

Funkcijų tyrimas

Parengė:

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Vilniaus “Minties” gimnazijos matematikos mokytoja metodininkė

Funkcijos savybes tiriamo tokia eilės tvarka:

- 1) (Apibrėžimo sritis) $D_f = \dots$
- 2) (Lyginumas, periodiškumas) **Skaičiuojame $f(-x) = \dots$**
- 3) (OX ašį kerta) **Sprendžiame lygtį $f(x) = 0$**
- 4) (OY ašį kerta) **Skaičiuojame $f(0) = \dots$**
- 5) (Kritiniai taškai) **Randame $f'(x)$. Sprendžiame lygtį $f'(x) = 0$.**
- 6) (Didėjimas, mažėjimas) **Randame kur $f'(x) > 0$ ir kur $f'(x) < 0$.**
- 7) (min ir max) **Nustatome ekstremumo taškus ir ekstremumus.**

Tiriame sudėtingesnes funkcijas

Papildomos užduotys

Aukštesnysis gebėjimų lygis

Grafikų braižymas su PLOTTER

Papildomos uždutys

$$1) \quad f(x) = (x + 1)^2 (x - 2)^3$$

$$2) \quad g(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)^2 (x - 2)^3$$

1) $D_f = (-\infty; +\infty)$

2) $f(-x) = (-x + 1)^2 \cdot (-x - 2)^3 = -(x - 1)^2 (x + 2)^3$ *nei lyg., nei nelyg.*

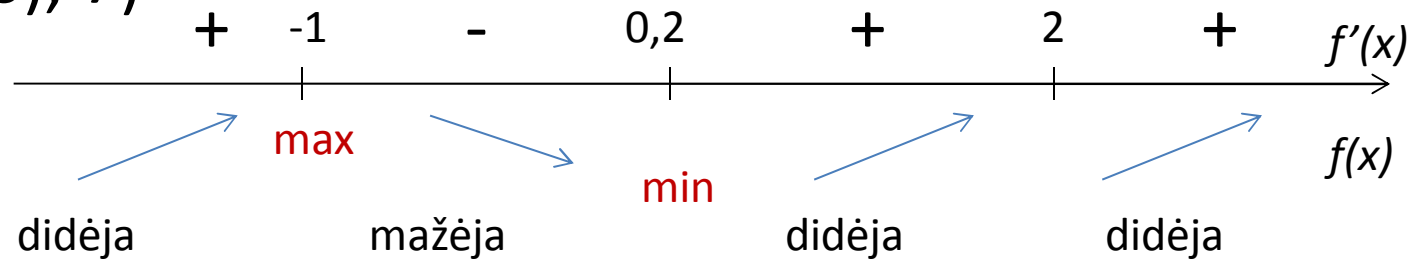
3) $f(x) = 0$, *kai* $x = -1$ *ir* $x = 2$

4) $f(0) = -8$

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

$f'(x) = 0$, *kai* $x = -1$, $x = 2$ *ir* $x = 0,2$

6), 7)



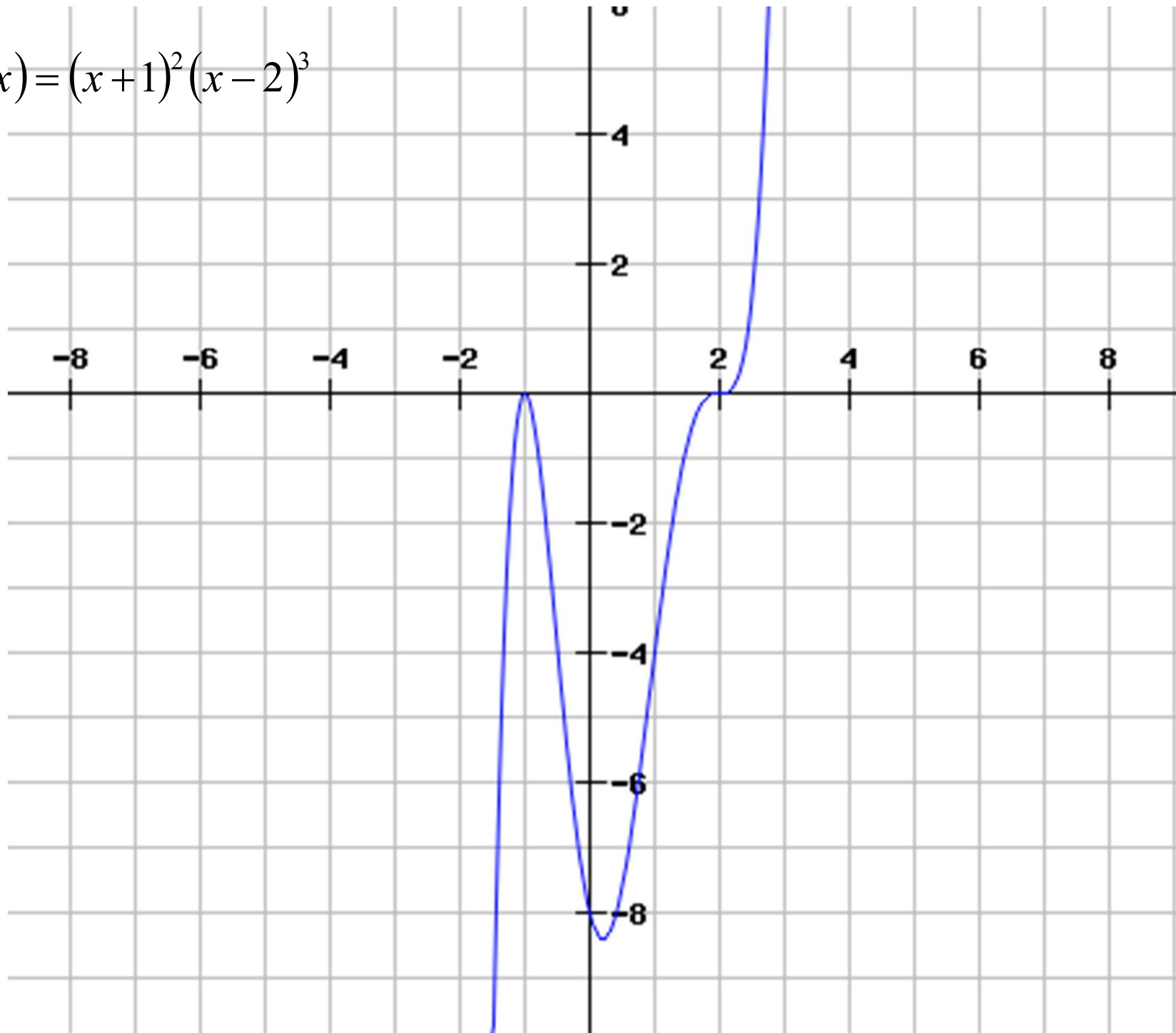
$x_{\min} = 0,2$ $y_{\min} = f(0,2) \approx -8,4$

$x_{\max} = -1$ $y_{\max} = f(-1) = 0$

Minimumo taškas $(0,2; \approx -8,4)$

Maksimumo taškas $(-1; 0)$

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2(x-2)^3$$



$$1) D_g = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$2) g(-x) = \frac{(-x)^3}{(-x)^2 - 1} = \frac{-x^3}{x^2 - 1} = -\frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} \quad \text{nelygine}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1}$$

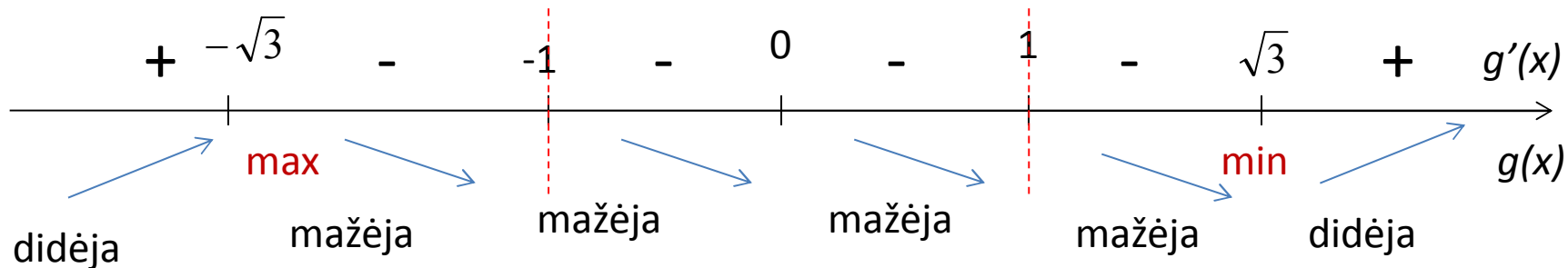
$$3) g(x) = 0, \text{ kai } x = 0$$

$$4) g(0) = 0$$

$$5) g'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 1) - x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = 0, \text{ kai } x = 0, x = -\sqrt{3} \text{ ir } x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$6), 7) g_{\min}(\sqrt{3}) = 1,5\sqrt{3}, \quad g_{\max}(-\sqrt{3}) = -1,5\sqrt{3}$$



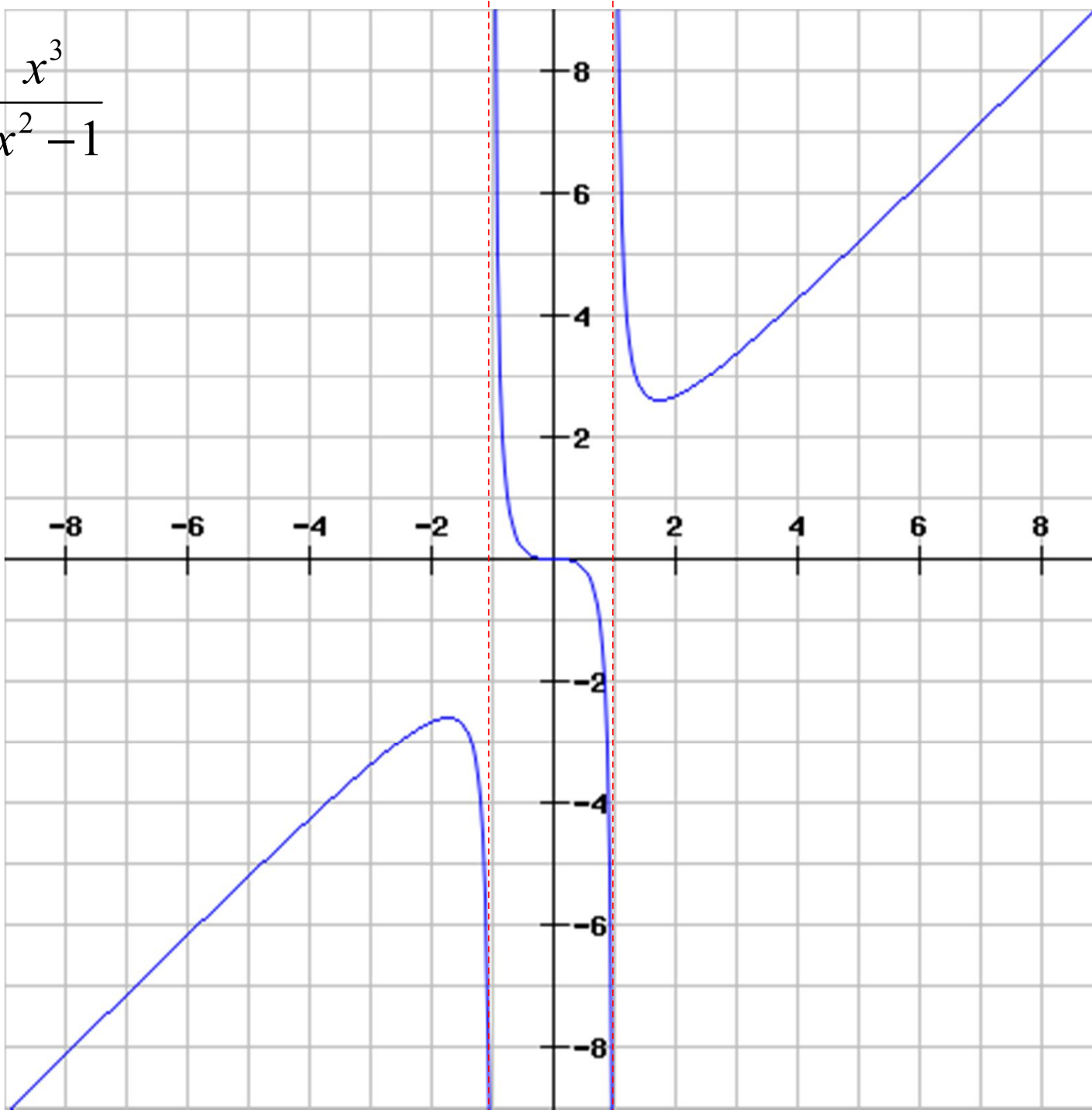
Kai $x \rightarrow +\infty$, tai $g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$;

kai $x \rightarrow -\infty$, tai $g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$;

kai $x \rightarrow 1$ ($x > 1$), tai $g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$;

kai $x \rightarrow 1$ ($x < 1$), tai $g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1}$$



Tiriame sudėtingesnes trigonometrines funkcijas

Papildomos užduotys

Aukštesnysis gebėjimų lygis

Grafikų braižymas su MS Excel

Papildomos užduotys

$$1) \quad f(x) = \sin x - \sin^2 x$$

$$2) \quad g(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

$$3) \quad h(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \sin^2 x$$

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

2) Funkcija nei lygine, nei nelygine. Jos periodas 2π .

3) $f(x) = 0$, kai $x = \pi n$ arba $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

4) $f(0) = 0$.

5) $f'(x) = \cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x$

$$f'(x) = 0, \text{ kai } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n \text{ arba } x = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

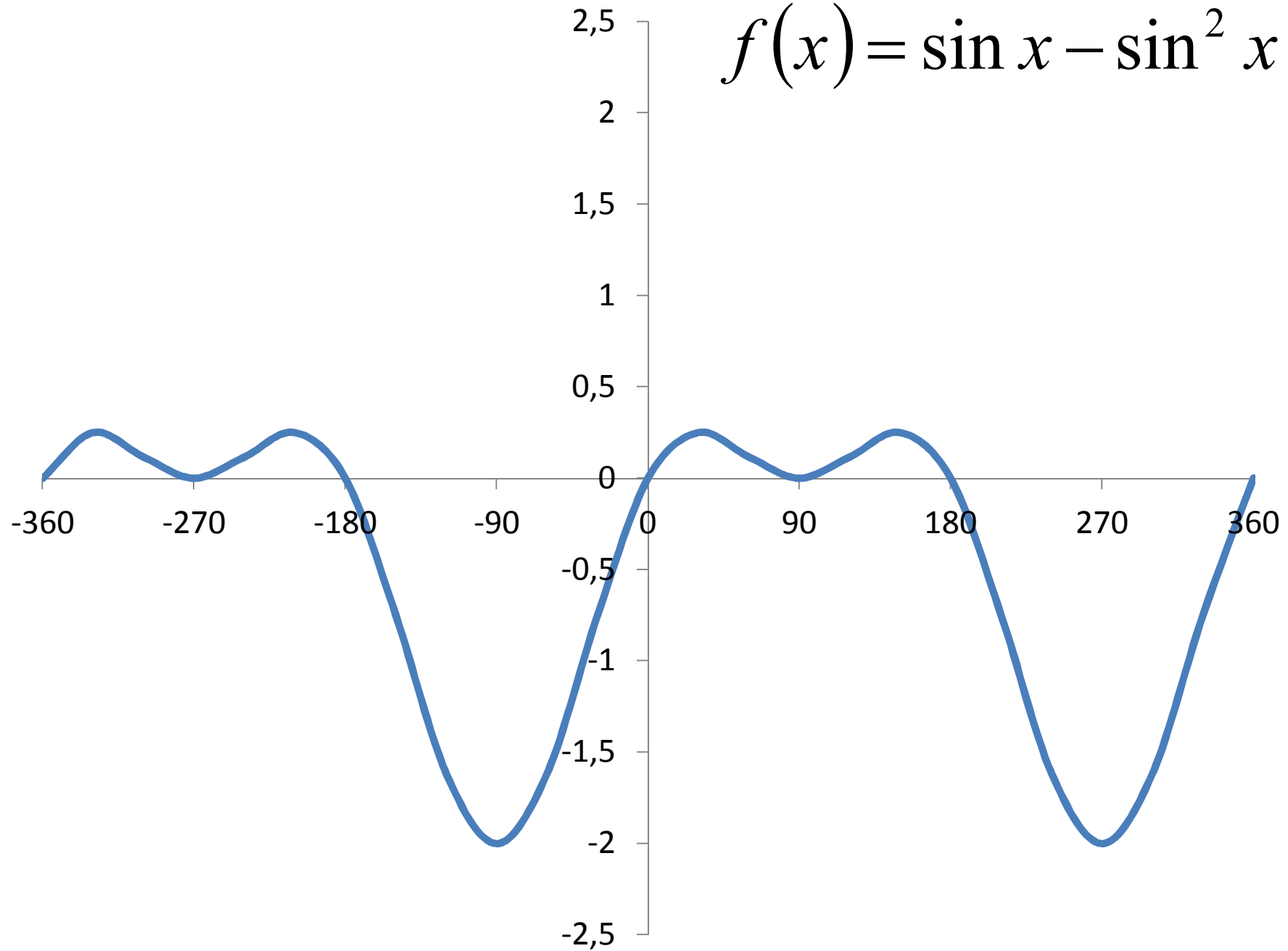
6) $f'(x) > 0$, kai $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{13\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f'(x) < 0, \text{ kai } x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

7) $f_{\max} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = f_{\max} \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$f_{\min} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0, \quad f_{\min} \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -2$$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \sin^2 x$$



$$1) \quad D(g) = \mathbb{R}. \quad g(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

2) *Funkcija yra lygine. Jos periodas 2π .*

$$3) \quad g(x) = 0, \quad \text{kai} \quad x = \pm \arccos \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$4) \quad g(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$5) \quad g'(x) = -\sin x + \sin(2x)$$

$$g'(x) = 0, \quad \text{kai} \quad x = \pi n \quad \text{arba} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

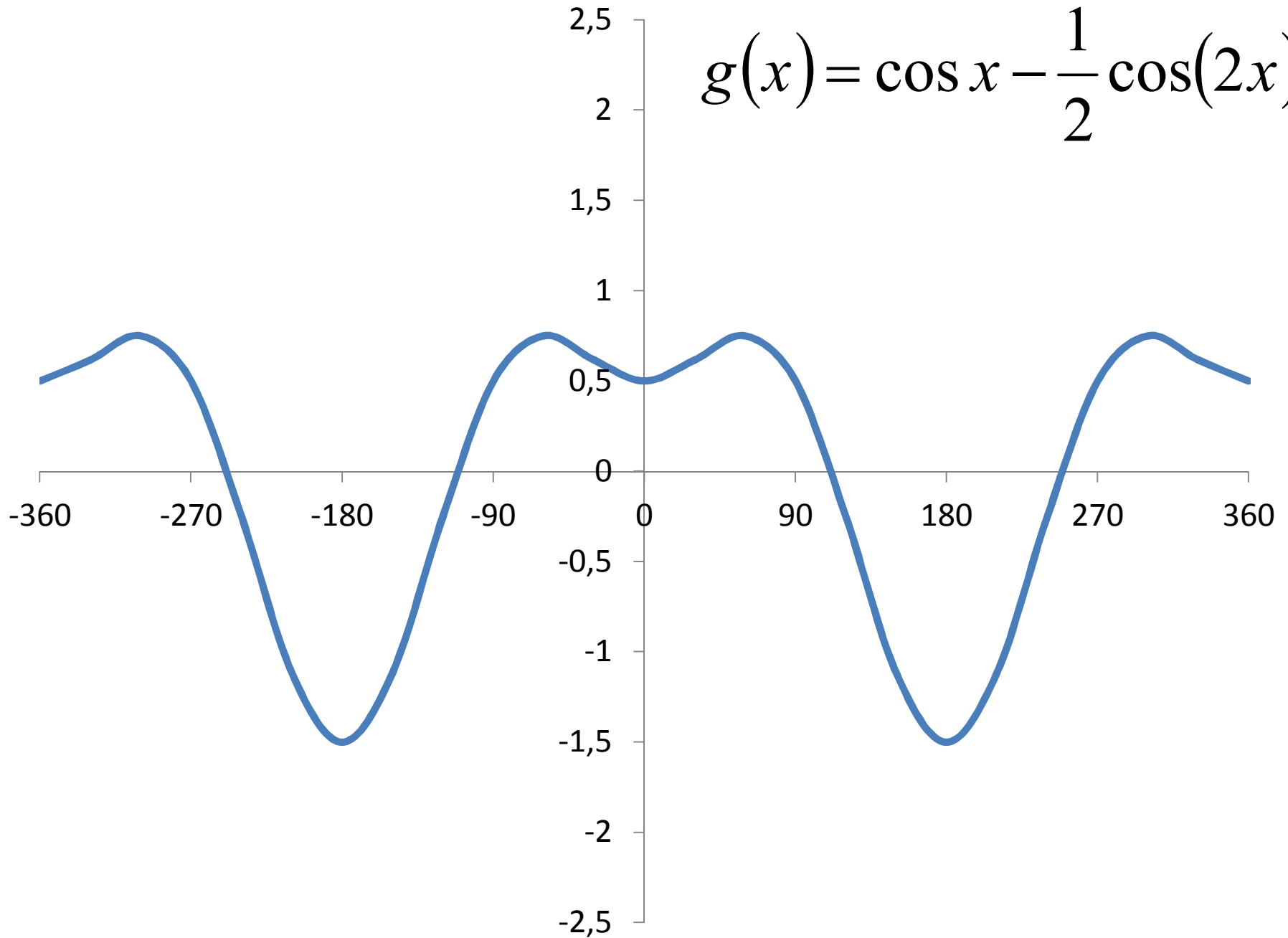
$$6) \quad g'(x) > 0, \quad \text{kai} \quad x \in \left(2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right) \cup \left(\pi + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g'(x) < 0, \quad \text{kai} \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; 2\pi n \right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \pi + 2\pi n \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$7) \quad g_{\max} \left(\pm \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$g_{\min}(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g_{\min}(\pi) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$



$$h(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$$

1) $D(h) = \mathbb{R}$.

2) *Funkcija yra nelygine. Jos periodas 2π .*

3) $h(x) = 0$, kai $x = \pi n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

4) $h(0) = 0$.

5) $h'(x) = \cos x + \cos(2x)$

$$h'(x) = 0, \text{ kai } x = \pi + 2\pi n \text{ arba } x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

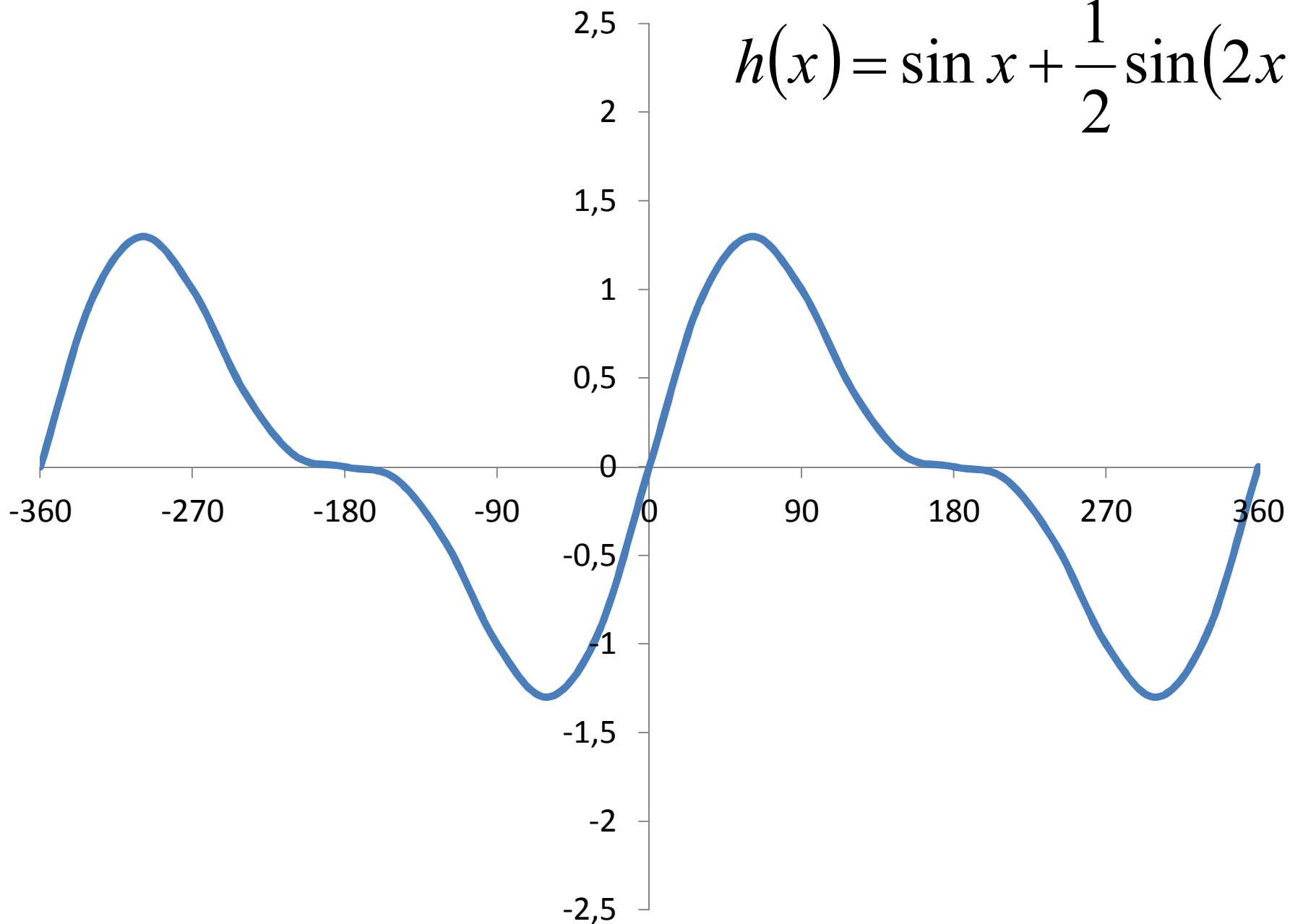
6) $h'(x) > 0$, kai $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n\right)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$h'(x) < 0, \text{ kai } x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \pi + 2\pi n\right) \cup \left(\pi + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

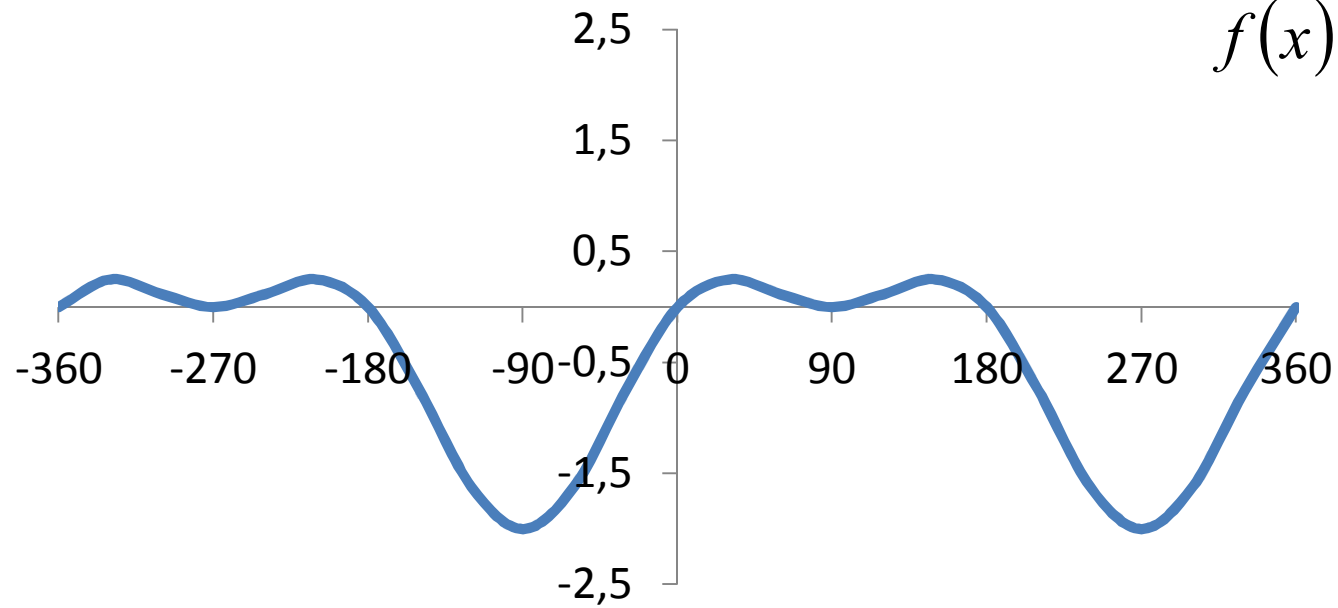
7) $h_{\max}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$h_{\min}\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

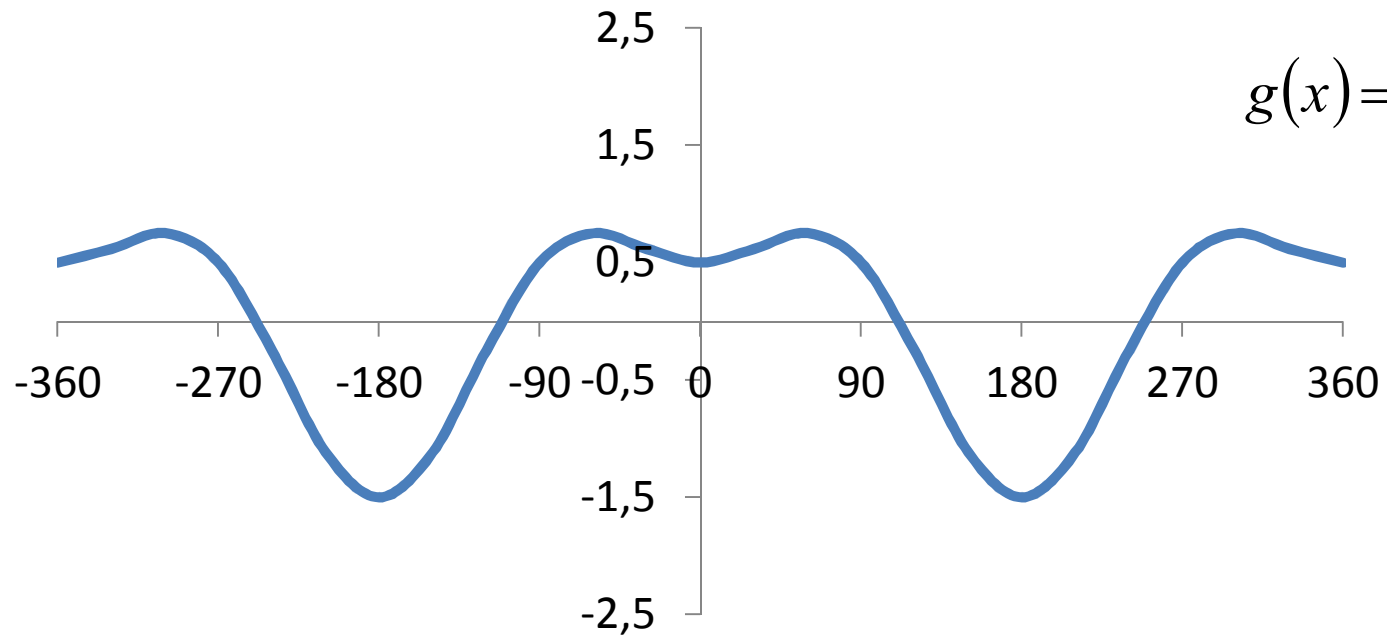
$$h(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$$



$$f(x) = \sin x - \sin^2 x$$



$$g(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$



$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &= \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = \\&= \cos x - \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{2} - \cos^2 x = \\&= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) + \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

