

② Nimmte nunmal für 9

75

$$\frac{e^{5x}}{e^{3x} + 1}$$

Reson

$$I = \int \frac{e^{5x}}{e^{3x} + 1} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} e^x = z \\ e^x dx = dz \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{z^4}{z^2 + 1} dz \quad \text{9,55}$$

$$z^4 : (z^2 + 1) = z - \frac{z}{1+z^2}$$

9,5

$$\frac{z}{1+z^2} = \frac{A}{1+z} + \frac{Bz+C}{z^2-z+1}$$

$$A(z^2 - z + 1) + (Bz + C)(1+z) = z \quad z = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$z^2: A = -B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$z^0: A = -C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3}$$

1,5

$$I = \int z dx - \int \frac{z}{1+z^2} dz \quad \text{9,5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \int \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+z} dz - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z+1}{z^2-z+1} dz \quad \text{9,56}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+z) - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2z+1}{z^2-z+1} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z^2-z+1} \quad \text{9,56}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+z) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(z^2-z+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \quad \text{9,13}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+z) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(z^2-z+1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dz}{(\frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+z) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(z^2-z+1) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \quad \text{1b}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+e^x) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(e^{2x}-e^x+1) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2e^x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \quad \text{9,5}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

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95) Problem 풀기

$f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$ (Verz 1,6r)

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

stetig & diffbar überall im alle def dom $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = e^{-x^2} = 0$ } 1

$f'(x) = e^{2x-x^2} \cdot (2-2x)$ } 1 $\Rightarrow R_f = (0, e]$

\Rightarrow maximal bod bei $x=1$

$f''(x) = e^{2x-x^2} (-2 + (2-2x)^2) = e^{2x-x^2} (-2 + 4 - 8x + 4x^2)$ } 1
 $\Rightarrow 2e^{2x-x^2} (1 - 4x + 2x^2)$

$f(0) = e^0 = 1$
 a om x nur kritisch

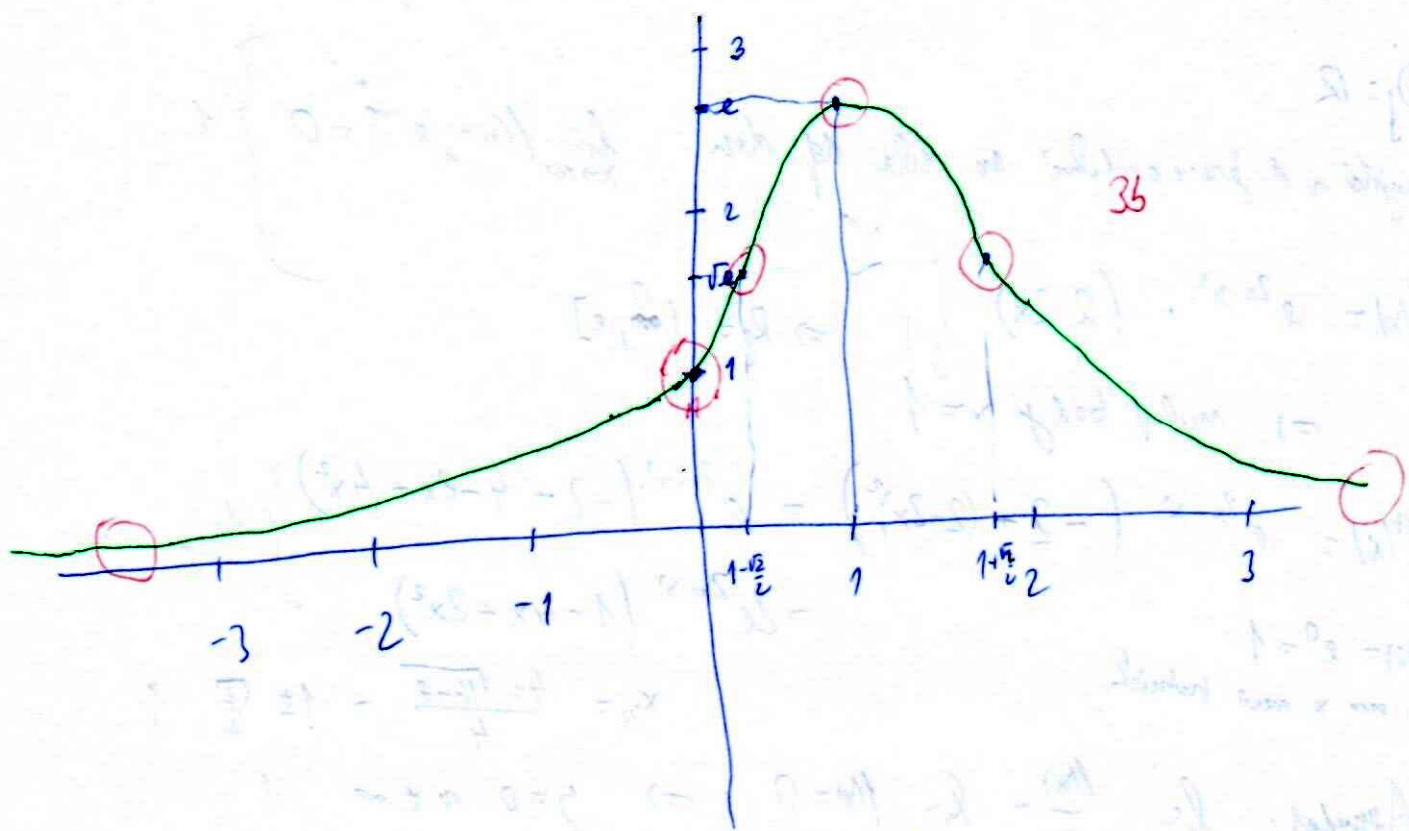
$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{4} = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 1

Asymptot: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y=0$ u $\pm \infty$ 1

	$-\infty$	$(-\infty, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$	$(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$	1	$(1, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$	$(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \infty)$	$+\infty$
f	0		Teiler	e		Teiler	0
f'	0	+			-		
f''		+			-	+	
		rot, konv	inflax bod	rot konv	lok- glob- max	klein n.b.o	klein konv

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x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$	$f'''(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$	$f'''(x)$
$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$+$	$-$	$+$	0	$+$	$-$	$+$
$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$+$	$-$	$+$	0	$+$	$-$	$+$
$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$+$	$-$	$+$	0	$+$	$-$	$+$
$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$+$	$-$	$+$	0	$+$	$-$	$+$

④ Pro jaký poloměr a výšku bude mít vánoční váleček s danou

⑤b objemu V nejmenší povrch?

Rěšení

$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot v \Rightarrow v = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} \quad 1b$$

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot v \quad 0,5b$$

$$S(r; V) = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2V}{r} \quad 0,5b$$

$$S' = 4\pi r - \frac{2V}{r^2} = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{V}{2\pi} \quad 1b$$

$$S'' = 4\pi + \frac{4V}{r^3} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{všechny body jsou minima (jde o argumentaci podle 7. přík.,} \\ \text{0,5b 1b } S(r, V) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ při } r \rightarrow 0 \text{ a } r \rightarrow +\infty \\ \Rightarrow \text{musí být minima)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} = \frac{V}{\pi \sqrt{\frac{V}{2\pi}}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4V}{\pi}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{V}{\pi \sqrt{\frac{V}{2\pi}}^2}} \right\} 1b \\ \underline{r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}}$$