

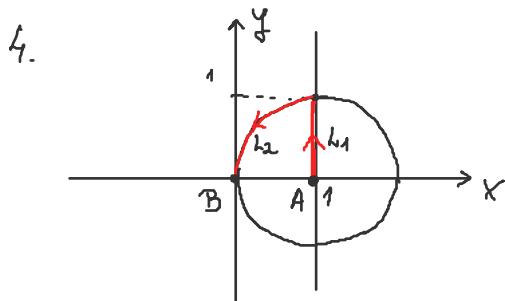
Informacioni inženjerstvo
Pismeni ispit iz Analize 2
4. 4. 2022.

1. (12 poena) Odrediti oblast konvergencije i naći sumu reda $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{n - 1} (1 - x)^n$.
2. (10 poena) Razviti u Tejlorov red u okolini tačke $x_0 = 1$ funkciju $f(x) = \ln \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 4x}$ i odrediti oblast konvergencije dobijenog razvoja.
3. (8 poena) Izračunati dužinu luka krive koja je zadata na sledeći način: $x = t - \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$.
4. (9 poena) Izračunati vrednost krivolinijskog integrala $\int_L (-1 + x + y) dx + 2y dy$ po krivoj
 $L = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x = 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$, koja je orijentisana od tačke $A(1, 0)$ ka tački $B(0, 0)$:
 - (a) direktno;
 - (b) primenom Grinove formule.
5. (7 poena) Odrediti analitičku funkciju $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, $z = x + iy$, ako je $v(x, y) = 2xy + e^x \cos y$ i $f(0) = i$.
6. (10 poena) Ispitati prirodu singulariteta funkcije $f(z) = \frac{1 - \cos(z-1)}{(z-1)^2(z+3)}$ i izračunati $\int_L f(z) dz$, ako je kriva
 $L = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 4\}$ pozitivno orijentisana.
7. (10 poena) Izračunati zapreminu tela $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : -2 + x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \geq 1\}$.

Prvi deo: zadaci 1, 2, 3

Drugi deo: zadaci 4, 5, 6

Studenti, koji nemaju pravo polaganja po delovima, rade zadatke 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + y^2 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 &= 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

a) $L = L_1 \cup L_2$

ПАРАМЕТРИЗАЦИЈА:

$$L_1: \quad x(t) = 1, \quad y(t) = t, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$dx = 0 \cdot dt, \quad dy = 1 \cdot dt$$

$$L_2: \quad x(t) = 1 + 1 \cdot \cos t$$

$$y(t) = 1 \cdot \sin t, \quad t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$$

$$dx = -\sin t dt$$

$$dy = \cos t dt$$

$$L = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2}$$

$$\int_{L_1} (-1 + x + y) dx + 2y dy = \int_0^1 (-1 + 1 + t) \cdot 0 \cdot dt + \int_0^1 2 \cdot t \cdot dt = 2 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$\int_{L_2} (-1 + x + y) dx + 2y dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1 + 1 + \cos t + \sin t) (-\sin t dt) + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \cdot \sin t \cdot \cos t dt =$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin t \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt + 2 \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin t \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$\sin t = m \\ \cos t dt = dm$$

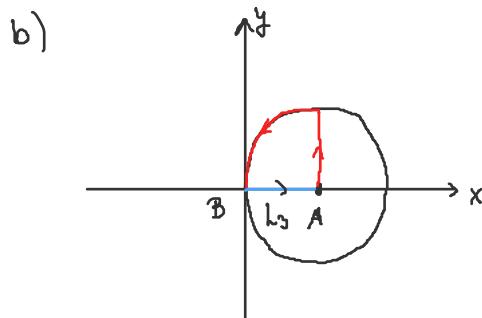
$$= \int_1^0 m dm - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos 2t dt$$

$2t = k \\ 2dt = dk \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{2} dk$

$$= \frac{m^2}{2} \Big|_1^0 - \frac{1}{2} t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos k dk$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin k \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{(\sin 2\pi - \sin \pi)}_{=0} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_L (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$



$$\int_L (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy$$

$L^* = L \cup L_2$ - ЗАТВОРЕНА, НО З. ОР. КРУГР

$$\int_{L^*} (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy = \iint_G (Q_x - P_y) dx dy$$

$$P = -1 + x + y \quad Q = 2y$$

$$P_y = 1 \quad Q_{xy} = 0$$

$$\int_{L^*} (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy = - \iint_G dx dy = -P(G) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2 \pi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_L = \int_{L^*} - \int_{L_2}$$

$$L_2 : x(t) = t, \quad y(t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$dx = dt \quad dy = 0 \cdot dt$$

$$\int_{L_2} (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy = \int_0^1 (-1+t+0) dt + \int_0^1 2 \cdot 0 dt = \left(-t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_L (-1+x+y) dx + 2y dy = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Klasifikacija singulariteta prema razvoju u red u okolini ta ke z_0

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

1) $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \Rightarrow z_0$ je pravilan singularitet

2) $f(z) = \sum_{n=-k}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \Rightarrow z_0$ je pol pola k
 → konacno mnozo mer.

3) $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \Rightarrow z_0$ je nepravilan singularitet
 → besk. mnozo mer stepena

Klasifikacija singulariteta prema limesu $z \rightarrow z_0$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$$

- const. $\Rightarrow z_0$ je pravilan singularitet
- ∞ , $\Rightarrow z_0$ je pol
- ne postoji $\Rightarrow z_0$ je nepravilan singularitet

$$\text{Res}(f, z_0) = a_{-1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{koeficijent } y^3 \frac{1}{z-z_0}$$

$$z_0$$
 je prav. singr. $\Rightarrow \text{Res}(f, z_0) = 0$

$$z_0$$
 je pol pola k $\Rightarrow \text{Res}(f, z_0) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} ((z-z_0)^{k-1} \cdot f(z))$

upisano

- $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$
 - $\hookrightarrow z_0$ je m-nista
 - $\hookrightarrow z_0$ je K-nista

$$k > m \rightarrow z_0$$
 je pol pola k-m

$$m > k \rightarrow z_0$$
 je pravilan singularitet

$$z = \infty$$
 je singularitet za obje $f(z)$ AKO JE $u = \frac{1}{z}$, $u = 0$ singularitet

$$\text{za obje } g(u) = f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ocutanak je } \infty \text{ je besk. } \text{Res}(f, \infty) = - \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Res}(f_i, z_i)$$

$$G. \quad f(z) = \frac{1 - \cos(z-1)}{(z-1)^2(z+3)} \rightarrow g(z)$$

СУЛЮКУЛАРУАТЫН: $z=1$ и $z=-3$

$$\underline{z=1}$$

$z=1$ де ДВОСТРЫКА КҮНДА дәржі $h(z)$

$$g(z) = 1 - \cos(z-1) \Big|_{z=1} = 1 - \cos 0 = 0$$

$$g'(z) = \sin(z-1) \Big|_{z=1} = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$g''(z) = \cos(z-1) \Big|_{z=1} = \cos 0 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow z=1 \in \text{ДВОСТРЫКА КҮНДА} \text{ дәржі } g(z)$$

$\Rightarrow z=1$ де нұруаудан сүнг. $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}(f, 1) = 0$

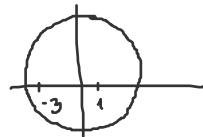
ІФ z_0 де К-нұтта дәржі $f(z)$ АКШ де

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 0 \\ f'(z) &= 0 \\ \vdots^{(k-1)} f(z) &= 0 \\ f^{(k)}(z) &\neq 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$z=-3 \Rightarrow$ нормалдык түзу

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, -3) = \frac{1}{0!} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow -3} \left((z+3) \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(z-1)}{(z-1)^2(z+3)} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos(-4)}{16} = \frac{1 - \cos 4}{16}$$

$$\int_L f(z) dz \quad L = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z|=4\}$$



$$\int_L f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot (\operatorname{Res}(f, 1) + \operatorname{Res}(f, -3)) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4}{16} = \frac{1 - \cos 4}{8} \pi i$$

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + i \cdot v(x, y), z = x + iy$$

$$v(x, y) = 2xy + e^x \cos y, f(0) = i$$

$$v_x = 2y + e^x \cos y, v_y = 2x - e^x \sin y$$

$$\text{Koši-Rimannovi uslovi: } u_x = v_y \quad i \quad \underline{\underline{u_y = -v_x}}$$



$$u_x = 2x - e^x \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int (2x - e^x \sin y) dx = 2x \frac{x^2}{2} - e^x \sin y + \varphi(y) \\ &= x^2 - e^x \sin y + \varphi(y), \quad \varphi(y) = ? \end{aligned}$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$-e^x \cos y + \varphi'(y) = -2y - e^x \cos y$$

$$\varphi'(y) = -2y$$

$$\varphi = \int -2y dy = -2 \frac{y^2}{2} + C = -y^2 + C$$

$$u(x, y) = x^2 - e^x \sin y - y^2 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \underbrace{x^2 - e^x \sin y - y^2 + C}_{\underline{\underline{z}}^2 + C} + \underbrace{2xyi + ie^x \cos y}_{i \cdot e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)} \\ &= (x+iy)^2 + i \cdot e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) + C = z^2 + i \cdot e^z + C \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = i \Rightarrow 0^2 + i \cancel{e^0} + C = i \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$f(z) = z^2 + i \cdot e^z$$