

Własności funkcji

Zad.1. Wyznaczyć dziedzinę podanych funkcji.

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| <p>(1) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2^x-4}$</p> <p>(2) $f(x) = \frac{\log x \cdot \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x}}{x^2+3x+5}$</p> <p>(3) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\log(2x^2-8)}}{3-3^x}$</p> <p>(4) $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}^1$</p> <p>(5) $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \cos 3x}$</p> <p>(6) $f(x) = \sqrt{\ln \frac{2x}{x-1}}$</p> <p>(7) $f(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{2x} - 3}$</p> <p>(8) $f(x) = \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5-x}}$</p> <p>(9) $f(x) = \arccos\left(\frac{3x-1}{2}\right)$</p> <p>(10) $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{\arcsin \frac{x}{4}}$</p> <p>(11) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{2+\arccos \frac{x+1}{4}}$</p> <p>(12) $f(x) = 10^{\frac{2}{3 \arcsin x^2}}$</p> <p>(13) $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin(2-x)}{x^2-4x+4}$</p> <p>(14) $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \frac{x+1}{13} - \arccos \frac{x-2}{11}}{x^{12}}$</p> <p>(15) $f(x) = \frac{\arccos(\sqrt{x-1})}{9x^2-6x+1}$</p> <p>(16) $f(x) = \sqrt{\arccos(2x+1)}$</p> <p>(17) $f(x) = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}}$</p> <p>(18) $f(x) = \frac{\arccos \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+3}}}{\sqrt{2x+4}}$</p> | <p>(19) $f(x) = \arcsin^3(\ln x + 5)$</p> <p>(20) $f(x) = \arccos\left(\frac{\ln^3 x - 14}{13}\right)$</p> <p>(21) $f(x) = \log_2(\arcsin \frac{x}{3})$</p> <p>(22) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\arccos(1-\ln x)}$</p> <p>(23) $f(x) = \arctan(12 - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}})$</p> <p>(24) $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{ctg}(1 - \ln^7 x^3)$</p> <p>(25) $f(x) = \arccos(x^2 - 4)$</p> <p>(26) $f(x) = \arcsin(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})$</p> <p>(27) $f(x) = \arcsin \frac{x-3}{x-4}$</p> <p>(28) $f(x) = \arccos \frac{2-x}{x-5}$</p> <p>(29) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+1} \arcsin \frac{x-2}{x}$</p> <p>(30) $f(x) = \sqrt{\arcsin(x + \frac{1}{3})}$</p> <p>(31) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{\arcsin \frac{x-2}{6}}$</p> <p>(32) $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3x+1}} + \arctan \frac{1}{x}$</p> <p>(33) $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \frac{x^3+2}{x^3}}{x^3+7x^2}$</p> <p>(34) $f(x) = \arccos(\sin^3 x + 1)$</p> <p>(35) $f(x) = \arccos \frac{x-\sqrt{x+1}}{x+\sqrt{x+1}}$</p> <p>(36) $f(x) = \arcsin \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-1}$</p> <p>(37) $f(x) = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{4x+1}-2)}{2 \operatorname{tg}^2\left(\frac{\arcsin x+1}{\arcsin x}\right)+5}$</p> |
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¹ $\ln a = \log_e a$, gdzie $e \approx 2,718$.

Zad.2. Opisać analitycznie i naszkicować w układzie współrzędnych dziedzinę podanych funkcji.

- (1) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2y-3x}}$
- (2) $f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{y+1}}{\ln(x+2)}$
- (3) $f(x, y) = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$
- (4) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$
- (5) $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x-y}} + \arcsin(y-x^2)$
- (6) $f(x, y) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{y-2x} \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2-1)$
- (7) $f(x, y) = \arccos \frac{2x-3y}{12} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{4-y}}}$
- (8) $f(x, y) = \arcsin \frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x+y-2})}{\sqrt{x-1} \cdot e^{\sqrt{y+1}}}$
- (9) $f(x, y) = (\sqrt{x+y-2} + \sqrt{2y-x-3}) \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2-1)$
- (10) $f(x, y) = \frac{\arcsin \frac{x-y}{4}}{\sqrt{2x-y-1} - \sqrt{2y-x-1}}$
- (11) $f(x, y) = \frac{\arctan(2\sqrt{x^3-8y} \cdot \ln(1-\sqrt{x-1}))}{\sqrt{64-x^2-y^2}}$
- (12) $f(x, y) = \log_{\sqrt{xy}} \left(\frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{(x+y-1)(x+y+1)} \right)$
- (13) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 + 1} \cdot \ln(\sqrt{4-x^2} + \sqrt{9-y^2})$
- (14) $f(x, y) = \arccos^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} + \arcsin^7 \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[5]{x}} + \ln(4-x^2-y^2)$
- (15) $f(x, y) = \arcsin(\ln(y+1)-2x) + \sqrt[4]{x^3-1} \cdot e^{\sqrt{y^5+1}}$
- (16) $f(x, y) = \arcsin(\ln(x^3+y+1)) + \ln(x^2+y^2-4) \cdot \frac{\arctan \frac{x+y}{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{16-x^2-y^2}}$

Zad.3. Obliczyć.

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| (1) $\arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) + \arcsin 0$ | (5) $\operatorname{arcctg} \sqrt{3} - 3 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ |
| (2) $3 \arcsin 1 - 2 \arccos 0$ | (6) $2 \arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) - \arctan 1$ |
| (3) $4 \arctan 1 - \operatorname{arcctg}(-1)$ | (7) $\arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{2}$ |
| (4) $\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \arctan(-\sqrt{3})$ | (8) $\left(3 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \pi \right) (2\pi - \arcsin 1)$ |

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| (9) $\sin(\arcsin \frac{1}{4})$ | (17) $\cos(\arcsin \frac{2}{3})$ |
| (10) $\cos(\arccos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7})$ | (18) $\operatorname{tg}(\arcsin(-\frac{3}{4}))$ |
| (11) $\arctan(\operatorname{tg} \sqrt{5})$ | (19) $\cos(\arctan(-2))$ |
| (12) $\arccos(\cos 12)$ | (20) $\sin(\arctan 3)$ |
| (13) $\arcsin(\sin 100)$ | (21) $\sin((\arcsin \frac{1}{5} + \arcsin \frac{3}{5}))$ |
| (14) $\operatorname{tg}\left(2 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ | (22) $\cos(\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arccos(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}))$ |
| (15) $\cos(3 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \arccos(-\frac{1}{2}))$ | (23) $\sin(\arctan 2 - \operatorname{arcctg} 3)$ |
| (16) $\sin(\arccos \frac{1}{3})$ | (24) $\sin(\arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) - \arcsin \frac{1}{2})$ |

Zad.4. Naszkicować wykresy podanych funkcji.

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| (1) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$ | (6) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} $ |
| (2) $f(x) = x^2 - 6 x + 8 - 4 $ | (7) $f(x) = \sin 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} $ |
| (3) $f(x) = 2^{ x+1 } - 3 $ | (8) $f(x) = \cos \frac{2x-\pi}{4} + 1$ |
| (4) $f(x) = \log_2(x-1) - 1 $ | (9) $f(x) = \arcsin \frac{ x -2}{3}$ |
| (5) $f(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{\pi}}{\pi}$ | (10) $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos \frac{1-x}{2}$ |

Zad.5. Zbadać parzystość podanych funkcji.

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| (1) $f(x) = \arcsin(12x) - 13$ | (6) $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{x^4}$ |
| (2) $f(x) = x \arcsin x$ | (7) $f(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{x}$ |
| (3) $f(x) = x \sin x + 2 \arcsin x$ | (8) $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin^5 x}{x^5}$ |
| (4) $f(x) = x \sin x + 2 \arccos x$ | (9) $f(x) = \arcsin x \cdot \cos x$ |
| (5) $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x^3}$ | (10) $f(x) = \arccos x \cdot \arcsin(x+1)$ |

Zad.6. Wykazać, że podane funkcje są różnowartościowe.

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| (1) $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-3}$ | (3) $f(x) = 2^{x^3-1}$ |
| (2) $f(x) = -x^5 - 16x - 1$ | (4) $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ w $(0, \infty)$ |

Zad.7. Wykazać, że podane funkcje są rosnące.

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 3 \quad (2) f(x) = \ln(2^{3x} - 1) \quad (3) f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{\log_5 x}}$$

Zad.8. Wykazać, że podane funkcje są malejące.

$$(1) f(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x^3+1} \quad (2) f(x) = -e^{2x^7+x^3} \quad (3) f(x) = -x^3 + 2x \text{ w } (1, \infty)$$

Zad.9. Wyznaczyć funkcję odwrotną do danej.

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) f(x) = x^3 + 1 & (9) f(x) = \arcsin(\ln x) \\ (2) f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+2} & (10) f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \\ (3) f(x) = 2^{5x-3} & (11) f(x) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\log_3 x+2}{\log_3 x-2} \\ (4) f(x) = \log_4(x^5 + 2) & (12) f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x+3}{\operatorname{tg} x-1}, D = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \setminus \left\{\frac{\pi}{4}\right\} \\ (5) f(x) = \sqrt[7]{x^4 + 1} & (13) f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x+3}{\operatorname{tg} x-1}, D = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \setminus \left\{\frac{5\pi}{4}\right\} \\ (6) f(x) = \sqrt[5]{2 \ln(\operatorname{tg} x^3)}, D = \left(0, \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) & (14) f(x) = \frac{\arcsin x-1}{\arcsin x+2} \\ (7) f(x) = \arctan(\log_5^3(e^x + 1)) & (15) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt[5]{\sin x-2}}{\sqrt[5]{\sin x+2}}}, D = \left\langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \\ (8) f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln x+1} & \end{array}$$