Mathematical Analysis I. Final Examination 2021. Problem Set 1. Part 1

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Solutions for each part of the examination have to be written on separate sheets! You can use a single sheet for several problems from one part of the examination (i.e. you can write solutions 1, 2, 3 on the same sheet). Do not forget to sign **all** the sheets you submit. You can use the sheet with the tasks for solving problems as well.

I am aware that using any electronic devices, books etc. during the examination, as well as communicating with other students, is strictly prohibited. Only one **handwritten** informational sheet is allowed. Any violation of these rules immediately leads to test cancellation. Signature

- 1. [2 points] Find all values of parameter β such that the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\cosh \frac{\pi}{k} \cos \frac{\pi k}{k^2 + 1} \right)^{\beta}$ is convergent.
- 2. [3 points] Let us consider a functional sequence $h_n(x) = 2^{\frac{x^2 nx + 1}{n}}$, $x \in (0; +\infty)$.
 - (a) [1 point] Find the limit function of the sequence.
 - (b) [1 point] Find out if the sequence converges uniformly on $\Delta_1 = (0; 10)$.
 - (c) [1 point] Find out if the sequence converges uniformly on $\Delta_2 = (5; +\infty)$.
- 3. [3 points] Find all values of parameter γ such that the integral $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\cosh x 1) dx}{(e^x 1) (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x})^{\gamma}}$ converges.

Mathematical Analysis I. Final Examination 2021. Problem Set 1. Part 2

Name Group Number

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ATTENTION! You may use the following list of integrals without deriving them on your test. All the other integrals have to be solved using substitutions, transformations of the integrand, etc.

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\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \ \alpha \neq -1;
\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C, \ a > 0, \ a \neq 1;
\int \frac{dx}{x+a} = \ln|x+a| + C;
\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;
\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\cos^{2} x} = \tan x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\sin^{2} x} = -\cot x + C;
\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C;
\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2} x} = \tanh x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2} x} = \tanh x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2} x} = -\coth x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2} x} = -\coth x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2} x} = \tanh x + C;
\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2} x} = \tanh x + C, \ a \neq 0;
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2} + a^{2}}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C, \ a \neq 0;
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2} + a^{2}}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^{2} + a}| + C, \ a \neq 0;
\int \sqrt{x^{2} + a} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{x^{2} + a} + a \ln|\sqrt{x^{2} + a} + x|\right) + C, \ a \neq 0;
\int \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + a^{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \ a \neq 0.
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- 4. [2 points] Find the area of the surface of revolution obtained by revolving the curve $x^2 + 25y^2 = 9$ around y-axis.
- 5. [3 points] Find the indefinite integral $\int \frac{9x^2 + 10x + 25}{(x^2 + 5x + 8)(1 3x)} dx.$

Mathematical Analysis I. Final Examination 2021. Problem Set 1. Part 3

Name Grou	p Number
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Solutions for each part of the examination have to be written on separate sheets! You can use a single sheet for several problems from one part of the examination (i.e. you can write solutions 6, 7, 8 on the same sheet). Do not forget to sign **all** the sheets you submit. You can use the sheet with the tasks for solving problems as well.

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- 6. [2 points] Find $y^{(k)}(x)$ if $y(x) = (2x^2 5)\sin^4 x$, k > 2 (i.e. you have to get a formula without sums or dots, you have to find all the derivatives in the formula, but you need not expand the expression obtained and combine like terms in it).
- 7. [4 points] Let us consider function $g(x) = \frac{x^4}{(x-2)^3}$.
 - (a) Find the asymptotes of the graph y = g(x).
 - (b) Find points of local extrema of g(x).
 - (c) Find inflection points of g(x).
 - (d) Draw the graph of y = g(x) taking into account everything obtained above.

HINT: you might need that $g'(x) = \frac{x^3(x-8)}{(x-2)^4}$, $g''(x) = \frac{48x^2}{(x-2)^5}$.

8. [3 points] Find the limit
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \ln\left(2x + \sqrt{1+10x^2}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{1\sqrt{1+8x^3}}}$$
.

HINT: decompose the expression in parentheses using Taylor's formula with $o(x^3)$.