

$$1) f(x) = 2 \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{2x - x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} \cdot (2 - 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}(1 - \frac{x}{2})}} - \frac{2(1-x)}{2\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(2x - x^2)}} - \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1-1+x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2x - x^2}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2-x}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) f(x) = x \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + \arctan \sqrt{x - 1/x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{x+1})}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}} \cdot \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1-(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x}} = \\ &= \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} + \frac{x(1+x)}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)^2} + \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = \underline{\underline{\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x^2} + x \cdot e^{-x^2} (-2x) = \underline{\underline{e^{-x^2}(1-2x^2)}}$$

$$4) f(x) = 5^{x^2-2x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = 5^{x^2-2x+1} (2x-2)$$

$$5) f(x) = \log_2(1-x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x^2) \cdot \ln 2} (-2x)$$

$$6) f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{2-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{2-x}} \cdot \frac{2-x-(x+1)(-1)}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{2-x}{x+1} \cdot \frac{2-x+x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{(x+1)(2-x)}}}$$

DEFINIČNÍ OBORY:

$$1) \begin{cases} -1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ 2x - x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D(f) = \langle 0, 2 \rangle$$
$$f': \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x}{2} > 0 \\ 2x - x^2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D(f') = (0, 2)$$

$$2) 1 + \sin x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = D(f')$$

$$3) D(f) = D(f') = \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) D(f) = D(f') = \mathbb{R}$$

$$5) 1 - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = D(f') = (-1, 1)$$

$$6) \frac{x+1}{2-x} > 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = D(f') = (-1, 2)$$