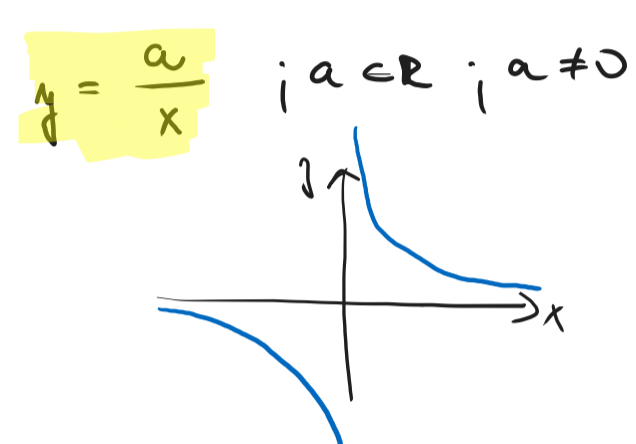
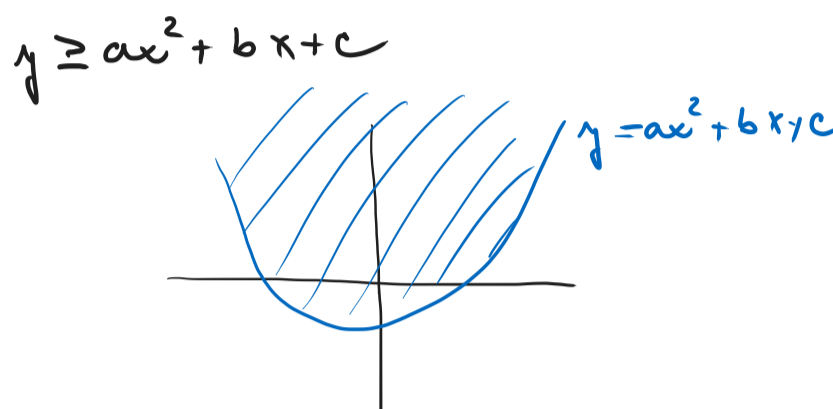
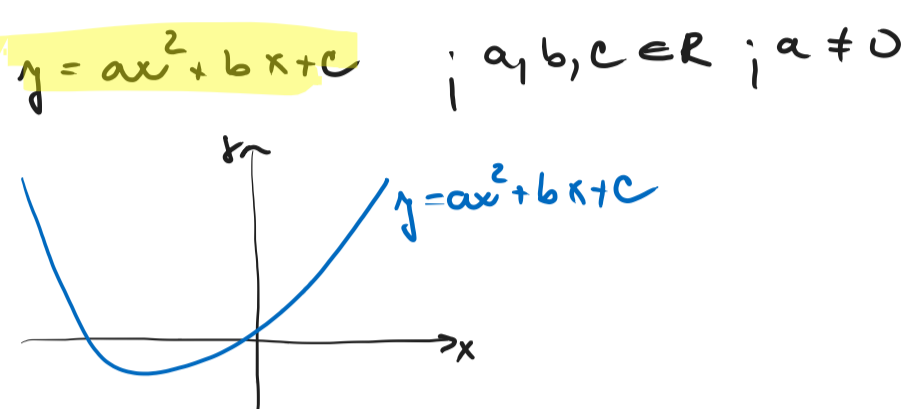
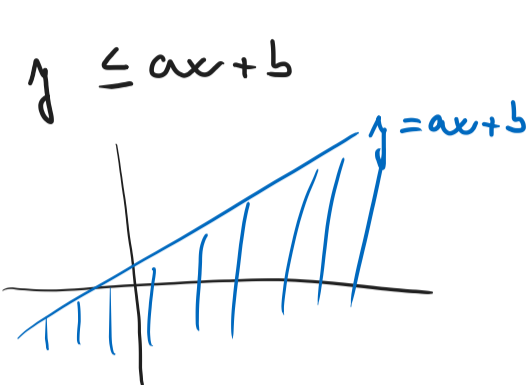
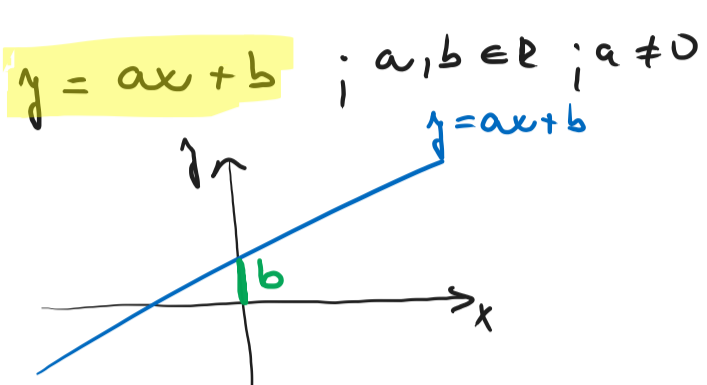
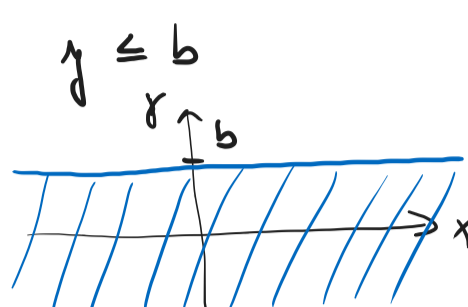
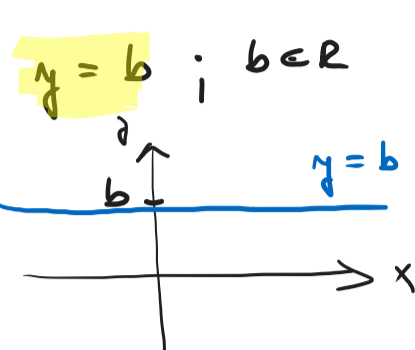
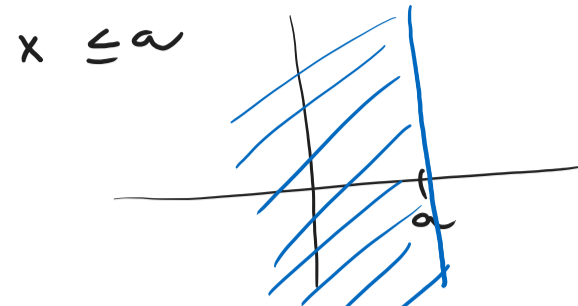
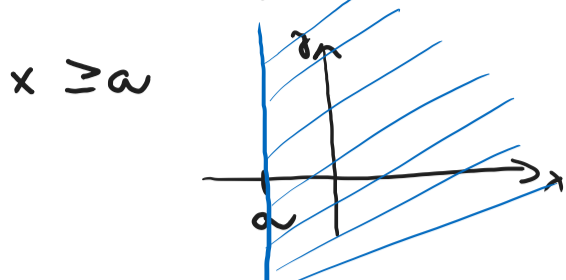
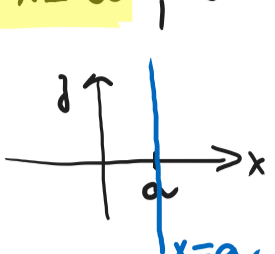


PRIPOMENUTIE GRAFOV ELEMENTÁRNÝCH F-ČÍ

$x = a$; $a \in \mathbb{R}$ (TOTO NIJE JE F-ČIA)

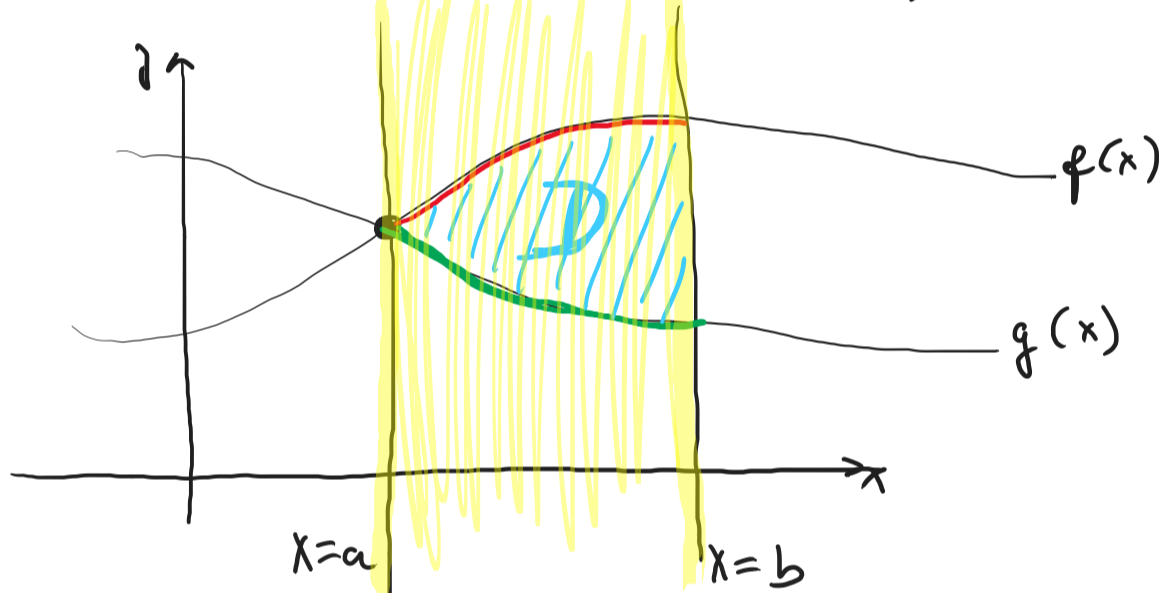


ELEMENTÁRNA OBLASŤ

DEF: NECH F-ČIE $f: \langle a, b \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $g: \langle a, b \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ SÚ SPOJITÉ A NECH $\forall x \in \langle a, b \rangle$ JE $g(x) \leq f(x)$. POTOM MNOŽINU

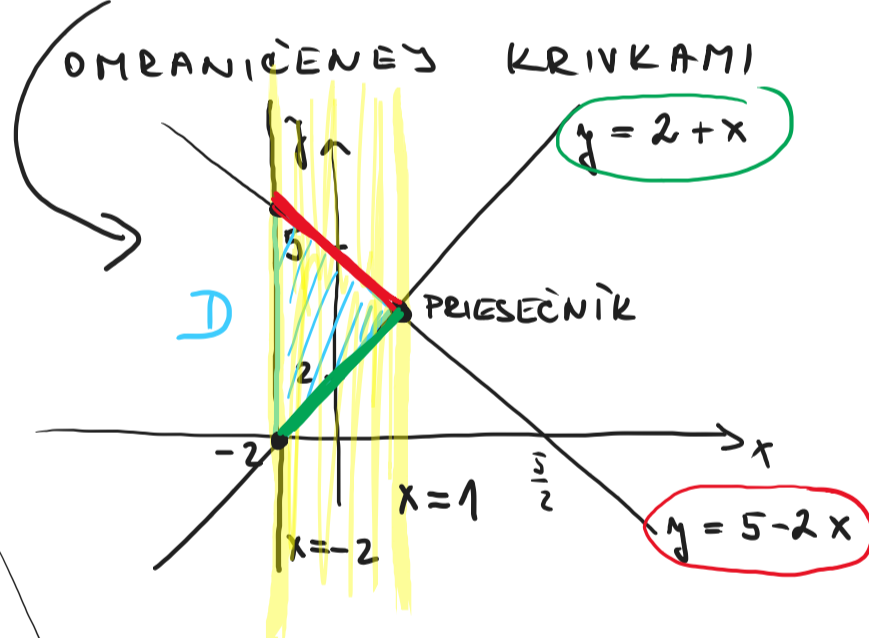
$D = \{ [x, y] \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq f(x) \}$ NAZÝVAME ELEMENTÁRNOU OBLASŤOU

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ VZHLÁDOM NA OS Ox (OBLASŤ TYPU $[x_1, x_2]$)



PRÍKLAD: GRAFICKY ZNÁZORNÍME (NAČRTNÍME) A POPÍŠME ČASŤ ROVINNÝ OBLASŤI (OMRANENÉJ KIVKAMI)

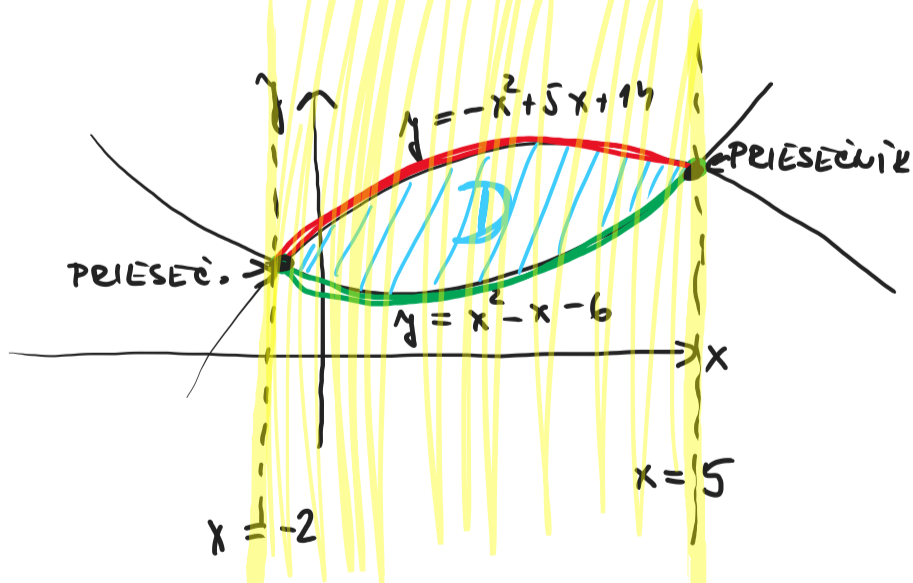
1) $y = 5 - 2x$
 $y = 2 + x$
 $x = -2$



$D: -2 \leq x \leq 1$
 $2 + x \leq y \leq 5 - 2x$

PRIESEČNÍK: $y = y$
 $5 - 2x = 2 + x$
 $3 = 3x$
 $x = 1$

2) $y = x^2 - x - 6$
 $y = -x^2 + 5x + 14$

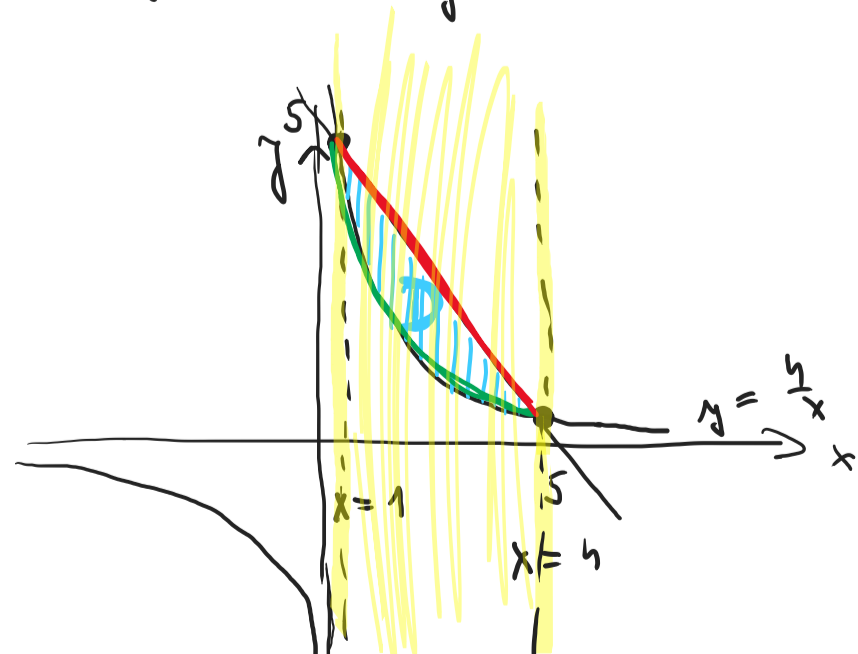


$D: -2 \leq x \leq 5$
 $x^2 - x - 6 \leq y \leq -x^2 + 5x + 14$

PRIESEČNÍKY: $y = y$
 $x^2 - x - 6 = -x^2 + 5x + 14$
 $2x^2 - 6x - 20 = 0 \quad / \frac{1}{2}$
 $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$
 $(x - 5)(x + 2) = 0$
 $x_1 = 5; x_2 = -2$

3) $xy = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{x}$
 $x + y = 5 \Rightarrow y = 5 - x$

$D: 1 \leq x \leq 4$
 $\frac{4}{x} \leq y \leq 5 - x$



PRIESEČNÍKY: $y = y$
 $\frac{4}{x} = 5 - x \quad / x; x \neq 0$
 $4 = 5x - x^2$
 $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$
 $(x - 1)(x - 4) = 0$
 $x_1 = 1; x_2 = 4$