

3. zkoušková písemka, NMAF051, ZS 2009  
Každý krok krátce a správně odůvodněte.

1. Spočtěte limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \arcsin^2(x)} - \cos^2(x)}{x^2}.$$

2. Najděte na maximálních intervalech

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\lg^2(x)}{[\lg^2(x) + 1][\lg(x) + 1]}.$$

3. Vyšetřete průběh funkce

$$f(x) = (x + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \exp(-x^2).$$

Studujte zejména: def. obor, spojitost, limity v krajních bodech, derivaci, její limity, monotonii, obor hodnot a načrtněte kvalifikovaný obrázek.

4. Najděte obecné řešení  $y = y(x)$  na maximálním intervalu

$$y'' + 2y' + y = 1.$$

5. Spočtěte limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 2^{\sin(x)}}{x^3}.$$

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2\arcsin^2 x} - \cos^2 x}{x^2} \stackrel{2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+2\arcsin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{x^2(\sqrt{1+2\arcsin^2 x} + \cos^2 x)}$

$\stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos^2 x)(1+\cos x)(1+\cos^2 x)}{x^2} \right)$

$\stackrel{AL}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \right) \stackrel{2}{=} 2$  pretože  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1$

a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

②  $\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln^2 x}{(\ln^2 x + 1)(\ln x + 1)} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{1. anal.} \\ \varphi(x) = \ln x \\ \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{PF} \end{array} \right\} 2$

Príloha:  $\int \frac{y^2}{(y^2+1)(y+1)} dy = \int \frac{Ay+B}{y^2+1} + \frac{C}{y+1} dy$

hde  $y^2 = (Ay+B)(y+1) + C(y^2+1)$

$y = -1: 1 = 2C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = 0: B + C = 0 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$

$y^2: 1 = A + C \Rightarrow A = +\frac{1}{2}$

Teraj:  $\int +\frac{1}{2} \frac{y+1}{y^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y+1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y+1| - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2+1| \right) + \text{arch} y$  na  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$ .

~~Teraj (PF) =  $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|y+1|}{|y^2+1|} - \frac{1}{2} \text{arch} y$  na  $(+\infty, e^{-1}) \cup (e^{-1}, +\infty)$~~

~~pretože:  $\varphi: (+\infty, e^{-1}) \xrightarrow{\ln} (-\infty, -1) \cup (e^{-1}, +\infty)$~~

Teraj (PF) =  $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|\ln x + 1|}{(\ln^2 x + 1)^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \text{arch} \ln x$  na  $(0, e^{-1}) \cup (e^{-1}, +\infty)$

pretože  $\varphi: (0, e^{-1}) \xrightarrow{\ln} (-\infty, -1) \cup (e^{-1}, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\ln} (-1, +\infty)$ .

Teraj (PF) =  $\frac{1}{2} \ln |\ln x + 1| \cdot \sqrt{\ln^2 x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \text{arch} \ln x$  na  $-1$

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$$f(x) = (x+1)^{1/3} \exp(-x^2)$$

$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$ , spojité, není sudá ani lichá

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$$

} 2

$$\text{pro } x \neq -1: f'(x) = e^{-x^2} \left( \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^{-2/3} + (x+1)^{1/3} \cdot (-2x) \right) =$$

$$\frac{e^{-x^2}}{3(x+1)^{2/3}} (1 + 3(x+1)(-2x)) =$$

$$\frac{e^{-x^2}}{3(x+1)^{2/3}} (-6x^2 - 6x + 1)$$

} 2

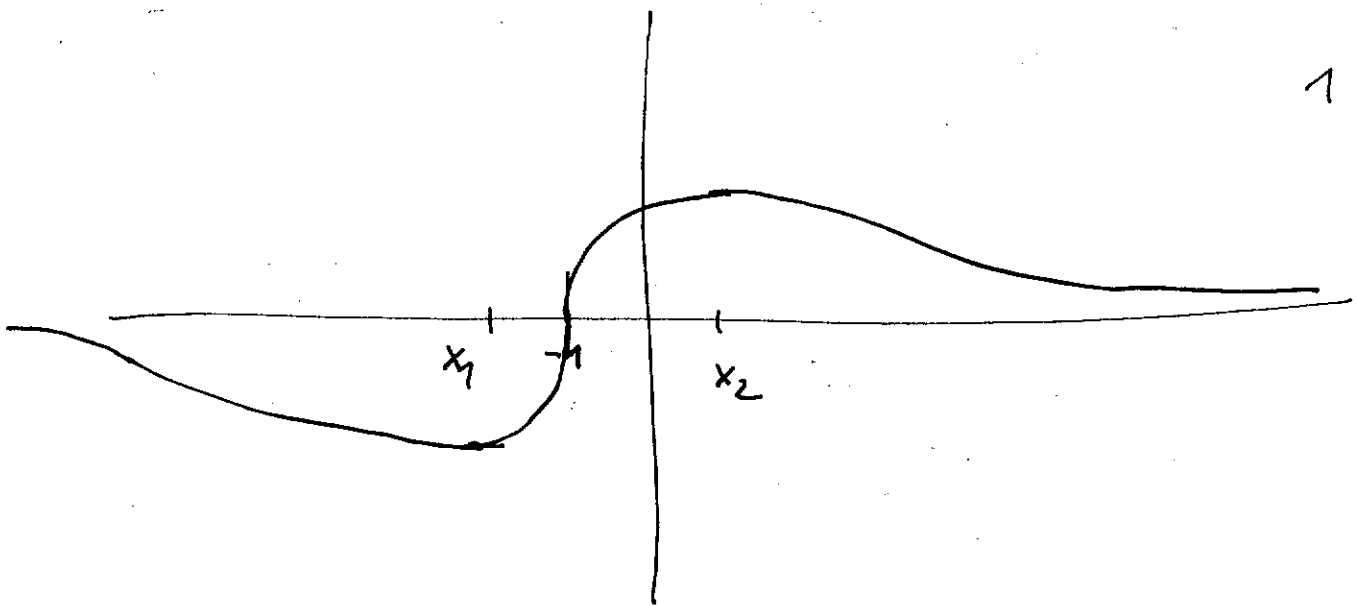
nutné body derivace:  $x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 24}}{-12} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{60}}{12}$

znac:  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{60}}{12}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{60}}{12}$ . Pozn:  $\sqrt{60} > 6$

Teď  $-\infty < x_1 < -1 < x_2 < +\infty$

f roste na  $[x_1, -1], [-1, x_2]$  a klesá na  $(-\infty, x_1], [x_2, +\infty)$   $f(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = +\infty$  1

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ . Teď  $\mathcal{D}(f) = [f(x_1), f(x_2)]$  1



$$(4) \quad y'' + 2y' + y = 1$$

char. eq:  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{f.s.: } e^{-x}; x \cdot e^{-x}$   
 $(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$

OR:  $Ae^{-x} + Bxe^{-x}$  1

Variation of constants:

$$A'(x)e^{-x} + B'(x)xe^{-x} = 0$$

$$-A'(x)e^{-x} + B'(x)e^{-x} + B'(x)(-xe^{-x}) = 1$$

$$1 = B'e^{-x} \Rightarrow B'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow B(x) = e^x + B$$

$$A'(x) \cdot e^{-x} = -B'(x)xe^{-x} = -x \Rightarrow A'(x) = -xe^x$$

$$A(x) = -\int xe^x dx = -(xe^x - e^x) \text{ m.R.}$$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $1$   $e^x$

Test linear combination:  $-(xe^x - e^x + A) \cdot e^{-x} + (e^x + B)x \cdot e^{-x} =$

$$(e^x + B)x \cdot e^{-x} =$$

$$= 1 + Ae^{-x} + Bxe^{-x} \text{ m.R. } \forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}. \quad 2$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 2^{\sin x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\sin x} (2^{x - \sin x} - 1)}{x^3} \stackrel{AL}{=} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp((x - \sin x) \cdot \log 2) - 1}{(x - \sin x) \log 2} \cdot \frac{(x - \sin x) \log 2}{x^3} \stackrel{AL}{=} =$$

$\rightarrow$  1 de nevojor limit v. ja  
 mihi  $x \rightarrow \sin x \rightarrow 0$   $x \rightarrow 0$   
 $1 \cdot x - \sin x = \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$   $x \rightarrow 0$   
 broj  $\neq 0$  maj. P(0)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \log 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)}{x^3} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{\log 2}{6} \quad 2$$

$\uparrow$   $\downarrow$   
 Taylor polinom 2