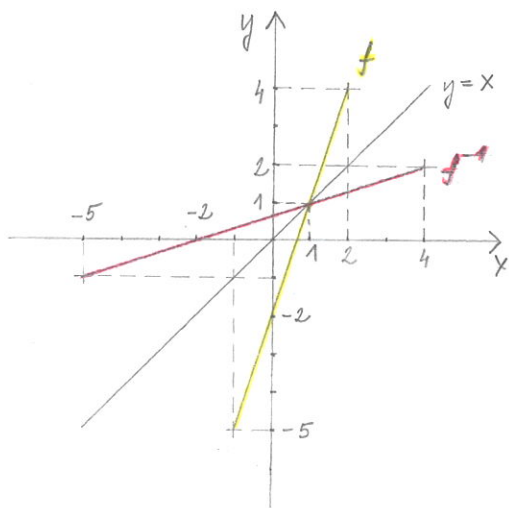


# INVERZNÍ FUNKCE

pr:  $f: y = 3x - 2, x \in \langle -1, 2 \rangle$  ... úsečka mezi  $[-1, -5]$  a  $[2, 4]$

$$x = \frac{y+2}{3}$$

$f^{-1}: y = \frac{x+2}{3}, x \in \langle -5, 4 \rangle$  ... inverzní kce k fci  $f$   
úsečka mezi  $[-5, -1]$  a  $[4, 2]$



$$\textcircled{f}: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & -5 & -2 & 1 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{f^{-1}}: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & -5 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline y & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

**Definice:** Je-li  $f$  prostá funkce v  $D(f)$ , pak k ní existuje **inverzní funkce**  $f^{-1}$  definovaná na  $H(f)$ , přičemž platí

$$[x, y] \in \text{Gr } f \Leftrightarrow [y, x] \in \text{Gr } f^{-1}.$$

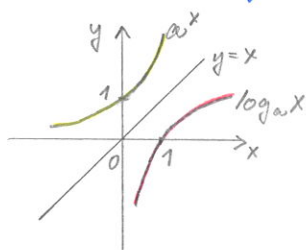
Platí: •  $D(f) = H(f^{-1}), H(f) = D(f^{-1})$

$$\bullet f(f^{-1}(x)) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

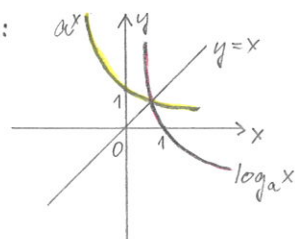
• Grady  $f$  a  $f^{-1}$  jsou symetrické podle přímky  $y=x$ .

pr: Exponenciální a Logaritmická funkce

$$a \in (1, \infty):$$



$$a \in (0, 1):$$



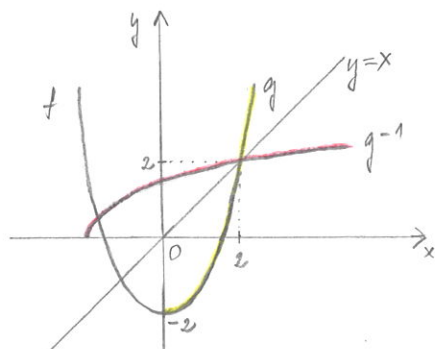
$$a^{\log_a x} = x, \quad \log_a a^x = x$$

$f$  a  $f^{-1}$  jsou obě rostoucí nebo obě klesající.

**Definícia:**  $M \subset D(f)$ ,  $g(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in M$

$g = f|_M$  ... ke  $g$  je **restrikcia** (zúžení) ke  $f$  na množinu  $M$

Pr:  $f: y = x^2 - 2$  ... není 'prasta'  $\rightarrow g: y = x^2 - 2$ ,  $D(g) = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$   
 - je 'prasta'  $H(g) = \langle -2, \infty \rangle$



$$x = \pm \sqrt{y+2}$$

$$g^{-1}: y = \sqrt{x+2}, \quad D(g^{-1}) = \langle -2, \infty \rangle$$

$$H(g^{-1}) = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$$

Pr: Určete inverzní ke  $f^{-1}$  k ke  $f$  a  $D(f)$ ,  $D(f^{-1})$

a)  $f: y = \frac{x+1}{x-3}$   $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ ,  $H(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

$$xy - 3y = x + 1$$

$$xy - x = 3y + 1$$

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

$y = 1 + \frac{4}{x-3}$ , graf: hyperbola  $S[3, 1]$

$$\underline{f^{-1}: y = \frac{3x+1}{x-1}}$$

$$D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

b)  $f: y = e^{2x-1}$   $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$$\ln y = \ln e^{2x-1}$$

$$\ln y = 2x - 1$$

$$2x = 1 + \ln y$$

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

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

$$D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R}^+$$

c)  $f: y = \log_3(x+5)$

$$D(f) = (-5, \infty)$$

$$x+5 > 0$$

$$x > -5$$

$$3^y = 3^{\log_3(x+5)}$$

$$3^y = x+5$$

$$x = 3^y - 5$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}: y = 3^x - 5}$$

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

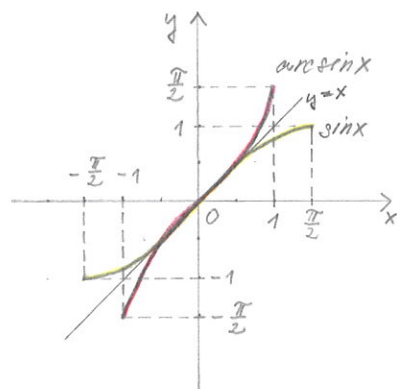
# Cyklometrické funkce

- funkce inverzní ke goniometrickým funkcím zúženým na konkrétně vybrané intervaly, v nichž jsou prosté

• **arkussinus**  $y = \arcsin x$

$$- D(f) = \langle -1, 1 \rangle$$

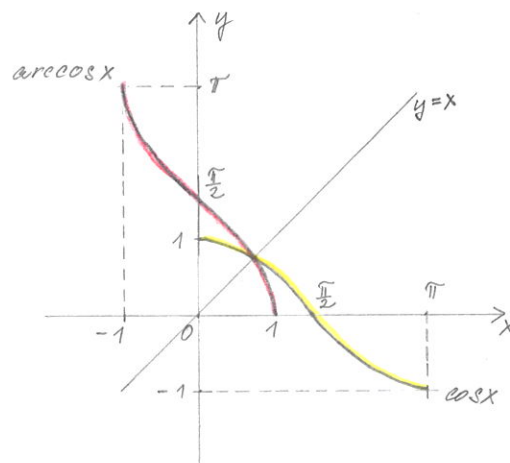
$$H(f) = \langle -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$



• **arkuskosinus**  $y = \arccos x$

$$- D(f) = \langle -1, 1 \rangle$$

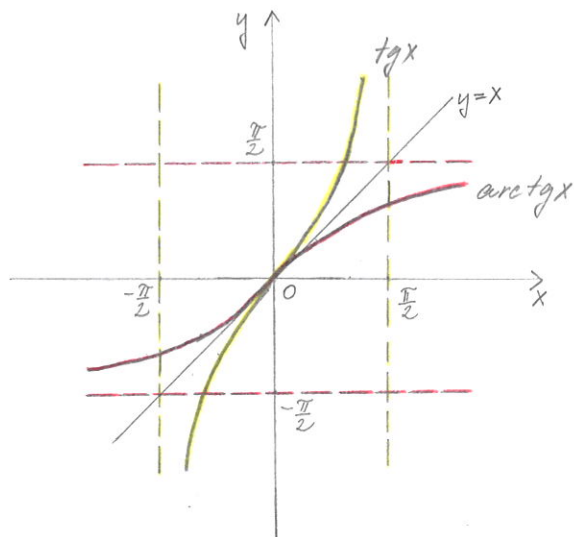
$$H(f) = \langle 0, \pi \rangle$$



• **arkustangens**  $y = \arctg x$

$$- D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

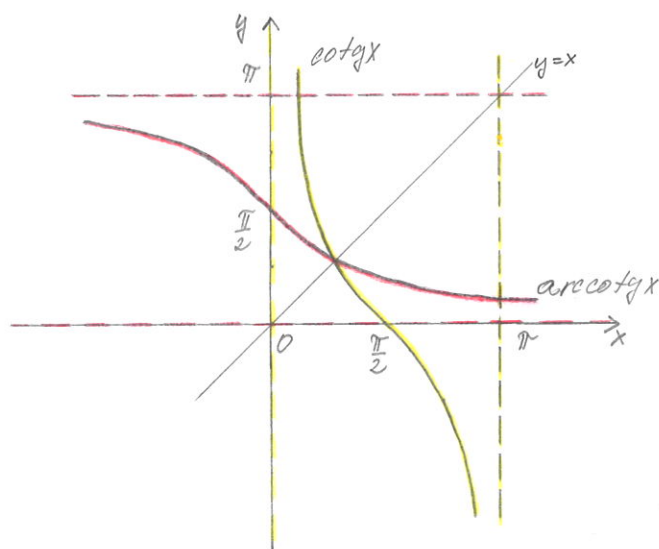
$$H(f) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$



• **arkuskotangens**  $y = \operatorname{arccotg} x$

$$- D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$- H(f) = (0, \pi)$$



| $x$         | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1               |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| $\arcsin x$ | 0               | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$      | $\frac{\pi}{3}$      | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $\arccos x$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$      | $\frac{\pi}{6}$      | 0               |

| $x$                        | 0               | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 1               | $\sqrt{3}$      |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $\arctg x$                 | 0               | $\frac{\pi}{6}$      | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ |
| $\operatorname{arccotg} x$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$      | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

$$\arcsin(\sin x) = x$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

pr: Verifică inversibilitatea lui  $f^{-1}$  k lui  $f$  cu  $D(f)$ ,  $D(f^{-1})$

a)  $f: y = \arcsin(1-x)$

$$D(f): \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq 1-x \leq 1 \\ -2 \leq -x \leq 0 \\ 2 \geq x \geq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-1 \\ 1 \cdot (-1) \end{array}$$

$$\sin y = 1-x$$

$$x = 1 - \sin y$$

$$D(f) = \langle 0, 2 \rangle$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}: y = 1 - \sin x}$$

$$H(f): \begin{array}{l} f(0) = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ f(2) = \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{D(f^{-1}) = H(f) = \langle -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle}$$

b)  $f: y = 3 - 2 \cotg(1-2x)$

$$D(f): 1-2x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$2 \cotg(1-2x) = 3-y$$

$$\cotg(1-2x) = \frac{3-y}{2}$$

$$1-2x = \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{3-y}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}(-1 + \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{3-y}{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1-2x > 0 \\ x < \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-2x < \pi \\ x > \frac{1}{2}(1-\pi) \end{array}$$

$$\underline{D(f) = (\frac{1}{2}(1-\pi); \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}: y = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{3-x}{2})}$$

$$\underline{D(f^{-1}) = H(f) = \mathbb{R}}$$