

Najděte k daným funkcím funkci inverzní a určete jejich definiční obory a obory hodnot:

1) $y = e^{x-1} + 2$

2) $y = \log_2(x+4) - 1$

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

4) $y = \sqrt{x-2} - 5$

5) $y = \arcsin x - 2\pi$

6) $y = \operatorname{arctg}(x-1) + \pi$

Inverzni funkcije

① Naći inverznu funkciju k funkciji:

$$y = e^{x-1} + 2$$

Rješenje: $x = e^{y-1} + 2$ -2

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

$$\ln(x-2) = y-1$$
 $+1$

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

$$Df = R = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = (2; +\infty) = Hf$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow x-2 > 0 \\ &x > 2 \end{aligned}$$

② $y = \log_2(x+4) - 1$ $\rightarrow x+4 > 0$
 $x > -4$

Rješenje: $x = \log_2(y+4) - 1$ $+1$

$$x+1 = \log_2(y+4)$$

$$2^{x+1} = y+4$$
 -4

$$f^{-1}: \underline{\underline{2^{x+1} - 4 = y}}$$

$$Df = (-4; \infty) = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = R = Hf$$

③ $y = \frac{3x+2}{x-1}$ $x-1 \neq 0$
 $x \neq 1$

Rješenje: $x = \frac{3y+2}{y-1}$ $\cdot (y-1)$

$$xy - x = 3y + 2$$

$$xy - 3y = 2 + x$$

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

$$f^{-1}: \underline{\underline{y = \frac{2+x}{x-3}}}$$

$$-3y + x$$

$$\cdot (x-3)$$

$$Df = R \setminus \{1\} = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = R \setminus \{3\} = Hf$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x-3 \neq 0 \\ &x \neq 3 \end{aligned}$$

④

$$y = \sqrt{x-2} - 5$$

$$x-2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 2$$

$$\text{Řešení: } x = \sqrt{y-2} - 5 \quad | +5$$

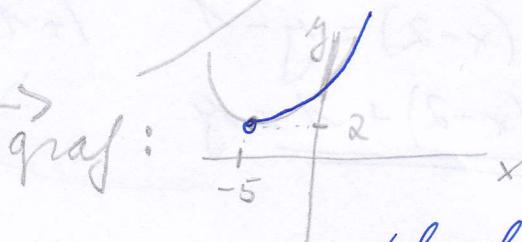
$$x+5 = \sqrt{y-2} \quad |^2$$

$$(x+5)^2 = y-2 \quad | +2$$

$$\underline{\underline{f^{-1}: (x+5)^2 + 2 = y}}$$

$$Df = \langle 2; \infty \rangle = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = \langle -5; \infty \rangle = Hf$$



aby ex. inverzní funkce, musí být funkce prostá \Rightarrow bereme polovinu paraboly

⑤

$$y = \arcsin x - 2\pi$$

$$\text{Řešení: } x = \arcsin y - 2\pi \quad | +2\pi$$

$$x+2\pi = \arcsin y$$

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

$$Df = \langle -1; 1 \rangle = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = \langle -\frac{5\pi}{2}; -\frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle = Hf$$

aby ex. inv. fce, tak bereme sinus na int. $\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x+2\pi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad | -2\pi$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi$$

$$-\frac{5\pi}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

⑥

$$y = \arctg(x-1) + \pi$$

$$\text{Řešení: } x = \arctg(y-1) + \pi \quad | -\pi$$

$$x-\pi = \arctg(y-1)$$

$$\text{tg}(x-\pi) = y-1 \quad | +1$$

$$\underline{\underline{f^{-1}: \text{tg}(x-\pi) + 1 = y}}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} = Hf^{-1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = Hf$$

aby ex. fce inv. tak tg se omezi na $(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < x-\pi < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad | +\pi \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$