

23.5

1) Naleznij rozwiązanie ODR

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$$y' \cdot x^2 = x^2 + xy + y^2$$

złuzić

a) $y(0)=1$

b) $y(1)=1$

Odmoczyć wyodeł!

Rozw

Jako o równanie homogenne, równie błędnie w tym

$$y(x) = x \cdot z(x) \quad 1, y'$$

$$y'(x) = xz'(x) + z(x) \quad 0,5$$

$$xz'(x) + z(x) = 1 + z(x) - z^2(x) \quad 0,5$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \quad 1$$

$$\arctg z = \ln x + C = \ln(kx)$$

$$z = \operatorname{tg}(\ln(kx))$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = x \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\ln(kx))} \quad 1 \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{k} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{1}{k} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

a) $y(0)=1$ równanie różn. 1

Długo $x^2 y'$ - to now równanie, tej metody zmiennych oddzielonych, podzielenie umiarkowanie problem $x=0!$ 0,5

b) $y(1)=1 \Rightarrow 1 = \operatorname{tg}(\ln k) \Rightarrow \ln k = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad k = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$x \in (e^{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}})$ 1

$$\boxed{y(x) = x \operatorname{tg}(\ln(e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x))}$$

zde 3 inne równania (obawiam się) 0,5
płd, że nie udało
nie udało!

② V zadanosti se papamulaj $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ razbudiše
 o konvergenci / divergenci števila red

(65)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p(p+2) \dots (p+2n-2)}{(2n)!} \frac{1}{(n+1)^q},$$

leži $(2n)!! = 2n(2n-2) \dots \cdot 2$

Razum

Primeri jedro apliker Gaussova kritična pristina led

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{p(p+2) \dots (p+2n-2)}{(2n)!!} \frac{(2n+2) \cdot (2n)!!}{(p+2n) \cdot (p+2n-2) \dots p} \cdot \frac{(n+2)^q}{(n+1)^q}$$

$$= \frac{2n+2}{p+2n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^q = \left(1 + \frac{q}{n+1} + \frac{C_n}{(1+n)^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2-p}{p+2n}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{q}{n} + \frac{2-p}{2n} + \frac{K_n}{n^2} \quad (K_n \leq C \quad n \in \mathbb{N})$$

Taj število rade konvergenci (\Rightarrow)

$$q + 1 - \frac{p}{2} > 1 \quad 1$$

$$(\text{divergenci} \quad \Leftarrow \quad q + 1 - \frac{p}{2} \leq 1)$$

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Nelaku

$$\max_M x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \quad \text{a} \quad \min_M x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

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leku $M = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$. Nelaku lu kray (kolno 7),
kaku elku neluju!

Risul

$F(x) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ji spajlo m M , N ji konyakaw $\Rightarrow F$ nelju m M
sul maksimu a minimum

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z$$

\Rightarrow jidiy polinomial loblu elku ji v bnd $[0,0,0]$,
kaku nelu' miki (ani loblu) elku

Powuju metode lagrangid multiplikator

$$G(x) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$2x - 2\lambda x = 0 \quad x(2x - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$2y - 2\lambda y = 0 \quad y(2y - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$2z - 2\lambda z = 0 \quad z(2z - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\wedge x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

Powuju $[0,0,0]$ a

1 bndji neluju, 2 neluju $\Rightarrow [\pm 1, 0, 0]$ a symulid

2 bndji neluju, 1 neluju $\Rightarrow x=y \neq 0, z=0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x=y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, z=0$

$[\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0]$ a symulid

3 bndji neluju $\Rightarrow x=y=z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$F(1,0,0) = \pm 1$$

$$F(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \pm \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Teđ} \quad \max_{\pi} \quad F(x,y,z) = 1$$

$$\min_{\pi} \quad F(x,y,z) = -1$$

analogno u v bade

$$\{1,0,0\}, \{0,1,0\}, \{0,0,1\}$$

$$\{-1,0,0\}, \{0,-1,0\}, \{0,0,-1\}$$

↑

4) Wniosek podany

75) $\ln^2(xy+1) + \arctg\left(\frac{2xy+1}{x^2+y^2+1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$x^2+y^2 + \ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{y^2+1}\right) - 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+1)\right) = 0$$

długość na jakim odcinku body $(1,1)$ funkcji $y=g(x)$ a $z=g(x)$.
 Sprawdź $\frac{dz}{dx}(1)$ a $\frac{dz}{dx}(1)$!

Rozwiązanie

Wzajemnie na $x=y=z=1$ jest charakterystycznym. Wówczas jest to odcinek? body $(1,1)$ zbliżyć wartość minimalną funkcji

$$F_1(x,y,z) = \ln^2(xy+1) + \arctg\left(\frac{2xy+1}{x^2+y^2+1}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$F_2(x,y,z) = x^2+y^2 + \ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{y^2+1}\right) - 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+1)\right) \quad \text{0,1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(1,1) = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2xy+1}{x^2+y^2+1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2+2z - 2y(2x+y+1)}{(x^2+y^2+1)^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{2 \cdot 16} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}(1,1) = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2xy+1}{x^2+y^2+1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+y^2+1) - 4z(2x+y+1)}{(x^2+y^2+1)^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$= \frac{-12}{2 \cdot 16} = -\frac{3}{8} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}(1,1) = 2 = \frac{1}{1+z^2} \cdot 2z - 3 \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 + 1 = 3 \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(1,1) = 0$$

RSJ

$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ jest nieokreślony 0,5

\Rightarrow The whole basis $(1, y, z)$ has dot product zero

$$y = y(x)$$

$$z = z(x)$$

or

Useful derivatives:

$$0 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{2(x^2y^2+z^2) - 2x(2xy+1)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2}$$

$$+ 0 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 0 \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2y^2+z^2 - 2y(2xy+1)}{()^2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{x^2y^2+z^2 - 2z(2xy+1)}{()^2} \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

or

$$2x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=1} - 3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

or

$$\frac{dz(1)}{dx} = -3$$

$$\frac{dy(1)}{dx} = +9$$

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