

str. 71, př. 1

$$(3x^2 - 5x + 1)' = 6x - 5$$

$$\left(2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x}\right)' = \left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-1}\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^3}} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)' = \left(x^{-\frac{3}{5}} + 2x^{-3}\right)' = -\frac{3}{5}x^{-\frac{8}{5}} - \frac{6}{x^4} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt[5]{x^8}} - \frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{x^3+1}\right)' = \frac{(x^3+1) - (3x^2 \cdot x)}{(x^3+1)^2} = -\frac{2x^3+1}{(x^3+1)^2}$$

$$\left((x^2+1)^4\right)' = 2x \cdot 4(x^2+1)^3 = 8x(x^2+1)^3$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x^3+1}\right)' = 3x \frac{1}{2}(x^3+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x^3+1}}$$

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$$\left(\sqrt[4]{x} \cos(x)\right)' = \frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x} (-\sin(x)) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}} - \sqrt[4]{x} \sin(x)$$

$$\left(e^x \sin(x)\right)' = e^x \cos(x) + e^x \sin(x) = e^x \cdot (\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x^2 e^x \cos(x)\right)' &= 2x \cdot e^x \cdot \cos(x) + x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \cos(x) + x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot (-\sin(x)) = \\ &= e^x (2x \cdot \cos(x) + x^2 \cos(x) - x^2 \sin(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(x \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \arctan(x)\right)' = \sin(x) \cdot \arctan(x) + x \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \arctan(x) + \frac{x \cdot \sin(x)}{x^2+1}$$

$$\left(\frac{e^x}{\sin(x)}\right)' = \frac{e^x \cdot \sin(x) - e^x (-\cos(x))}{\sin^2(x)} = \frac{e^x \cdot \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)}$$

$$\left(\cot g(x)\right)' = \left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}\right)' = \frac{-\sin(x) \cdot \sin(x) - \cos(x) \cdot (\cos(x))}{\sin^2(x)} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}$$

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$$\left(\sin(2x+5)\right)' = (2x+5)' \cdot (\sin(2x+5))' = 2 \cdot \cos(2x+5)$$

$$\left(e^{-3x+1}\right)' = -3e^{-3x+1}$$

$$\left(10^x\right)' = 10^x \cdot \ln 10$$

$$\left(\ln^2 x\right)' = (\ln x)' \cdot (\ln^2 x)' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2 \ln(x) = \frac{2}{x} \ln(x)$$

$$\left(\ln(\tan x)\right)' = (\tan x)' \cdot (\ln(\tan x))' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \cdot \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos(x) \cdot \sin(x)}$$

$$\left(\arccos\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)' = \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)' \cdot \left(\arccos\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)' = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{9}\sqrt{1-\frac{4x^2-4x+1}{3}}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{9-3(4x^2-4x+1)}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-12x^2+12x+6}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\ln^2(x+1)}\right)' = (x+1)' \cdot (\ln(x+1))' \cdot (\ln^2(x+1))' \cdot \left(\sqrt{\ln^2(x+1)}\right)' =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot 2\ln(x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln^2(x+1)}} = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{\ln^2(x+1)} \cdot (x+1)}$$

$$(\ln \cosh(x))' = (\cosh(x))' \cdot (\ln \cosh(x))' = \sinh(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh(x)} = \tanh(x)$$

$$(\ln \ln \sin(x))'$$

Aby byla funkce definována musí být $x > 1$ a $D(x)$ pro $\sin(x)$ je $\langle -1; 1 \rangle$.

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$$(x^x)' = (e^{x \cdot \ln(x)})' = e^{x \cdot \ln(x)} \cdot \left(\ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^x \cdot (\ln(x) + 1)$$

$$(x^{\sin(x)})' = (x^{\sin(x)})' \cdot \left(\frac{(x)'}{x} \cdot \sin(x) + (\sin(x))' \cdot \ln(x)\right) = x^{\sin(x)} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x} - \cos(x) \ln(x)\right)$$

$$(x^{x^2})' = (e^{x^2 \cdot \ln(x)})' = x^{x^2} \cdot \left(2x \ln(x) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^{x^2} x (2 \ln(x) + 1) = x^{x^2+1} (2 \ln(x) + 1)$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot x}{\frac{x}{x+1}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)\right)$$

$$\left((x^2+1)^{\cos(\pi x)}\right)' = (x^2+1)^{\cos(\pi x)} \cdot \left(\frac{2x \cdot \cos(\pi x)}{x^2+1} + (-\sin(\pi x) \cdot \ln(x^2+1))\right)$$

str. 72, př. 5

a)

$$y = x \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$y' = 1 \cdot e^{x^2} + x \cdot (e^{x^2} \cdot 2x) = e^{x^2} \cdot (1 + 2x^2)$$

$$y'' = (e^{x^2} \cdot (1 + 2x^2))' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot (1 + 2x^2) + e^{x^2} \cdot (4x) = e^{x^2} (2x + 4x^3 + 4x) = 2e^{x^2} (2x^3 + 3x)$$

b)

$$y = (x^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctg}(x)$$

$$y' = 2x \operatorname{arctg}(x) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 2x \operatorname{arctg}(x) + 1$$

$$y'' = (2x \operatorname{arctg}(x) + 1)' = 2 \operatorname{arctg}(x) + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u' \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot v' \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot w' &= \\ = u' \cdot v \cdot 1 + u \cdot v' \cdot 1 + u \cdot v \cdot 0 &\Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow u' \cdot v + u \cdot v' & \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

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$$y = e^{ax}$$

$$y' = e^{ax} \cdot a$$

$$y'' = e^{ax} \cdot a^2$$

$$y''' = e^{ax} \cdot a^3$$

$$y^{n'} = e^{ax} \cdot a^n$$

b)

$$y = xe^x$$

$$y' = e^x + x \cdot e^x = e^x(1+x)$$

$$y'' = e^x \cdot 1 + e^x(1+x) = e^x(1+1+x) = e^x(2+x)$$

$$y''' = e^x(2+x) + e^x \cdot 1 = e^x(2+x+1) = e^x(3+x)$$

$$y^{n'} = e^x(n+x)$$

c)

$$y = x \cdot \ln(x)$$

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

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$$

$$y''' = -x^{-2}$$

$$y'''' = 2x^{-3}$$

$$y^{n'} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{x^{n-1}} = (-1)^n \cdot (n-2)! \cdot x^{1-n}$$