

LINEÁRNÍ FUNKCE

$$y = kx + q, \quad k, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

např.

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$y = 4x - 3$$

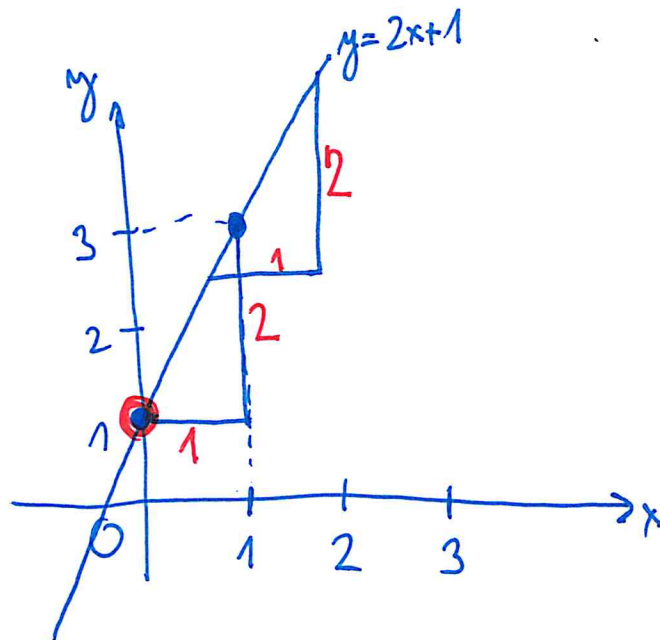
grafem lineární funkce
je přímka

q - průsečík s y

k - směrnice

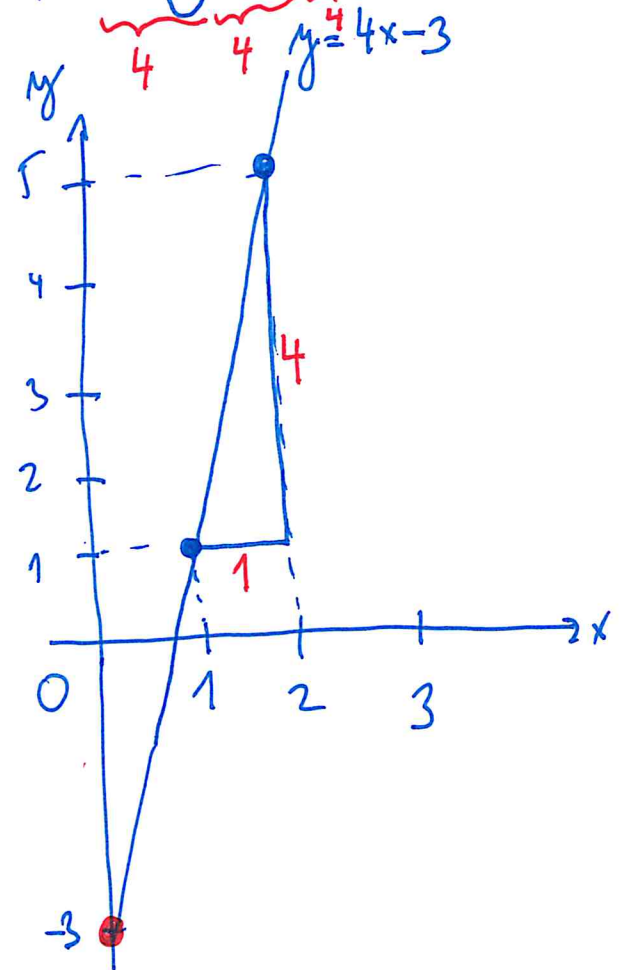
$$y = 2x + 1$$

x	-1	0	1	2
y	-1	1	3	5



$$y = 4x - 3$$

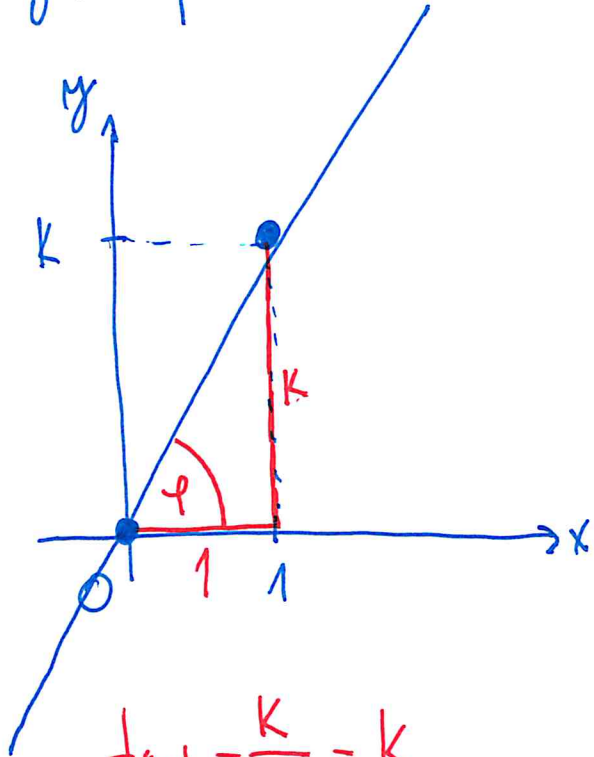
x	-1	0	1	2
y	-7	-3	1	5



k -směrnice

$$y = kx \quad (k > 0)$$

x	0	1
y	0	k

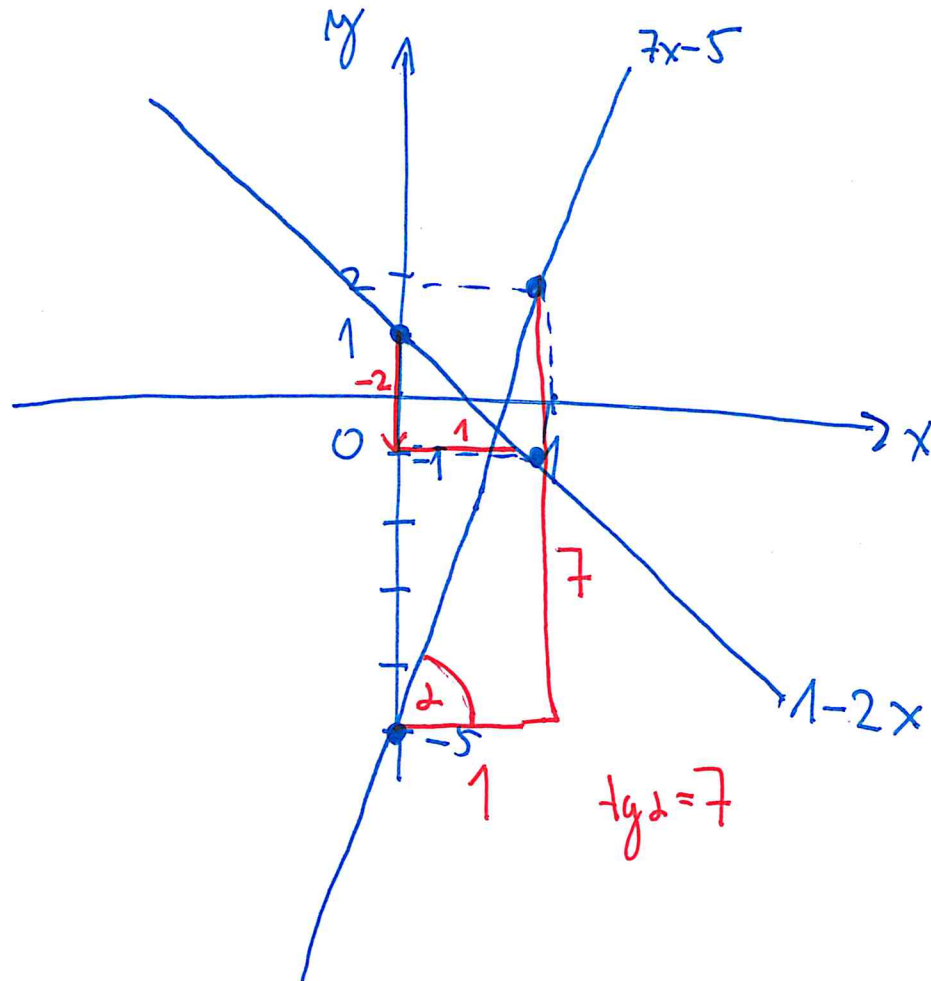


$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{k}{1} = k$$

$$y = 1 - 2x \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & 1 \\ \hline y & 1 & -1 \end{array}$$

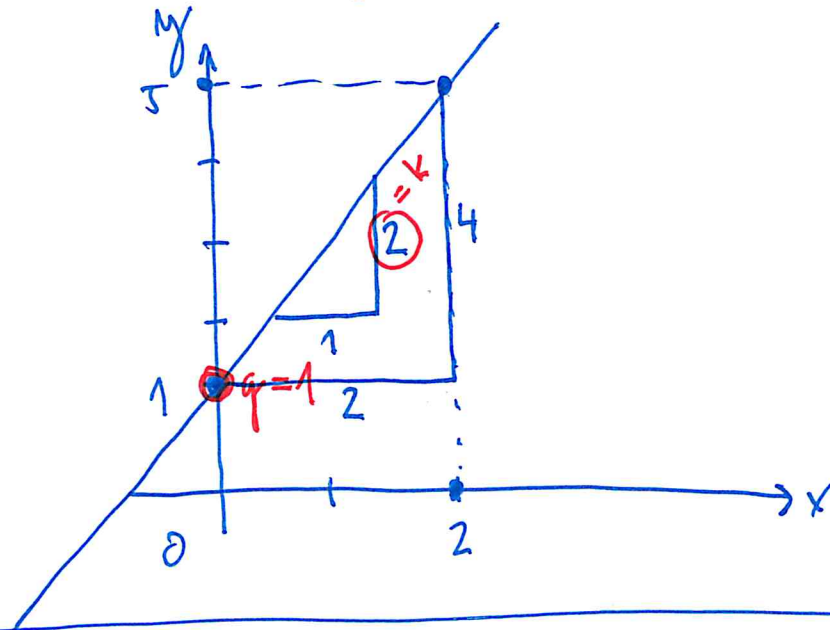
$$y = 7x - 5$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & 0 & 1 \\ \hline y & -5 & 2 \end{array}$$



$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 7$$

Nalezněte předpis lineární funkce, jejíž grafem je přímka
procházející body $[0,1]$, $[2,5]$

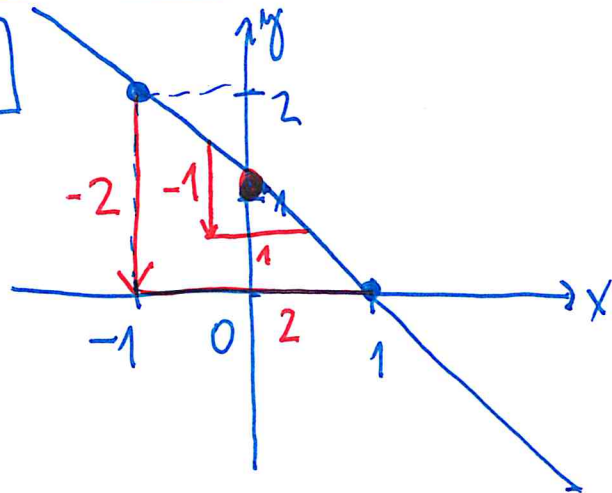


$$y = kx + q$$

$$y = kx + 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$[-1, 2]$, $[1, 0]$

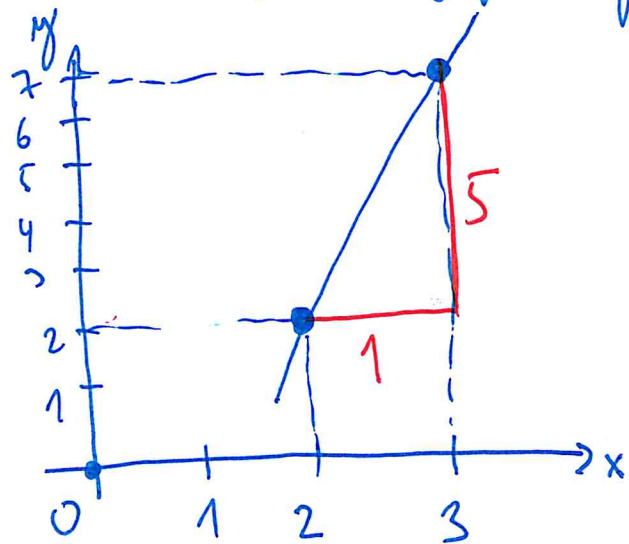


$$y = kx + q$$

$$y = -x + q$$

$$y = -x + 1$$

Nedáme lin. funkci, jejíž graf prochází body $[2, 2]$, $[3, 7]$



$$y = kx + q$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = k \cdot 2 + q \\ 7 = k \cdot 3 + q \end{cases}$$

(-1)

$$5 = k$$

$$-8 = q$$

$$\underline{y = 5x - 8}$$