

$$2) \quad \gamma(x) = \frac{\cancel{\gamma(x)} + 3x - 5}{4 - x - \cancel{\gamma(x)}}$$

Chci určit substitu $x = X + A$ a

hledat ještě nějakou $y = Y + B$ aby

rovnice měla tvar

$$Y(X) = \frac{2X + 3Y(X)}{4X + 8Y(X)}$$

Notreban j_n : $B + 3A = 5$

$$A + B = 4$$

i.e. $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $B = \frac{7}{2}$

$$Y'(X) = [A - B]'(X) = A'(X)$$

do x2 e a' m do to voice

$$Y'(X) = \frac{Y(X) + \frac{7}{2} + 3X + \frac{3}{2} - 5}{4 - Y(X) - \frac{7}{2} - X - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{Y(X) + 3X}{-Y(X) - X}$$

Tuto rovnice je homogenní, i.e. kde dán

řešení tvaru $Y(X) = Z(X) \cdot X$

Podmínka $X \neq 0$ z naší rovnice

neplyne! I.e. řešení Y může být

i dělené z řešení kterého nás známe.

Differentiation:

$$z(x) + z'(x) \cdot x = - \frac{z(x) \cdot x + 3x}{x + z(x) \cdot x}$$

i.e.

$$z'(x) = - \frac{z(x) + 3 + z(x) + z^2(x)}{(1 + z(x))x}$$

$$= - \frac{z^2(x) + 2z(x) + 3}{(1 + z(x))} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1. \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = -\frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{1+x}$$

$$D_h = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$D_g = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$$

$$2. \quad g \neq 0 \quad \text{as} \quad h \in \{-1\}$$

$$3. \quad J_1 = (-\infty, -1), \quad J_2 = (-1, \infty)$$

$$4. \quad z'(x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1+z(x)}{z^2(x)+2z(x)+3} \right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx \stackrel{c}{=} \log |x|$$

$$\int -\frac{1+x}{x^2+2x+3} dx \stackrel{c}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \log |x^2+2x+3|$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \log |z^2(x) + 2z(x) + 3| = \log|x| + c$$

$c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$> 0!$

$$S. \quad G(J_i) = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2} \log(2))$$

Pro z s hodnotami v J_1 dostáváme pod:

$$\log|x| + c < -\frac{1}{2} \log(2)$$

$$|x| < \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \log 2 - c\right) = \frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Upravni source:

$$z^2(x) + 2z(x) + 1 = \exp(-2 \log|x| - 2c)$$

$$\underbrace{(z(x) + 1)^2 + 1} = \frac{\exp(-2c)}{x^2}$$

$$z(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{\exp(-2c)}{x^2} - 2} - 1 \quad (*)$$

Řešení jsou $z(x)$ dle (*) dle.

$$\text{na } \left(-\frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) \quad \text{a na } \left(0, \frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Uč-1: z hodnoty v J_2 , dostaneme

řešení

$$z(x) = + \sqrt{\frac{\exp(-2c)}{x^2} - 2} - 1$$

dle na stejné int.

Rešeni jsou maxima f_i' .

$$Y(x) = Z(x) \cdot x = \pm \sqrt{e^{-2c} - 2x^2} - x, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{na } \left(\frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) \text{ a } \left(0, \frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0_+} Y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0_-} Y(x) = \pm e^{-c}$$

Dostáváme $\gamma(x) = \pm \sqrt{e^{-2c} - 2x^2} - x, c \in \mathbb{R}$

na $\left(-\frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$\gamma(x) = \pm \sqrt{e^{-2c} - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{7}{2},$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{e^{-c}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

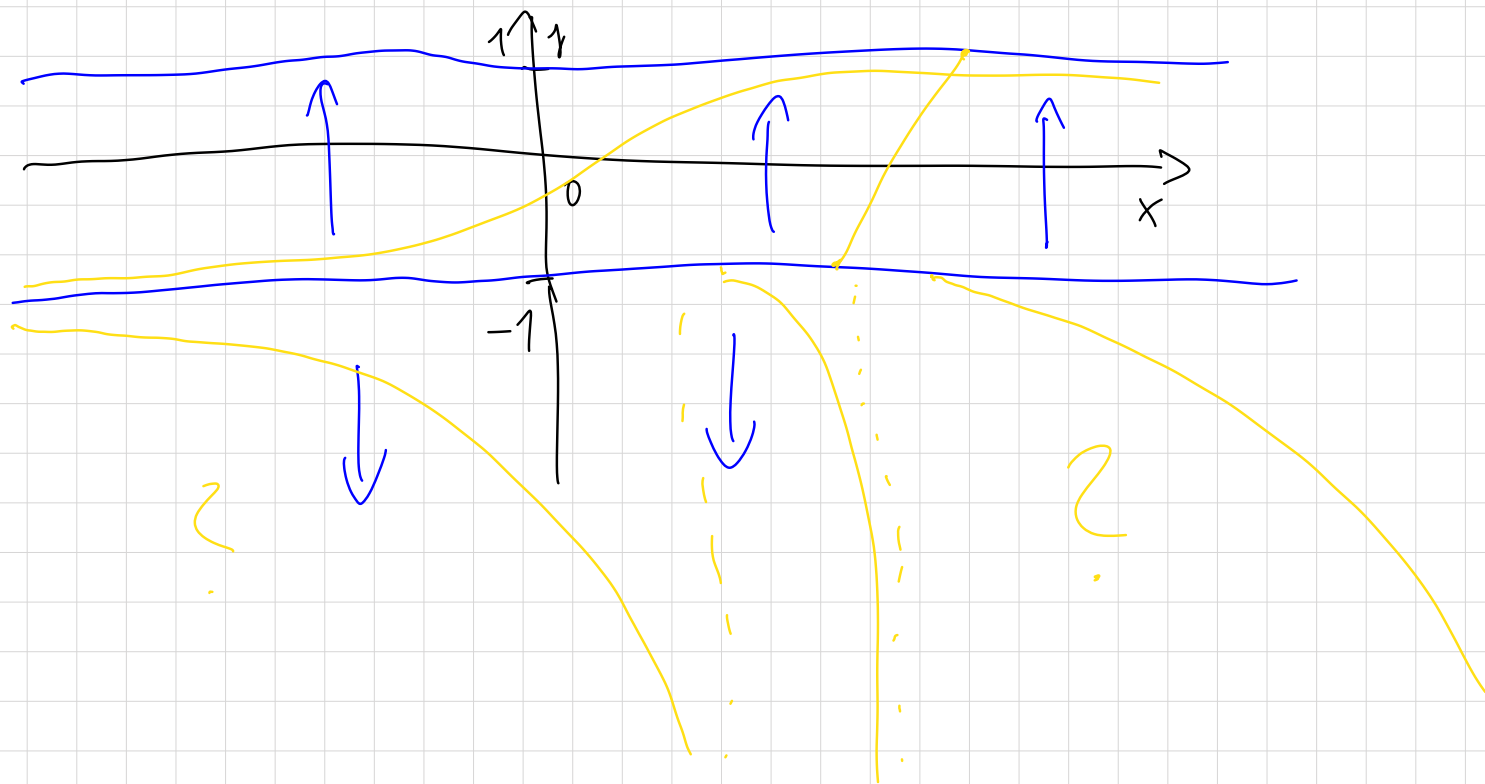
$$2) \quad y' = (y+1) \sqrt{1-y}$$

$$1. \quad g(x) = (x+1) \sqrt{1-x}, \quad D_g = (-\infty, 1] \\ \text{i.e. řešení mají hodnoty v } (-\infty, 1]$$

$$2. \quad g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1, -1 \quad \text{i.e. má}$$

dvě skokové množiny řešení

$$Odrázkujeme $J_1 = (-\infty, -1), \quad J_2 = (-1, 1)$$$



Potřebujeme vyšetřit integrál $\approx \frac{1}{5}$

přes $(-\infty, c)$, $(c, -1)$, $(-1, d)$, $(d, 1)$,

$$c < -1 < d < 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^c \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x}} dx \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ protože}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x}}{\underbrace{(-x)^{3/2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

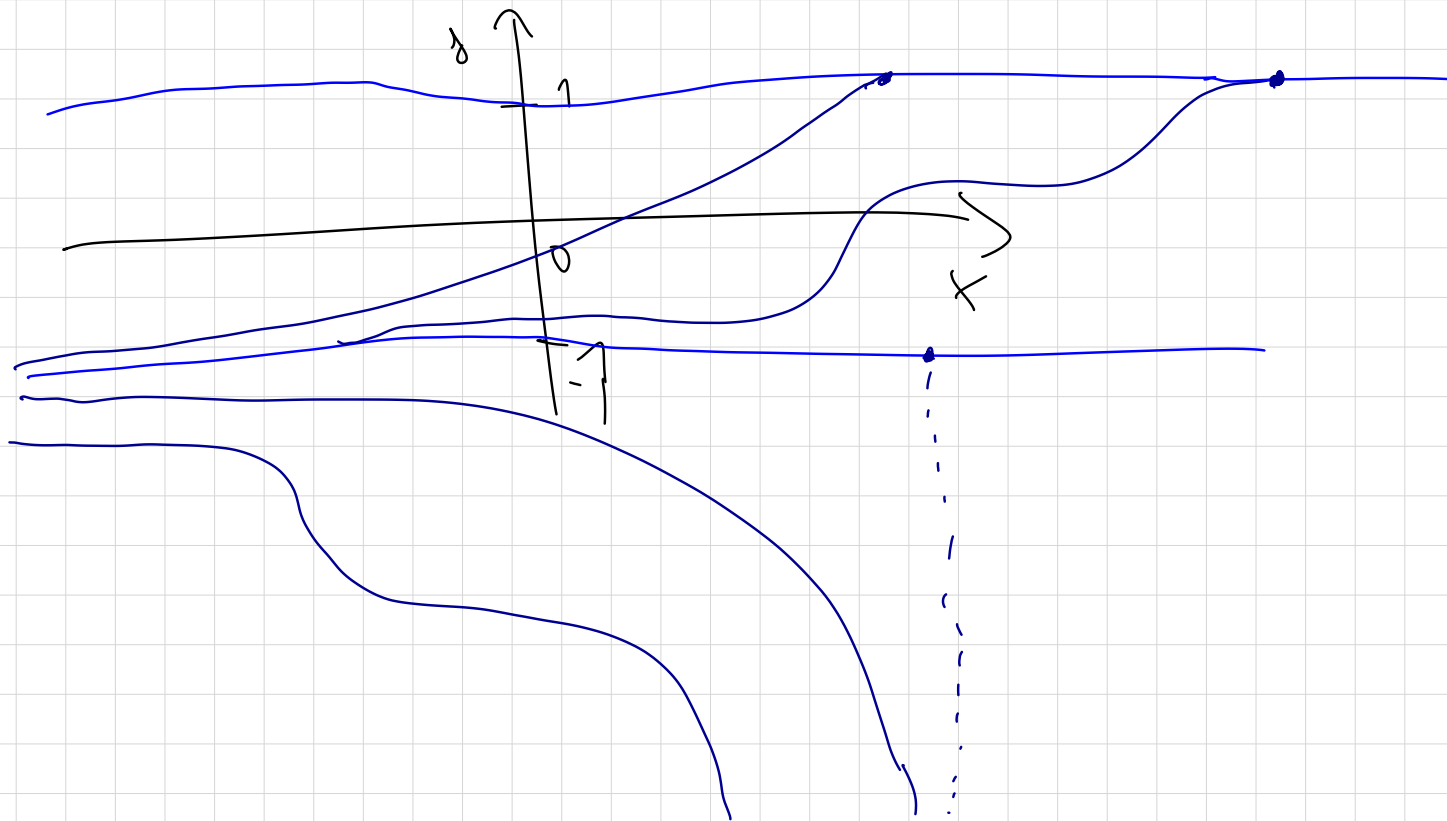
$$\int_c^{-1} \frac{1}{(x+1) \sqrt{1-x}} dx = -\infty, \text{ neboť}$$

$$g(-1) = 0 \quad \text{a} \quad g'(-1) \text{ ex. vlnastní.}$$

$$\int_{-1}^d \frac{1}{g(x)} dx = +\infty \quad \text{stejně jako v} \int_{-1}^d$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x}} dx \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ rebot'}$$

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

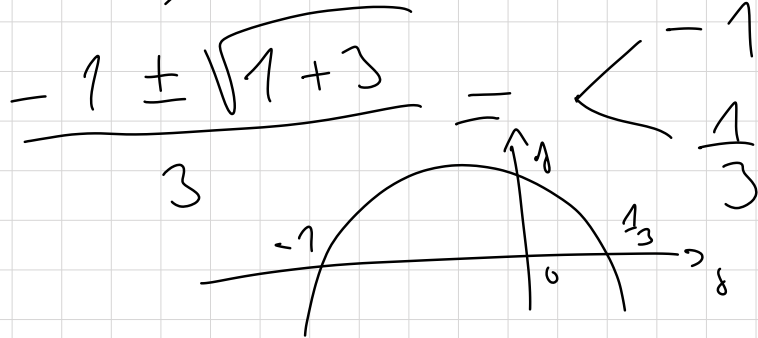


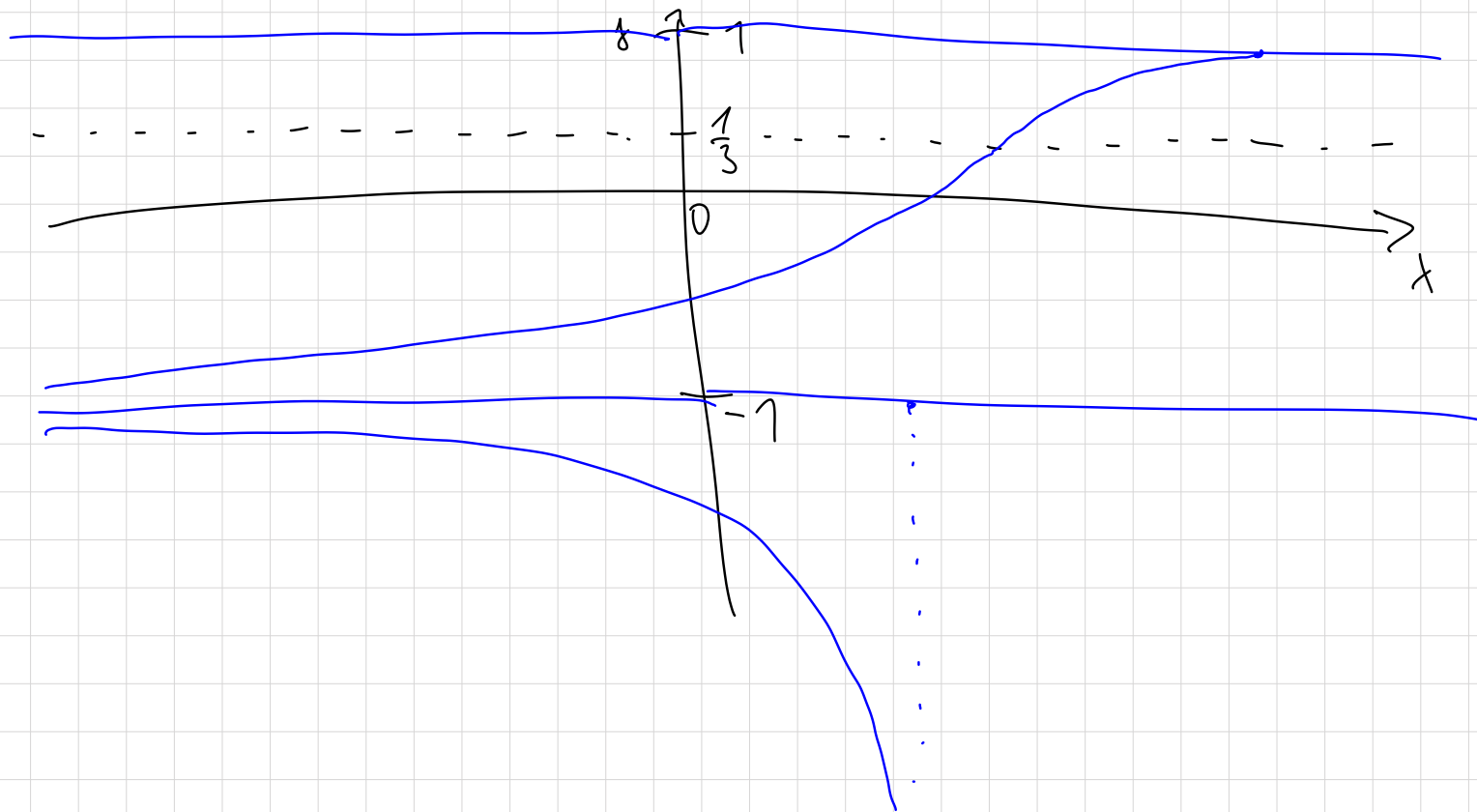
$$y'' = \left((x+1) \sqrt{1-x} \right)' = \sqrt{1-x} \cdot x' + (x+1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \frac{1}{2} (-x') =$$

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

$$= - \left(\frac{3}{2} x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Kurven
JSO

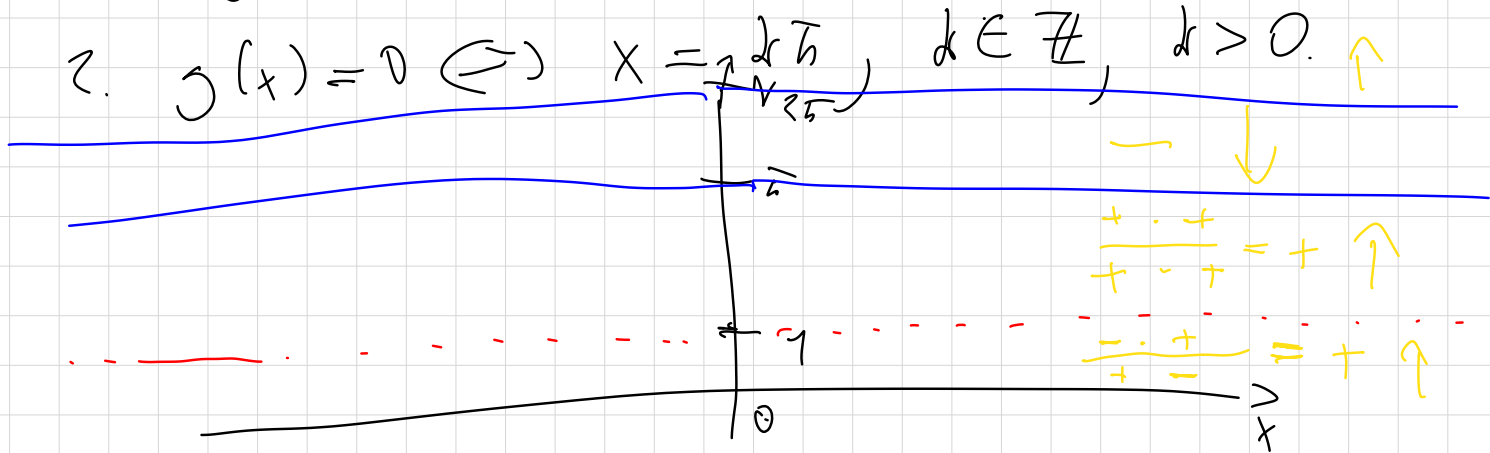




$$3) \quad y' = \frac{(y^2 - 1) \sin(\sin(y))}{y^2 \log(y)}$$

$$1. D_y = (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$2. y(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{\sqrt{25}}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k > 0.$$



$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \log(x)}{(x^2-1) \sin(\sin(x))} dx$$

u 0 konvergenz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{(x^2-1) \sin(\sin(x))}{x^2 \log(x)} =$$

1

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 - 1) \cdot \frac{\sin(\sin(x))}{\sin(x)} \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x \log(x)}$$

AL, VLSF (P), |H|

$$= -1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (\infty) \approx +\infty > 0.$$

u 1 konvergenz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \sin(\sin(x)) \cdot \frac{(x-1)}{\log(x)} =$$

$x \rightarrow 1^-$

AL, VLSF (S)

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(\sin(1)) \cdot 1 > 0$$

$$\int_1^{\pi} \frac{1}{g(x)} dx:$$

n 1 konverguje jako výše.

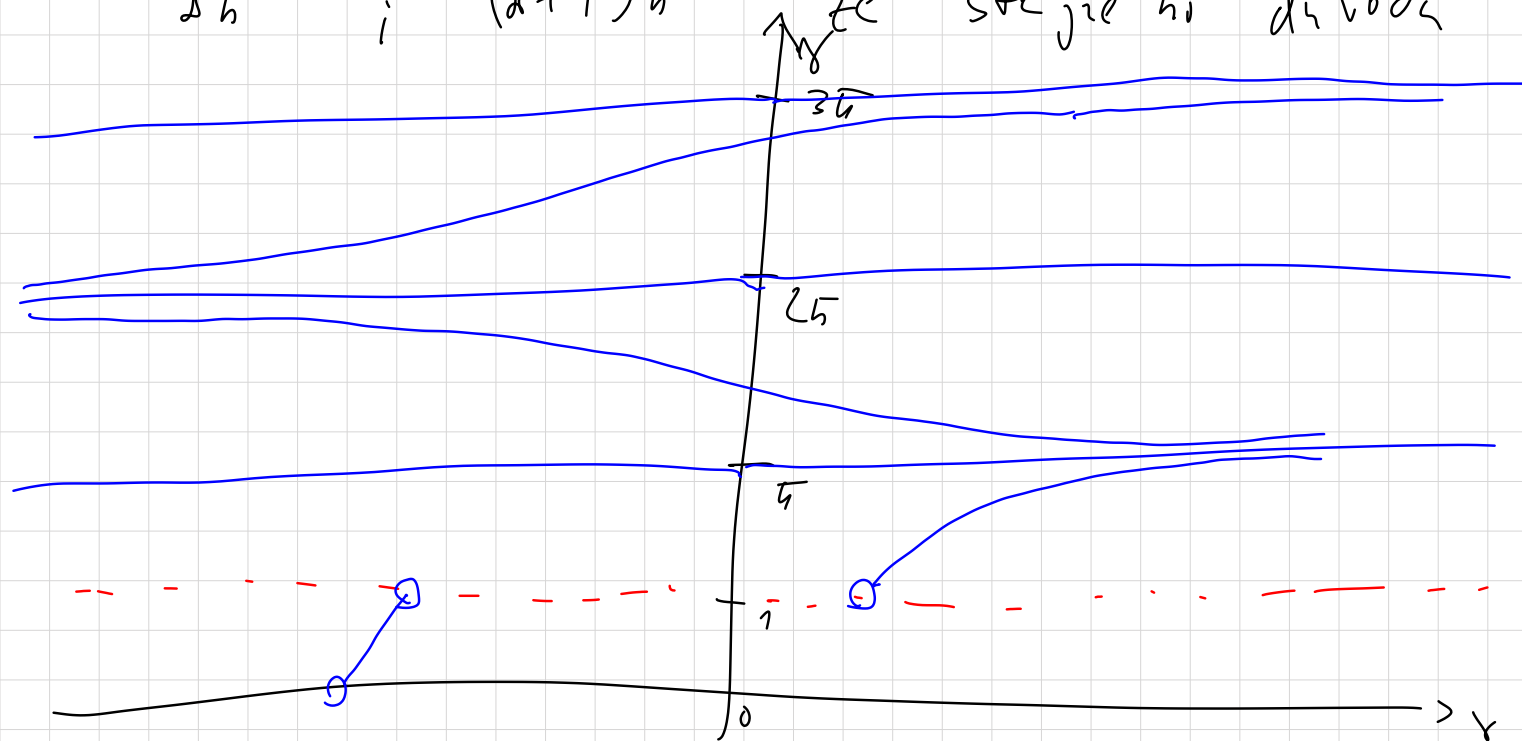
n π diverguje, neboť $g(\pi) = 0$ a $g'(\pi)$ ex.

$(k+1)\pi$ vlastně

$\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{1}{g(x)} dx$; kde $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k > 1$; diverguje $\sim$

Δh ; $(k+1)h$

steje' h, d'voda



$$4) \quad y'(x) + 2x y(x) = x e^{-x^2}, \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1. \quad \text{Özdeşlik } r(x) = 2x, \quad \text{pa} \quad P(x) = x^2 \stackrel{c}{=} \int r(x) dx$$

$$2. \quad (e^{x^2} y(x))' = x$$

$$3. \quad e^{x^2} y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$4. \quad y(x) = \frac{x^2 e^{-x^2}}{2} + C e^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{č} \quad \gamma(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{dostává vá~} \quad C = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{i.e.}$$

$$\text{řešení} \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$