

Zkoušková písemka, NMAF051, ZS 2012, varianta 3
Každý krok krátce a správně odůvodněte.

1. Spočtete limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - \lg(x) + \operatorname{arctg}(x)}}{x\sqrt{\lg(x) + x^2}}.$$

2. Najděte primitivní funkci na maximálních intervalech

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lg^2(x) + 2\lg(x) + 2}} dx.$$

3. Vyšetřete průběh funkce

$$f(x) := \sqrt{(x+1)^3} - \sqrt{(x-1)^3}.$$

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

4. Spočtete $a, b, c \in \mathbf{R}$ tak, aby platilo $f \in C^2(\mathbf{R})$, je-li

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1+t)^5, & t \leq 1 \\ at^2 + b^t + c, & t > 1 \end{cases}.$$

5. Najděte obecné řešení rovnice

$$y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 4y(x) = (x^2 + 2)e^x.$$

Nezapomeňte na určení definičního oboru řešení.

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - \lg x + \operatorname{arctg} x}}{x \sqrt{\lg x + x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{3/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lg x}{x^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x^3}}}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{\lg x}{x^2} + 1}} \stackrel{HL}{=} 0$

2) $\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lg^2 x + 2 \lg x + 2}} dx$ substituira $\lg x = \varphi(x)$; $\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+1)^2 + 1}} dt = \operatorname{arctg}(t+1) \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

Prer: $(\operatorname{arctg} s)' = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\cosh(\operatorname{arctg} s)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+s^2}} \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

Hledama' PF j' $\operatorname{arctg}(\lg: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$: $\operatorname{arctg}(1 + \lg x) \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

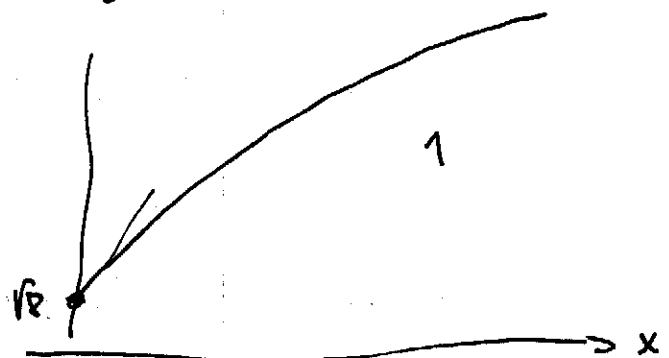
3) $f(x) = \sqrt{(x+1)^3} - \sqrt{(x-1)^3}$ a) $\mathcal{D}(f) = [1, +\infty)$
 1) $f(4) = \sqrt{8}$; $f(+\infty-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)^3 - (x-1)^3}{\sqrt{(x+1)^3} + \sqrt{(x-1)^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3x^2 + 1)2}{\sqrt{(x+1)^3} + \sqrt{(x-1)^3}} = +\infty$

b) $x \in (1, +\infty)$: $f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} ((x+1)^{1/2} - (x-1)^{1/2})$; $f'_+(1) = f'_+(1+) = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2}$
 $f'(+\infty-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{2} \frac{x+1 - x+1}{(x+1)^{1/2} + (x-1)^{1/2}} = 0$

$f'(x) > 0$ na $(1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f$ j' rastava' na $\mathcal{D}(f) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(f) = [\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

c) $x \in (1, +\infty)$: $f''(x) = \frac{3}{2} ((x+1)^{-1/2} - (x-1)^{-1/2}) < 0$ na $x > 1$ a' f j' f na $[1, +\infty)$ konvexna'

j' f na $[1, +\infty)$ konvexna' a' f' j' rastava' a' $f'' < 0$



$$4) \quad 6 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} (1+x)^5 & ; x \leq 1 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 5(1+x)^4 & \\ 2ax + b & \end{cases} \quad f''(x) = \begin{cases} 20(1+x)^3 & x \leq 1 \\ 2a & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 20 \cdot 2^3 \Rightarrow a = 80$$

$$2a + b = 5 \cdot 2^4 \Rightarrow b = 80 - 160 = -80$$

$$a + b + c = 2^5 \Rightarrow c = 32 - a - b = 32 \quad 3$$

$$5) \quad \text{char. eq: } \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -2$$

$$11 \quad \text{f.s: } e^{-2x}; x e^{-2x} \quad 3$$

$$\text{Resonant particular form: } y_0(x) = (Ax^2 + Bx + C)e^x$$

$$y_0'(x) = e^x (2Ax + B + Ax^2 + Bx + C)$$

$$y_0''(x) = e^x (2A + 2Ax + B + 2Ax + B + Ax^2 + Bx + C) \quad 3$$

$$y_0''(x) + 4y_0'(x) + 4y_0(x) = e^x (x^2(A + 4A + 4A) + x(2A + 2A + B +$$

$$4(2A + B + B)) + (2A + 2B + C + 4B + 4C + 4C)) =$$

$$e^x (x^2 \cdot 9A + x(12A + 9B) + 2A + 6B + 9C)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Char!}}{=} e^x (x^2 + 2) \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{9}, \quad 9B = -\frac{12}{9} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{12}{81};$$

$$\Rightarrow 9C = 2 - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{6 \cdot 12}{81} = \frac{18 - 2 + 8}{9} = \frac{24}{9}; \quad C = \frac{24}{81} \quad 3$$

$$\text{Hledané řešení: } \frac{1}{81} (9x^2 - 12x + 24) e^x + \alpha e^{-2x} + \beta x e^{-2x}$$

na \mathbb{R} pro lib. $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. 1

Final problem 2)

$$P = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 2}} dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Euler substitution:} \\ \sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 2} = t + x \quad 1 \\ t^2 + 2t + 2 = t^2 + 2tx + x^2 \\ t(2-2x) = x^2 - 2 \\ t = \frac{x^2 - 2}{2-2x} = \varphi(x) \quad 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{2x(2-2x) + 2(x^2-2)}{(2-2x)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 4x - 4}{(2-2x)^2} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi: (-\infty, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\varphi: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} (-\infty, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \text{max. punkte:}$

$$t+x = \frac{x^2 - 2 + 2x - 2x^2}{2-2x} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x - 2}{2-2x} > 0; x > 1$$

$$\int \frac{2-2x}{-x^2+2x-2} \cdot \frac{-2x^2+4x-4}{(2-2x)^2} dx = \int \frac{2}{2-2x} dx =$$

$$= -\lg |(1-x)| \text{ in } (1, +\infty) \text{ a } (-\infty, 1) - \lg (x-1)$$

Vyherene: ~~(1, +\infty)~~ a ~~intervalo~~: ~~$\frac{4}{2-2x}$~~ in $(-\infty, 1)$.

Hledání PF; řeš: ~~$-\lg(1+t - \sqrt{t^2+2t+2}) =$~~
 ~~$-\lg((t+1) - \sqrt{(t+1)^2+1})$~~ in \mathbb{R}

$$-\lg(\sqrt{t^2+2t+2} - (t+1)) = -\lg(\sqrt{(t+1)^2+1} - (t+1)) =$$

$$= -\lg \frac{(t+1)^2+1 - (t+1)^2}{\sqrt{(t+1)^2+1} + t+1} = \lg(\sqrt{(t+1)^2+1} + t+1) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

Smítkání: ~~u~~ $\frac{1}{2}(e^s - e^{-s}) = u; e^{2s} - 2ue^s - 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow e^s = \frac{1}{2}(2u + \sqrt{4u^2+4}) = u + \sqrt{u^2+1}$; $s = \text{argsinh } u = \lg(u + \sqrt{u^2+1})$ in \mathbb{R}

