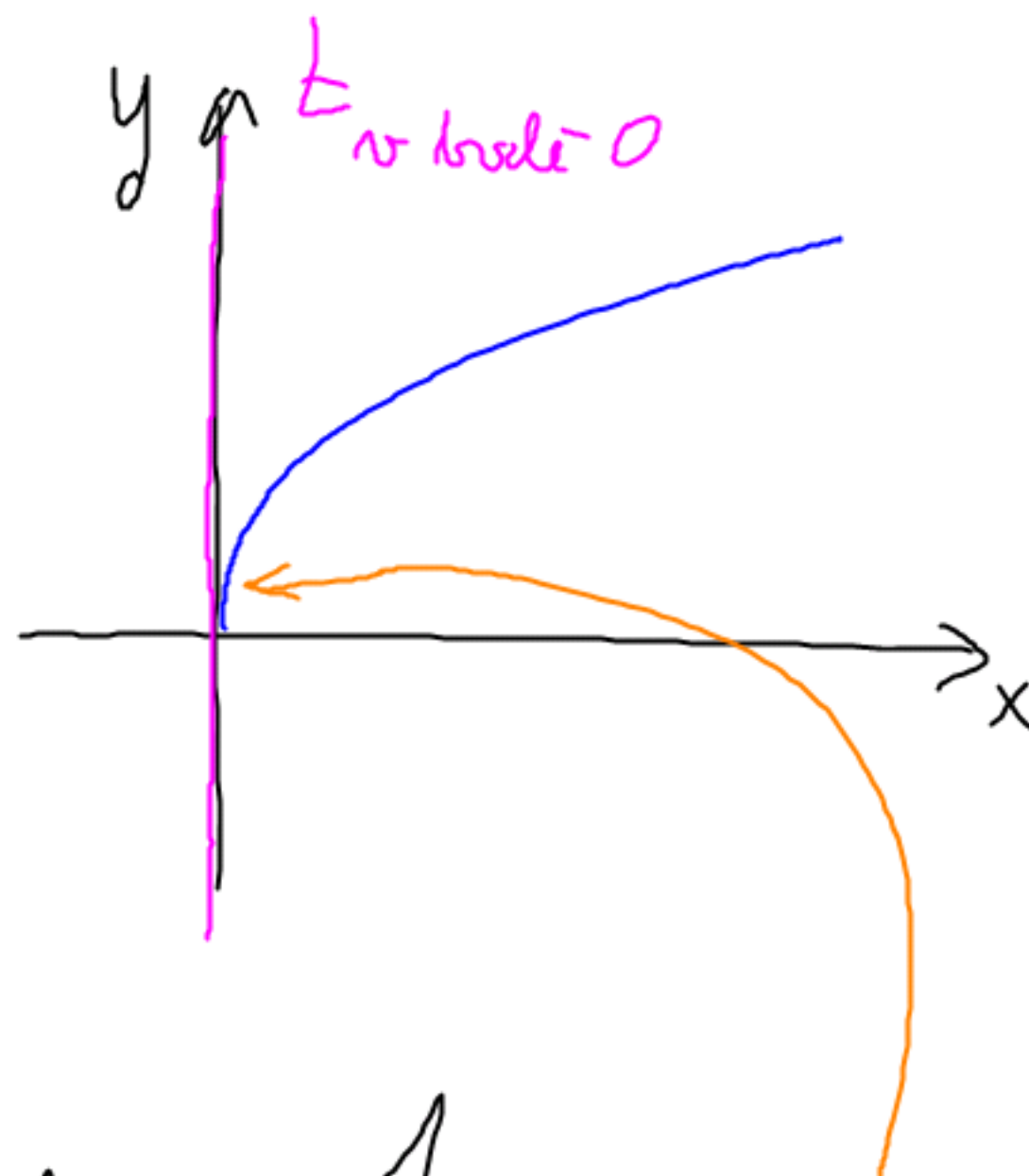
$$3) h: y = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$$

$$h': y = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) &= \\ &= -\frac{1}{x \cdot x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}}$$

$$j: y = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

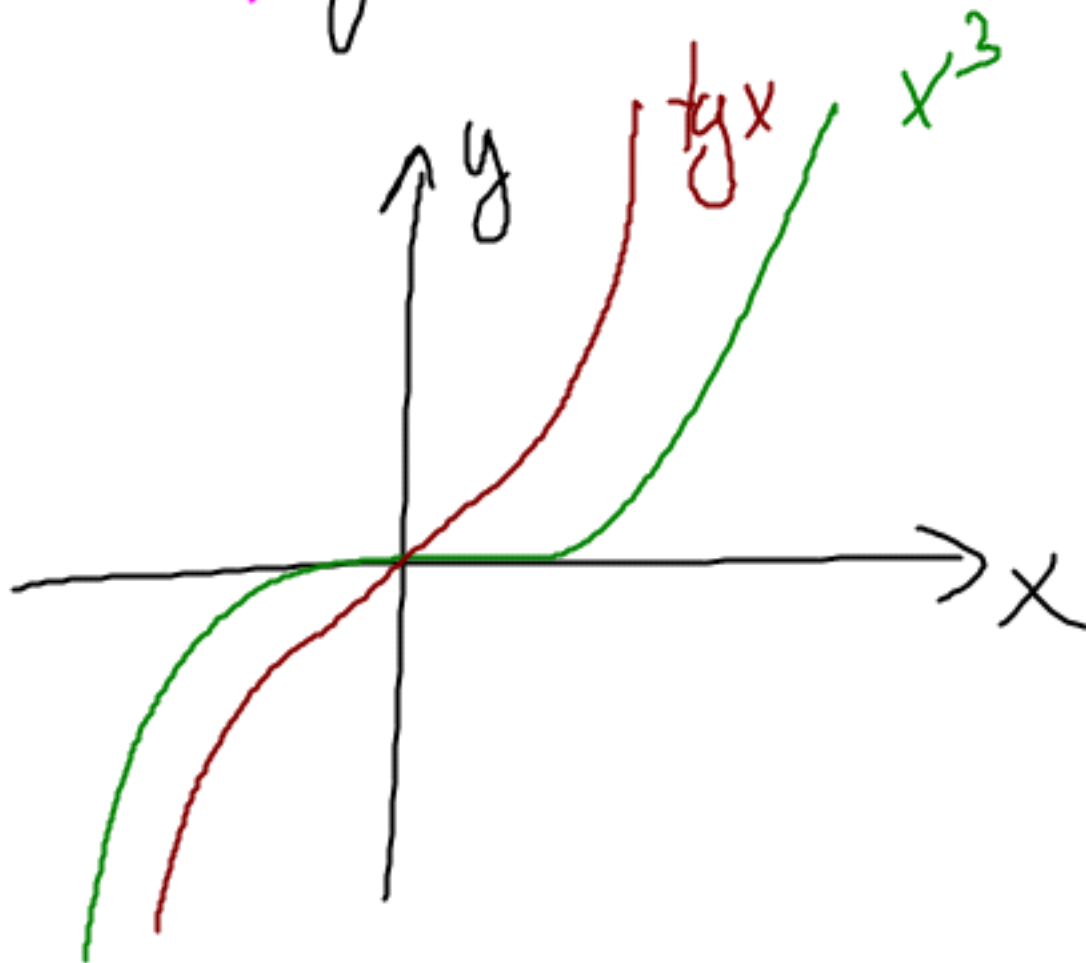
$$j': y = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$



$$D_j = (0; \infty)$$

$$D_{j'} = (0; \infty)$$

$$\underline{j'(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\infty}$$



$$k: y = x^3$$

$$k': y = 3x^2$$

$$k'(0) = 0$$

$$l: y = \tan x$$

$$l': y = \sec^2 x$$

$$l'(0) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 0} = 1$$

Mayr' - le' f e $f(x)$ a $g(x)$ derivaci
n bode $\underline{x_0}$, ma' derivaci i' f e:

$$\left(f(x_0) \underline{+} g(x_0) \right)' = f'(x_0) \underline{+} g'(x_0);$$

$$\left(f(x_0) \cdot g(x_0) \right)' = f'(x_0) g(x_0) + f(x_0) \cdot g'(x_0);$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x_0)}{g(x_0)} \right)' = \frac{f'(x_0) \cdot g(x_0) - f(x_0) g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)} \quad \text{per } g(x_0) \neq 0.$$

$$5, m: y = x \sin x - 1$$

$$m': y = 1 \cdot \sin x + x \cdot \cos x - 0$$

$$6, m: y = e^x \cdot \cos x + x^2$$

$$m': y = e^x \cdot \cos x + e^x (-\sin x) + 2x$$

$$7, p: y = x^2 \cdot \ln x$$

$$p': y = 2x \cdot \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$8, f: y = \frac{x^3}{\sin x}$$

$$f': y = \frac{3x^2 \sin x - x^3 \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$9, n: y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$n': y = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$10, s: y = \frac{3e^x}{\ln x}$$

$$s': y = \frac{3e^x \ln x - 3e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2 x}$$

Složená' fce

$$f: y = 3x - 2$$

$$g: y = 4 \sin x + 7$$

$$f \circ g = f(g(x)) = 3(4 \sin x + 7) - 2$$

$$g \circ f = g(f(x)) = 4 \sin(3x - 2) + 7$$

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

$$f(6) = 3 \cdot 6 - 2$$

$$\left(f(g(x_0))\right)' = f'(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0)$$

11, z: $y = \sin(3x-1)$

z': $y = \cos(3x-1) \cdot 3$

12, u: $y = -2 \cos^3(\sin(4x-2))$

u': $y = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos^2(\sin(4x-2)) \cdot (-\sin(\sin(4x-2))) \cdot \cos(4x-2) \cdot 4$

$$13, 15: y = (3x-1)^{\sin x} = e^{\sin x \cdot \ln(3x-1)}$$

$$15': y = e^{\sin x \cdot \ln(3x-1)} \cdot \left(\cos x \cdot \ln(3x-1) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin x \cdot \frac{3}{3x-1} \right) =$$

$$= (3x-1)^{\sin x} \cdot \left(\cos x \cdot \ln(3x-1) + \frac{3 \sin x}{3x-1} \right)$$

$$14) u: y = 10 \log \frac{x}{5} = 10 \frac{\ln \frac{x}{5}}{\ln 10} = \text{limit.}$$

$$u': y = \frac{10}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x}{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$15, Q: y = x^x = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$Q': y = e^{x \cdot \ln x} \cdot \left(1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) =$$

$$= x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

Fyzika'lu' aplikace

Dá'ha rovnoměrně zrychleného pohybu:

$$s = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t$$

$$v(t) = ?$$

$$v(t) = \dot{s}(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot 2t + v_0 = at + v_0$$

$$a(t) = ?$$

$$a = \dot{v}(t) = \ddot{s}(t) = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = a + 0 = a$$

Motion - via 1.01 (sh. 20)

$$\vec{r}_M = \left(\left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \cos \omega t ; - \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \sin \omega t \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_M = ?$$

$$\vec{v}_M = \frac{d\vec{r}_M}{dt} = \left(v \cdot \cos \omega t + \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \cdot (-\sin \omega t) \cdot \omega ; \right. \\ \left. - \left(v \sin \omega t + \left(\frac{R}{2} + vt \right) \cdot \cos \omega t \cdot \omega \right) \right)$$

Prędkość na kółku - m2 1.03 (str. 22-23)

$$\vec{r}_M = (Rt \sin \alpha \cos \omega t; Rt \sin \alpha \sin \omega t; h - Rt \cos \alpha)$$

$$\vec{v}_M = \frac{d\vec{r}_M}{dt} = \left(R \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \omega t + Rt \sin \alpha \cdot (-\sin \omega t) \cdot \omega; \right. \\ \left. R \sin \alpha \sin \omega t + Rt \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \omega t \cdot \omega; -R \cos \alpha \right)$$

$$\vec{a}_M = \frac{d\vec{v}_M}{dt} = \left(R \sin \alpha (-\sin \omega t) \cdot \omega - R \omega \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \omega t - \right. \\ \left. - Rt \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \omega t; \right. \\ \left. R \sin \alpha \cos \omega t \cdot \omega + R \omega \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \omega t + Rt \omega^2 \sin \alpha (-\sin \omega t); \right. \\ \left. 0 \right)$$

Flumene! unidatu!:

$$y = y_m e^{-bt} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$y_m, b, \omega, \varphi_0 = \text{konst.}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} = y_m (-b) e^{-bt} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) + y_m e^{-bt} \cdot \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = y_m b^2 e^{-bt} \sin(\omega t) - y_m b e^{-bt} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \cdot \omega - y_m b e^{-bt} \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) + y_m \omega^2 e^{-bt} (-\sin(\omega t + \varphi_0))$$

Kinematik:

$$y = y_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$v(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} = y_m \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = -y_m \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

Mg. induction to a source:

$$i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$u_i = ?$$

Faraday:
$$u_i = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = - \frac{d(Li)}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u_i = -L I_m \omega \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

bez derivace

$$f_n = \frac{\Delta b_2}{\Delta \ln \check{v}}$$

— normované'

— pomale'

— male' emery

— . . .

s derivací

$$f_n = \frac{d b_2}{d \ln \check{v}}$$

VŠE