

ЗАДАЧИ ОД СЛОЖЕНА И ИНВЕРЗНА Ф-ЦИЈА

1. Најди ги сложените ф-ции  $f \circ g$  и  $g \circ f$  ако

$$a) f(x) = 2x - 1 \quad \text{и} \quad g(x) = x^3 + 1$$

$$\text{реш: } f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^3 + 1) = 2(x^3 + 1) - 1 = 2x^3 + 2 - 1 = 2x^3 + 1$$

'се заменува  
во  $f$

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

$$b) f(x) = \sin x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{и} \quad g(x) = x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2) = \sin(x^2) = \sin x^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\sin x) = (\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x$$

2. Најди ја сложената ф-ција  $g \circ f$  ако:

$$a) f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2, \sqrt{2}\} \quad \text{и} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 0\}$$

$$\text{реш: } g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{1}{4-x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4-x^2} + 2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1 + 2(4-x^2)}{4-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1+8-2x^2}{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-x^2}{9-2x^2}$$

$$b) f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad x \in (0, \infty) \quad \text{и} \quad g(x) = \lg x, \quad x \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\text{реш: } g \circ f(x) = g(\sqrt{x}) = \lg \sqrt{x}$$

3. Најди ја инверзната ф-ја на функцијата:

a)  $y = 2x + 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$

реш.  $2x = y - 3$

$$x = \frac{y-3}{2}$$

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

b)  $y = \frac{x}{x-1}, x \in \mathbb{R}, \{1\}$

реш.  $y = \frac{x}{x-1}$

$$y(x-1) = x$$

$$\cancel{yx} - y = \cancel{x}$$

$$yx - x = y$$

$$x(y-1) = y$$

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

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$$

д)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2, x \in \mathbb{R}$

реш.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \quad | \cdot 2$

$$2y = x - 4$$

$$x = 2y + 4$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 2x + 4$$

и)  $y = \sqrt{x} - 2, x \in [0, \infty)$

реш.  $y = \sqrt{x} - 2$

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

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

$$y^2 + 4y + 4 = x$$

$$x = y^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$g) y = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

bew  $y = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad | \quad ()^3$

$$y^3 = (\cancel{\sqrt[3]{x}})^{\cancel{3}}$$

$$y^3 = x$$

$$x = y^3$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^3$$

$$e) y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 1$$

bew  $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 1$

$$y - 1 = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad | \quad ()^3$$

$$(y-1)^3 = (\cancel{\sqrt[3]{x}})^{\cancel{3}}$$

$$y^3 - 3y^2 + 3y - 1 = x$$

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

$$i) y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

bew  $y = \sqrt[3]{x+1} \quad | \quad ()^3$

$$y^3 = x+1$$

$$x = y^3 - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^3 - 1$$

$$\text{н. } y = \frac{3^x + 3^{-x}}{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{реш } y = \frac{3^x + 3^{-x}}{2} \quad | \cdot 2$$

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

$$2y = 3^x + \frac{1}{3^x} \quad | \cdot 3^x$$

$$2y 3^x = (3^x)^2 + 1$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 2y 3^x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{сделаем } 3^x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2y t + 1 = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-2y \quad c=1$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4(y-1)}}{2}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2y \pm 2\sqrt{y-1}}{2}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})}{2}$$

$$t_{1,2} = y \pm \sqrt{y-1}$$

замена в  
сделаем

$$3^x = t$$

$$3^x = y \pm \sqrt{y-1} \quad | \lg$$

$$\lg 3^x = \lg(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})$$

$$x \lg 3 = \lg(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})$$

$$x = \frac{\lg(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})}{\lg 3}$$

$$\text{те } f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 3} \lg(x \pm \sqrt{x-1})$$

$$\text{или } 3^x = y \pm \sqrt{y-1} \quad | \log_3$$

$$\log_3 3^x = \log_3(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})$$

$$x \underbrace{\log_3 3}_1 = \log_3(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})$$

$$x = \log_3(y \pm \sqrt{y-1})$$

$$\text{те } f^{-1}(x) = \log_3(x \pm \sqrt{x-1})$$

4 Најди го множеството вредности на ф-јата:

$$a) f(x) = x^3 - 1$$

$V_f = D_{f^{-1}}$ , на заједно урбо ќе го најдеме  $f^{-1}$ .

$$y = x^3 - 1$$

$$y + 1 = x^3$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{y+1}$$

$$\text{т.е. } f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{y+1}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}$$

на заклуч  $V_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$

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

$$yx - 2y = x+1$$

$$yx - x = 1 + 2y$$

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

$$x = \frac{1+2y}{y-1}$$

$$\text{т.е. } f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1+2x}{x-1}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = ?$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1+2x}{x-1}$$

$$x-1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

Значи  $V_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

$$6) f(x) = \sqrt{x(4-x)} \quad D_f = [0, 4]$$

решу прво  $f^{-1}(x) = ?$

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

$$y^2 = x(4-x)$$

$$y^2 = 4x - x^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$\text{т.е. } x^2 - 4x + y^2 = 0$$

Се ради квадратна рка  
по  $x$ , каде

$$a = 1 \quad b = -4 \quad c = y^2$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4y^2}}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4(4 - y^2)}}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{4 - y^2}}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{2(2 \pm \sqrt{4 - y^2})}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4 - y^2}$$

$$\text{т.е. } f^{-1}(x) = 2 \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$\text{Значи } f^{-1}(x) = 2 \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = ?$$

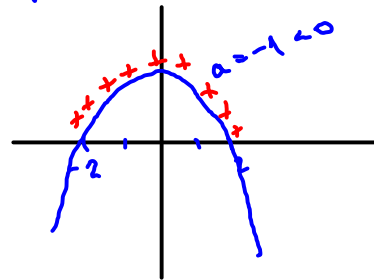
$$4 - x^2 \geq 0$$

прво ја решаваме  
рката  $4 - x^2 = 0$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

Коиоа ја скицираме  
парабола  $y = 4 - x^2$



$$x \in [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{т.е. } D_{f^{-1}} = [-2, 2]$$

Ито  $f$  е дефинирана  
само на  $[0, 4]$  и на  
тој инверзан постои и  $f^{-1}$

Значи

$$V_f = [-2, 2] \cap [0, 4]$$

$$V_f = [0, 2]$$