

Zkoušková písemka, NMAF051, ZS 2012, varianta 5
Každý krok krátce a správně odůvodněte.

1. Najděte $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$ tak, aby limita byla konečná a nenulová a spočtěte ji

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})} - \sqrt{1-x}}{(1-x)^\alpha}.$$

2. Najděte primitivní funkci na intervalu

$$\int x \arcsin(x+2) dx.$$

3. Vyšetřete průběh funkce

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg}(\lg(|x|)) & , \text{ pro } x \neq 0 \\ \pi & \text{pro } x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

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

4. Najděte $T_{1,2}^f$, je-li $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x - 2)e^x$.

5. Najděte obecné řešení rovnice

$$y''(x) + 3y'(x) + 2y(x) = xe^{-x}.$$

Nezapomeňte na určení definičního oboru řešení.

Thema: Grenzwerte und L'Hopital - 2S1012 - manch 5

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{1-x}}{(1-x)^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln \frac{\pi x}{2} - 1+x}{(\sqrt{\ln \frac{\pi x}{2}} + \sqrt{1-x})(1-x)^\alpha} \stackrel{AL}{=} *$$

~~$\ln \frac{\pi x}{2}$~~ / ~~$\sqrt{1-x}$~~ Sprüche:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{\ln \frac{\pi x}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \text{Wert der Vorschreiberlinie}$$

d.h. für

$$\text{Probe: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{(1-x)^{1/2}} = 1 \quad 2$$

$$* \stackrel{AL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln \frac{\pi x}{2} - 1+x}{(1-x)^{\alpha+1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ (+) \\ \frac{1}{2}(-\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sprüche } T_{1, \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\ln \frac{\pi x}{2}}(x) &= \ln \frac{\pi x}{2} + (\ln \frac{\pi x}{2})' \Big|_{x=1} (x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(\ln \frac{\pi x}{2})'' \Big|_{x=1} (x-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) + \sigma(x-1) \quad \text{d.h.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) - (1-x) + \sigma(x-1)}{(1-x)^{\alpha+1/2}} \underset{\alpha=1/2}{=}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1$$

Vergleicht die Probe mit der Sprüche. Wenn es gilt, dann gilt AL genau eine zweite Linie.

$$2) \int_{-2-2}^x \arcsin(x+2) dx \quad \text{1 methode mit:}$$

$$x+2 = \varphi(x); \varphi'(x) = 1$$

$$\int (t-2) \arcsin t dt + C$$

$$9) \int_1^x \arcsin t dt = (\frac{1}{2} \arcsin t) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt =$$

$$t \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-t^2} \text{ in } (-1, 1)$$

$$B) \int_1^x t \arcsin t dt = (\frac{1}{2} t^2 \arcsin t) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt =$$

$$\frac{\frac{t^3}{3}}{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{t^2}{2} \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin t \text{ in } (-1, 1)$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \text{ methode}$$

$$t = \sin \varphi; \varphi \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= g(\varphi)$$

$$g'(\varphi) = \cos \varphi; g: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow (-1, 1) \text{ surjektiv}$$

$$\int \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \int \frac{1+\cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2}\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \text{ in } (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} t \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2} \text{ in } (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{Kreuzen: } \int t \arcsin t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} \arcsin t + \frac{1}{4} (\arcsin t + t \sqrt{1-t^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin t \text{ in } (-1, 1)$$

Heddens' DF ist so:

$$\arcsin t \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \sqrt{1-t^2} \left(-1 + \frac{t}{2} \right) \text{ in } (-1, 1).$$

3) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$; f je nijedna' na $D(f) \setminus \{0\}$ parne

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ a } f \text{ je suda'}$$

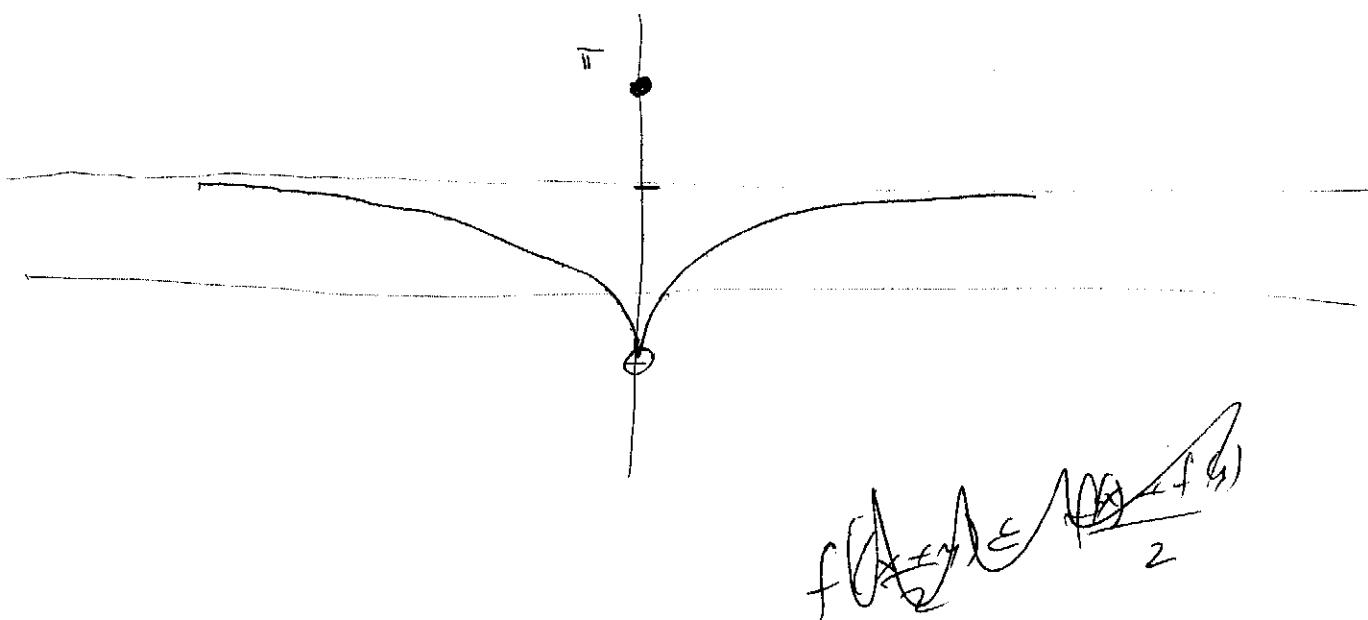
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \lg^2|x|} \cdot \frac{1}{x} ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f'(x) = 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} f'(x) = \pm\infty \Rightarrow f$ je nizom' na $(0, +\infty)$ a
klisnjak' na $(-\infty, 0)$ a

$$J(f) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup \{\pi\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \underset{x \in D(f) \setminus \{0\}}{-\frac{2\lg|x|}{(1+\lg^2|x|)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+\lg^2|x|} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{2\lg|x| + 1 + \lg^2|x|}{(1+\lg^2|x|)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{(1+\lg|x|)^2}{(1+\lg^2|x|)^2} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ je skular' na $(-\infty, 0)$ a $(0, +\infty)$



$$3) f(x) = e^x (x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x + 3) = e^x (x^2 + 5x + 1) \quad f'(1) =$$

$$f''(x) = e^x (x^2 + 5x + 1 + 2x + 5) \Rightarrow f''(1) = e \cdot 14$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{1,2}(x) = e (2 + 7(x-1) + 7(x-1)^2)$$

$$5) \text{ char. rote: } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1, -2$$

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

Rešení s RHS Hledané funkce: $\tilde{e}^x (Ax^2 + Bx) = g_p(x) \quad 1.2$

$$g_p'(x) = \tilde{e}^x (2Ax + B - Ax^2 - Bx) \quad 1.3$$

$$g_p''(x) = \tilde{e}^x (2A - 2Ax - B - 2Ax - B + Ax^2 + Bx)$$

$$g_p''(x) + 3g_p'(x) + 2g_p(x) = \tilde{e}^x \left(x^2 (A - 3A + 2A) + x (-2A - 2A + B \right.$$

$$\left. + 6A - 3B + 2B \right) + (2A - B - B + 3B))$$

$$= \tilde{e}^x (x(2A) + (2A + B))$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = 1; 2A + B = 1 + B = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}; B = -1$$

Hledané řešení v \mathbb{R} je:

$$y(x) = \underbrace{\tilde{e}^x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \alpha \right)}_{\text{partikulární řešení}} + \beta \tilde{e}^{-2x} \quad \text{pro lib. } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$