

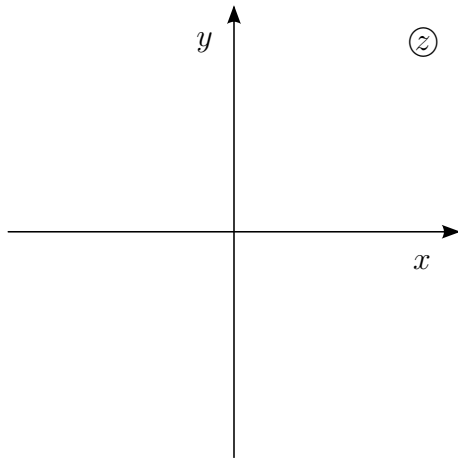
Jméno a PŘÍJMENÍ: .....

### Příklad 1. (lineární funkce)

Určete a načrtněte obraz množiny  $M$  pomocí lineární funkce  $f$ . Určete  $f^{-1}$  ve tvaru lineární funkce.

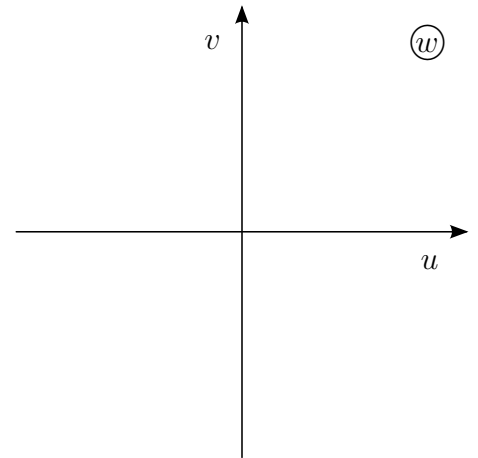
$$M = \{0, i, 1 + i, -1 - 2i\},$$

$$f(M) = \{ \dots \}.$$



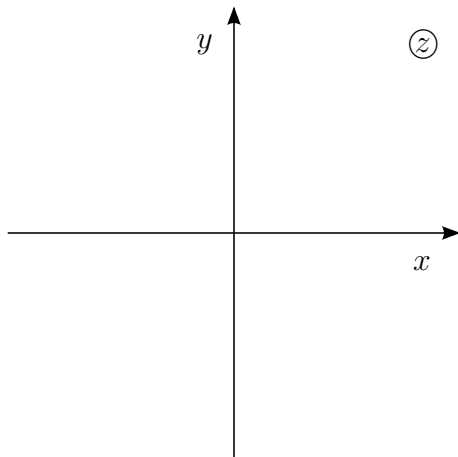
$$f: w = iz$$

$$f^{-1}: z = \dots$$



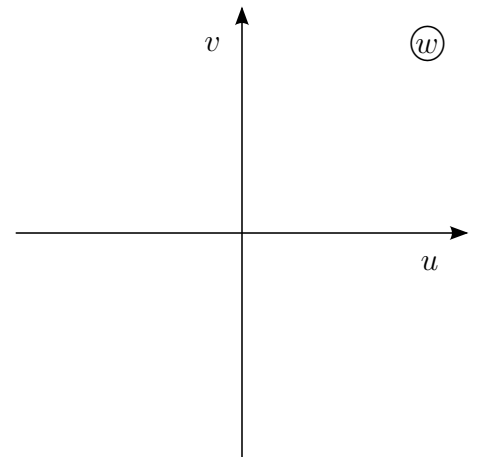
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) \geq 0\},$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\}.$$



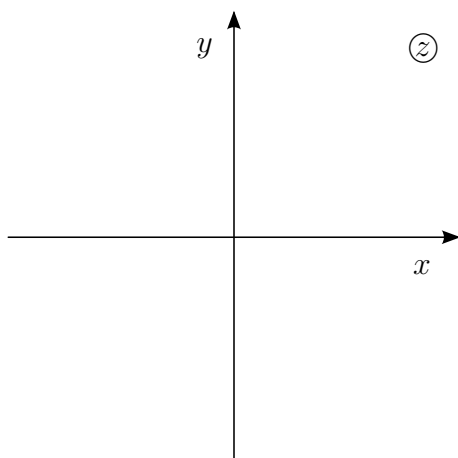
$$f: w = (1 - i)z$$

$$f^{-1}: z = \dots$$



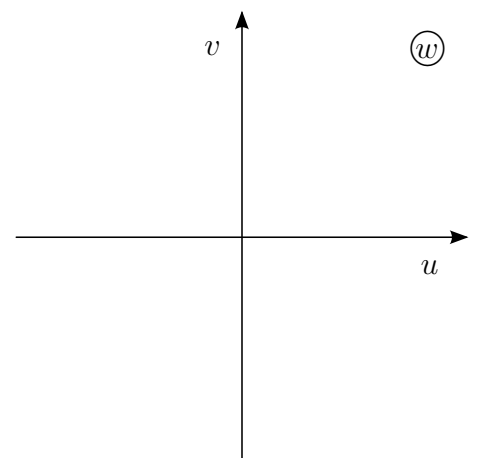
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z + i| > 1\},$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\}.$$



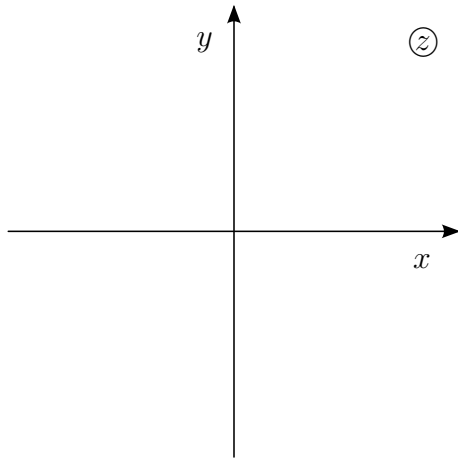
$$f: w = -\frac{z}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}: z = \dots$$



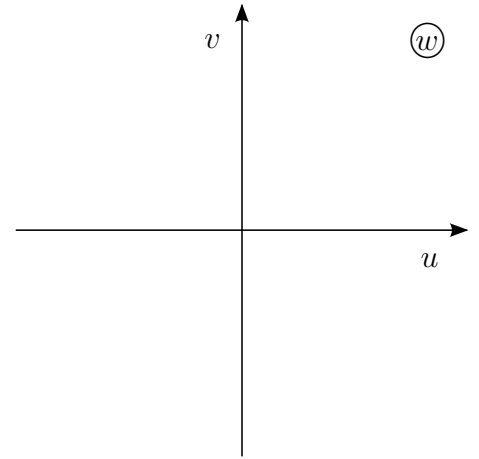
**Příklad 2. (kruhová inverze)** Určete a načrtněte obraz množiny  $M$  pomocí kruhové inverze.

$$M = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, i, 1+i \right\},$$

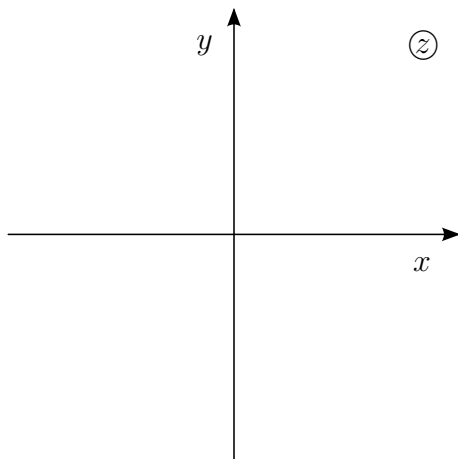


$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}} \end{array}$$

$$f(M) = \{ \dots \}.$$

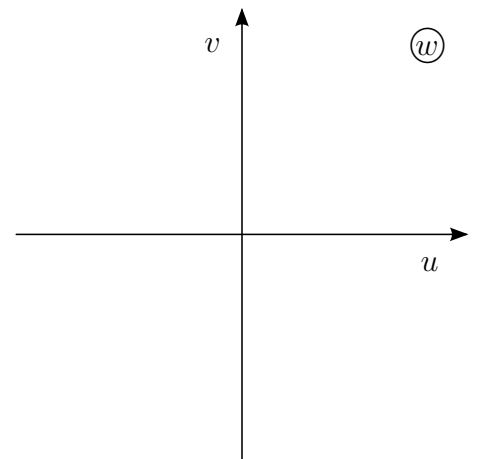


$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \geq 1, \operatorname{Re}(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)\},$$

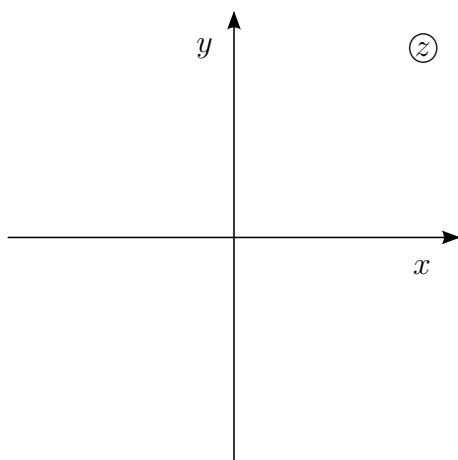


$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}} \end{array}$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\}.$$

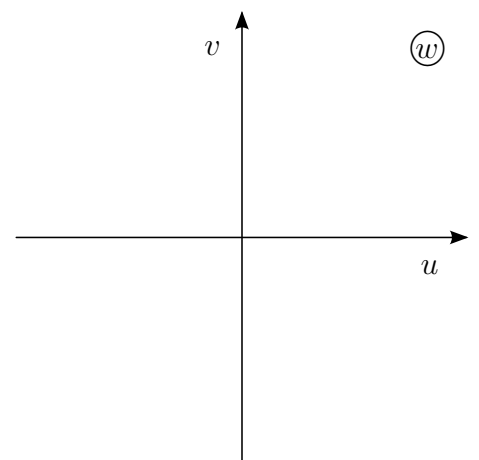


$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\},$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}} \end{array}$$

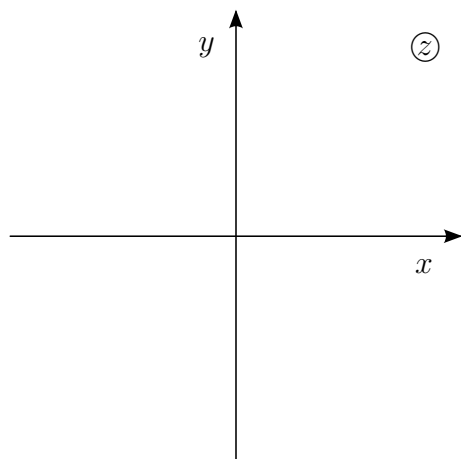
$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\}.$$



**Příklad 3. (základní lineární lomená funkce)**

Určete a načrtněte obraz množiny  $M$  pomocí základní lineární lomené funkce.

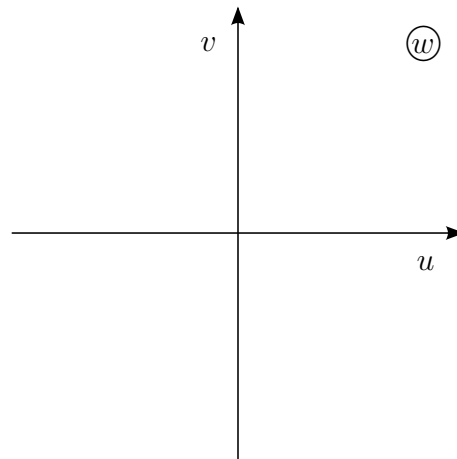
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{3}\},$$



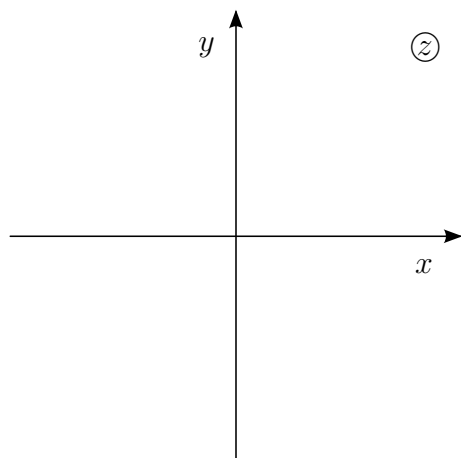
$$f : w = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{w}$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$



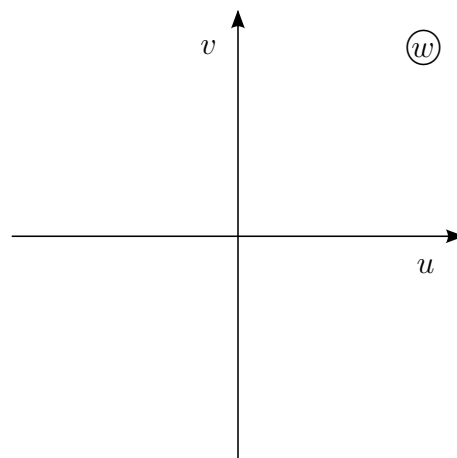
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\},$$



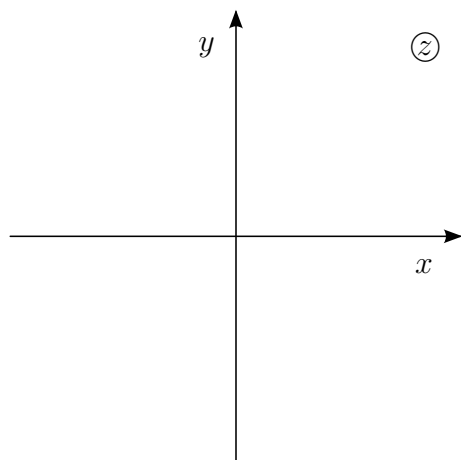
$$f : w = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{w}$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$



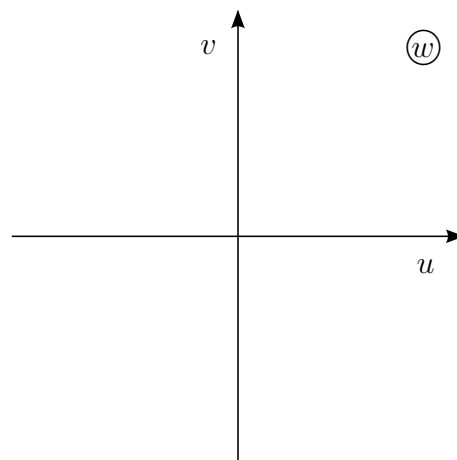
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 < |z| < 2\},$$



$$f : w = \frac{4}{z}$$

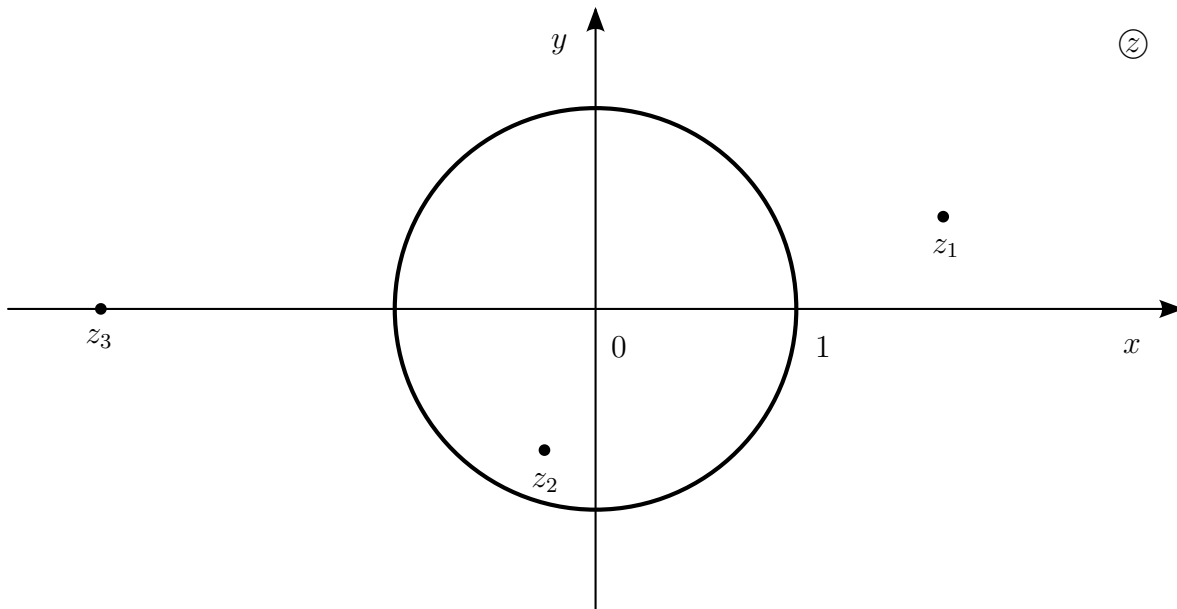
$$f^{-1} : z = \frac{4}{w}$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$



**Příklad 4. (geometrická konstrukce převrácené hodnoty komplexního čísla)**

Proveďte geometrickou konstrukci převrácených hodnot komplexních čísel  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$  a  $z_3$ .

**Příklad 5. (kružnice)**

Odvod'te analytické vyjádření kružnice se středem v bodě  $z_0$  a poloměrem  $r > 0$ :

$$|z - z_0| = r,$$

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

$$z\bar{z} - z\bar{z}_0 - z_0\bar{z} + |z_0|^2 = r^2.$$

**Příklad 6. (přímka)**

Odvod'te analytické vyjádření přímky, která je kolmá na přímku procházející body  $z_1$  a  $z_2$  (pro  $z_1 \neq z_2$ ):

$$|z - z_1| = |z - z_2|,$$

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

$$z\bar{a} + \bar{z}a = c,$$

kde  $a = z_2 - z_1$  a  $c = |z_2|^2 - |z_1|^2$ .

**Příklad 7. (obraz kružnic procházející počátkem při kruhové inverzi)**

Odvoďte obraz kružnice procházející počátkem ( $|z_0| = r > 0$ ) při kruhové inverzi  $w = f(z) = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$  :

$$z\bar{z} - z\bar{z}_0 - z_0\bar{z} + |z_0|^2 = r^2,$$

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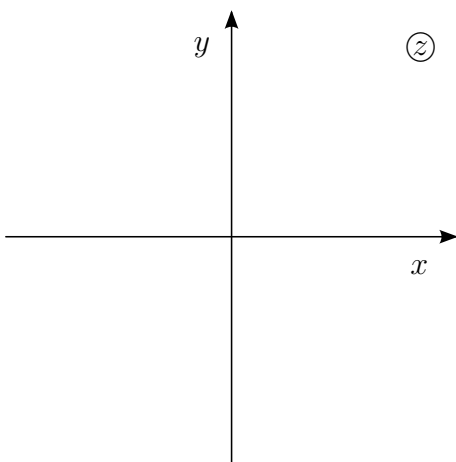
$$w\bar{a} + \bar{w}a = c,$$

kde  $a = \dots\dots\dots$  a  $c = \dots\dots\dots$ .

Dále určete a načrtněte obraz množiny  $M$  pomocí kruhové inverze.

$$M = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}^* : \left| z - \frac{i}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \right\},$$

$$f(M) = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{C}^* : \dots\dots\dots \right\}.$$

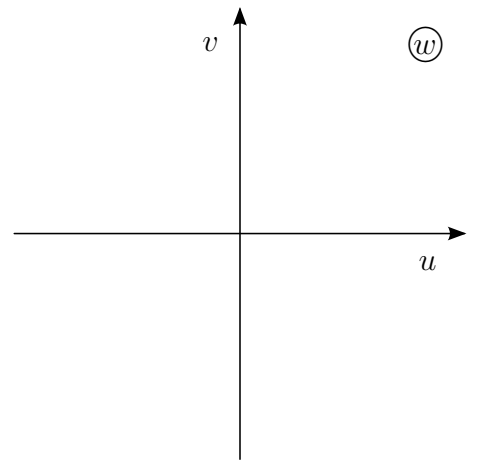


$$f : w = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$$

→

$$f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}$$

←



**Příklad 8. (obraz zobecněné kružnice při kruhové inverzi)**

Doplňte následující tabulku:

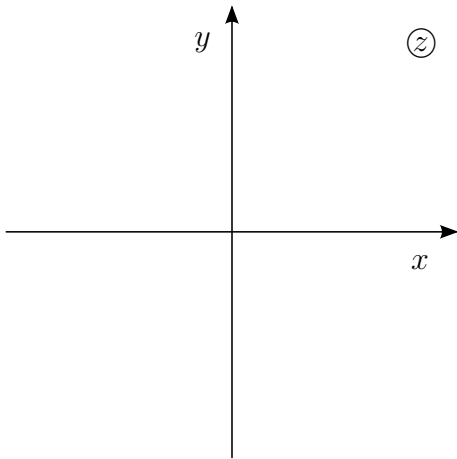
vzor	obraz při kruhové inverzi $f(z) = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$
kružnice procházející počátkem	
přímka procházející počátkem	
přímka neprocházející počátkem	
kružnice neprocházející počátkem	

**Příklad 9. (základní lineární lomená funkce)**

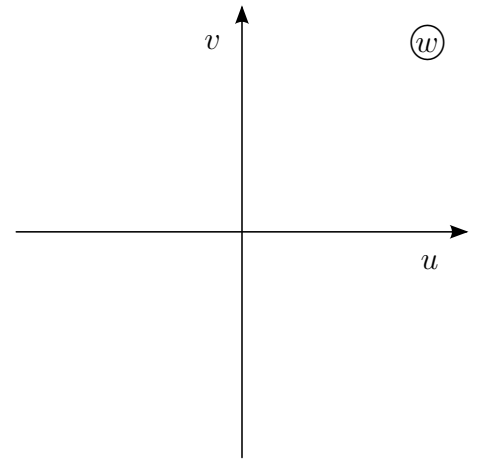
Určete a načrtněte obraz množiny  $M$  pomocí základní lineární lomené funkce.

$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^* : |z - i| = 1\},$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$

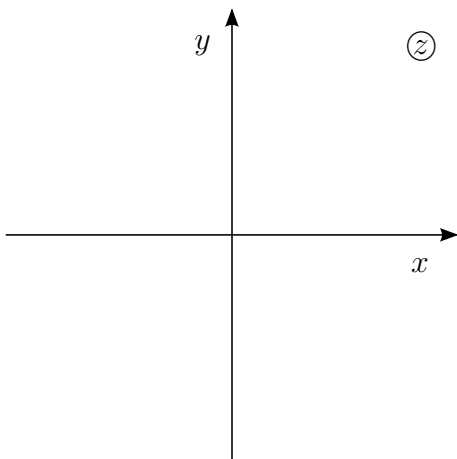


$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{z}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{w}} \end{array}$$

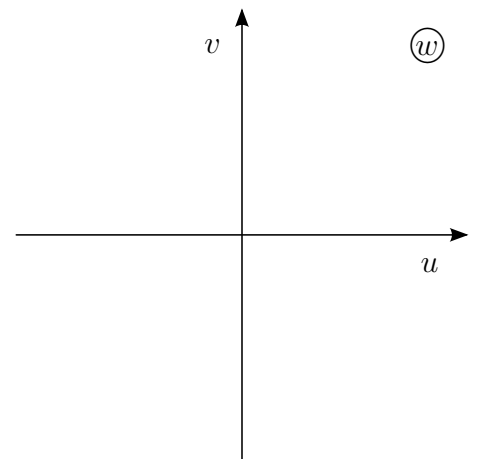


$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^* : |z - 1| = |z + i|\},$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$

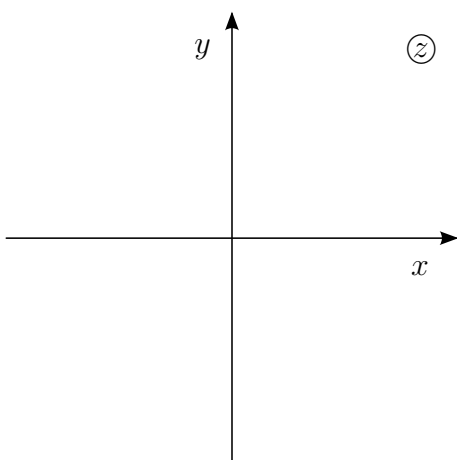


$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{z}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{w}} \end{array}$$

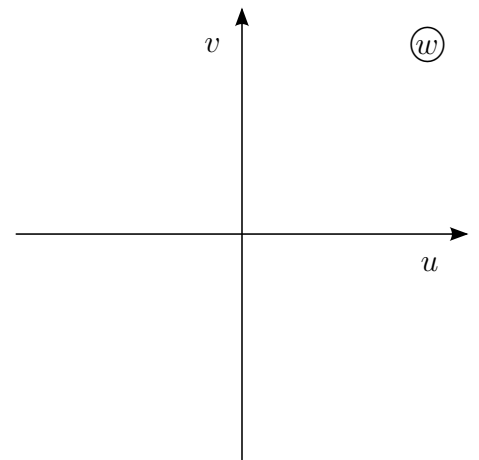


$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^* : |z - 1 - i| = \sqrt{2}\},$$

$$f(M) = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^* : \dots\dots\dots\}.$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f : w = \frac{1}{z}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^{-1} : z = \frac{1}{w}} \end{array}$$



**Příklad 10. (lineární lomená funkce)** Mějme lineární lomenou funkci

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z-2} = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots$$

Určete funkce  $f_1, f_2$  a  $f_3$  tak, aby

$$f(z) = f_3(f_2(f_1(z))), \quad f^{-1}(w) = f_1^{-1}(f_2^{-1}(f_3^{-1}(w))),$$

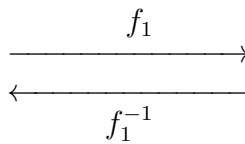
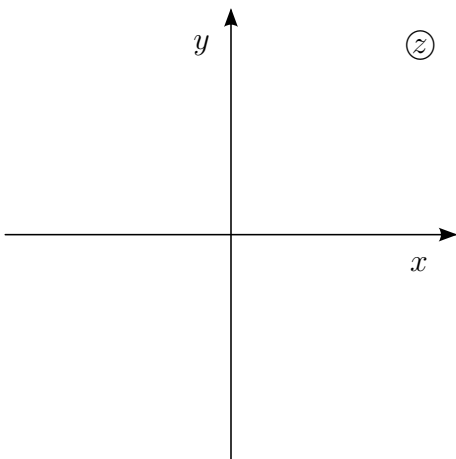
$$f_1(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_1^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots,$$

$$f_2(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_2^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots,$$

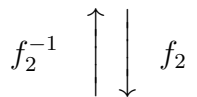
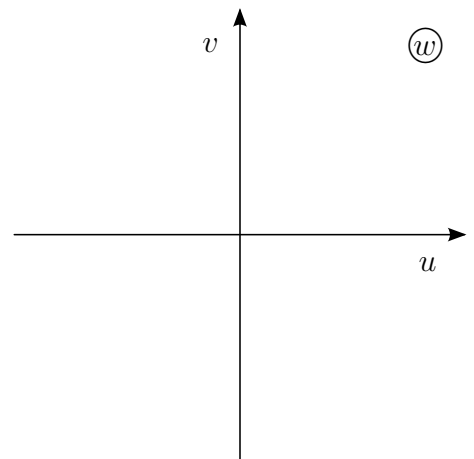
$$f_3(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_3^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots$$

Načrtněte obraz  $f(M)$  množiny  $M$ .

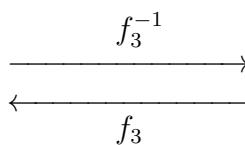
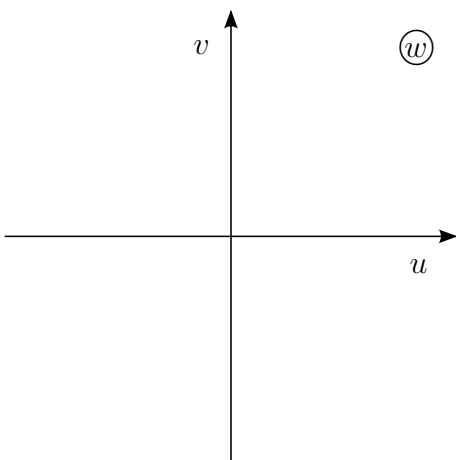
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 1\}$$



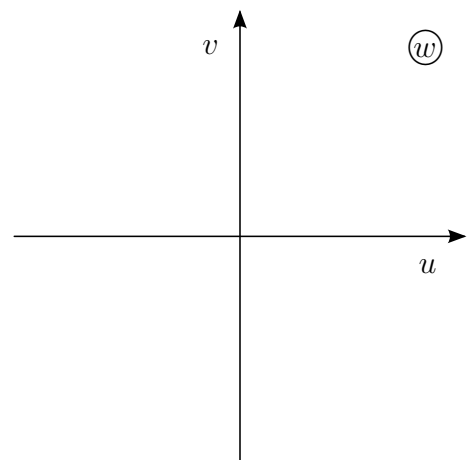
$$f_1(M)$$



$$f(M) = f_3(f_2(f_1(M)))$$



$$f_2(f_1(M))$$



**Příklad 11. (lineární lomená funkce)** Mějme lineární lomenou funkci

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z - 1 + i} = \dots, \quad f^{-1}(w) = \dots$$

Určete funkce  $f_1$ ,  $f_2$  a  $f_3$  tak, aby

$$f(z) = f_3(f_2(f_1(z))), \quad f^{-1}(w) = f_1^{-1}(f_2^{-1}(f_3^{-1}(w))),$$

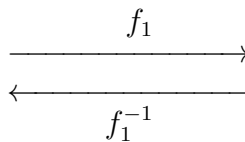
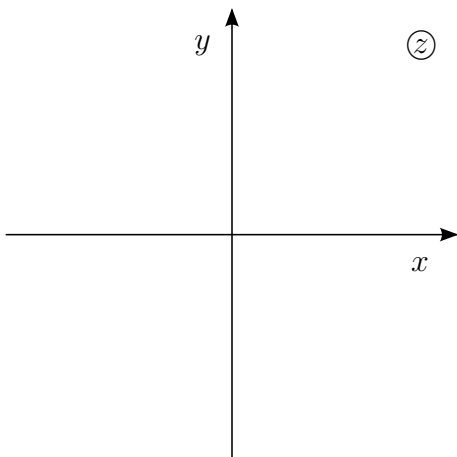
$$f_1(z) = \dots, \quad f_1^{-1}(w) = \dots,$$

$$f_2(z) = \dots, \quad f_2^{-1}(w) = \dots,$$

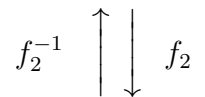
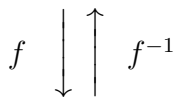
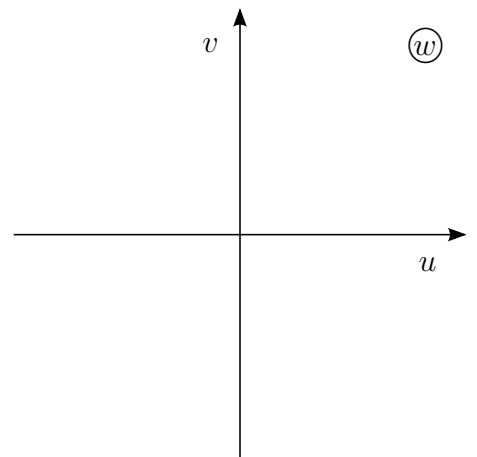
$$f_3(z) = \dots, \quad f_3^{-1}(w) = \dots$$

Načrtněte obraz  $f(M)$  množiny  $M$ .

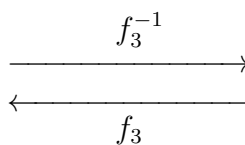
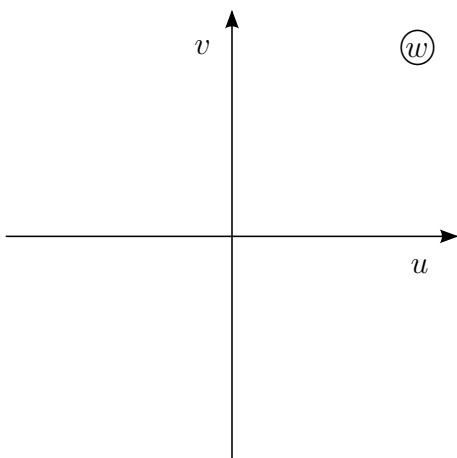
$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\}$$



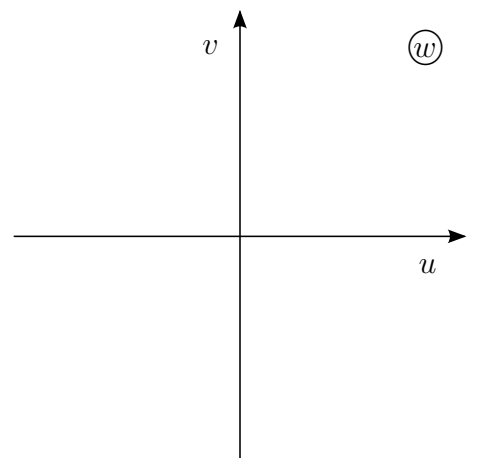
$$f_1(M)$$



$$f(M) = f_3(f_2(f_1(M)))$$



$$f_2(f_1(M))$$





**Příklad 12. (lineární lomená funkce)** Mějme lineární lomenou funkci

$$f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z-1} = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots.$$

Určete funkce  $f_1, f_2$  a  $f_3$  tak, aby

$$f(z) = f_3(f_2(f_1(z))), \quad f^{-1}(w) = f_1^{-1}(f_2^{-1}(f_3^{-1}(w))),$$

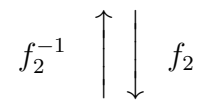
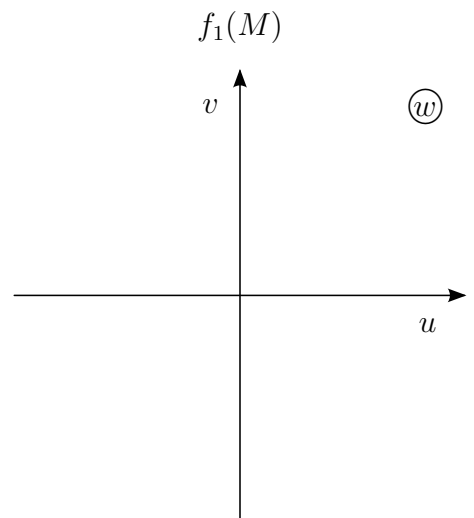
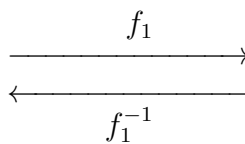
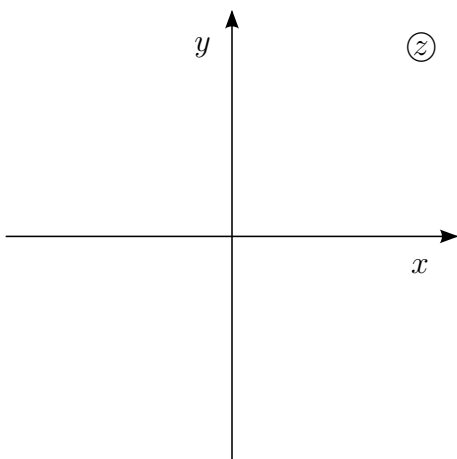
$$f_1(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_1^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots,$$

$$f_2(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_2^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots,$$

$$f_3(z) = \dots\dots\dots, \quad f_3^{-1}(w) = \dots\dots\dots.$$

Načrtněte obraz  $f(M)$  množiny  $M$ .

$$M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\}$$



$$f(M) = f_3(f_2(f_1(M)))$$

