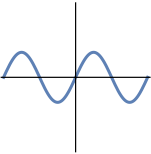
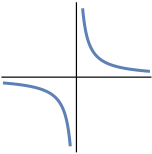
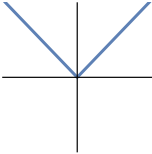
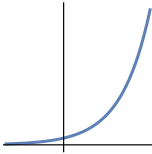
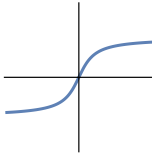
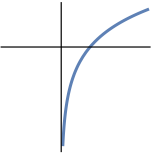
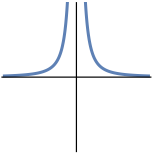
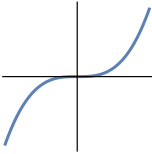
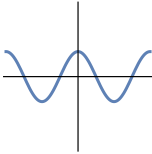
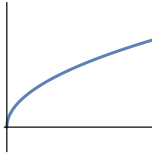


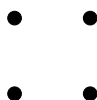
8. septembris

1. Kā sauc pārējos studentus jūsu grupā?

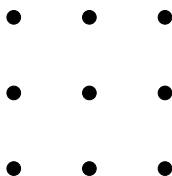
2. Savieno sekojošās funkcijas ar to grafikiem.

(a) 	(c) 	(e) 	(g) 	(i) 					
(b) 	(d) 	(f) 	(h) 	(j) 					
x^3	$\cos(x)$	$\arctan(x)$	$ x $	\sqrt{x}	e^x	$\ln(x)$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sin(x)$	$\frac{1}{x^2}$

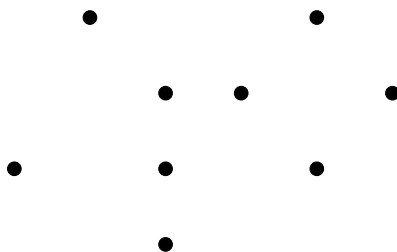
3. (a) Cik trijstūrus var izveidot savienojot sekojošos četrus punktus?



(b) Cik trijstūrus var izveidot savienojot sekojošos deviņus punktus?

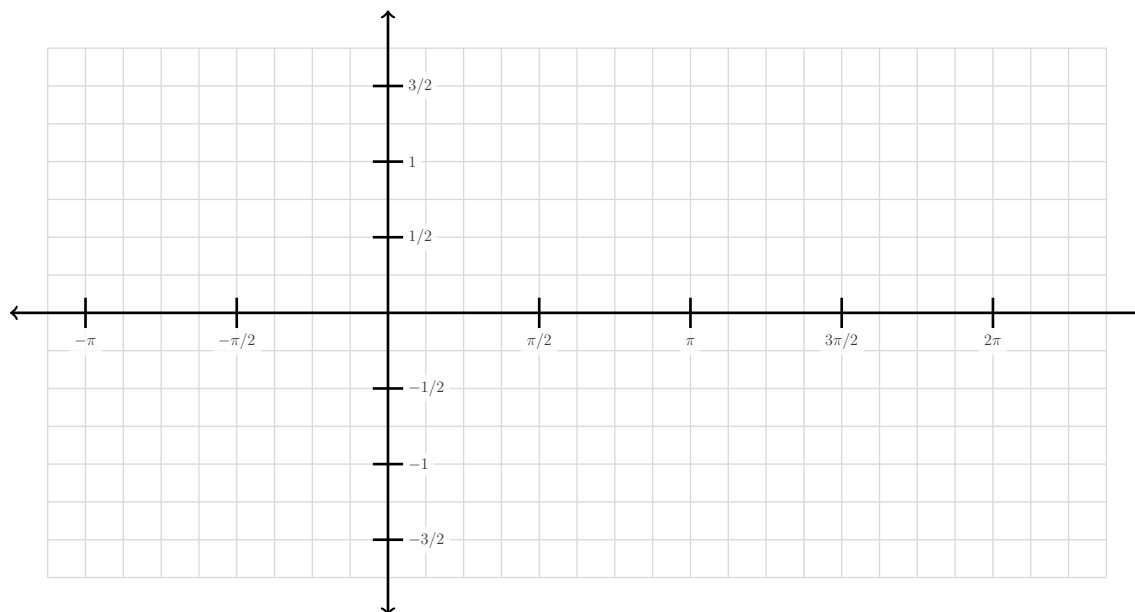


(c) Cik trijstūrus var izveidot savienojot sekojošos deviņus punktus?



4. Uzzīmē sekojošo funkciju grafikus:

$$\sin(x) \quad \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \frac{\sin(x)}{2} \quad \frac{\sin(2x) + 1}{2} \quad \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1}{2}$$



Nākamais jautājums lieto sekojošās definīcijas, kas paskaidro funkciju $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$.

- Funkcija f ir **pakāpes funkcija**, ja to var uzrakstīt kā $f(x) = x^a$, kur $a \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$.
- Funkcija f ir **eksponentfunkcija**, ja to var uzrakstīt kā $f(x) = a^x$, kur $a \in \mathbf{R}_{>0}$.

5. Kura no sekojošām ir pakāpes funkcija, kura ir eksponentfunkcija, un kura nav ne viena, ne otra?

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot x^3$$

$$h(x) = x^2 + 2^x$$

$$\ell(x) = ((2^x)^x)^x$$

$$g(x) = 2^x + 3^x$$

$$k(x) = \left((x^2)^2\right)^2$$

$$m(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot x^3}{5^x x^5}$$

6. Atrodi punktus, kur sekojošās funkcijas krustojas.

(a) $y = 4x + 1$ un $y = -5x + 1$

(b) $y = x^2 - x - 6$ un $y = 2x^2 - 6x - 6$

(c) $y = 4x^3 - 5x + 8$ un $y = 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 2$