

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left( \log \frac{n^2+1}{n^2-1} - \sin \frac{9}{n^2} \right)}_{a_n} n$$

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

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

$$\log \frac{n^2+1}{n^2-1} = \log \frac{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}{1-\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{n^6} + \gamma_1(n), \quad \frac{\gamma_1(n)}{1/n^6} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sin \frac{9}{n^2} = \frac{9}{n^2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{9^3}{n^6} + \gamma_2(n), \quad \frac{\gamma_2(n)}{1/n^6} \rightarrow 0$$

$$a_n = n \left( \frac{2-9}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^6} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{9^3}{6} \right) + \gamma(n) \right), \quad \frac{\gamma(n)}{1/n^6} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \frac{2-9}{n} + \frac{1}{n^5} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{9^3}{6} \right) + \gamma(n), \quad \frac{\gamma(n)}{1/n^5} \rightarrow 0$$

Tedy:  $2-9 > 0 \Rightarrow \lim n a_n = \lim \left( (2-9) + \frac{1}{n^5} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{9^3}{6} \right) + n \gamma(n) \right)$

$$= 2-9 > 0, \text{ neboť } n \gamma(n) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow a_n > 0$  od jistého  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , pro  $b_n = \frac{2}{n}$  platí

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = n a_n \rightarrow 2-9 \in (0, \infty) \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ diverguje}$$

$2-9 < 0 \Rightarrow \lim n a_n = 2-9 < 0 \Rightarrow -a_n$  (když od jistého  $n_0 \Rightarrow$ )

$\Rightarrow$  rovnáme  $\frac{1}{n}$  a ujiči divergenci  $\sum -a_n \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  diverguje

$$a = 2 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{n^5} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2^3}{6} \right) + \gamma(n)$$

$$b_n := \frac{1}{n^5} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2^3}{6} + \frac{\gamma(n)}{1/n^5} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2^3}{6} \in (0, \infty)$$

$\Rightarrow a_n > 0$  od jistého  $n_0$ , a rovnáme limitního kritéria plyne

$\sum a_n$  konverguje

Zodpovědi:

$\log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$	...	3	$a = 2$	...	5
$\sin$	...	3	$a = 2$	...	3
$a_n$	...	3			

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}} dx = \int_1^e \frac{dt}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}} =$$

$e^x = t$   
 $e^x dx = dt$

$\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = y - t$

$t^2 + t + 1 = y^2 - 2yt + t^2$

$t(1+2y) = y^2 - 1$

$t = \frac{y^2 - 1}{1 + 2y}$

$dt = \frac{2y}{(1+2y)^2} (2y(1+2y) - 2(y^2-1)) =$

$= -1 - (2y + 4y^2 - 2y^2 + 2)$

$= \frac{2}{(1+2y)^2} (2y^2 + 2y + 2) = \frac{2(y^2 + y + 1)}{(1+2y)^2}$

$\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = y - t = y - \frac{y^2 - 1}{1 + 2y} = \frac{y + 2y^2 - y^2 + 1}{1 + 2y} =$

$= \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{1 + 2y}$

$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{2(y^2 + y + 1)}{(1+2y)^2 y} dy = 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{y(1+2y)^2} dy =$

$\frac{y^2 + y + 1}{y(1+2y)^2} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{1+2y} + \frac{C}{(1+2y)^2}$

$y^2 + y + 1 = A(2y+1)^2 + B y(2y+1) + C y$

$y^2$  je koeficient vpravo  $\rightarrow A + 2B$ , tedy

$1 = 4A + 2B$

$2B = 1 - 4A = 1 - 4 \cdot 0 = 1$

$B = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = 0 \rightarrow A = 1$

$y = -1/2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = -\frac{2}{2} C$

$1 - 2 + 4 = -2C$

$3 = -2C$

$C = -\frac{3}{2}$

$= 2 \left( \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2y+1} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(2y+1)^2} \right) = 2 \log \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2\beta+1}{2\alpha+1} + \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4\beta+1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha+1} \right)$

Body:  $e^x = t \dots 2$

Enter  $\dots 5$

rozklad  $\dots 5$

depočet  $\dots 4$

③  $y' = 3 \sqrt[3]{y^2} e^x$   $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  spojité  
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $g(y) \quad h(x)$   $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  spojité

- 1)  $I = \mathbb{R}$
- 2) singulární řešení:  $y = 0$
- 3)  $J = (-\infty, 0), (0, \infty)$
- 4)  $A \in I = \mathbb{R}$  a  $J = (-\infty, 0)$  nebo  $(0, \infty)$ , pak

$$\frac{y'}{3 \sqrt[3]{y^2}} = e^x$$

$$\sqrt[3]{y} = e^x + c$$

5)  $A$  + jina  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $J = (0, \infty)$ :  $e^x + c \in (0, \infty)$  pro  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $e^x > -c$   
 tedy:  $c \geq 0 \dots x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $c < 0 \dots x > \log(-c)$

$J = (-\infty, 0)$ :  $e^x + c \in (-\infty, 0)$  pro  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 tedy:  $c \geq 0 \dots$  není řešení  
 $c < 0 \dots x < \log(-c)$

$c \geq 0$ :  $y(x) = (e^x + c)^3, x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $c < 0$ :  $y(x) = (e^x + c)^3, x \in (\log(-c), \infty)$   
 $y(x) = (e^x + c)^3, x \in (-\infty, \log(-c))$

6) max. řešení:  $y = (e^x + c)^3, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \geq 0$   
 $y = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $y = \begin{cases} 0 \dots x \in (-\infty, \log(-c)] \\ (e^x + c)^3 \dots x \in (\log(-c), \infty) \end{cases}$   $c < 0$

$y = \begin{cases} (e^x + c_1)^3 \dots x \in (-\infty, \log(-c_1)) \\ 0 \dots x \in [\log(-c_1), \log(-c_2)] \\ (e^x + c_2)^3 \dots x \in (\log(-c_2), \infty) \end{cases}$   $-\infty < c_2 \leq c_1 < 0$

Bodování:

1) ... 1	4) ... 3
2) ... 2	5) ... 4
3) ... 2	6) ... 4

4)  $A \in \mathcal{F}_t = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_t & \text{if } t \in \text{"N: moment"} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \text{ is not} \end{cases}$ . Pak  $\int_0^1 f^2 = 0$ .

Dě.: Evidentně  $\int_0^1 f, D = 0$  pro každé  $D$  včetně  $[0, 1]$ .

• Evidentně  $f$  omezená.

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ :  $\exists$  interval  $D$ :  $\int_0^1 f, D < \epsilon$

Pak také  $\int_0^1 f^2 = 0$ , tedy  $0 = \int_0^1 f^2 = \int_0^1 f^2 = 0$ .

•  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  dáno. Pak funkce  $f|_{[0, \epsilon]}$  je l:š od nulové funkce na  $[0, \epsilon]$  pouze v konečné množině bodů. Tedy dle věty

platí  $\int_0^\epsilon f^2 = \int_0^\epsilon 0 = 0$ , proto existuje interval  $D' = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  intervaly  $[0, \epsilon], \epsilon$   $\int_0^1 f, D' < \epsilon$ . Uvažujme interval

$D = [0, \epsilon] \cup D'$ . Pak  $\int_0^1 f, D \leq 1 \cdot \epsilon + \int_0^1 f, D' < 2\epsilon$ .

Tedy  $D$  je hledaný interval. ■