

1. Določite definijsko območje  $D_f$  in zalogo vrednosti  $Z_f$  naslednjim funkcijam:

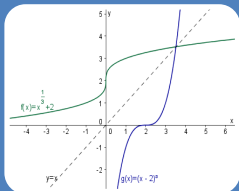
(a)  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2-4}$ .  $\mathbb{R}: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2, -2\}$

(b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{16-x^2}$ .  $\mathbb{R}: [-4, 4]$

(c)  $f(x) = \ln \frac{2+x}{2-x}$ .  $\mathbb{R}: (-2, 2)$

(d)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\ln \frac{5x-x^2}{4}}$ .  $\mathbb{R}: [1, 4]$

2. Določite inverzno funkcijo:



**Inverzna funkcija  $x=f^{-1}(y)$**

- $x \leftrightarrow y$
- izrazimo  $y$
- graf je preslikava grafa osnovne funkcije preko simetrale lihih kvadrantov

(a)  $y = \frac{4x-5}{x-3}$ .  $\mathbb{R}: y = \frac{3x-5}{x-4}$

(b)  $y = e^{3x} - 7$   $\mathbb{R}: y = \frac{1}{3} \ln(x+7)$

3. S pomočjo inverzne funkcije narišite naslednje funkcije.

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

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

4. Izračunajte naslednje limite funkcij:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$ . R:  $-4$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$ . R:  $3$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$ . R:  $2$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4x}{3x^2 + 5x}$ . R:  $\frac{4}{5}$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}}$ . R:  $\frac{-1}{3}$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x - 1}$ . R:  $\frac{5}{4}$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}$ . R:  $0$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{2x^2 + 1}$ . R:  $\frac{1}{2}$

13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 - x^2 + 1}{3x^3 - 5x}$ . R:  $\frac{2}{3}$

15.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + 1}$ . R:  $1$

5. Dane so funkcije:

(a)  $y = -2(x - 1)^2(x + 1)$

(b)  $y = x^3 - 2x$

(c)  $y = x^3 - 2x + 2$

(d)  $y = -2x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1$

(e)  $y = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{x^2-3x+2}$

(f)  $y = \frac{4x^2-4x}{2x-1}$

(g)  $y = \frac{x(x-2)^2}{x^2+1}$

(h)  $y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2}$

Za vsako določite definicijsko območje, ničle (pole), asimptoto in skicirajte graf.

6. S pomočjo funkcije  $f(x) = e^x$  narišite naslednje funkcije.

(a)  $f_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^x$

(b)  $f_2(x) = e^{2x}$

(c)  $f_3(x) = e^{x-1}$

7. S pomočjo funkcije  $f(x) = \ln x$  narišite naslednje funkcije.

(a)  $f_1(x) = f(x) + 2$

(b)  $f_2(x) = |f(x)|$

(c)  $f_3(x) = \ln|x|$

8. Izračunajte naslednje odvode.

1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}$ :  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$

2.  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $\mathbf{R}$ :  $\cos x$

3.  $f(x) = 3x^2$ ,  $\mathbf{R}$ :  $6x$

4.  $f(x) = 2x - 3$ ,  $\mathbf{R}$ :  $2$

1.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: 6x^2 - 6x$
2.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: x^2 - x^3$
3.  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$
4.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \frac{-2x^2+2}{(x^2-x+1)^2}$
5.  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
6.  $f(x) = x\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
7.  $f(x) = e^x(x^2 - 2x + 2)$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: x^2e^x$
8.  $f(x) = x \sin x$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \sin x + x \cos x$
9.  $f(x) = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: x^2 \cos x$
10.  $f(x) = x \ln x - x$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: \ln x$
11.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: x^2 \ln x$
12.  $f(x) = 2 \sin 6x$ ,  $\mathbf{R}: 12 \cos 6x$

9. Dodatne vaje.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5x + 9 \quad [x + x^2 + 5]$$

$$y = (2x + 3)(x^2 + 3x - 1) \quad [6x^2 + 18x + 7]$$

$$y = (x^2 - 1)(5x + 2) \quad [15x^2 + 4x - 5]$$

$$y = (x^2 + 1)^5 \quad [10x(x^2 + 1)^4]$$

$$y = \frac{5x^3}{4} - \frac{7x^2}{2} - \frac{3x}{5} + 9 \quad \left[ \frac{15}{4}x^2 - 7x - \frac{3}{5} \right]$$

$$y = x(x - 1)^3 \quad [-(2x + 1)(x - 1)^2]$$

$$y = (1 + x^2)(2x - 5) \quad [6x^2 - 10x + 2]$$

$$y = (2x - 1)^2(3 - 7x)^5 \quad [(2x - 1)(3 - 7x)^4(-98x + 47)]$$

$$y = (2x + 3)(x^2 + 3x - 1) \quad [6x^2 + 18x + 7]$$

$$y = (1 - 2x^2)(3x + 1) \quad [-18x^2 - 4x + 3]$$

$$y = (1 - 3x)^4(1 + x) \quad [(11 + 15x)(3x - 1)^3]$$

$$y = (2 - x)^2(x^3 + 2x) \quad [(2 - x)(-5x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x + 4)]$$

$$y = (x - 2)^3(x + 1)^2 \quad [(x + 1)(x - 2)^2(5x - 1)]$$

$$y = (x^2 + x + 1)^3(x - 1)^4 \quad [(x^2 + x + 1)^2(x - 1)^3(10x^2 + x + 1)]$$

$$y = (x^6 + 1)(3x + 1)^8 \quad [6(3x + 1)^7(7x^6 + x^5 + 4)]$$

$$y = (x^2 + 2x - 3)^3(4 - x^2)^7 \quad [2(12 + 33x - 17x^2 - 10x^3)(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2(4 - x^2)^6]$$

$$y = 2(x + 2)^2(x^2 + 4x - 3) \quad [4(x + 2)(2x^2 + 8x + 1)]$$

$$y = x^2(x^4 + 1)^3 + 3x(x^2 + 1) \quad [2x(x^4 + 1)^2(7x^4 + 1) + 3(3x^2 + 1)]$$

$$y = \frac{(1-x)^2}{x} \quad \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2-5}{x^2-1} \quad \left[ \frac{4x}{(x^2-1)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{4x^2-5x+3}{x^2-6x+5} \quad \left[ -\frac{19x^2-34x+7}{(x^2-6x+5)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2-2x+3}{x^2-2x-1} \quad \left[ -\frac{4(x^2+3x-2)}{(x^2-2x-1)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left[ -\frac{1}{x^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{8x+x^5}{x+1} \quad \left[ \frac{4x^5+5x^4+8}{(x+1)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{4x^2-5}{x+1} \quad \left[ \frac{4x^2+8x+5}{(x+1)^2} \right]$$

$$y = 2x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \quad \left[ \frac{2x^4+5x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \left( 2x + \frac{5}{x} \right)^3 \quad \left[ 3 \left( 2x + \frac{5}{x} \right)^2 \left( 2 - \frac{5}{x^2} \right) \right]$$

$$y = \left( x - 1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^4 \quad \left[ 4 \left( x - 1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^3 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) \right]$$

$$y = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+4} \quad \left[ \frac{16x}{(x^2+4)^2} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \quad \left[ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{4x^2 - 3} \quad \left[ \frac{4x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3}} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^3 - 4x + 2} \quad \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 4x + 2}} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 - 2x} \quad \left[ \frac{2x^3 + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 - 2x}} \right]$$
  

$$y = 2\sqrt{x} + 2x + 1 \quad \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \right]$$

$$y = (x^2 + 2\sqrt{x})^5 \quad \left[ 5(x^2 + 2\sqrt{x})^4 \left( 2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \right]$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} + 4\sqrt[4]{x^3} \quad \left[ 3\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{x^8}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{x}} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt[4]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{4x\sqrt{x}} \right]$$

$$y = x^7 - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} \quad \left[ 7x^6 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{3}{4x\sqrt[4]{x^3}} \right]$$
  

$$y = (15x^2 - 12x + 8)\sqrt{(x+1)^3} \quad \left[ \frac{105}{2}x^2\sqrt{x+1} \right]$$

$$y = \left( \sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt[5]{x^3} \right)^2 \quad \left[ 2 \left( \sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt[5]{x^3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - x + \frac{3}{5\sqrt[5]{x^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$y = \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{7x + 1} \quad \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - x + 28}{(7x + 1)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4}} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} + x}{3 + x} \quad \left[ \frac{-3x - 2 + 3\sqrt{2 - x^2}}{(3 + x)^2 \sqrt{2 - x^2}} \right]$$



$y = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x + 1}$	$\left[ \frac{2}{x(\ln x + 1)^2} \right]$
$y = x^3 e^x + e^x - 1$	$[e^x(x^3 + 3x^2 + 1)]$
$y = e^x(2 - e^x)$	$[2e^x(1 - e^x)]$
$y = e^x(x^3 - x + 7)$	$[e^x(x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 6)]$
$y = x \ln^3 x - 3x \ln^2 x + 6x \ln x - 6x$	$[\ln^3 x]$
$y = x^2(\ln x)^3$	$[x(\ln x)^2(2 \ln x + 3)]$
$y = 5x \ln^2 x - 6x^3 \ln^5 x$	$[-18x^2 \ln^5 x - 30x^2 \ln^4 x + 5 \ln^2 x + 10 \ln x]$
$y = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x$	$\left[ \frac{1}{x^2}(1 - \ln x) \right]$
$y = (x \ln x - 1)^2$	$[2(x \ln x - 1)(\ln x + 1)]$
$y = 3x \ln x$	$[3(\ln x + 1)]$
$y = x^2 \ln x$	$[x(2 \ln x + 1)]$
 	 - -
$y = \ln^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$	$\left[ \frac{2x}{5(x^2 + 4)} \right]$
$y = \ln \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right) + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{x^3(x+1)} \right]$
$y = \ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)$	$\left[ -\frac{1}{x(x-1)} \right]$
$y = \ln(x^3 + x^2 + 8)$	$\left[ \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{x^3 + x^2 + 8} \right]$
$y = \ln^3 \sqrt{4x^2 + 5x - 1}$	$\left[ \frac{8x + 5}{3(4x^2 + 5x - 1)} \right]$

$$y = \frac{\ln x}{1 + \ln x}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x(1 + \ln x)} \right]$$

$$y = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x \ln x} \right]$$

$$y = \ln(e^x - 2)$$

$$\left[ \frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right]$$

$$y = \ln(5e^x \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$\left[ \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) + x$$

$$\left[ \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \right]$$

10. Dane so funkcije:

(a)  $y = -2(x - 1)^2(x + 1)$

(b)  $y = x^3 - 2x$

(c)  $y = x^3 - 2x + 2$

(d)  $y = -2x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1$

(e)  $y = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{x^2-3x+2}$

(f)  $y = \frac{4x^2-4x}{2x-1}$

(g)  $y = \frac{x(x-2)^2}{x^2+1}$

(h)  $y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-3x+2}$

Narišite natančni graf z uporabo odvoda.

11. Uporaba L'Hospitalovega pravila.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{R: 0}$

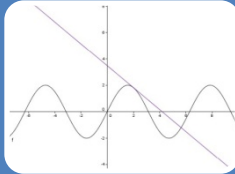
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x$ ,  $\mathbf{R: 0}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$ ,  $\mathbf{R: \frac{1}{2}}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x - \sin x}$ ,  $\mathbf{R: 3}$

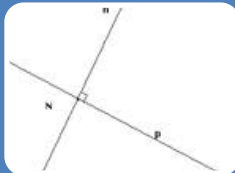
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$ ,  $\mathbf{R: -\frac{1}{3}}$

## 12. Uporaba odvoda.

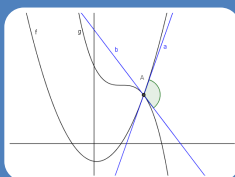


Smerni koeficient tangente na krivuljo  $y = f(x)$  v točki  $T(x_0, y_0)$  je  $k_t = f'(x_0)$ .

• Naklonski kot tangente je  $\alpha = \arctg(k_t)$ .



Smerni koeficient normale na krivuljo  $y = f(x)$  v točki  $T(x_0, y_0)$  je  $k_n = -\frac{1}{k_t}$ .



Kot med premico  $l_1$  z enačbo  $y = k_1x + n_1$  in premico  $l_2$  z enačbo  $y = k_2x + n_2$  lahko izračunamo s pomočjo formule  $\text{tg}\gamma = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{1 + k_1k_2}$ .

1. Zapiši enačbo tangente na krivuljo  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x - 1$  v točki  $x_0 = 1$ .  
R:  $y = 6x$
2. V kateri točki krivulje  $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 10x - 4$  oklepa tangenta z osjo  $x$  kot  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ? R:  $T_1(1, 1), T_2(3, -1)$
3. Pokaži, da se krivulji  $y = x - x^2$  in  $y = x^2 - x$  sekata pravokotno.
4. Poišči enačbo tangente in enačbo normale za funkcijo  $y = \arcsin \frac{x-1}{2}$  v sečišču z abscisno osjo. R:  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}, y = -2x + 2$

1. Zapiši enačbo tangente na polinom  $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 2$ , ki je vzporedna premici  $x + y = 0$ . Izračunaj tudi dotikališče.

(T(1,-2) ;  $x + y + 1 = 0$ )

2. Izračunaj stacionarne točke funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{-x^2}{x-1}$ .

(A(0,0) min., B(2,-4) maks.)

3. Dana je funkcija  $f(x) = (x + a)^2$ . Izračunaj  $a$  tako, da bo  $f(2) = 1$  in  $f'(2) < 0$ .

( $a = -3$ )

4. Premica se dotika krivulje z enačbo  $y = x^3 + 1$  v točki A in jo seka v točki B. Točka A leži na abscisni osi in je različna od točke B. Izračunaj koordinati točk A in B.

(A(-1,0), B(2,9))

5. Izračunaj kot, pod katerim funkcija  $f(x) = \ln(3x - 5)$  seka abscisno os. Rezultat zaokroži na stotinko stopinje natančno.

( $71,57^\circ$ )