

ZKOUŠKOVÁ PÍSEMKA Z MATEMATICKÉ ANALÝZY 4, LS 2022-23  
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(1)(16 bodů) Uvažujte funkce

$$f_n(x) = \frac{|\sin x|}{n^2(1+nx^2)}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi), n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- (a) Zjistěte, zda řada  $\sum f_n(x)$  konverguje bodově na  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .
- (b) Zjistěte, zda řada  $\sum f_n(x)$  konverguje stejnomořně na  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .
- (c) Je-li  $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2(1+nx^2)}$ ,  $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ , spočtěte derivaci  $g'(x)$  funkce  $g$  v bodech intervalu  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .
- (d) Je-li  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ , spočtěte jednostranné derivace  $f$  v bodě 0.

(2)(16 bodů) Uvažujte mocninnou řadu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{2n-1}.$$

- (a) Najděte poloměr konvergence této řady.
- (b) Sečtěte řadu na intervalu konvergence.
- (c) Je-li  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{2n-1}$ , spočtěte  $f''(0)$ .

(3)(16 bodů) Necht'

$$\Lambda(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [-\pi, \pi) \setminus \mathbb{Q}, \\ 0, & x \in [-\pi, \pi) \cap \mathbb{Q}, \end{cases}$$

a

$$f(x) = x\Lambda(x), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi],$$

je  $2\pi$ -periodicky dodefinovaná na  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- (a) Nalezněte Fourierovu řadu funkce  $f$ .
- (b) Zjistěte součet této Fourierovy řady na  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (c) Spočtěte variaci funkce  $f$  na  $[0, \pi]$ .

(4)(12 bodů) Necht'  $f_n: M \rightarrow [0, 1]$  stejnomořně konvergují na množině  $M$  k funkci  $f: M \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .

Necht'  $g: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  je absolutně spojitá. Ukažte, že posloupnost  $(g \circ f_n)$  stejnomořně konverguje k funkci  $g \circ f$ .



$$3) \quad \Delta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x \Delta(x) = \begin{cases} x & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

+5)  $\text{Trig } g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ -\pi & \dots x = \pi \end{cases}$  spätgut  $f = g$  s.v.

Trig  $s_n f(x) = s_n^0 f(x)$  für  $x \in \mathbb{R} \approx n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

a)  $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \left[ \frac{x + 1 - \cos nx}{n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right) =$$

$$\downarrow \quad -\frac{\cos nx}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{n} (\pi / -\cos n\pi) - \underbrace{(1 - \pi) / (-\cos n\pi)}_{-\pi \cos(n\pi)} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left( \left[ \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left( \pi (-1 \cdot 1)^n - (-1)^n \right) = \frac{-1}{n} 2(-1)^n = \frac{-2}{n} (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx$$

b)  $g(x) = x - 2\pi \lfloor \frac{x}{2\pi} \rfloor, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi],$  2. Welle monoton wach, hog BV.

$$g(x) = x - 2\pi \lfloor \frac{x}{2\pi} \rfloor, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

+5)  $\exists n \quad s_n f(x) = s_n^0 f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} g(x) & \dots x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ \frac{1}{2}(g(-\pi) + g(\pi)) = \frac{1}{2}(-\pi + \pi) = 0, & x = -\pi \end{cases}$

A d.h. periodisch.

c)  $V(f; C_0, \pi) = \infty: \quad \text{AE } K > 0 \text{ absolut. bestimme } n \in \mathbb{N}, \pi > K$

$\exists$  Teilmenge  $\frac{\pi}{2} = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots < x_{2n-1} < x_{2n} = \pi \quad t \in \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}$

+5)  $x_i \notin \mathbb{Q}, \quad i \text{ uncl., } x_i \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad i: \text{ cl.}$  P.a.E p.a. d.h.  $D = \{x_i: i \leq 2n\}$  pich

$$\sum_{j=1}^{2n} |f(x_j) - f(x_{j+1})| = |0 - x_1| + |x_2 - 0| + |0 - x_3| + |x_4 - 0| + |0 - x_5| + \dots$$

$$\dots + |0 - x_{2n-2}| + |x_{2n} - 0| \geq$$

$$\geq x_0 + x_2 - x_1 + \dots + x_{2n} \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot n > K.$$

3)  $f, f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ,  $f_n \rightharpoonup f$ . Ak.  $g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ac.

Pak  $g \circ f_n \rightrightarrows g \circ f$  na  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Dle.: Dáme  $\varepsilon > 0$ , pak  $\exists \delta > 0$  takže  $|g(y) - g(x)| < \varepsilon$  pro  $y, x \in [0, \infty)$ , když  $|y - x| < \delta$ .  
Ak.  $\delta > 0$ , že pro  $y_1, y_2 \in [0, \infty)$ ,  $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  platí  $|g(y_1) - g(y_2)| < \varepsilon$ .

Pak ak  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  je  $|f_n - f|^{\infty} < \delta$  pro  $n \geq n_0$ .

Pak pro  $n \geq n_0$  a  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  platí:

$$|g(f_n(x)) - g(f(x))| < \varepsilon$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < |f_n - f|^{\infty} < \delta \quad \square$$

(+12)

$$2) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{2n-1}$$

$$\text{a)} x \neq 0: \frac{(n+1)(n+2)/x^{2(n+1)-1}}{n(n+1)/x^{2n-1}} = \frac{n+2}{n} |x|^{2n+1-2n+1} = \frac{n+2}{n} |x|^2 \rightarrow |x|^2$$

(+9)  $\Rightarrow$  polemio konvergenza je 1.

$$b) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{2(n+1)+1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)(x^2)^{n+1}$$

$$g'(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)y^{n+1}, \quad |y| < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)y^n = h(y) = \rho_h(y) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n = (y^2 + y^3 + \dots)$$

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

(+9)

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

$$\Rightarrow y = h' = \frac{1}{(1-y)^3} ((2-2y)/(1-y)^2 + (2y-y^2)/(1-y)) =$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x g(x^2) = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^3}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{c)} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{2n+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)(2n+1)x^{2n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n+1)(2n-1)(2n-2)x^{2n-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$1) f_n(x) = \frac{1 + n + x}{n^2(1 + nx)^2}, \quad g_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^2(1 + nx)^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

a)  $|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ tedy } \sum f_n \text{ je Weierstrasse}$

(+5)  $\sum f_n$  konverguje stejnoměřně na  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

c)  $g_n'(x) = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{-2nx}{(1 + nx)^2} = -\frac{2}{n} \frac{x}{(1 + nx)^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$

$$\begin{aligned} g_n''(x) &= -\frac{2}{n} \frac{2}{(1 + nx)^3} ((1 + nx)^2 - 2(1 + nx)^2 \cdot 2nx) = \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \frac{2}{(1 + nx)^3} (1 + nx^2 - 6nx^2) = \frac{-2}{n(1 + nx)^3} (1 - 5nx^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g_n''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{n}}) \Rightarrow \int_{x \in [0, \pi]}^{n\pi} |g_n'(x)| \leq |g_n'(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{n}})| =$$

(+8)  $|g_n'(0)| = 0, \quad |g_n'(\pi)| = \frac{2\pi}{n(1 + n\pi)^2}$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \|g_n'\|_{[-\pi, \pi]} < \infty \Rightarrow \sum g_n' \overset{?}{\rightarrow} \text{na } (-\pi, \pi)$$

•  $\sum g_n(0)$  konverguje

$$\Rightarrow (g'(x))' = (\sum g_n(x))' = \sum g_n'(x) = \sum -\frac{2}{n} \frac{x}{(1 + nx)^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

c)  $f, f', g'$  mají stejnou konvergence, tedy

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x + g'(x))' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + g'(x) + \sin x + g''(x)) =$$

(+5)  $= \cos 0 \cdot g'(0) + \sin 0 \cdot g''(0) = g'(0) = \sum \frac{2}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

$f''(0) = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}$  je symetrie