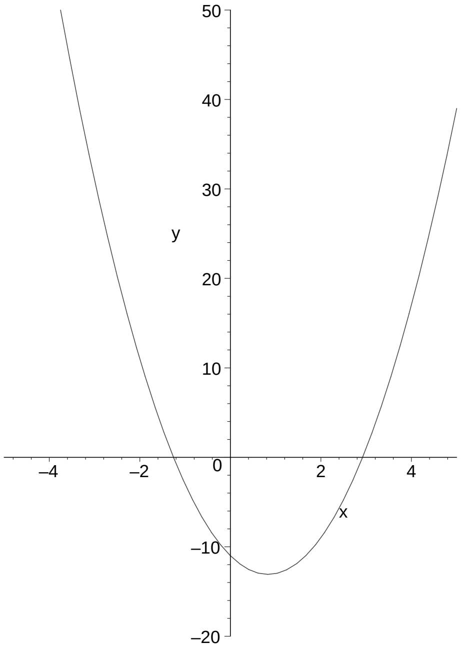
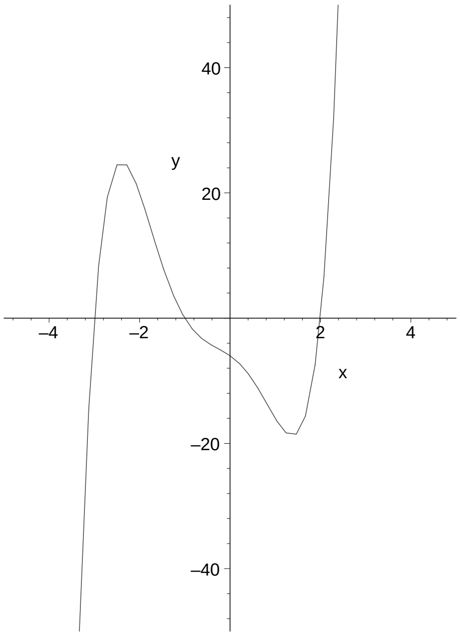
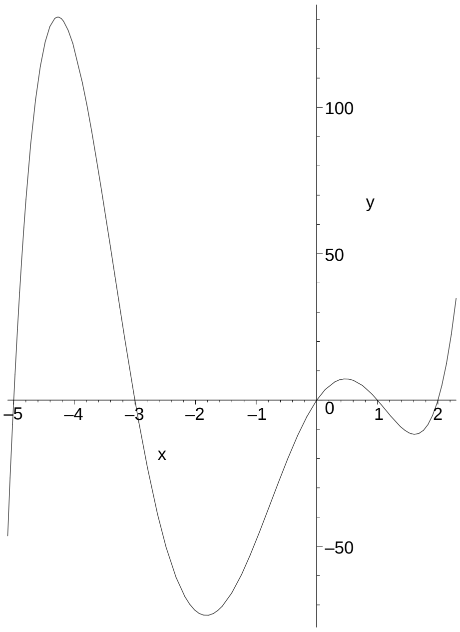


$y = 3x^2 - 5x - 11$

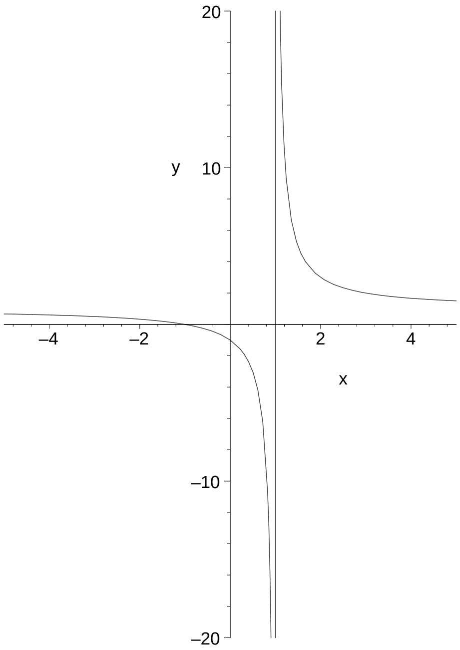


$y = (x+1)(x+3)(x-2)(x^2+1)$



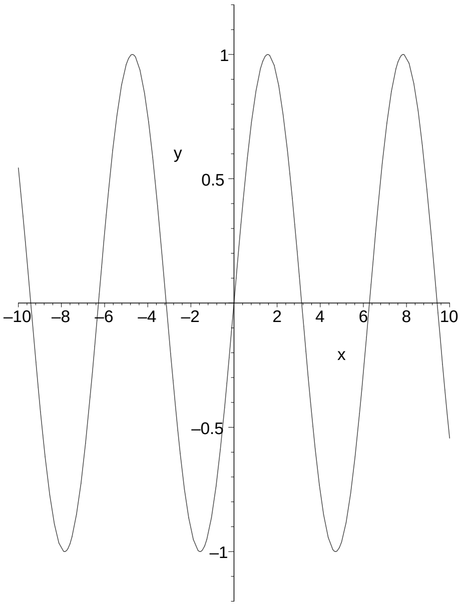
$y = (x+5)(x+3)x(x-1)(x-2)$

Obr. 2.20 Polynomy

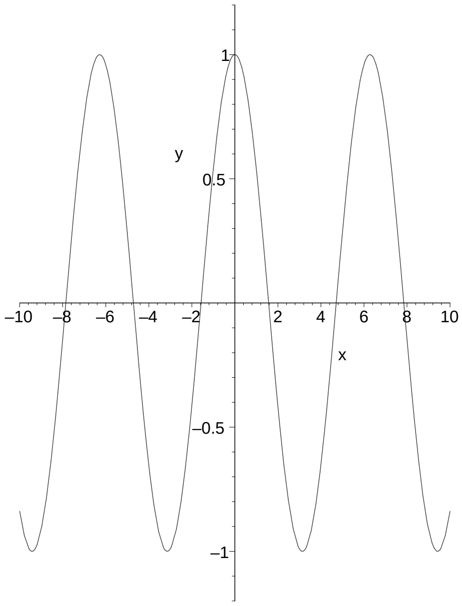


$y = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

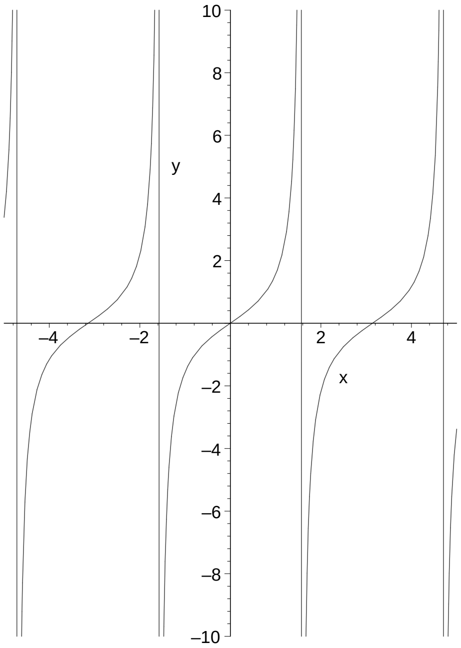
Obr. 2.21 Racionální lomená funkce



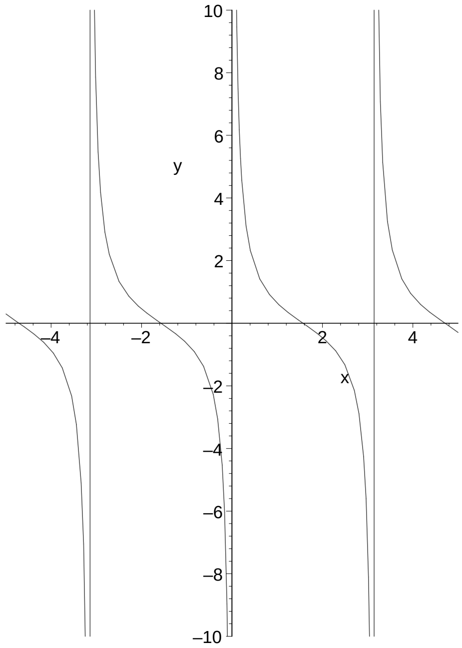
$y = \sin x$



$y = \cos x$

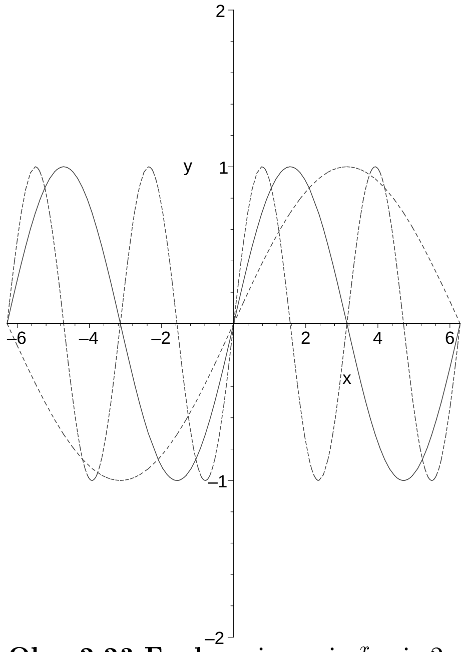


$y = \tan x$

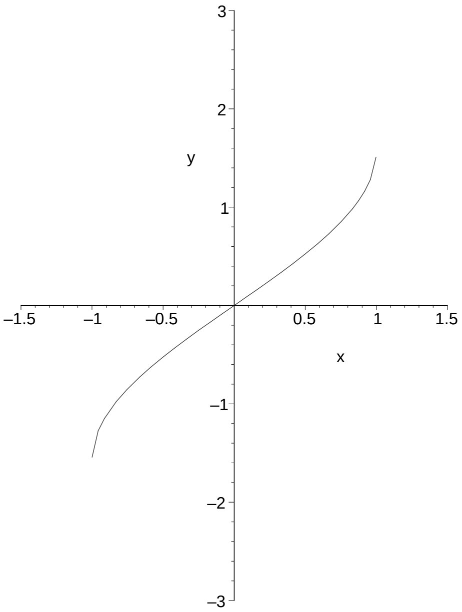


$y = \cot x$

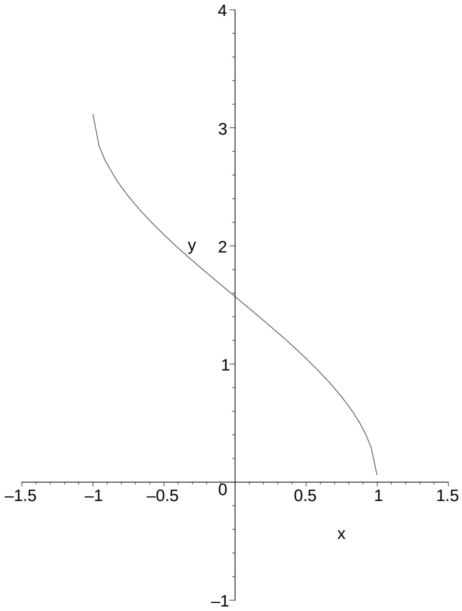
Obr. 2.22 Goniometrické funkce



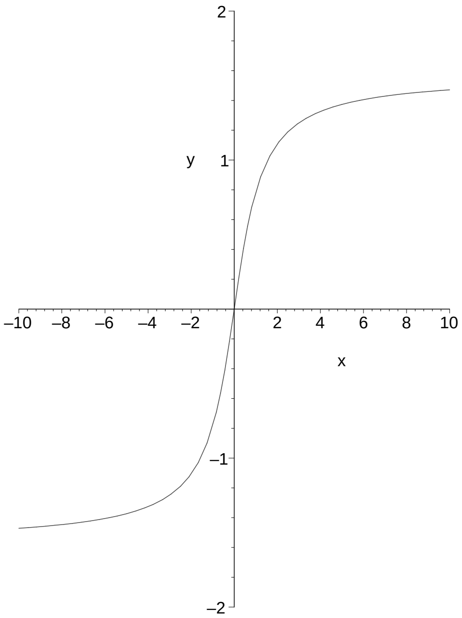
Obr. 2.23 Funkce $\sin x$, $\sin \frac{x}{2}$, $\sin 2x$



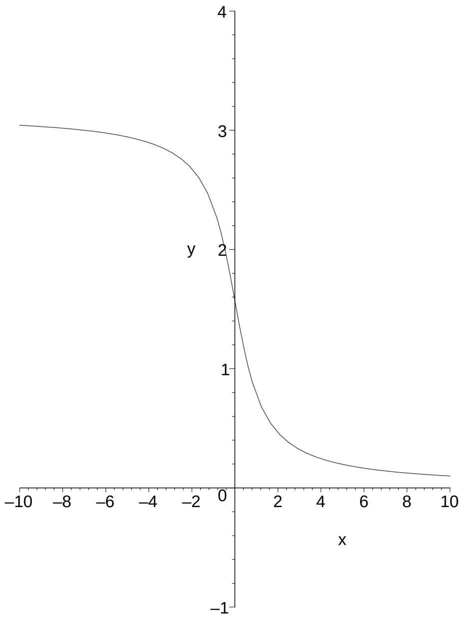
$y = \arcsin x$



$y = \arccos x$

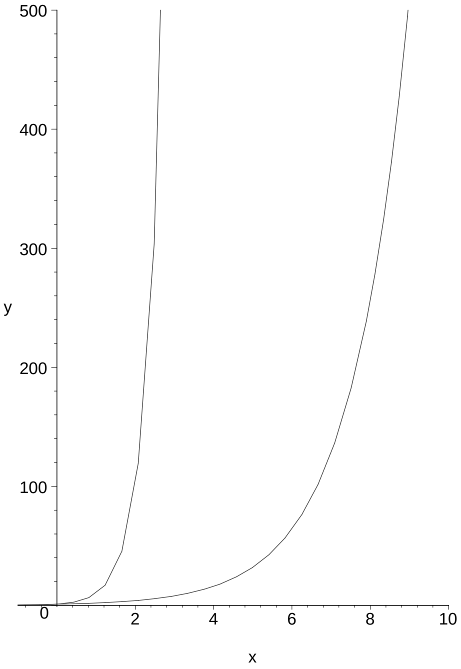


$y = \arctan x$

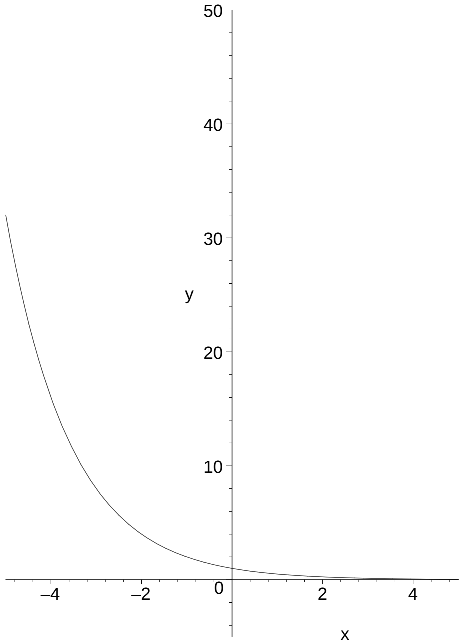


$y = \mathrm{arccot} x$

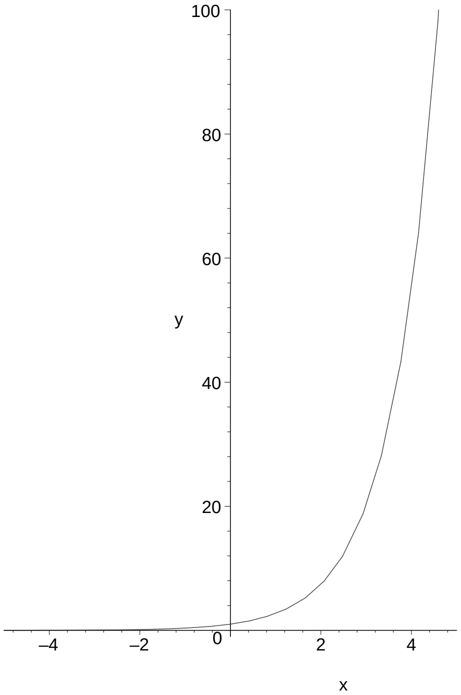
Obr. 2.25 Inverzní funkce ke goniometrickým funkcím



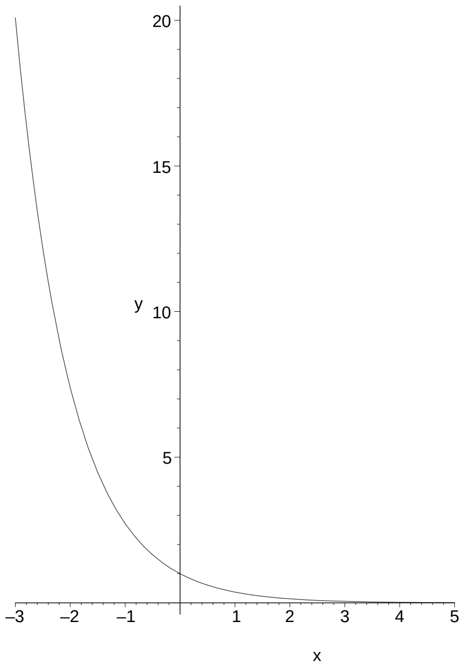
$y = 2^x; y = 10^x$



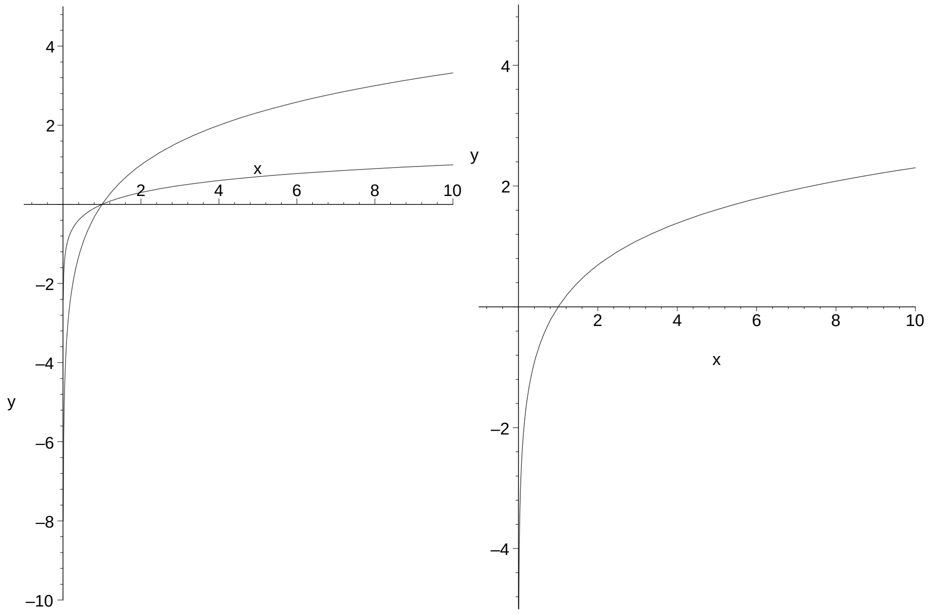
$y = 2^{-x}$



$y = e^x$

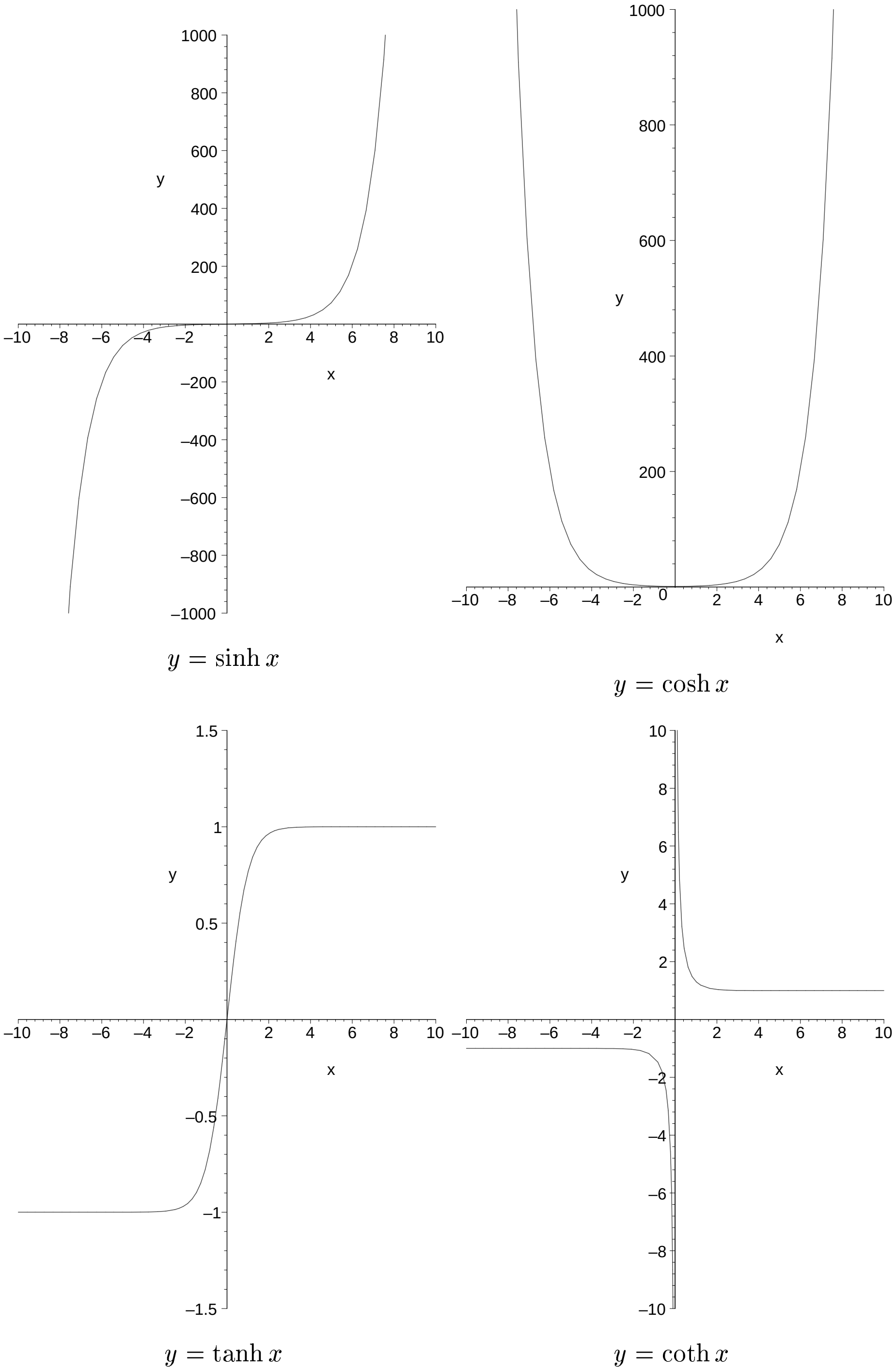


$y = e^{-x}$



$y = \log_2 x; y = \log_{10} x$ $\qquad$ $y = \ln x$

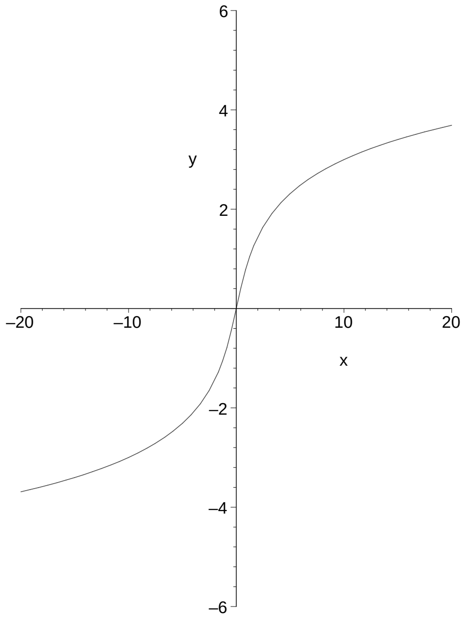
Obr. 2.26 Mocnina a logaritmus



$y = \sinh x$ $y = \cosh x$

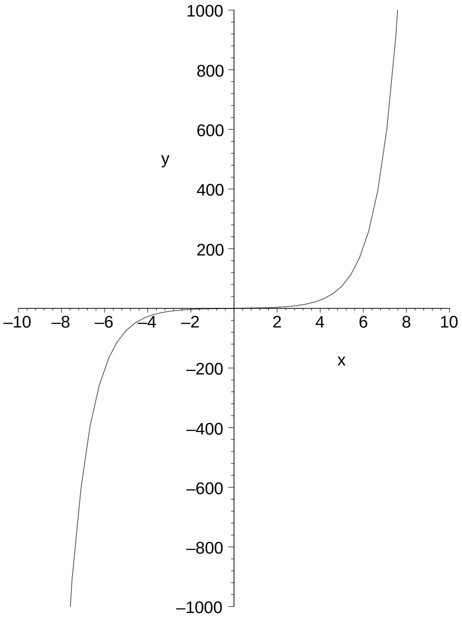
$y = \tanh x$ $y = \coth x$

Obr. 2.27 Hyperbolické funkce

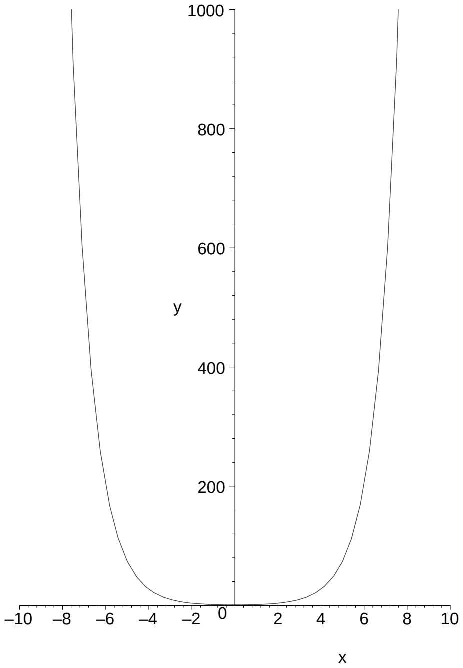


$y = \text{arcsinh} x$

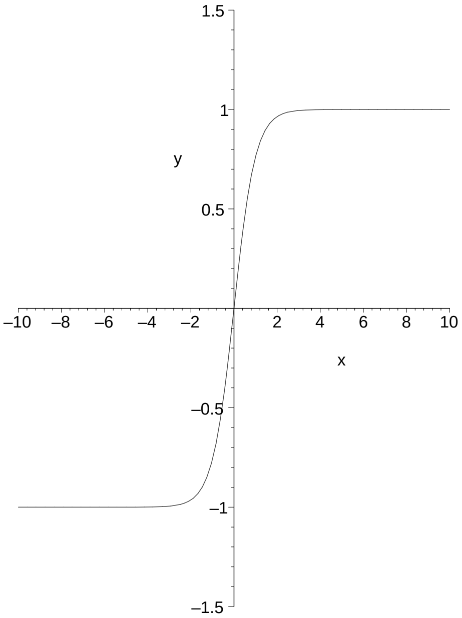
Obr. 2.28 Inverzní funkce k $\sinh x$



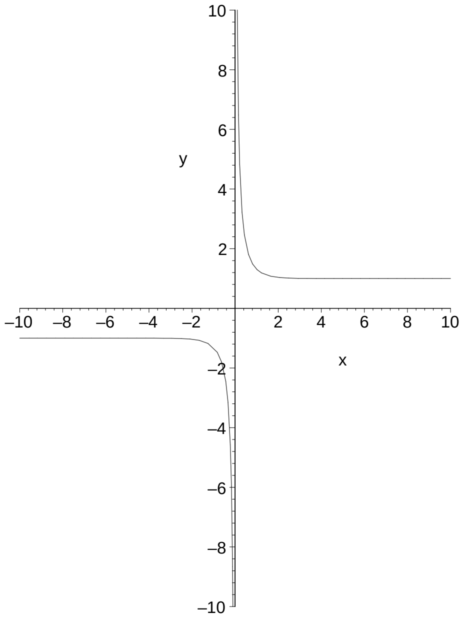
$y = \sinh x$



$y = \cosh x$

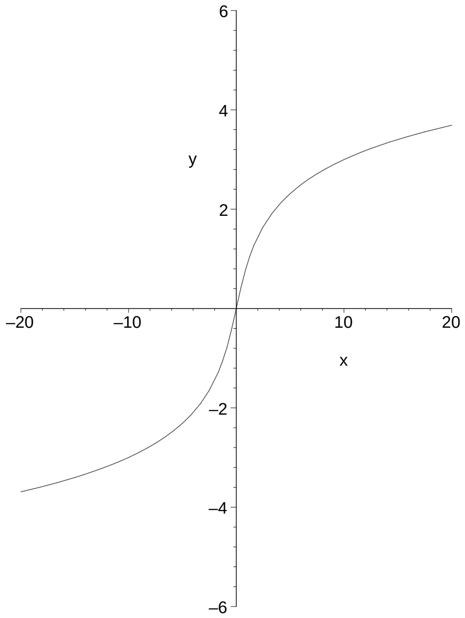


$y = \tanh x$



$y = \coth x$

Obr. 2.27 Hyperbolické funkce



$y = \operatorname{arcsinh} x$

Obr. 2.28 Inverzní funkce k $\sinh x$