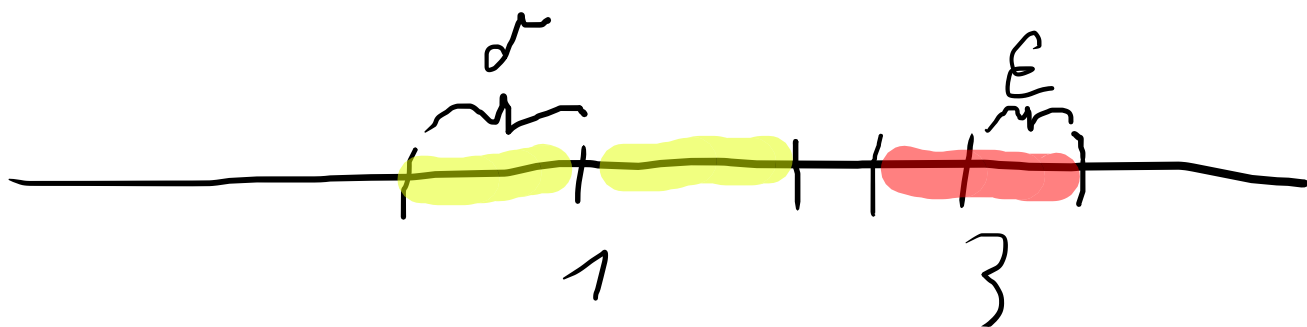


$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(0 < |x-1| < \delta) \Rightarrow (|x-3| < \varepsilon)$$



Choose $\varepsilon = 1$, and $\forall \delta > 0$ choose

$$x = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}. \text{ But } x < 1 < 2 \Rightarrow |x-3| = |x-1| > 1 = \varepsilon$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(0 < |x-1| < \delta) \wedge (|x-3| > \varepsilon)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{4-\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{4-\sqrt{x}}, \quad x \geq 0, x \neq 16$$

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

$$4y = 2\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{x} \quad \leftarrow \nabla$$

$$16y^2 = 4x + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot y \cdot \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} + y^2 x$$

$$16y^2 = x(4 + 4y + y^2) \quad \leftarrow (y-2)^2$$

$$x = \frac{16y^2}{4 + 4y + y^2} = \left(\frac{y}{2+y}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{nakol } x = \left(\frac{y}{2+y}\right)^2, \text{ posom}$$

$$(4y)^2 = (2\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{x})^2$$

$$\text{nakol } 2\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{x} < 0 \Rightarrow y < -2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y < -8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y \text{ a } 2\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{x} \text{ maji' negiu'}$$

$$\text{raznitsa ma } y < -2 \text{ nullo } y \geq 0$$

$$H_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{ALT. } \mathbb{R}^0 \text{ DOR}$$

$$4y = 2\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{x}$$

$$4y = \sqrt{x}(2+y)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{4y}{2+y} \quad \leftarrow z = f(x)$$

$$x = \left(\frac{4y}{2+y}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4y}{2+y} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in [0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = H_f$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \left(\frac{4y}{2+y}\right)^2, \quad y \in [0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -2)$$

$$(1+x)^n \geq (1+nx), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x > -1$$

Důkaz: ① $n=1$: $1+x \geq 1+x \quad \forall x > -1$
 $\checkmark$

② ukažeme indukční krok
 $n=k$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^{k+1} &= (1+x)(1+x)^k \geq (1+x)(1+nx) \\ &= 1+x+nx+ \text{okruženo } x^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq 1+x+(k+1)x = (1+(k+1)x)$$

Ukázali jsme indukční krok pro $n=k+1$

2. Dokážte, že $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ je iracionálny.

Tipus. Pomôžeme: $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ nesúdelné,
potom p^2, q^2 sú nesúdelné.

$$(NSD(p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow NSD(p^2, q^2) = 1).$$

Úporek: Nech $\exists p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ nesúdelné, že

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q} \quad |^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + \textcircled{3} = \left(\frac{p^2}{q^2}\right)_{\text{rac.}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} \text{ je}$$

racionalný

Tedy $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ nesúdelné, že

$$\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} = \frac{m}{n} \quad |^2$$

$$6 = \frac{m^2}{n^2} \Rightarrow m^2 \text{ a } n^2$$

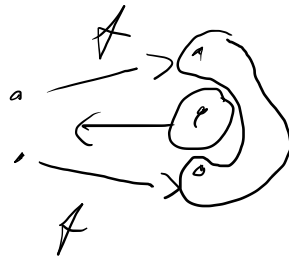
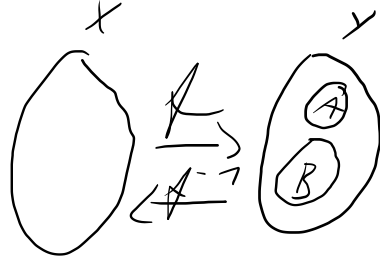
sú nesúdelné

$$\Rightarrow m \text{ a } n \text{ sú nesúdelné}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SPOR!}$$



X, Y jsou množiny a $A, B \subset Y$



3. necht'

$$a \quad f: X \rightarrow Y$$

je inverzní (tj. $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$)

dokážeme $\underbrace{f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)}_M = \underbrace{f^{-1}(A \cup B)}_N$

Důkaz: ① $M \subset N$:

necht' $x \in M$, tj. $\exists a \in A, \text{že } f(x) = a$ $\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A)$
nebo $\exists b \in B, \text{že } f(x) = b \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(B)$

dejme pozn., že (*) platí, pokud

$$\exists a \in A \cup B, \text{že } f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A \cup B) = N$$

② $N \subset M$: necht' $x \in N$, tj. $\exists a \in A \cup B, \text{že } f(x) = a$

Pokud $a \in A$, pak $x \in f^{-1}(A)$

Pokud $a \in B$, pak $x \in f^{-1}(B)$

tedy $x \in M$.

$$V \sim U$$

$$\textcircled{A} \sim n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sim C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sim =$$

$$\underbrace{f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)}_M = \underbrace{f^{-1}(A \cup B)}_N$$

Důkaz:

$$x \in M \Leftrightarrow \exists a \in A, f(x) = a \vee \exists b \in B, f(x) = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in A \cup B, f(x) = c \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A \cup B) = N$$