

6. zkoušková písemka, NMAF051, ZS 2009

Každý krok krátce a správně odůvodněte.

1. Spočtěte limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x - 11}}{\sin\left(\frac{2x\pi}{3}\right)}.$$

2. Najděte na maximálních intervalech

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x) + 4} dx.$$

3. Vyšetřete průběh funkce

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(x+3)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-3)^2}.$$

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

4. Spočtěte limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(x) + \sqrt{x} + \operatorname{arctg}(x)}{x^2 + \cos(x) + 6}.$$

5. Najděte obecné řešení $y(x)$ na maximálních intervalech

$$y''(x) - y(x) = \exp(x).$$

Beavstoms' p'iesens 1.9.2010 - numaf 057

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2+x-11}}{\sin\left(\frac{2x\pi}{3}\right)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2)^3 - (x^2+x-11)^2}{(\sqrt{x-2})^5 + (\sqrt{x-2})^4 \sqrt[3]{x^2+x-11} + \dots + \sqrt{x-2} (\sqrt[3]{x^2+x-11})^4 + (\sqrt[3]{x^2+x-11})^5}$$

$$\frac{2\pi\left(\frac{x}{3}-1\right)}{\sin\left(2\pi\left(\frac{x}{3}-1\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\left(\frac{x}{3}-1\right)}$$

$$\stackrel{AL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 \cdot 2 + 3x \cdot 4 - 8 - (x^4 + x^2 + 121 + 2x^3 - 22x - 22x^2)}{6 \cdot 2\pi \frac{(x-3)}{3}}$$

partie $\frac{\sin \delta}{\delta} \rightarrow 1$ par $\delta \rightarrow 0$ a $2\pi\left(\frac{x}{3}-1\right) \rightarrow 0$ par $x \rightarrow 3$ a je partie

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-x^4 - x^3 + 15x^2 + 34x + 129}{4\pi(x-3)}$$

Caract' num' s'g' divisible $x-3$: $\Delta: -81 - 27 + 135 + 102 + 129$
 $= 234 - 234 = 0 \checkmark$

\Rightarrow se peut l'H

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-4x^3 - 3x^2 + 30x + 34}{4\pi} = \frac{-4 \cdot 27 - 3 \cdot 9 + 90 + 34}{4\pi} =$$

$$\frac{-108 - 27 + 90 + 34}{4\pi} = \frac{124 - 135}{4\pi} = -\frac{11}{4\pi}$$

$$2) \quad I = \int \frac{1}{\sin x + 4} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin x/2 \cos x/2 + 4} dx =$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} + 2(1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}})} dx$$

$$x \neq 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)$$

Hledáme PF na $(-\pi, \pi)$: substituce $t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} = \varphi(x)$

$$\varphi: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Obecně můžeme PF na \mathbb{R} : $\int \frac{1}{2t^2 + t + 2} dt = \int \frac{1}{2(t^2 + \frac{t}{2} + 1)} dt =$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(t + \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{15}{16}} dt = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{16}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4t+1}{\sqrt{15}}\right)^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4t+1}{\sqrt{15}} \quad \text{na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} + 1}{\sqrt{15}} \quad \text{na } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ j } \text{PF na } (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\text{PF} = \left. \begin{array}{l} F(x) + 2k \cdot \frac{9}{\sqrt{15}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{15}} \end{array} \right\} \text{j } \text{PF na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(x+3)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(x-3)^2}$$

$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$ e f è adespigibile

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, perché

$$f(x) = 0 \cdot g'(\xi) \text{ per } \xi \in (x-3, x+3)$$

~~$g(\xi) = \sqrt[3]{\xi^2}$~~ $g(\xi) = \sqrt[3]{\xi^2}$

dalò: $|g'(\xi)| = \left| \frac{2}{3} \cdot \xi^{-1/3} \right|_{\xi=\xi} \leq \frac{2}{3} (x-3)^{-1/3}$

però perché $x \rightarrow -\infty$

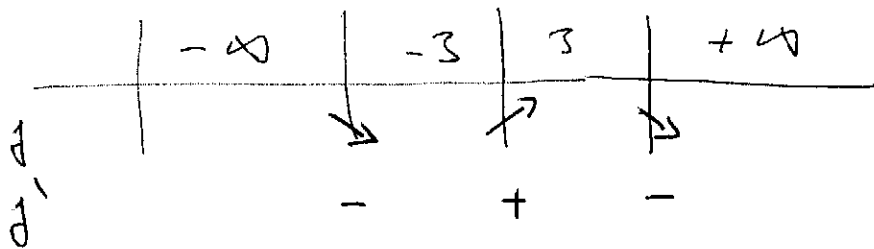
però perché $x \rightarrow \infty$

per $x \neq \pm 3$: $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} (x+3)^{-1/3} - \frac{2}{3} (x-3)^{-1/3}$

ne spigibile: $f'_+(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f'(x) = -\infty$

però perché $f'_-(3) = +\infty$; $f'_+(-3) = +\infty$

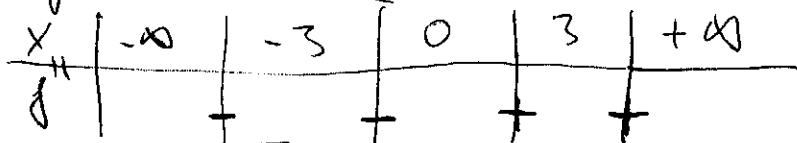
Kde je $f' = 0$? $(x+3)^{-1/3} = (x-3)^{-1/3} \Rightarrow$ Alone' x neex.



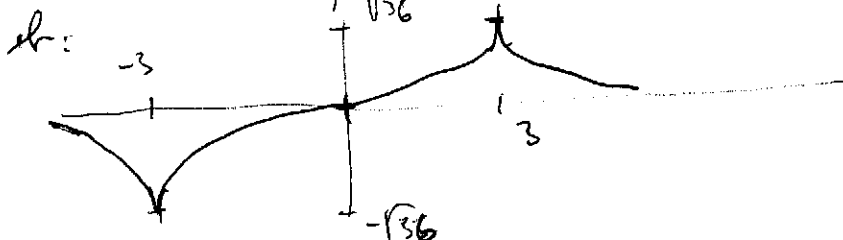
Intervallo: $\mathcal{R}(f) = [f(-3), f(3)] = [-\sqrt[3]{36}, \sqrt[3]{36}]$

per $x \neq \pm 3$: $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{9} \left((x+3)^{-4/3} - (x-3)^{-4/3} \right)$

Kdy je $f''(x) = 0$? $(x+3)^{-4/3} = (x-3)^{-4/3} \Rightarrow |x+3| = |x-3| \Rightarrow x=0$



$\Rightarrow f$ je konvex. na $(0,3)$ a $(3,+\infty)$
 konkav. na $(-\infty,-3)$ a $(-3,0)$



$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x + \sqrt{x} + \arctan x}{x^2 + \cos x + 6} = 0 \text{ per l'H\^opital}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin x + \sqrt{x} + \arctan x}{x^2 + \cos x + 6} &\leq \frac{\sqrt{x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^2} \right)} \xrightarrow{AL} 0 \\ &\geq \frac{\sqrt{x} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + 6 \right)} \xrightarrow{AL} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) y'' - y = e^x \quad ; \quad \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$$

$$FS = e^x, e^{-x}$$

$$\text{particolare soluzione particolare: } e^x (Ax) = \partial P$$

$$y'_P(x) = e^x (Ax + A)$$

$$y''_P(x) = e^x (Ax + A + A)$$

$$y''_P - y_P = e^x 2A \Rightarrow A = 1/2$$

$$\text{Massima soluzione generale: } y_H(x) = \frac{1}{2} x e^x + \alpha e^x + \beta e^{-x} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

dove $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.