

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-5}$ $\nearrow \searrow$ SB
 $x-5 \neq 0$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{5\}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-5) - x^2}{(x-5)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 10x - x^2}{(x-5)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 10x}{(x-5)^2}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 10x}{(x-5)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 10x = 0$
 $x(x-10) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=10$ SB

 $f(x)$ je maksimum na $(-\infty, 0)$ a na $(10, \infty)$
 minimum na $(0, 5)$ a na $(5, 10)$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 6}{x-2}$ $\nearrow \searrow$ l. ekvivy
 $x-2 \neq 0$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{(2x-1)(x-2) - (x^2 - x + 6)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 2x - x^2 + x - 6}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - x - 4}{(x-2)^2}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 - x - 4 = 0$
 $D = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4(-4) = 17$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{-2}$
 $\sqrt{17} = \sqrt{16+1} = 4 + \frac{1}{4}$

 $f(x)$ je maksimum na $(-\infty, 2-2\sqrt{17})$ a na $(2+2\sqrt{17}, \infty)$
 minimum na $(2-2\sqrt{17}, 2)$ a na $(2, 2+2\sqrt{17})$

$f(x) = \ln(9-x^2)$
 $9-x^2 > 0$
 $9 > x^2$
 $x^2 < 9$ $|x| < 3$
 $x \in (-3, 3) = D(f)$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{9-x^2} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{-2x}{9-x^2}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ SB

 $f(x)$ je maksimum na $(-3, 0)$
 minimum na $(0, 3)$

$f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = e^{-x} + x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = e^{-x}(1-x)$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x}(1-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x = 0$
 $x = 1$ SB

 $f(x)$ je maksimum na $(-\infty, 1)$
 minimum na $(1, \infty)$

$f(x) = x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4}$ $\cap \cup$ IB
 $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{4} = 3x^2 + x^3$
 $f''(x) = 6x + 3x^2$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x \cdot (2+x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -2$

 $f(x)$ je konvexna na $(-\infty, -2)$
 konkavna na $(-2, \infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{16x(x-1)^3}{4}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{16(x-1)^3 + 16x \cdot 3(x-1)^2}{4} = \frac{16(x-1)^2(x-1+3x)}{4} = \frac{16(x-1)^2(4x-1)}{4}$
 $f''(x) = \frac{16 \cdot 2(x-1)(4x-1) + 16(x-1)^2 \cdot 4}{4} = \frac{32(x-1)(4x-1+2(x-1))}{4} = \frac{32(x-1)(4x-1+2x-2)}{4} = \frac{32(x-1)(6x-3)}{4}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 16(x-1)^2(4x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = \frac{1}{4}$

 $f(x)$ je konkavna na $(-\infty, \frac{1}{4})$ a na $(1, \infty)$
 konvexna na $(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$

$f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x)$
 $f''(x) = e^{-x}(-1)(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) = e^{-x}(-1+x-1) = e^{-x}(x-2)$
 $f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x}(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

 $f(x)$ je konkavna na $(-\infty, 2)$
 konvexna na $(2, \infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+4}$ $x+4 \neq 0$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-4\}$
 $x \neq -4$
 $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+4) - x^2}{(x+4)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x - x^2}{(x+4)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 8x}{(x+4)^2}$
 $f''(x) = \frac{(2x+8)(x+4)^2 - (x^2+8x) \cdot 2(x+4)}{(x+4)^4} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 8x + 32 - 2x^2 - 16x}{(x+4)^3} = \frac{32}{(x+4)^3}$
 $f''(x) \neq 0$

 $f(x)$ je konvexna na $(-4, \infty)$
 konkavna na $(-\infty, -4)$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2+4}{x}$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot x - (x^2+4)}{x^2} = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2-4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -2$

 $f(x)$ je konkavna na $(-\infty, -2)$
 konvexna na $(-2, 0)$ a na $(0, 2)$
 konkavna na $(2, \infty)$

NB: $x \neq 0$
 $y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2+4}{x} = 0$ NB mek.
 $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2+4}{-x} = -\frac{x^2+4}{x} = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$ je nepárna
 ABS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2+4}{x} = \infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+4}{x} = -\infty$
 $\rightarrow x = 0$
 ASS: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+4}{x^2} = 1$ $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - qx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x^2+4}{x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+4-x^2}{x} = 0$
 $\rightarrow y = x$

