

Derivácie niektorých elementárnych funkcií a ich odvodenie

$$y = C$$

$$y' = 0$$

$$y = x^n$$

$$y' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$y = a^x$$

$$y' = a^x \ln a$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$$

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y' = \cos x$$

$$y = \cos x$$

$$y' = -\sin x$$

x^n

$$[x + \Delta x]^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}\Delta x + \frac{1}{2!}n(n-1)x^{n-2}\Delta x^2 + \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x + \Delta x) - y(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x + \Delta x]^n - x^n}{\Delta x} = nx^n$$

Ukážeme aj pre $n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}x^2 &= \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + dx)^2 - x^2}{dx} \\ &= \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x dx + (dx)^2 - x^2}{dx} \\ &= \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x dx}{dx} + \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{(dx)^2}{dx} \\ &= 2x + \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} dx = 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{x}}{z - x} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

sinx

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + \Delta x) - \sin x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \bullet \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x} = -\sin x$$

$$(C)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C - C}{\Delta x} = 0$$

Substitúcia

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{[t] \ln a}{\ln(t+1)} = a^x \ln a$$

$$a^{\Delta x} - 1 = t \Rightarrow \Delta x \ln a = \ln(t+1)$$

$$(a^x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+\Delta x} - a^x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} a^x \frac{[a^{\Delta x} - 1]}{\Delta x} = a^x \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[a^{\Delta x} - 1]}{\Delta x} = a^x \ln a$$

$$a = e$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x \ln e = e^x$$

e^x je funkcia, ktorá po zderivovaní je rovná sama sebe

$$(\log_a x)' = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

Pomocné vety - pripomenutie

Ak funkcia f , g majú v bode a limity:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)] \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [g(x)] = b \pm c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)] \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [g(x)] = b \cdot c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} = \frac{b}{c} \quad \text{ak } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$$

Pravidlá derivovania a ich odvodenie

$$y = C$$

$$y' = 0$$

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$$y = a^x$$

$$y' = a^x \ln a$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$$

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y' = \cos x$$

$$y = \cos x$$

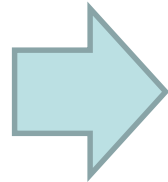
$$y' = -\sin x$$

Základné pravidlá a ich odvodenie

Nech funkcie u a v sú diferencovateľné, t.j majú derivácie, potom:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} u + v \\ u - v \\ uv \\ \frac{u}{v} \end{cases}$$

Derivácie:



$$(u + v)' = u' + v'$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

Poznámka

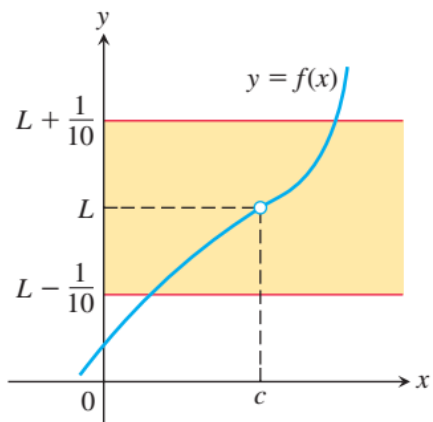
Z existencie derivácie v bode x_0 vyplýva, že ak $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ potom $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$.

Ak by neplatilo $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$, keď $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ **vlastná limita by nemohla existovať** a funkcia by nemala v bode x_0 deriváciu

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x + \Delta x) - y(x)}{\Delta x} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 0 \\ \xrightarrow{\infty} \\ \searrow 0 \end{array}$$

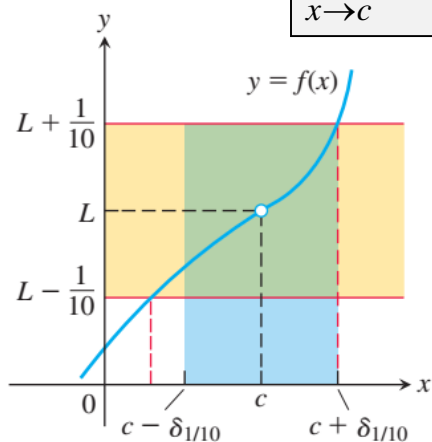
$\Delta y \rightarrow 0$, keď $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$



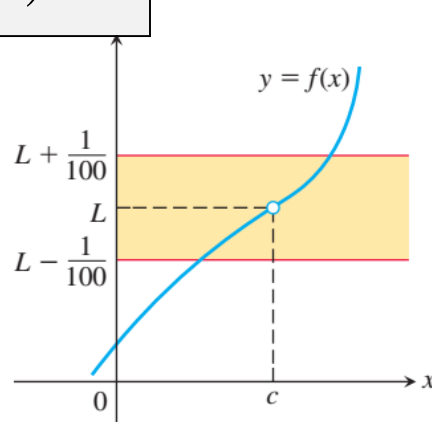
The challenge:

$$\text{Make } |f(x) - L| < \epsilon = \frac{1}{10}$$



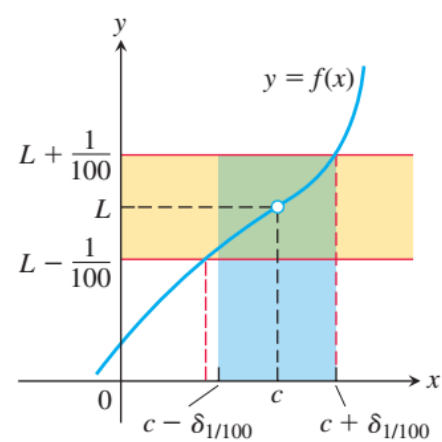
Response:

$$|x - c| < \delta_{1/10} \text{ (a number)}$$



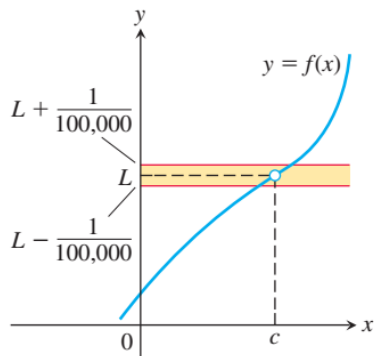
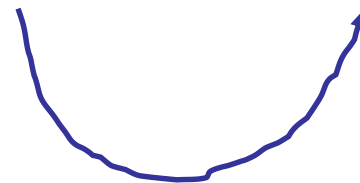
New challenge:

$$\text{Make } |f(x) - L| < \epsilon = \frac{1}{100}$$



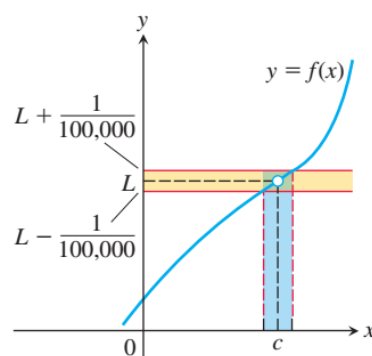
Response:

$$|x - c| < \delta_{1/100}$$



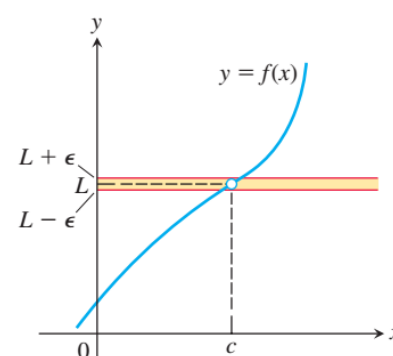
New challenge:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{100,000}$$



Response:

$$|x - c| < \delta_{1/100,000}$$



New challenge:

$$\epsilon = \dots$$

Hodnoty funkcie sa musia ľubovoľne málo líšiť od L, pre hodnoty x dostatočne blízke k c.

Derivovanie súčtu a rozdielu funkcií

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x + \Delta x) - y(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$u(x + \Delta x) = u(x) + \Delta u$$

$$v(x + \Delta x) = v(x) + \Delta v$$

$$(u \pm v)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \pm \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} = u' \pm v'$$

$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$y = x^3 + \sin x - \ln x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(uv) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x+h) - u(x+h)v(x) + u(x+h)v(x) - u(x)v(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[u(x+h) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} + v(x) \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} u(x+h) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} + v(x) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h}.\end{aligned}$$

Derivovanie súčinu funkcií

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$\Delta y = (u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v) - uv = v \cdot \Delta u + u \cdot \Delta v + \Delta u \cdot \Delta v.$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v \Delta u + u \Delta v + \Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot v \right) +$$
$$+ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \cdot u \right) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta v \right) \leftarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta v} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta v = 0$$

Derivovanie funkcií

$$y = cf(x)$$
$$y' = cf'$$

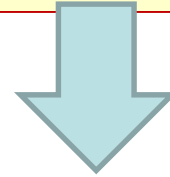
$$y = e^x \cos x$$

Derivovanie súčinu funkcií

Pravidlo sa dá rozšíriť na ľubovoľný počet funkcií

Súčet súčinov, v ktorých postupne nahradzujeme každú funkciu jej deriváciou

$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$



$$(x^n)' = (x'xxx\dots xxx) + (xx'xx\dots xxxx) + (xxx'x\dots xxx) + \dots + (xxxx\dots xxx') = nx^{n-1}$$

$$y = e^x \ln x \cos x \sin x$$

Derivovanie podielu funkcií

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u + \Delta u}{v + \Delta v} - \frac{u}{v}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} v - u \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}}{v(v + \Delta v)} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$y = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a; \quad x \in R, a \in (0; \infty);$$

$$(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}; \quad x \in R - \{0\};$$

$$(\log_a |x|)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e; \quad x \in R - \{0\}; a \in (0; \infty); a \neq 1;$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x; \quad x \in R;$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}; \quad x \neq (2k + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in Z;$$

$$(\operatorname{cotg} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}; \quad x \neq k\pi; k \in Z;$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x; \quad x \in R;$$

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$$(\operatorname{tgh} x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}; \quad x \in R;$$

$$(\operatorname{cotgh} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sinh^2 x}; \quad x \in R - \{0\};$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad x \in (-1; 1);$$

$$(\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad x \in (-1; 1);$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}; \quad x \in R;$$

$$(\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}; \quad x \in R;$$

$$y = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^3 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{(t^3 + 1) \cdot 2t - (t^2 - 1) \cdot 3t^2}{(t^3 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2t^4 + 2t - 3t^4 + 3t^2}{(t^3 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-t^4 + 3t^2 + 2t}{(t^3 + 1)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$y = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right) = \frac{e^x \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot e^x}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{-1}{e^x} = -e^{-x}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$g(x) = (2 - x) \tan^2 x$$

$$y = x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x - 2 \cos x$$

DERIVOVANIE ŠPECIÁLNYCH TYPOV FUNKCIÍ

Derivácia zloženej funkcie

Vonkajšia funkcia

Vnútná funkcia

$$y = y \left[\underbrace{u(x)} \right]$$

Výraz rozšírime Δu :

u je diferencovateľná:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

Funkcia u má deriváciu \Rightarrow ak $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ potom $\Delta u \rightarrow 0$

$$y'_x = y'_u u'_x$$

Reťazové pravidlo, dá sa rozšíriť aj na viacnásobne zložené funkcie

$$y = \sin x^3$$

Aby sme našli y pre danú hodnotu x , musíme vykonať niekoľko operácií:

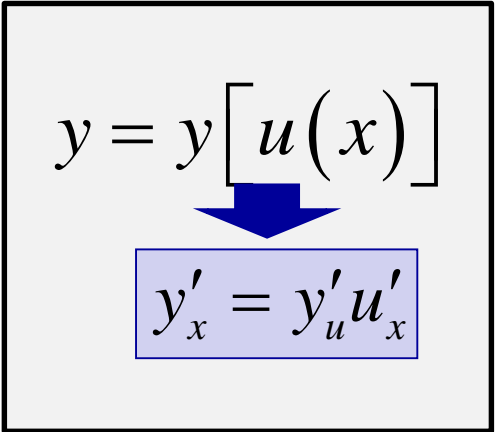
$$x \rightarrow x^3 \rightarrow y = \sin x^3$$

Tá veličina, nad ktorou je vykonaná posledná operácia bude považovaná za argument poslednej elementárnej funkcie

$$y = \sin u \quad u = x^3$$

$$y' = (\sin u)'_u (x^3)'_x = \cos u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cos x^3$$

Funkcia môže byť zložená s viacerých elementárnych funkcií, nielen z dvoch



Vonkajšia funkcia
Vnútorá funkcia

$$y = \ln \operatorname{arctg} x^2$$

Aby sme našli y pre danú hodnotu x , musíme vykonať niekoľko operácií:

$$x \rightarrow x^2 \rightarrow \operatorname{arctg} x^2 \rightarrow y = \ln \operatorname{arctg} x^2$$

Tá veličina, nad ktorou je vykonaná posledná operácia bude považovaná za argument poslednej elementárnej funkcie

$$y = \ln u \quad u = \operatorname{arctg} x^2$$

$$y'_x = y'_u u'_x$$

$$y = \ln \operatorname{arctg} x^2$$

$$y'_x = y'_u u'_x$$

Opäť zložená funkcia

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\ln u)'_u (\operatorname{arctg} x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{u} (\operatorname{arctg} x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} (\operatorname{arctg} x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} (\operatorname{arctg} u)'_u (x^2)'_x = \\ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} \frac{1}{1+u^2} (x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} (x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} \frac{1}{1+x^4} 2x \end{aligned}$$

Zložená funkcia sa postupne rozleptáva na derivácie jej zložiek, z ktorých bola vystavaná

Už so skúsenosťami nezvykneme používať pomocný argument u

$$y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} (\operatorname{arctg} x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} (x^2)'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} x^2} \frac{1}{1+x^4} 2x$$

$$\sin(x^2 + e^x) \qquad \frac{d}{dx} \sin(\underbrace{x^2 + e^x}_{\text{inside}}) = \cos(\underbrace{x^2 + e^x}_{\text{inside left alone}}) \cdot \underbrace{(2x + e^x)}_{\text{derivative of the inside}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\cos x}) = e^{\cos x} \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = e^{\cos x}(-\sin x) = -e^{\cos x} \sin x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(5x^3 - x^4)^7 &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6 \frac{d}{dx}(5x^3 - x^4) \\ &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6(5 \cdot 3x^2 - 4x^3) \\ &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6(15x^2 - 4x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{3x-2}\right) &= \frac{d}{dx}(3x-2)^{-1} \\ &= -1(3x-2)^{-2} \frac{d}{dx}(3x-2) \\ &= -1(3x-2)^{-2}(3) \\ &= -\frac{3}{(3x-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 4 \sin(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{t}})$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{x^3 - 4x}\right)^3$$

$$(xtgx)^{10}$$

$$x^2(x+1)^2(x+1)$$

$$x^2 \sqrt[4]{x^3}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\sin^2(\cos 3x)$$

$$\operatorname{arctg}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

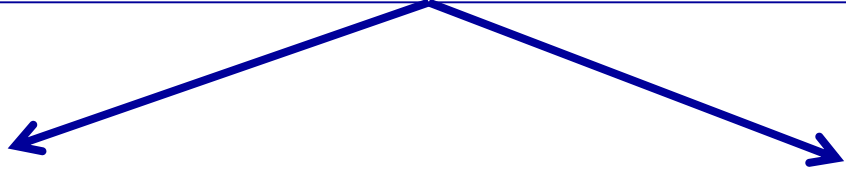
VYUŽITIE DERIVÁCIE ZLOŽENEJ FUNKCIE

LOGARITMICKÁ DERIVÁCIA

$$y = u(x)^{v(x)}$$

~~$$y = x^n \quad y' = nx^{n-1}$$
$$y = a^x \quad y' = a^x \ln a$$~~

Úprava funkcie pred derivovaním



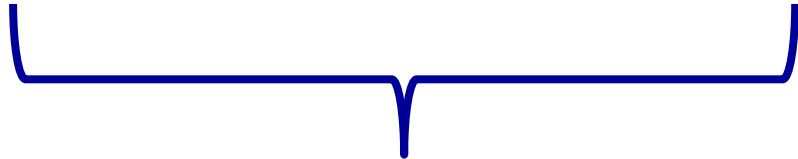
Logaritmická derivácia

Derivovať ako zloženú funkciu

$$\ln y(x) = v(x) \ln u(x)$$

Derivovať ako exponenciálnu funkciu

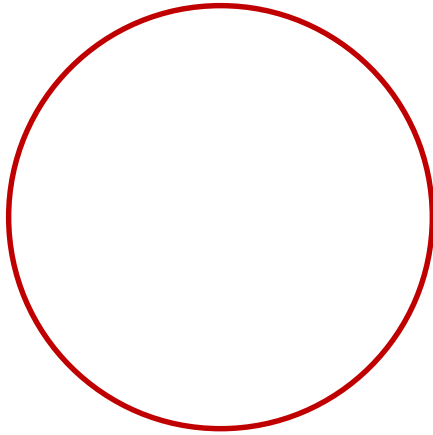
$$y = e^{\ln[u(x)^{v(x)}]} = e^{v(x) \ln[u(x)]}$$



$$y' = u^v \left[v' \ln u + \frac{v}{u} u' \right]$$

DERIVÁCIA PARAMETRICKY ZADANEJ FUNKCIE

Ukážka parametrického vyjadrenia kružnice



$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

Krivka je zadaná sprostredkovane cez parameter. Parameter umožňuje popárit' x a y

$$x = R \cos(\omega t)$$

$$y = R \sin(\omega t)$$

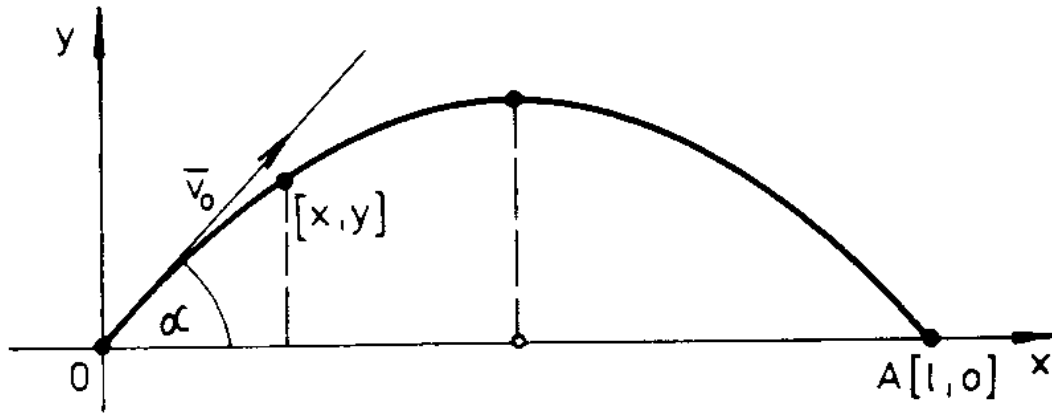
$$x = t$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - t^2}$$

Spôsob zadania funkcie

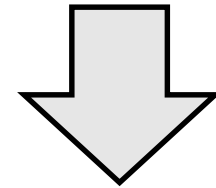
Derivovanie funkcií zadaných parametricky

Vo fyzike častým parametrom je čas



$$x = v_0 t \cos \alpha$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$



$$y = v_0 t g \alpha - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x^2$$

V podstate išlo o parametrické vyjadrenie paraboly

Parametrické zadanie funkcií a ich diferencovanie

Metóda 1. - odstránenie parametra a následná derivácia

Odstránenie parametra

$$\begin{array}{c} x = \varphi(t) \longrightarrow t = \xi(x) \\ \downarrow \\ y = \phi(t) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ y = \Phi(\xi(x)) = f(x) \end{array}$$

Derivovanie funkcií zadaných parametricky

Metóda 2. - priama derivácia podľa parametra

$$x = \varphi(t)$$

$$y = \phi(t)$$

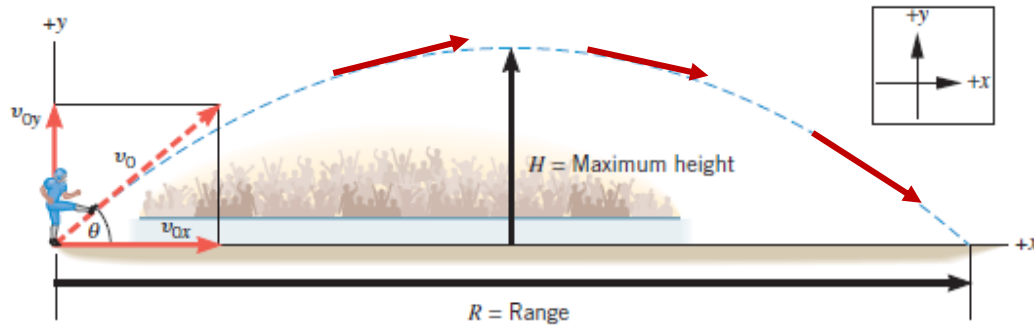
Zderivuj pravú a ľavú stranu podľa x , nezabudni t/x !

$$x = \varphi(t(x)) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$y = \phi(t(x)) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

Podel' pravé a ľavé strany:

$$y' = \frac{\phi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t}$$



Nájdite uhol medzi vektorom rýchlosti a x-ovou osou pri šikmom vrhu

$$x = v_0 \cos \varphi t$$

$$y = v_0 \sin \varphi t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Parametrické vyjadrenie funkcie

Hľadáme deriváciu – reprezentuje smernicu dotyčnice, ktorá má smer rýchlosti



1. Metóda – odstránenie parametru a následná derivácia

$$y = x \operatorname{tg} \varphi - \frac{g}{2(v_0 \cos \varphi)^2} x^2$$

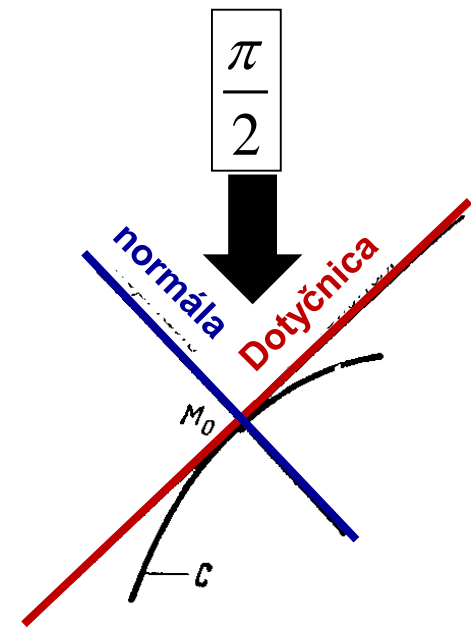
$$y' = \operatorname{tg} \varphi - \frac{2gx}{2(v_0 \cos \varphi)^2}$$

2. Metóda – priama derivácia podľa parametra

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{v_0 \sin \varphi - gt}{v_0 \cos \varphi} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi - \frac{gt}{v_0 \cos \varphi} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi - \frac{gtv_0 \cos \varphi}{(v_0 \cos \varphi)^2} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi - \frac{gx}{(v_0 \cos \varphi)^2}$$

Z fyzikálneho hľadiska sme podelili y-ovú a x-ovú zložku rýchlosti

Rovnica dotyčnice a normály ku křivce



dotyčnice

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

normála

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}$$