

# LICZBY ZESPOŁONE

POSTAĆ KARTEZJANSKA / ALGEBRAICZNA

$$z = x + iy$$

wektor

POSTAĆ TRYGONOMETRYCZNA  $z = |z|(\cos\varphi + i \sin\varphi)$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \cos\varphi = \frac{x}{|z|}$$

$$\sin\varphi = \frac{y}{|z|}$$

POSTAĆ WYKADNICA  $z = |z|e^{i\varphi} = re^{i\varphi} \quad r \geq 0$

WZÓR EULERA:  $\cos\varphi + i \cdot \sin\varphi = e^{i\varphi}$

~~Foto~~ ~~Atlo~~

dwiątki

~~Atlo~~

$$z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\bar{z} = r \cdot e^{-i\varphi}$$

Ciągłe

współcz.

$\operatorname{Im}(z) \downarrow$

$$z = a + bi$$

Koniecznie nieujemne

	I	II	III	IV	$ z  = r$
$\cos$	+	-	-	+	
$\sin$	+	+	-	-	

$0^\circ \quad 30^\circ \quad 45^\circ \quad 60^\circ \quad 90^\circ$

$0 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\sin \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad 1$

$\cos \quad 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = y$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = x$$

$$z = x + yi$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\bar{z} = x - yi$$

$\sqrt[n]{\text{PIERWIASTKI}}$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$z^n = |z|^n (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi)$$

$$z = |z|(\cos\varphi + i \sin\varphi)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left( \cos \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left( \cos \frac{\varphi + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi}{n} \right)$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left( \cos \frac{\varphi + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi}{n} \right)$$

} zamiast tego można  
 $w_k = w_{k-1} \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)$

CO TRZEBA UMIEĆ?

TRYPU:

$$1) \frac{-6+6i}{2\sqrt{-3-4i}}$$

$$2) \frac{2\sqrt{-3-4i}}{4\sqrt{1+i}}$$

$$3) (2+i\sqrt{12})^5$$

+ wykładek chłodzenie

# ZADANIA DRUKANE

$$1) (3-3i)(2+8i) = 6+24i - 6i - 24i^2 = 30 + 18i$$

$$2) \frac{20+9i}{6-i} = \frac{(20+9i)}{(6-i)} \cdot \frac{(6+i)}{(6+i)} = \frac{120+20i+54i+9i^2}{36-i^2}$$

$$= \frac{114+74i}{37} = 3+2i$$

$$3) (1+2i)^2 + (3-2i)^2 = 1+4i+4i^2 + 9-12i+4i^2 =$$

$$= 10 - 8 - 8i = 2 - 8i$$

$$4) (7+6i) - (12-9i) = 7+6i - 12+9i = -5+15i$$

**1)**

$$-6+6i \quad z = 6\sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{6}{6\sqrt{2}} + \frac{6}{6\sqrt{2}} \cdot i \right) =$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot i \right) = \text{cis } \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot i \right) \quad \text{cis } \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**2)**

$$\sqrt{-7+24i} = x+yi \quad |()^2$$

$$x^2 + 2xy \cdot i + y^2 i^2 = -7+24i \quad z = (x, y)$$

$$x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 = -7+24i \quad y \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -7 \\ 2xy = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{49 + 576} = 25$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 25 - 7$$

$$2x^2 = 18$$

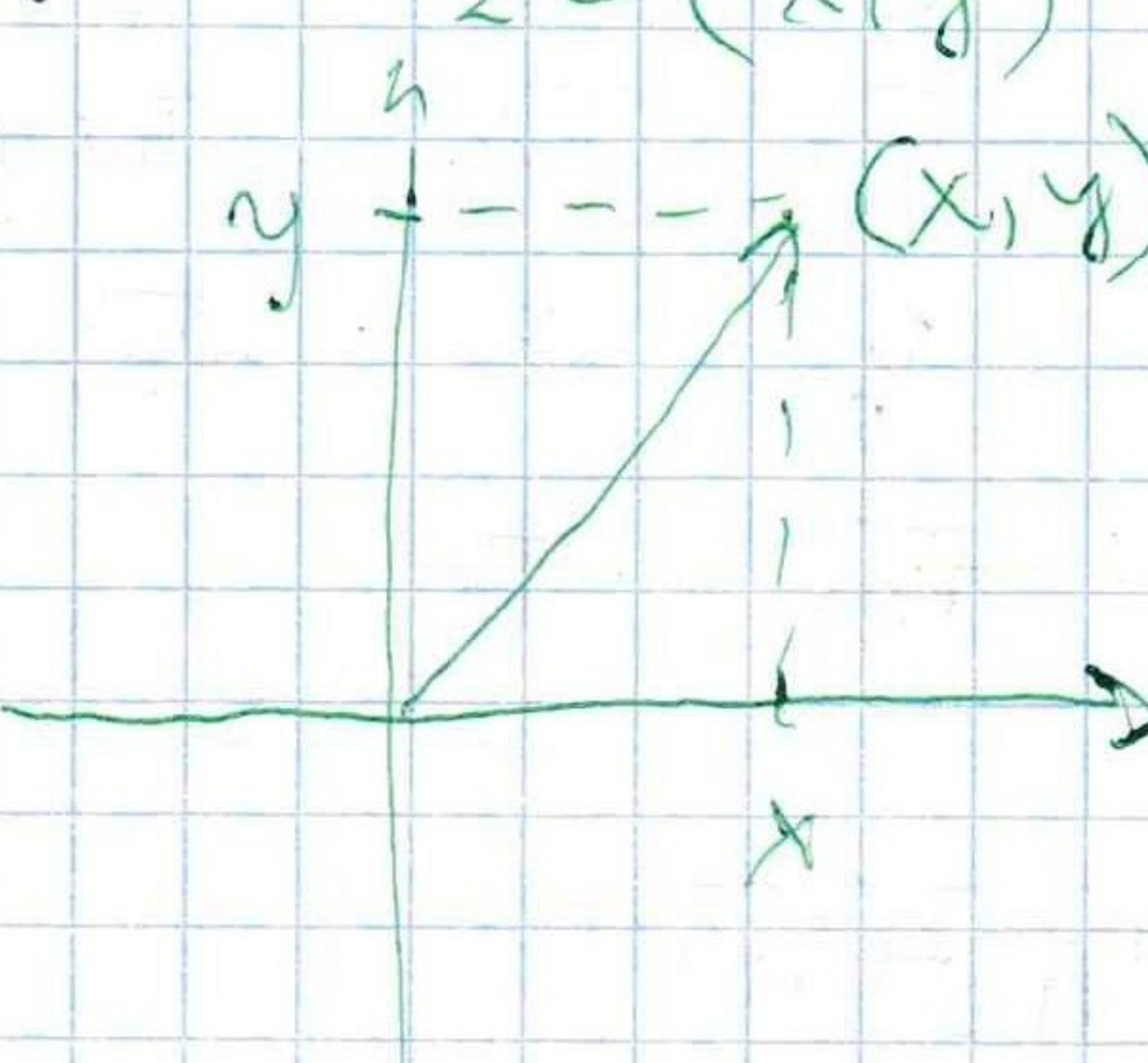
$$x^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+4i \\ -3-4i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+4i \\ -3-4i \end{cases}$$



**2\*)**

$$\sqrt{8i} = \sqrt{0+8i} = x+yi \quad |()^2$$

$$x^2 + 2xy \cdot i + y^2 i^2 = 8i$$

$$x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 = 8i$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 2xy = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 0 + 8$$

$$2x^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2-2i \\ 2+2i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2+2i \\ -2-2i \end{cases}$$

2\*)

$$\sqrt[6]{64} = x + iy \cdot i$$

$$z = 64 = 64(\cos 0 + i \cdot \sin 0)$$

$$64 = 2^6$$

$$1 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2(\cos 0 + i \cdot \sin 0) = 2(1+0) = 2$$

$$2 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + i \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{6}\right) = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \\ = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad \text{dw. II}$$

$$3 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2\left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{6} + i \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{6}\right) = 2\left(\cos \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \\ = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad \text{dw. III } \omega_0 = 0$$

$$4 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2\left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{6} + i \cdot \sin \frac{6\pi}{6}\right) = 2(\cos \pi + i \cdot \sin \pi) = \\ = 2(-1 + 0 \cdot i) = -2$$

$$5 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2\left(\cos \frac{8\pi}{6} + i \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{6}\right) = 2\left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \\ = 2\left(\cos \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = -1 - \sqrt{3}i \quad \text{dw. IV} \\ \text{dw. III } \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$6 \bullet \sqrt[6]{64} = 2\left(\cos \frac{10\pi}{6} + i \cdot \sin \frac{10\pi}{6}\right) = 2\left(\cos \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 1 - \sqrt{3}i \quad \text{dw. IV}$$

3)

$$\sqrt[4]{1+i} =$$

$$z = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(1+i) = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$w_0 = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{16} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{16}\right)$$

$$w_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}\left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{16} + i \cdot \sin \frac{9\pi}{16}\right)$$

$$w_2 = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}\left(\cos \frac{17\pi}{16} + i \cdot \sin \frac{17\pi}{16}\right)$$

$$w_3 = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}\left(\cos \frac{25\pi}{16} + i \cdot \sin \frac{25\pi}{16}\right)$$

$$4) (1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{12}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

ROTEROWANIE

$$(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{3}i + 3i^2 = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{dw. I}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \varphi = \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z^n = |z|^n (\cos n\varphi + i \cdot \sin n\varphi)$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{12} = 2^{12} \left(\cos\left(12 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(12 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) =$$

$$= 2^{12} \left(\cos 4\pi + i \cdot \sin 4\pi\right) = 2^{12} (\cos 0 + i \cdot \sin 0) = 2^{12} (1 + i \cdot 0) =$$

$$= 2^{12}$$

5)

PRZESTAW W POSTACI TRIGONOMETRYCZNĘ

$$z = -\sqrt{3} - i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

zwek dolny

$$\sin \varphi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

zwek góry

↓

$$z = 2 \left( \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right) = 2 \left( \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \cdot i \right)$$

$$\text{cw. IV } 2\pi - \alpha = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi - \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$3^*) \quad \sqrt[4]{-i} \quad x + yi = 0 - 1i \quad \text{cw IV}$$

$$|z| = 1 \quad z = 1 \left( \cos \frac{0}{4} + \sin \frac{0}{4} \cdot i \right) = \cos 0 - \sin 0 \cdot i = \\ = \cos \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + i \cdot \sin 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$z_1 = 1 \left( \cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2}}{8} + \sin \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2}}{8} \cdot i \right) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \cdot i$$

$$z_2 = 1 \left( \cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{2}}{8} + \sin \frac{\frac{7\pi}{2}}{8} \right) = \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot i$$

$$z_3 = \cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{8\pi}{2}}{8} + \sin \frac{\frac{11\pi}{2}}{8} = \cos \frac{11\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{11\pi}{8} \cdot i$$

$$z_4 = \cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{12\pi}{2}}{8} + \sin \frac{\frac{15\pi}{2}}{8} = \cos \frac{15\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{15\pi}{8} \cdot i$$

$$3^*) \quad \sqrt[3]{2-2i}$$

$$(2-2i) = \sqrt{8} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}i \right) = \sqrt{8} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right)$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{8} = \sqrt{2}^3 \quad w_0 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{15\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{15\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{23\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{23\pi}{12} \right)$$

CO ROBIMÓ GDY:

1)

$$\frac{4-3i}{4+3i} \rightarrow = x + yi$$

przez  
spnietzenie

$$\frac{(4-3i)(4-3i)}{(4+3i)(4-3i)}$$

$$4-3i = (x+yi)(4+3i)$$

$$4-3i = 4x + 3xi + 4yi + 3yi^2$$

$$4-3i = 4x - 3y + 3xi + 4yi$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 = 4x - 3y \\ -3 = 3x + 4y \end{cases}$$

$$2) z = \sqrt[3]{-8}$$

STOSOWANIE  
= Znajdzie wszystkie pierwiastki zespolone 3 stopnia liczby -8.

**3\*)**

$$\sqrt[3]{3-4i} = x + yi \quad |(\cdot)^3$$

$$3-4i = (x+yi)^3$$

$$3-4i = x^3 + 3x^2yi + 3x^2yi^2 + yi^3$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = x^3 - y^3 \\ -4 = 3xy^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = \sqrt{8+16} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2y + 3x^2y &= 3+5 \\ 2x^2y &= 8 \\ x^2 &= u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=-2 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

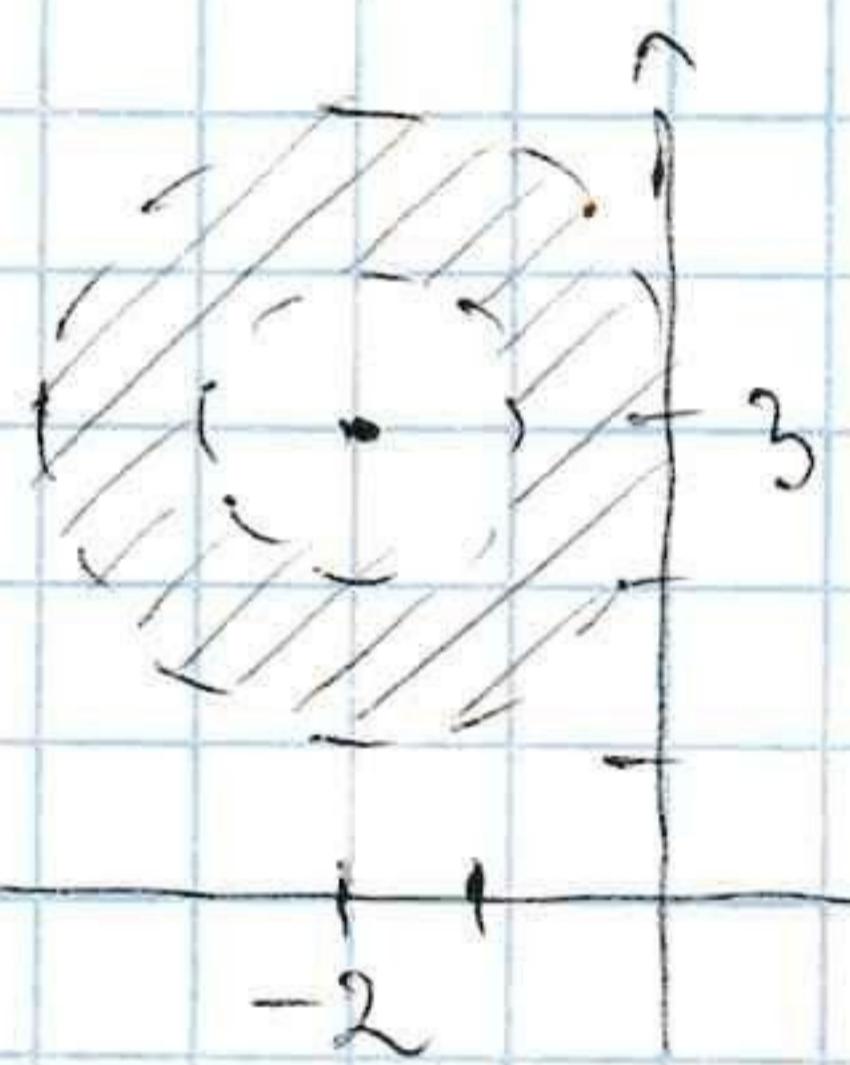
LICZBY ZESPOLOWE NA PLASZCZYZNIE

$$1 \leq |z+2-3i| \leq 2$$

$$|z - (-2+3i)|$$

$$r \leq |z - z_0| \leq R$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= -2+3i \\ (-2; 3) \end{aligned}$$



PIERDOTY

1) KRESKI

Korzystajac z def. znajd kres dolny i gorny.  
odcinko  $(l; 2)$

$$\sup A = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x \in A \quad x \leq s \\ \forall u < s \quad \exists x \in A \quad x > u \end{cases}$$

$$\inf A = l \rightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x \in A \quad x \geq k \\ \forall l > k \quad \exists x \in A \quad x < l \end{cases}$$

jeżeli zbiór A nie jest ograniczony:

$$\sup A = +\infty$$

$$\inf A = -\infty$$

?

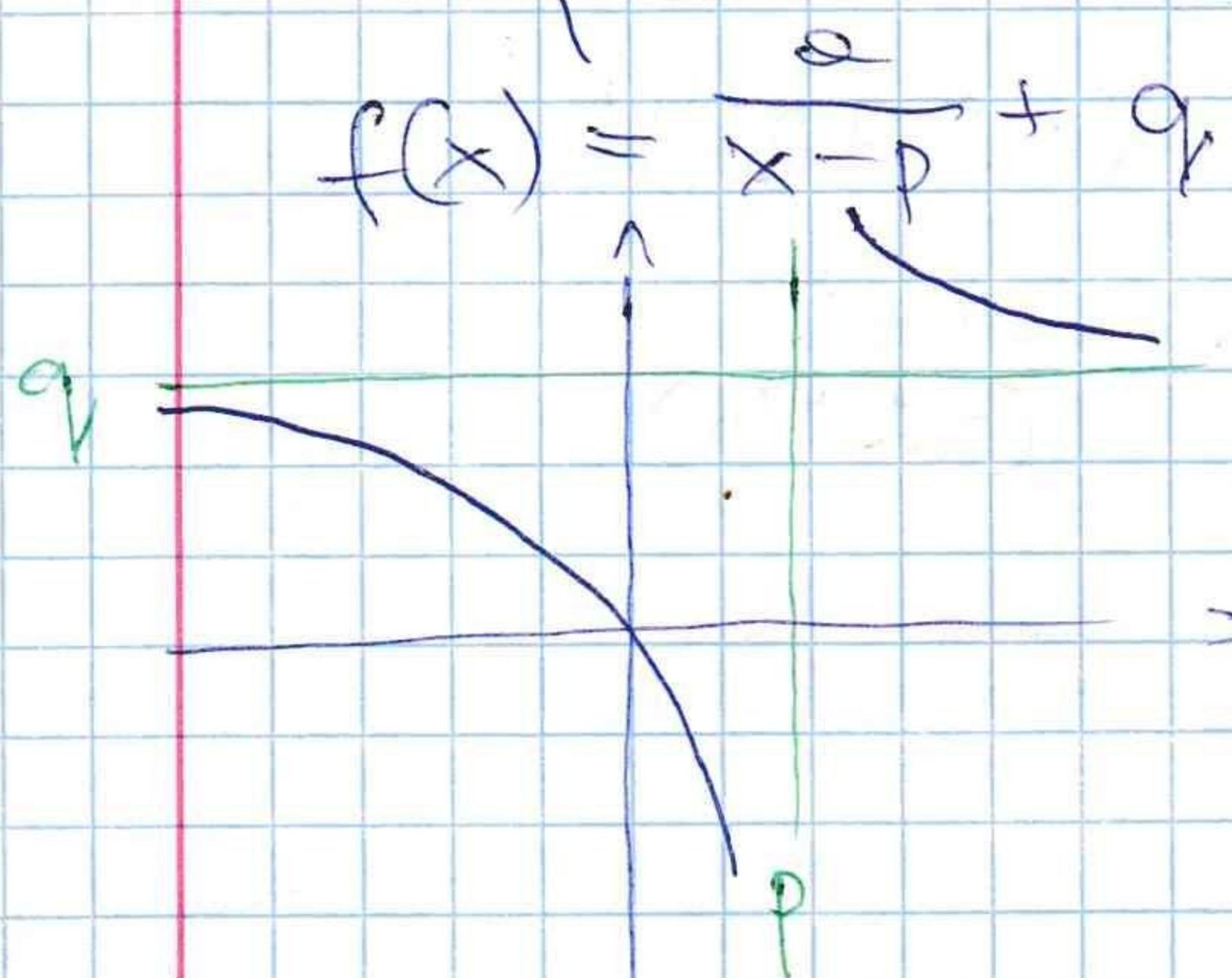
## 2) DYSKUMIAN

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

## 3) FUN. HOMOGRAFICZNA

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$ay = -\frac{1}{x}$$



4) DEF. Ciąg  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  jest zbieżny do g jeżeli

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq N \quad |a_n - g| < \varepsilon$

1. Piszemy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = g \quad a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} g$

2. Przykład  $\frac{1}{n}$

$$|a_n - g| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

wystarczy walc

$$N_0 = \lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$$

np. zad.

$$a_n = \frac{n^2+2}{2n^2-1}$$

$$\left| \frac{n^2+2}{2n^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2n^2+4-2n^2+1}{2(2n^2-1)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{5}{2(2n^2-1)} < \varepsilon$$

$$n \geq 1 \quad n > \frac{5}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$a_n = \frac{3n^2-2n^2-7n+5}{4n^3+n-6}$$

lim  $a_n \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$

$$\left| \frac{3n^2-2n^2-7n+5}{4n^3+n-6} - \frac{3}{4} \right| = \left| \frac{-8n^2-31n+38}{4(4n^3+n-6)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

Jak bez liczenia?

nejwiększe wartości 38

które są skonkukowane 3

nejwiększe potęgi  $n^2$

$$\frac{38}{16n^3} < \varepsilon \quad n > \frac{10}{\varepsilon}$$

$$N_0 = \lceil \frac{10}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$$

# SZEREGI

ZBIĘZNOSĆ SZEREGU 2 DEF. (suma szeregu)  
niesformalne      szereg = suma

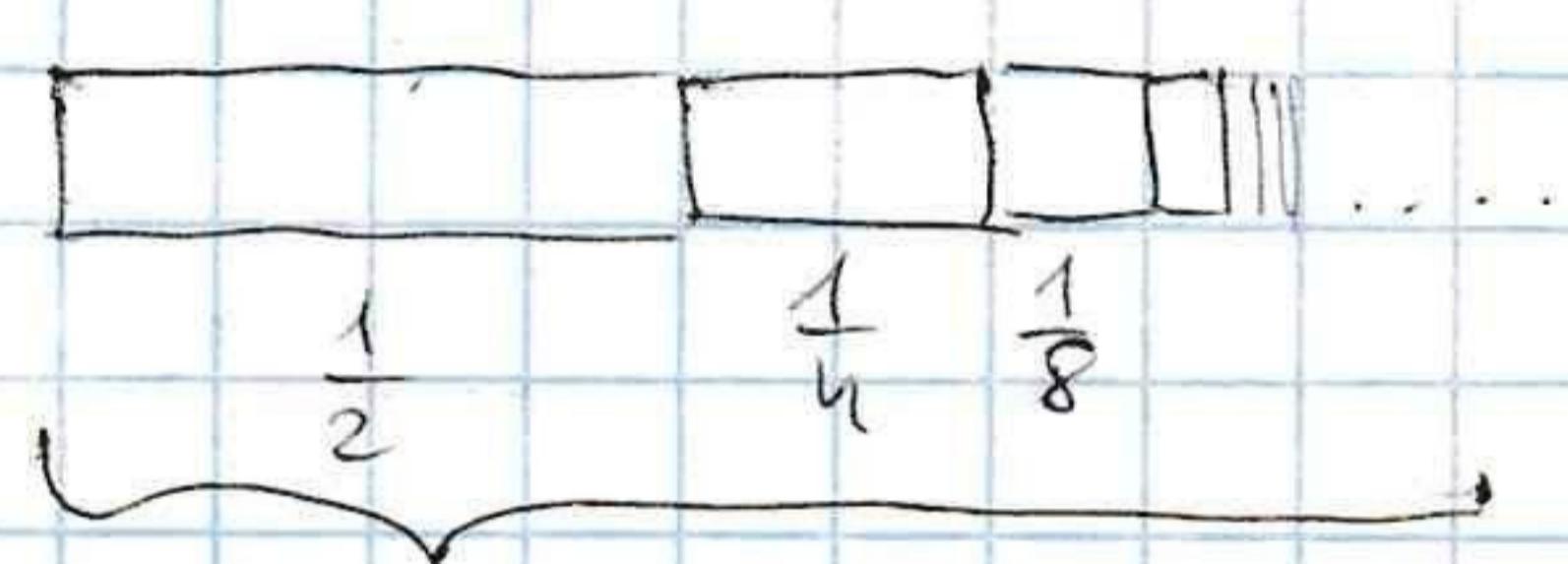
$$1+1+1+\dots \text{ szereg u wyrównowy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1$$

$$1+1+1+\dots \text{ szereg nieskończony} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1$$

RODZAJE SZEREGÓW:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \quad 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+\dots \quad \text{szereg nieskończony}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots \quad \text{szereg zbieżny}$$



wspomnietkość 1

- szereg zbieżny  
- sumuje się do skończonej wartości

• WARUNEK KONIECZNY ZBIĘZNOSCI SZEREGU.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n : \quad - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) = 0$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ , ale szereg  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  nie jest zbieżny.

$$= 1 | 1 \frac{1}{2} | 1 \frac{1}{6} | 2 | 2 \frac{1}{6} \dots + \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots$$

Suma rozwija się nieskończoność.

## OBLCZANIE SUMY SZEREGÓW:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1(1+1)}}_{S_1} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2(2+1)}}_{S_2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3(3+1)}}_{S_3} + \dots = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} + \dots$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$S_m = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{m(m+1)}$$

- 1) ROZWIŚAĆ
- 2)  $S_1, S_2, S_3$
- 3)  $S_m$
- 4) GRANICA

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$ , PROTIW: rozłożyć utonieć na utonki proste

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} \quad | \cdot n(n+1)$$

$$1 = A(n+1) + Bn$$

$$1 = An + A + Bn \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = A+B \\ A = 1 \Rightarrow B = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$



$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

## ZBADAJ ZBIERZNOŚĆ SŁEREGU 2 DEF.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n(2n+2)}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 6}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 8}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n(2n+2)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n(2n+2)} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2n(2n+2)} = \frac{A}{2n} + \frac{B}{2n+2} \quad | \cdot 2n(2n+2)$$

$$1 = A(2n+2) + B(2n)$$

$$1 = A2n + A2 + B2n$$

$$\begin{cases} A2 + B2 = 0 \\ 2A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n(2n+2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2n+2} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4n}}_{\text{bez sensu}} - \frac{1}{4n+4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{6} + \dots + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n+2} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n+2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2n+2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{4n+4} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

słreg jest zbierzny

# 2NAMPD SUMME SIEREGU

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$$

$$S_m = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m(m+1)(m+2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{m(m+1)(m+2)} = \frac{A}{m} + \frac{B}{m+1} + \frac{C}{m+2} \quad | \quad (m)(m+1)(m+2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = A(m+1)(m+2) + B(m+2)m + C(m+1) \cdot m \\ 1 = A(m^2 + 3m + 2) + Bm^2 + 2Bm + Cm^2 + Cm \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \right)$$

$$1 = Am^2 + 3Am + 2A + Bm^2 + 2Bm + Cm^2 + Cm$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ 3A+2B+C=0 \\ 2A=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ C &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

skreccanit ošp

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n+2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n} + \frac{-1}{n+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n+2} \right) \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3} + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n} + \frac{-1}{n+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n+2} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{zad. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 4^n}{6^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2^n}{6^n} + \frac{4^n}{6^n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\text{sume} = \frac{a_1}{1-q_1}$$

$$\text{sume} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad q_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\text{sume} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{sume} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = 2$$

# KRITERIUM D'ALAMBERTA I CAUCHYGO

## - D'ALAMBERTA -

- szereg jest zbieżny, gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$

- szereg jest niezbieżny, gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > 1$

uwaga:

1° kryterium dla szeregów o wyrażeniu mniej紧迫ym

2° w przypadku gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$  musi nastąpić zbieżność szeregu

## 2AD. D'ALAMBERTA

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2 \cdot n} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{NA MOC KRYTERIUM D'ALAMBERTA} \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \quad \text{SZEREG JEST ZBIEZNY}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a_n)^3}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a_{n+1})^3}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{(n+2)^3 \cdot n!}{n! \cdot n(n+1)^3} = \frac{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^3}{n \cdot n^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3} = 0$$

NA MOC KRYTERIUM D'ALAMBERTA MUSIĘ JEST ZBIEZNY

## - CAUCHY -

- szereg jest zbieżny gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1$

- szereg jest niezbieżny gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > 1$

uwaga:

1° tylko dla szeregu o wyrażeniu mniej紧迫ym

2° Gdy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1$  musi nastąpić zbieżność lub niezbieżność szeregu.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{3n+2}\right)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{3n+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

NA MOIM KRITERIUM CAUCHEGO SIEREG JEST  
ZBIERZNY

ZAD.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n}{5n-1}\right)^{3n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{2n}{5n-1}\right)^{3n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{2n}{5n-1}\right)^{3n-1}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{3n-1}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{125}$$

NA MOIM KRYTERIUM CAUCHEGO SIEREG  
JEST ZBIERZNY

### KRYTERIUM POROWANIA

Jezeli sierieg  $\sum a_n$  jest sieregiem o wyrazach nie ujemnych i inny sierieg  $\sum b_n$  jest sieregiem o wyrazach niewujemnych wtedy!

**ZBIERZNY:** Jezeli  $a_n \leq b_n$  od pewnego  $n$  (dla  $n > n_0$ ,  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ ) i sierieg  $\sum b_n$  jest zbierny, wtedy sierieg  $\sum a_n$  jest zbierny.

**ROZBIEZNOSC:** Jezeli  $a_n \geq b_n$  od pewnego  $n$  (dla  $n > n_0$ ,  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ ) i sierieg  $\sum b_n$  jest rozbiezny, wtedy sierieg  $\sum a_n$  jest rozbiezny.

Logiczne. Jezeli od dołu sierieg Dirichleta

bedzie go ograniczać rozbiezny to rozbiezny jezeli od góry zbierny to zbierny.

### SIEREG DIRICHLETA

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \begin{cases} \text{zbierny } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{rozbiezny } \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

SIEREG HARMONICZNY:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$  jest rozbiezny.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$  2 doliczete ogromnosc, ze rozbiezny.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}_{\text{rozbiezny}} \rightarrow \text{wiem, ze rozbiezny 2 DIRICHLETA}$$

ODP. Z rozbieznoscia sieragu  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  moim kryterium porownawczego wynika

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

1. rozcydujesz wykresu
2. ciag  $\leq / \geq$
3. rozcydujesz ciag bu

ZAD.

ZAD.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n}$$

zbiegny

$$\frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

NA MOCH KRUT. D' ALAMBERTA  
SIEREG  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$  JEST ZBIEGANYM.

ODP. NA MOCH KRUT. POROWNANIAWEGO ZE  
ROZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU WYNIKA ZBIEZ-  
NOSCΙ SIEREGU  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}$ .

ZAD.

$$\frac{n+3}{(n+u)(n+1)} \rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

zbiegny

$$\frac{n+3}{(n+u)(n+1)} \geq \frac{n}{(n+u)(n+u)} = \frac{n}{2u \cdot 2u} = \frac{n}{4u^2} = \frac{1}{4u}$$

NA MOCH KRUT. POROWNANIAWEGO 2  
ROZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU WYNIKA  
ROZBIEZNOSCΙ  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{(n+u)(n+1)}$

z diachute  
zbiegny  
 $\alpha = 1$

ZAD.

$$\frac{1}{n^2 - 2n + 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2}$$

zbiegny

$$\frac{1}{n^2 - 2n + 2} \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)^2 + 1} \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$$

ZE ZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU

siereg diachute

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$  WYNIKA NA MOCH KRYTERIUM  
POROWNANIAWEGO ZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 2n + 2}$

ZAD.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{m^3 + 5n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

zbiegny

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{m^3 + 5n}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{m^3 + 5n^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6n^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6} \cdot n} \leftarrow \text{zbiegny z diachute}$$

z ROZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU  
NA MOCH KRYTERIUM

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6n^3}}$$

WYNIKA

POROWNANIAWEGO ZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 5n}}$

ZAD.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n^{2/2}}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{n^{3/4}}$$

zbiegny

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + n^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2n^2}} = \frac{1}{2^{1/n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2^{1/n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2^{1/n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2^{1/n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n^2}}$$

z ROZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}}$   
WYNIKA NA MOCH KRYTERIUM

POROWNANIAWEGO ZBIEZNOSCΙ SIEREGU  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}}$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}}$$

## SŁEREGI NA PRZENIENIE

gdy jego wyrazów są mnożnikiem określonym.

## KRITERIUM LEIBNIZA

Słereg mnożniowy jest zbieżny gdy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$$

$$c_1 \geq c_2 \geq c_3 \geq \dots$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2} \right| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2}$$

Słereg Dirichleta  
zbieżny

ZAD

ODP. SŁEREG  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2}$  JEST ZBIEŻNY (bezwzględnie)

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m^{200}}{2^m}$$

Sprawdzić czy jest zbieżny  
bezwzględnie

ZAD

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m^{200}}{2^m} \right| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 1^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m^{200}}{2^m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^{200}}{2^m}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m+1)^{200}}{2^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{2^m}{m^{200}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m+1)^{200}}{2 \cdot m^{200}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

NA NIEJ KRYTERIUM D'ALEMBERTA SŁEREG

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^{200}}{2^m}$$

ODP. SŁEREG  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m^{200}}{2^m}$  JEST ZBIEŻNY BEZWZGLĘDNI -  
CZYLI.

## LEIBNITZ

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m^{1/3}}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{1/3}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{m^{1/3}} \geq \frac{1}{(m+1)^{1/3}} \geq \frac{1}{(m+2)^{1/3}} \geq \frac{1}{(m+3)^{1/3}} \geq \dots$$

$$1 > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4} > \dots$$

## SŁEREGI ZBIEŻNIE ABSOLUTNE

Jeżeli słereg  $\sum |c_n|$  jest zbieżny to słereg  $\sum c_n$   
jest zbieżny absolutnie.

# SŁEŻEGI POTĘGOWE

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

Słêzeg potêgowy jest nieskończony para przedziałem  $\langle -R; R \rangle$

Słêzeg potêgowy może być nie malejący  
być zbieżny dla  $x=R$  i  $x=-R$

1° liczymy  $R$  (granicę zbieżności)  
2e wiersz

$$R = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \right] \text{ lub } R = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{a_n} \right| \right]$$

2° liczymy zbieżność słêzegu w punktach  $x=R$  i  $x=-R$  (przecinającego osie słêzegi werbowe)

ZAD. Oblicz obszar zbieżności słêzegu  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n x^n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{8^{n+1}}{8^n} \right| = 8 \quad R = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{dla } x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \cdot x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \cdot \frac{1}{8^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1$$

$$\text{dla } x = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$$

ODP. Obszar zbieżności słêzegu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n x^n \text{ to } \left(-\frac{1}{8}; \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

słêzeg  
nieskończony  
(nie jest  
spełniony  
warunek  
konieczny  
zbieżności  
słêzegu)

słêzeg  
nieskończony  
(nie jest  
spełniony  
warunek  
konieczny  
zbieżności  
słêzegu)

wzór na

ZAD Oblicz obszar zbieżności słêzegu: suma nieskończona dla

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} \cdot x^n$$

do  $\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1$   
jest to warunek

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)2^n}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} \right| = \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}{1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \cdot 2^{n-1} = \frac{n}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

zgodnie  
z wzorem

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{słêzeg jest zbieżny dla } x \in (-2; 2)$$

$$\text{dla } x = 2$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} \cdot (2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow \text{słêzeg nieskończony}$$

dla  $x = -2$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} (-2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \cdot (-1)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{2}{n} \cdot (-1)^n \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{2}{n} \right|$$

zauważamy, że  
2 daje się do  
to nieprzemieniony

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 0$$

czyli mamy kryterium Leibniza  
mówiące mówiące, że wtedy stały.

ODP. Sąsiedź  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}$  jest zbieżny dla  $x \in (-2, 2)$

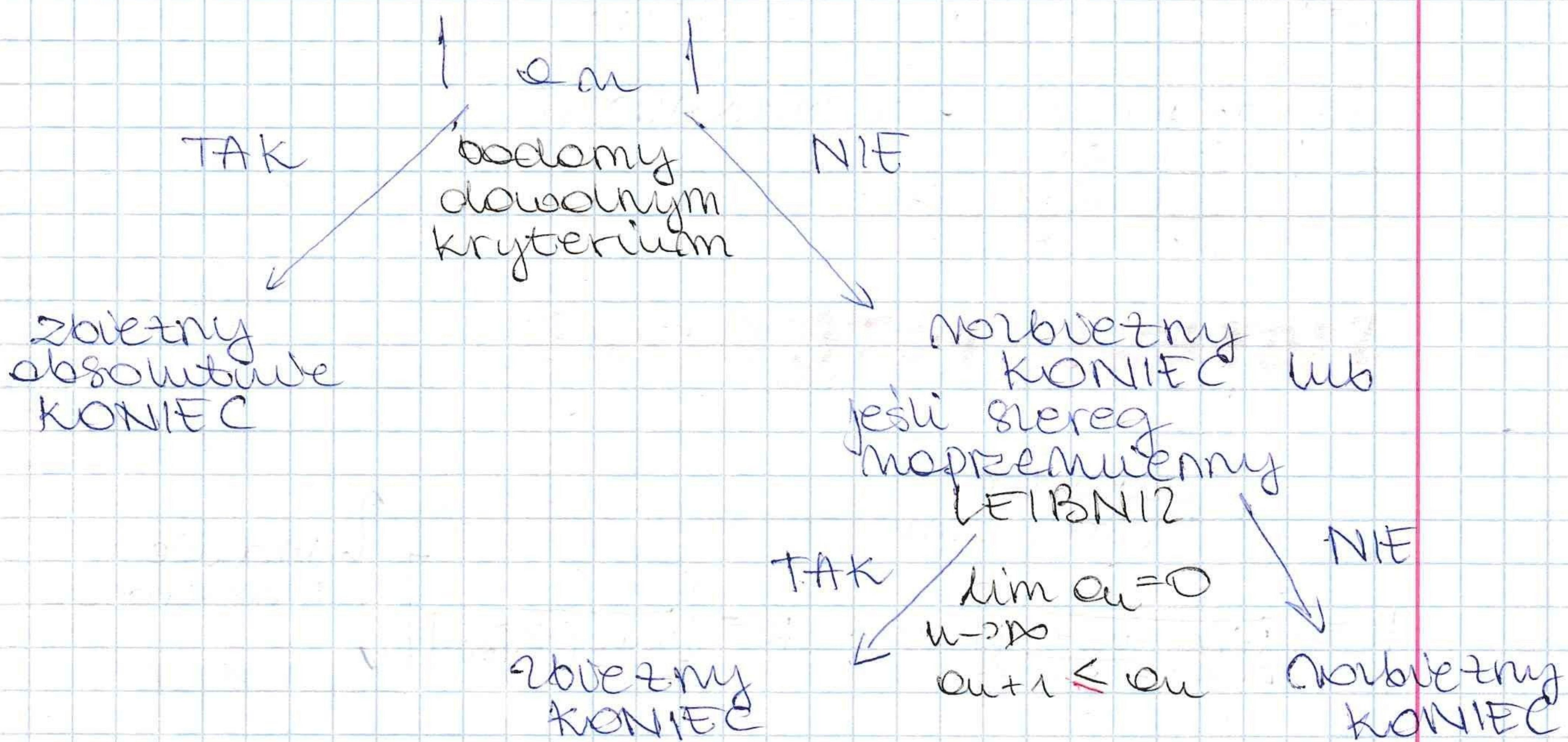
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot n!}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \cdot x^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty$$

$$k = \left[ \frac{1}{\infty} \right] = 0$$

ODP. STEREG PODEGÓRZYM ZBIĘŻNEMU TYLKO W  
PUNKCIE  $x=0$ .

## BADAM ZBIĘŻNOŚĆ



# D'ALAMBERT

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$$

potęgi, silnie

UBIEZNY

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > 1$$

ROZBIEZNY

wystarczy maja te sumy  
lub generowane w  
drużych mnożenach

## CAUCHY

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1$$

UBIEZNY

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > 1$$

ROZBIEZNY

## LEIBNIZ

współmianne

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad a_{n+1} > a_n$$

## DIRICHLET

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 & \text{UBIEZNY} \\ x \leq 1 & \text{ROZBIEZNY} \end{cases}$$

WARUNKI KONIECZNE:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ zbieżny gdy } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

## KRITERIUM POROWANOCIE

1) Dirichlet

$$\frac{1}{n^x} \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 & \geq \\ x \geq 1 & \leq \end{cases}$$

## SZEREGI POTĘGOWE

$|a_n|$

↓ obowiązkowe  
kryterium

$$R = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} \right] \quad \text{lub} \quad R = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right]$$

} warunki  
zbieżności

↓ wyznaczanie obszaru zbieżności

sprawdzamy co zbieżny jeśli podstawiemy  
 $R$  i  $-R$

szereg zbieżny  
szereg rozbieżny

gdy  $|x| < 1$   
gdy  $|x| > 1$

$$\text{liczba } e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

## 4) GRANICE

### METODY:

- 1) wyciąganie przed nawias()
- 2) mnożenie przez sprzężenie
- 3) ze wzorem na liczbę e
- 4) Rokitać na czynniki
- 5) wzory na granice
- 6) De' Hospital

CIAŁO OGРАNICZONY - ciąg liczbowy, którego zbiór wyrazów jest zbiorem ograniczonym.

ciąg ograniczony z góry  $\exists M \forall n \ln u_n \leq M$

ciąg ograniczony z dołu  $\exists M \forall n \ln u_n \geq M$

### CIAŁO MONOTONICZNY

- ciąg NIEMONOTONICZNY } jeśli nierówność jest  
nieparzysta  $u_{n+1} > u_n$  } monotonny
- ciąg NEROSNAZNY } — n :  
parzysta  $u_{n+1} < u_n$  } — ? malejący

liczby o mazywamy GRANICA ciągu nie-  
skończonego ( $u_n$ ), jeśli dla każdej liczby  
dodatniej  $\epsilon$  istnieje taka liczba  $K$ , że  
dla  $n > K$  zachodzi nierówność:  $|u_n - g| < \epsilon$

ciągiem zbliżonym (przybliżonym) mazywanym ciąg,  
który posiada granice (nie posiada granicy).

### TWIERDZENIA:

- 1) Jeśli ciąg posiada granice, to tylko jedna.
- 2) Każdy ciąg zbliżony jest ograniczony.

Ciąg ( $u_n$ ) ma granice mierzącą  $+\infty$  (nieskończony),  
że jest zbliżony do  $+\infty$ )

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |s| < 1 \\ s > 1 \\ s \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s^n = ?$$

CIAŁO OGРАNICZONY  $\exists M \forall n \ln |u_n| < M$

$$u_n = \frac{n^2 + 2n - 2}{3n^2 + 6n - 1} \rightarrow \text{zauważ, że mianownik jest większy od mianatora}$$

$$\frac{n^2 + 2n - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3}}{3n^2 + 6n - 1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{3n^2 + 6n - 1} \quad ? \text{ maleje, oylei jest to możliwe}$$

ograniczenie, liczba rzeczywista mniejsza od  $\frac{5}{3}$

# YAK TADNIE PISAC GRANICE?

Zad.  $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+4}}{3n-2}$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+4}}{3n-2} = \frac{n\sqrt{1+\frac{4}{n^2}}}{n(3-\frac{2}{n})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

GRANICE

PUNKT ANALIZA KOLEKCJONUM 2

- Funkcje odwrotne
- granice (funkcji)
- ciągłość fun w pkt.

↗ ROZSZERZENIE

FUNKCJA ODWROTNIA

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) \quad x \in D_f$$

Zad.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \quad D_f = \{x : x \neq 1\}$   
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad D_g = \mathbb{R}$

Dziedzina złożenia  $f \circ g$  to punkty  $x \in D_g$  dla których  $g(x) \in D_f$

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

$$1 = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \rightarrow x^2+1=1 \rightarrow x^2=0 \rightarrow x=0$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x : x \neq 0\}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{g(x)-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2+1}-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1-x^2-1}{x^2+1}} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{-x^2} = -\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} = -1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

~~~~~  
 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} \quad x \geq 0$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y^3-1}$$

blok,

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3-1}$$

$$D(f^{-1}) = \{x : x \geq 1\}$$

$$\text{bo } x^3-1 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \infty \quad a > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 1 \quad a < 1$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 - 5x + 2) = \infty, \text{ also } x^2(1 - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2}) = [1 \cdot \infty] = \infty$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^5 + 2x^3 + 3x}{x^2 - 1} = x^3 \frac{(-3 + \frac{2x^3}{x^5} - \frac{3}{x^5})}{1} = x^4 \cdot (-3) = -\infty$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x} + x) = x\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}} + x = x(\sqrt{1} + 1) = 2x = +\infty$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x - \sqrt{x^4 - 2x^3} = x \cdot x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = x^3 \cdot 1 = -\infty$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{4x^2 - 5} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = -x$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - x) = (-x\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}} - x) = -x(1 + 1) = -\infty$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x^2 = 25$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 2x}{x} = \frac{x(x^2 - 2)}{x} = x^2 - 2 = -2$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x-2} = \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x-2} = x^2 + 2x + 4 = 12$$

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^4 - 1^4)}{(x-1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)} = 4$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} = \begin{cases} \text{dla } x > 0 & \frac{3}{x} \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{dla } x < 0 & \frac{3}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases} \text{ nie istnieje granica 2 Heinego}$$

$$\pi) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^2} = +\infty \quad \text{dla } x > 0 \quad \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{dla } x < 0 \quad \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$o) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{5}{x-2} = -\infty$$

$$p) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{5}{x-2} = +\infty$$

$$q) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x-1} = \frac{|(x-1)(x+1)|}{(x-1)} = \frac{|x-1||x+1|}{(x-1)} = -|x+1| = -2$$

$$r) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x-1} = \frac{|(x-1)(x+1)|}{(x-1)} = 2 \cdot |x+1|$$

$$s) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} = \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot 5 = 5$$

$$t) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{7x} = \frac{4}{7} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$u) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x| \rightarrow 0^+} = +\infty$$

$$x) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{x + \pi/2} \stackrel{[0]}{\underset{H}{\sim}} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = 1$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{\sin \frac{\pi x}{3}} \stackrel{[0]}{\underset{H}{\sim}} \frac{-1}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{3} \cdot (\frac{\pi x}{3})'} = \frac{-1}{(\cos \frac{\pi x}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{3}{\pi}$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x - \pi/2} \stackrel{[0]}{\underset{H}{\sim}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{1} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -1$$

$$o) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x-1} \stackrel{[0]}{\underset{H}{\sim}} \frac{\cos 2x \cdot 2}{1 \cdot \sin 2x} = \cos 2x \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot \ln 2 = 0$$

$$z) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x} = \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{-5x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x \cdot 3x} = \frac{5x}{3x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$z') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$z) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\cos 5x} = \frac{\cos x}{\frac{x}{\cos 5x} \cdot 5x} = \frac{x}{5x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$c') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin 4x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 3x = \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 3x = \frac{4x}{3x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$b') \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{x^2} = e^3$$

$$c') \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+3}{x^2-5}\right)^{x^2+1} = \left(\frac{x^2-5+8}{x^2-5}\right)^{x^2+1} = \left(1 + \frac{8}{x^2-5}\right)^{x^2+1} = \\ = \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{x^2-5}\right)^{x^2-5}\right]^{\frac{8}{x^2-5}} = [e^8]^{\frac{1}{8}} = e^8$$

$$d') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0^+]{x \rightarrow 0^-} \infty \quad \text{nie istnieje}$$

$$g') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 3^x}{x} = \frac{3^x \left(\frac{5^x}{3^x} - 1\right)}{x} = 3^x \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

### CIEKAWE GRANICE

$$\alpha_n = \sin(n!) \cdot \frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{2n}{3n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1-3n}$$

1. Zajmujemy się drugą częścią. Wiemy, że

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \sin(n!) \cdot \frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1} \quad -1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$$

Ciągi skrócone mają wspólną granicę:

$$\frac{n-1}{n(n+\frac{1}{n})} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0, \text{czyli } \sin(n!) \cdot \frac{n}{n^2+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

2. Zajmujemy się drugą częścią.

$$\frac{2n}{3n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1-3n} = \frac{n \cdot 2}{n(3-\frac{1}{n})} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 1}{n(1-\frac{3}{n})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{3})$$

$$3. Definiujemy dwie granice -\frac{2}{3} + 0 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

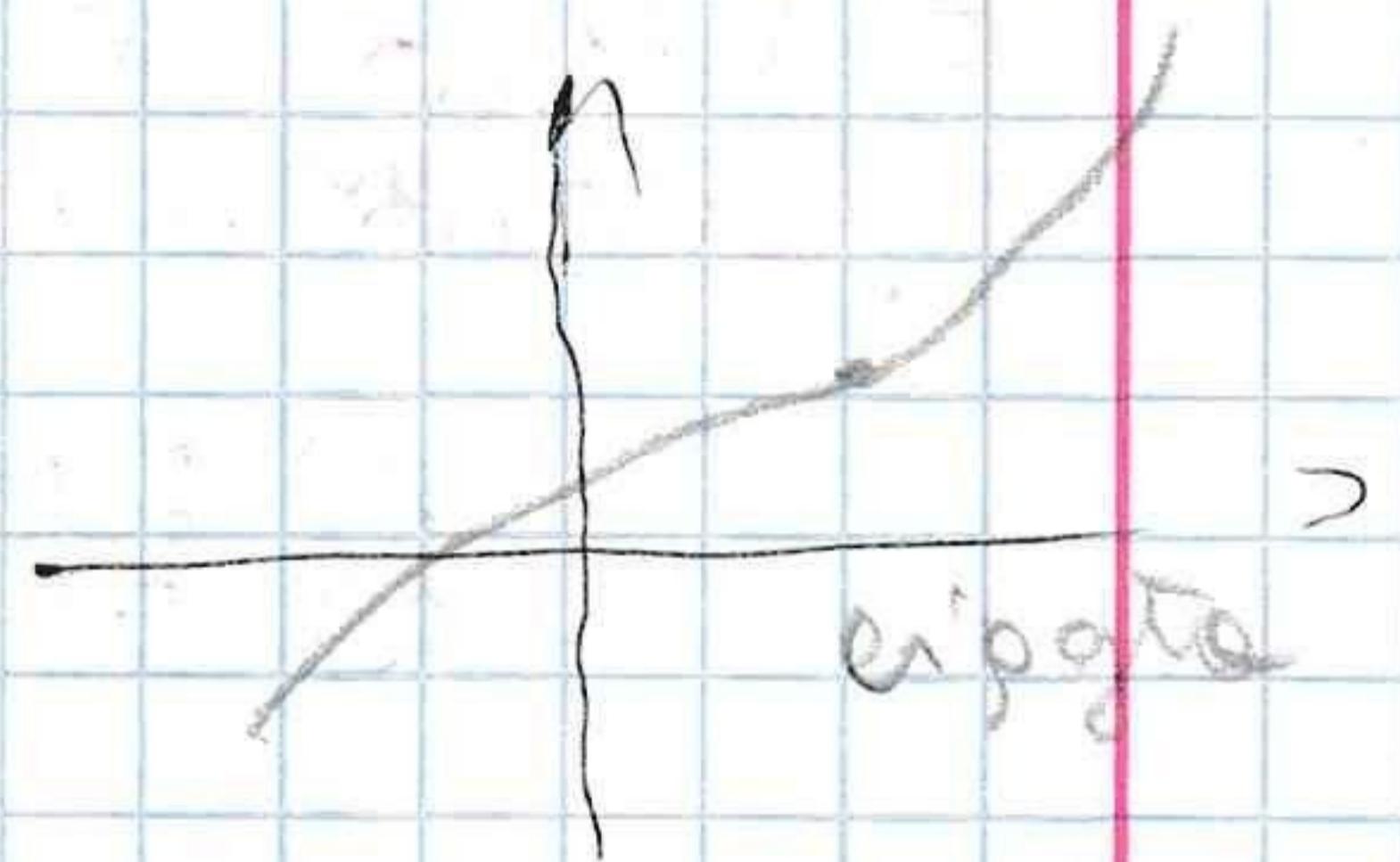
ZWRACAJ WYJĄCE DO OTEGO DLAŻY:

Zad.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x}}{(x-1)} = \frac{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x}}{(x+1)(x-1)} =$  u teraz podstawien  $\boxed{-1}$

## CAFĘTOSŁ FUNKCJI

Zad.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & : |x| \leq 1 \\ x^2 + ax + b & : |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} = (-1)^2 - a + b = 1 - a + b$$

## POWSTĄŁE UKŁAD RÓWNAŃ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = -1 \\ 1 + a + b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 + b + b &= 1 \\ 2b &= -2 \\ b &= -1 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} = 1 + a + b$$

$|x^2 - 1|$  to opisac tym  
zasadniczymi dla  $|x^2 - 1| = 0$   
tutaj  $f(-1) \neq f(-2)$  - potem wyrzynamy  
pośrodku obu pochylów  
 $f'(x) = 2x$  krytyczny

## TYPU ZADAŃ

1) Szukaj werte. min i max na przediale  $[y; x]$

1)  $f(y) \neq$  wartość na krańcach przedziału  
 $f(x)$

2)  $f'(x) = 0$  i wartości w tych punktach

3) wyznaczenie min i max

2) Funkcja ma pochyl w punkcie  $x_0$

Czy funkcja jest różniczkowalna

1) ciągłość  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'(x)$

3) wyznacz punkty ciągości i nieciągłości

1) ciągłość  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0) \rightarrow$  jeśli nie to  
nieciągłość w tym pkt.

4) Punkty przejścia  
 $f''(x) = 0$

wklęsło  
 $f'' > 0$

wypukłe  
 $f'' < 0$

5) Znajdź punkty nietrójkowalności i nietrójwielokrotności funkcji

- 1) Zbadaj ciągłość
- 2) Zbadaj ciągłość pochodnej

6) ASYMPTOTY

AS. PIONOWA |  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$

$x_0$  - pkt. kde funkcja ma nieograniczone do dnia domy

AS. UKOŁNA / 1°  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

jeśli  $a = \infty$

to AS. PIONOWA

$$2^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (f(x) - ax) = b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = ax + b \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

zad.  $|x^2 - 1| + x$

$$\begin{cases} f(-2) = \dots \\ f(1) = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-1) = \dots \\ |x^2 - 1| = 0 \\ x = 1 \vee x = -1 \\ f(1) = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark |x^2 - 1| \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ 1 - x^2 & x \in [-1; 1] \end{cases}$$

$[-2, 1]$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 1 - x^2 + x \\ f'(x) = -2x + 1 \\ f'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 - 1 + x \\ f'(x) = 2x + 1 \\ f'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \in D$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \notin D$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

PLIK

OBUWIAŃTE POCZODNEJ

PLIK

SEREGI TAULORA I MACTAURINA

PLIK

CATKU OZNACZENIE

NIEZNAJCONE

# CATKI I

# NEWTONSKIE

RODZAŻ I

$\infty \rightarrow \varepsilon$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{\varepsilon} f(x) dx = .$$

$\varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ & \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx \\ & \int_a^{-\infty} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$b$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx = .$$

$-\infty \rightarrow \varepsilon$

$b$

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx =$$

$-\infty$

$a$

$\infty$

$b$

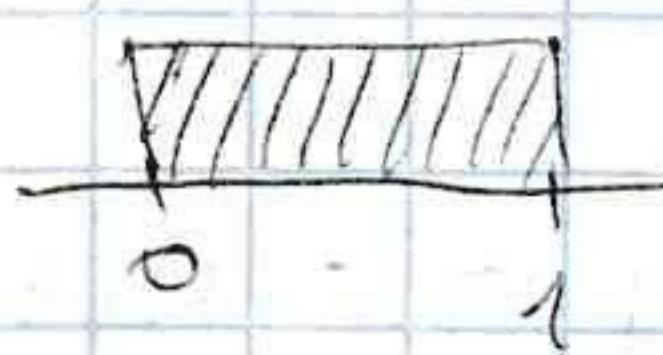
$a$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-\varepsilon}^a f(x) dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$\varepsilon$

RODZAŻ II

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = .$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^{\varepsilon} f(x) dx =$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^{\varepsilon} f(x) dx =$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{x-2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 2^-} \int_{-2}^{\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x-2}$$

$\infty \rightarrow \varepsilon$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = .$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} = \underline{-\frac{1}{x} + C}$$

$$\dots = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right] \Big|_1^{\varepsilon} = \left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] - \left[ -\frac{1}{1} \right] = \underline{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1}$$

KROKI:

- 1) Obrysuj katki to mochaj' catki ~ i robi'sz zad
- 2) licujesz zwyczajnie catki
- 3) licujesz catki ponadto

4) podstawujesz  
pod lim  $\rightarrow$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1 \right) = \underline{[1]}$$

ZAD

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{\varepsilon}^0 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \dots$$

$$2) \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= x^2+1 & 3) &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| \right] \Big|_2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|\varepsilon^2+1| \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|\varepsilon^2+1| \right] = \\ \frac{dt}{dt} &= 2x dx & \dots &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\varepsilon^2+1| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|\varepsilon^2+1| \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} (-\frac{1}{2} \ln|\varepsilon^2+1|) = -\infty \quad \text{zakon monotonie} \\ \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \ln|(-\infty)^2+1| \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \infty \right] = F(\infty)$$

$$2AD.$$

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx}_{J_1} + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\int_0^\varepsilon \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx}_{J_2} = \dots = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$2) J_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctg x + C$$

$$J_2 = \arctg x + C$$

$$3) \dots = [\arctg x] \Big|_{\varepsilon}^0 = [\arctg 0] - [\arctg \varepsilon] = -\arctg \varepsilon$$

$$4) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -\infty} -\arctg \varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$[-\arctg(-\infty)] = [-(-\arctg(\infty))] = [\arctg \infty] = [\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \arctg \varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$[\arctg(\infty)] = [\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\int_0^x xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+}$$

ZAD.

$$\int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

$$u = x \quad u' = e^{-x}$$

$$v = 1 \quad v' = -e^{-x}$$

$$\dots = [-xe^{-x} - e^{-x}]|_0^\varepsilon = [-\varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon} - e^{-\varepsilon}] - [-0 \cdot e^{-0} - (e^{-0})] =$$

$$= -\varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon} - e^{-\varepsilon} + 1$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (-\varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon} - e^{-\varepsilon} + 1) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

symbolic  
manipulation

$$[-\infty e^{-\infty} - e^{-\infty} + 1] = [-\infty \frac{1}{e^\infty} - \frac{1}{e^\infty} + 1] = \left[ \frac{-\infty}{\infty} \right] - \frac{1}{\infty} + 1,$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (-\varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\varepsilon \frac{1}{e^\varepsilon} \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{-\varepsilon}{e^\varepsilon} \right) = \frac{(-\varepsilon)}{(e^\varepsilon)'} =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{-1}{e^\varepsilon} \right).$$

$$\left[ \frac{-1}{e^\infty} \right] = \left[ \frac{-1}{\infty} \right] = [0]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\left[ \frac{0}{\infty} \right] \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

DE L'HOSPITALA

ZAD

$$1) \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 2^+} \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx =$$

$$2) \underset{x > 2}{\int_2^3} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx$$

E



$$t = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$t^2 = x-2$$

$$2t dt = dx$$

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$$t^2 = x-2$$

$$2t dt = dx$$

ZAD 1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \dots$

$x-1 \neq 0 \quad \boxed{x \neq 1} \Rightarrow 2) \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|x-1| + C$

$t = x-1 \quad dt = dx$

3)  $[\ln|x-1|] \Big|_0^\varepsilon = [\ln|\varepsilon-1|] - [\ln|0-1|] = [\ln|\varepsilon-1|] - \underline{\ln 1} =$   
 $= \underline{\underline{\ln|\varepsilon-1|}}$

4)  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^-} \ln|\varepsilon-1| = \dots = \text{cetka niebiezna}$   
 $[\ln|1-1|] = [\ln 0] = -\infty$

ZAD.  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$

$x^2 \neq 0 \quad \boxed{x \neq 0} \Rightarrow$

$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \int_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \dots$

$J_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x} + C}}$

$J_2 = J_1$

$\dots = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right] \Big|_{-1}^\varepsilon = \left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] - [1] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1}}$

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right) = \text{cetka niebiezna (jeżeli jedna)}$

$\left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right] = \pm \infty \quad \begin{matrix} \text{cetka jest niebiezna} \\ \text{to ceta jest niebiezna} \end{matrix}$

ZAD 1)  $\int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+1} dx = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \dots$

$x^2-2x+1 \neq 0 \quad \boxed{x \neq 1}$

$a=1 \quad b=-2 \quad c=1$

$\Delta=0 \quad x_{1,2}=\frac{-b}{2a}=1 \quad = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{-1}^\varepsilon \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^+} \int_1^\varepsilon \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \dots$

$$2) J_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-1)} = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \begin{cases} t=x-1 \\ dt=dx \end{cases}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int t^{-2} dt = -\frac{1}{t} + C$$

$$3) \dots = \left[ -\frac{1}{x-1} \right]_1^\varepsilon = \left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon-1} \right] - \left[ -\frac{1}{1-1} \right] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon-1} - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$4) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^-} \left( -\frac{1}{\varepsilon-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \text{całka nieoznaczona}$$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{1-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \pm \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2+x+6}} dx &= \int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx = \\ -x^2 + x + 6 > 0 &= \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx + \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = -2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = 3$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow -2^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 3^-} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx =$$

$$J_1 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{25}{4}}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{25}{4}}} dx =$$

zad.  
zad.

$$t = x - \frac{1}{2} \quad dt = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-t^2 + \frac{25}{4}}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{5}{2})^2 - t^2}} = \arcsin \frac{t}{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \arcsin \frac{2t}{5} + C$$

$$\dots = \left[ \arcsin \frac{2t}{5} \right]_0^\varepsilon = \left[ \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(0 - \frac{1}{2}) \right] - \left[ \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}) \right] =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\arcsin(-\frac{1}{5}) - \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2})}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{5} - \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 2^+} (-\arcsin \frac{1}{5} - \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}))$$

$$[-\arcsin \frac{1}{5} - \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(2 - \frac{1}{2})] = [-\arcsin \frac{1}{5} + \arcsin 1] =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{[-\arcsin \frac{1}{5} + \frac{\pi}{2}]}}$$

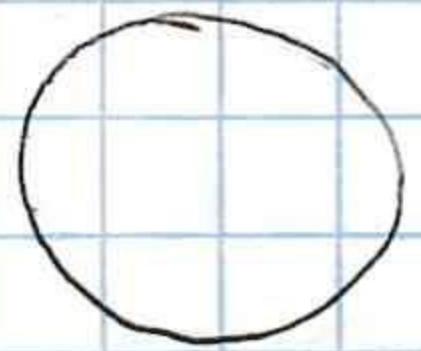
$$J_2 = \int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2+x+6}} dx \cdot \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(x - \frac{1}{2}) + C$$

$$\dots = \left[ \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(x - \frac{1}{2}) \right]_0^\varepsilon = \left[ \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}) \right] - \left[ \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(0 - \frac{1}{2}) \right] =$$

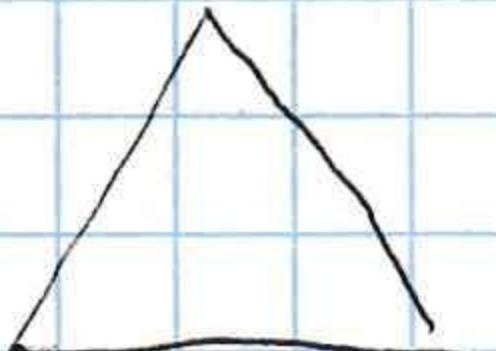
$$= \arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}) - \arcsin(-\frac{1}{5}) = \underline{\underline{\arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}) + \arcsin \frac{1}{5}}} =$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\arcsin \frac{2}{5}(\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}) + \arcsin \frac{1}{5}) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} + \arcsin 1}} \quad \text{ODP. } = J_1 + J_2 = 1$$

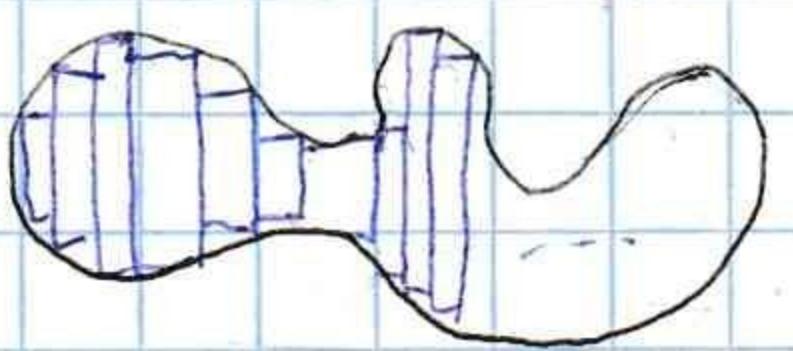
# OBLICZANIE POL OBSZAROW



$$P = \pi r^2$$



$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot h$$

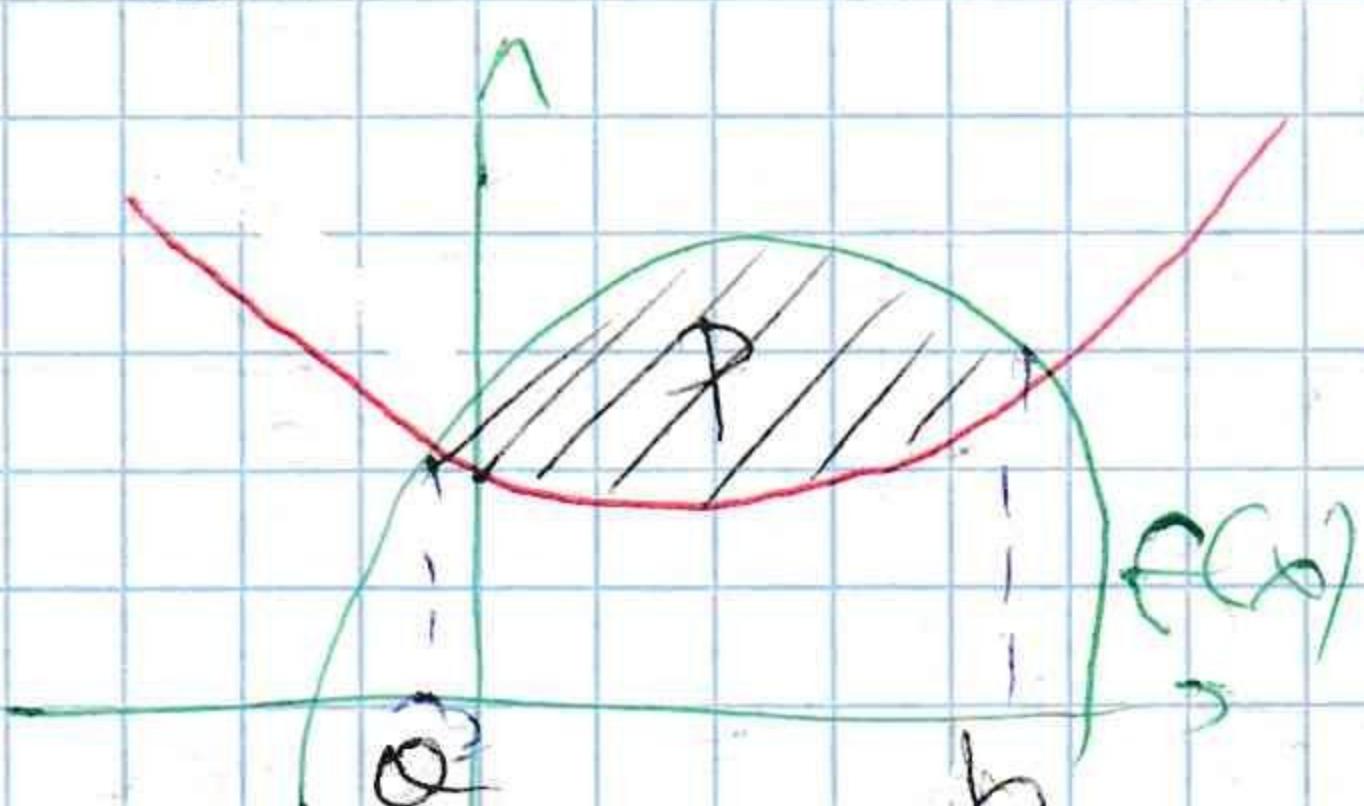


?

$$P = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

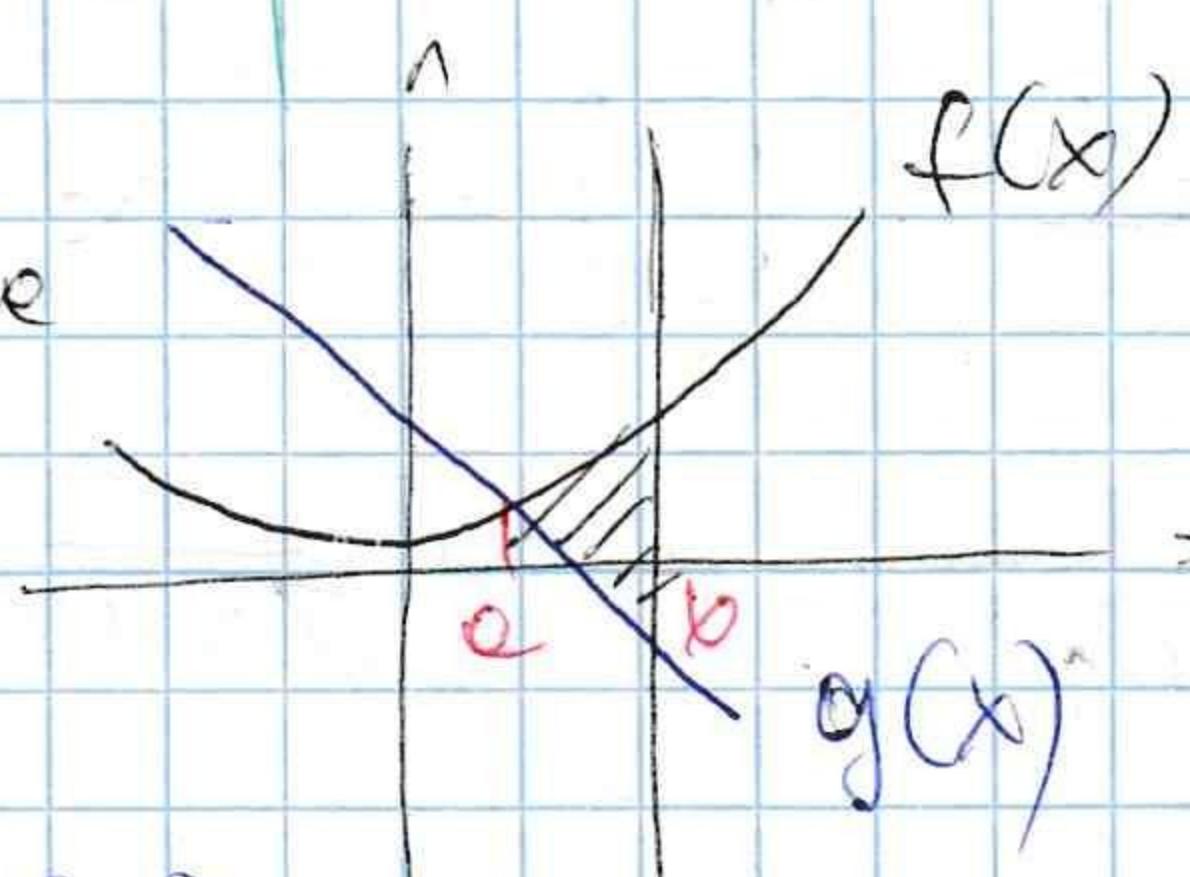
fun.  
ograniczające  
z góry

fun.  
ograniczające  
z dołu



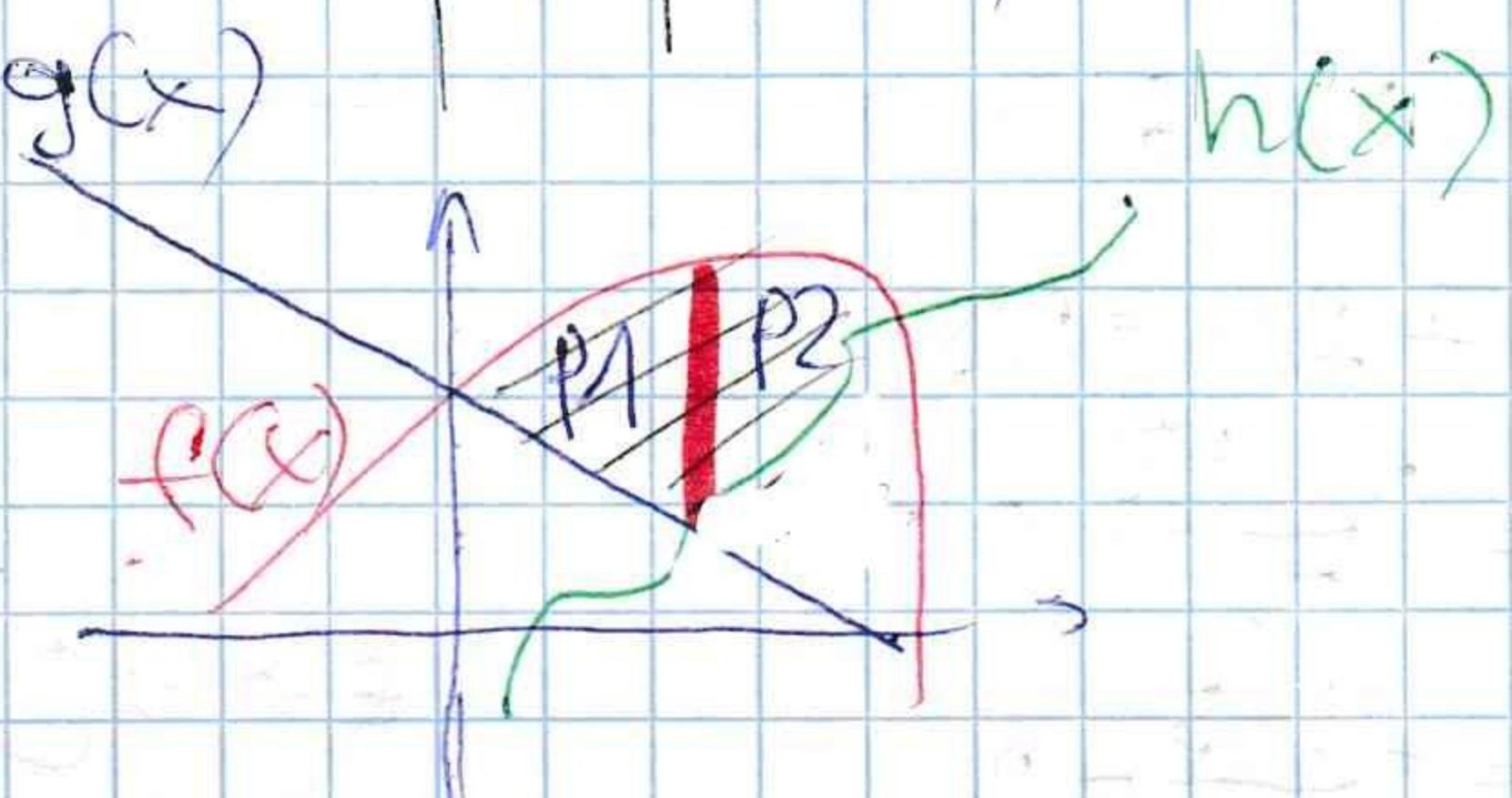
$$g(x)$$

$$f(x)$$



$$f(x)$$

$$g(x)$$



$$h(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

zad. Oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego

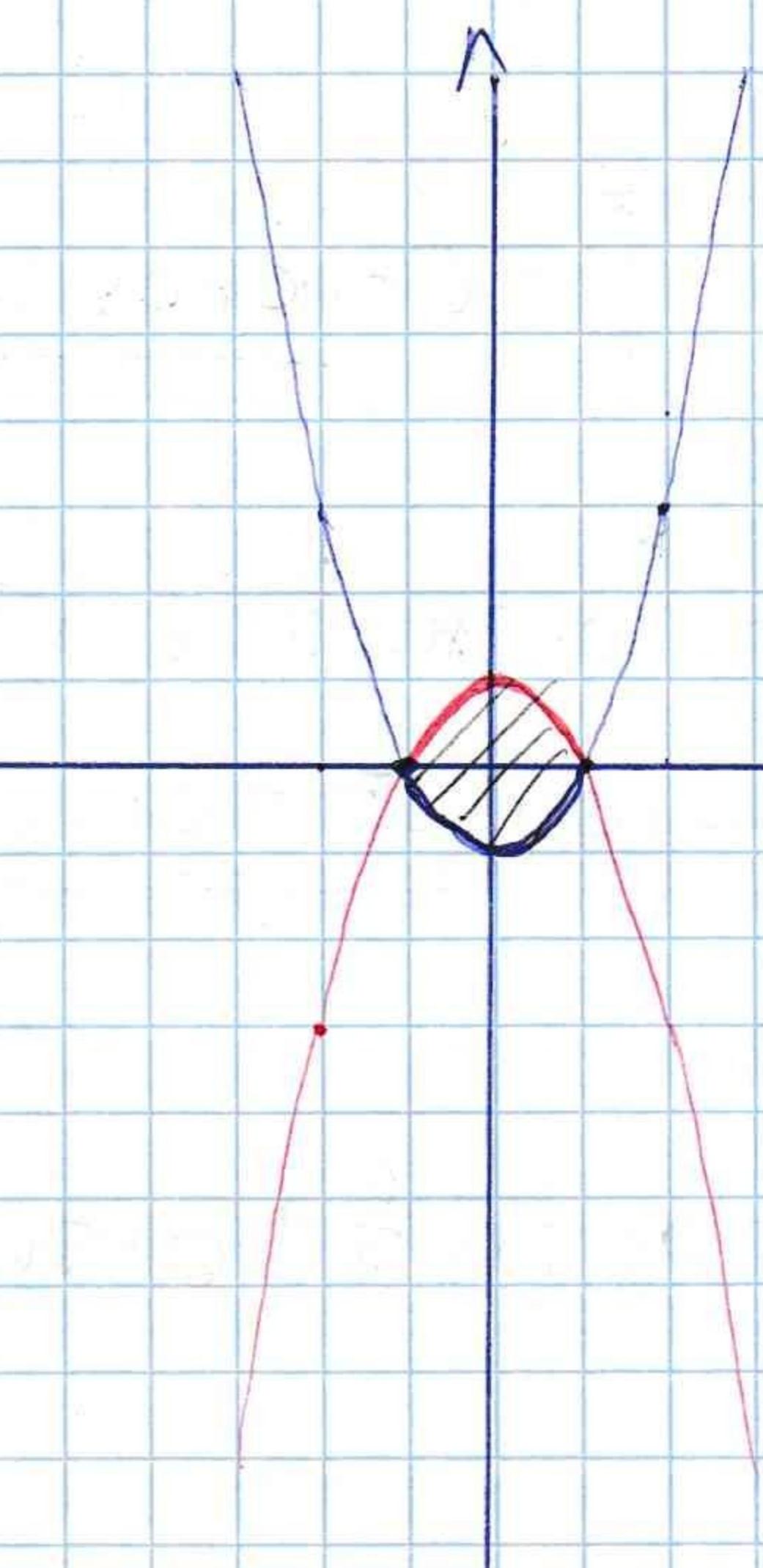
krzywymi

pole obszaru

$$y = x^2 - 1$$

ograniczonego

$$y = -x^2 + 1$$



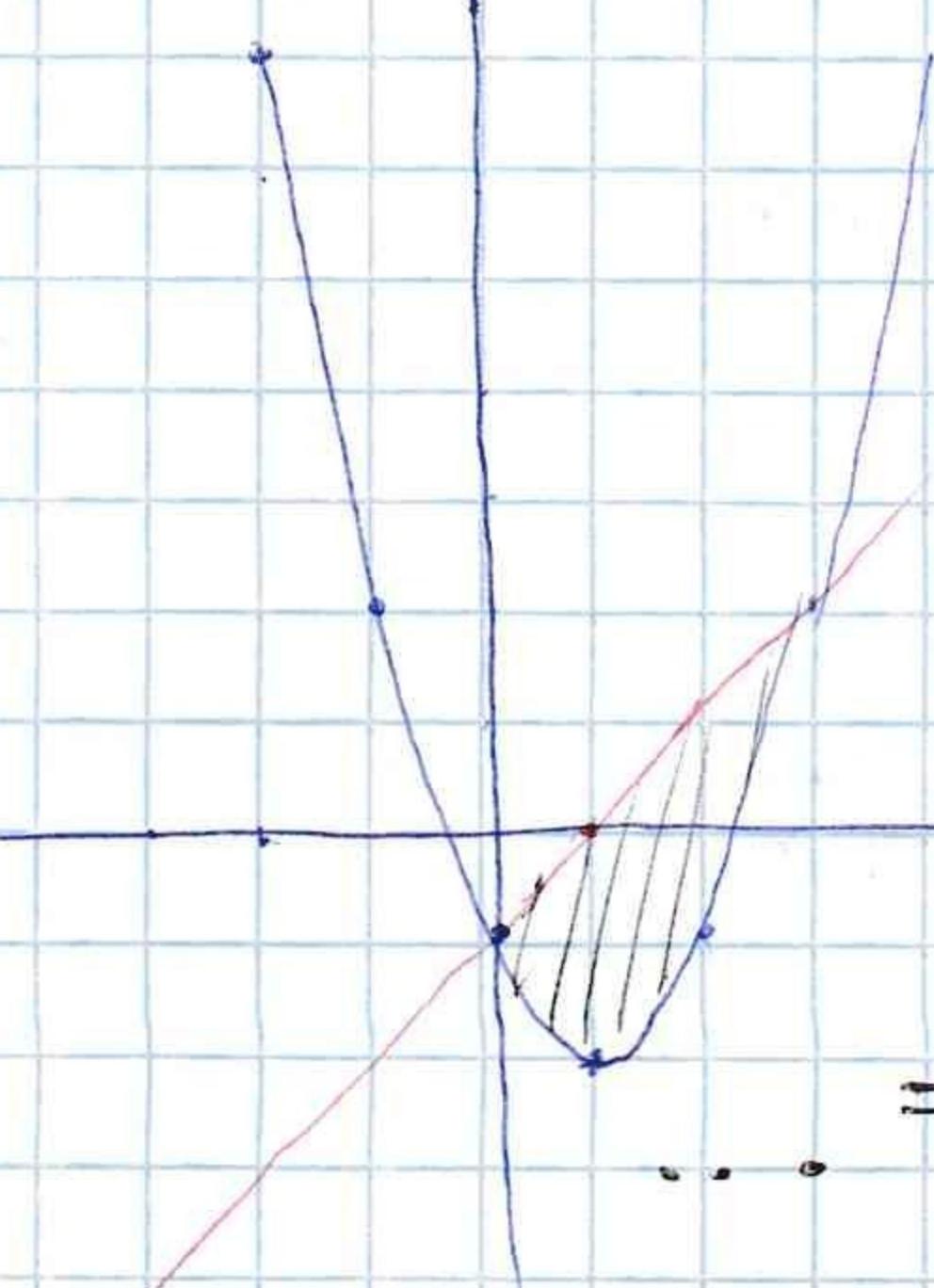
$$P = \int_{-1}^1 [-x^2 + 1 - (x^2 - 1)] dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x^2 + 1) - f(x^2 - 1) &= f(2x^2 - 2) = \\ &= 2f(x^2) dx + 2f dx = -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \left[ -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x \right] \Big|_{-1}^1 = \left[ -\frac{2}{3} + 2 \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} + 2 \right] = \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} + 4 = \underline{\underline{2\frac{2}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

zad. oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego  $y = x^2 - 2x - 1$

$$y = x - 1$$



$$P = \int_0^3 [x - 1 - (x^2 - 2x - 1)] dx$$

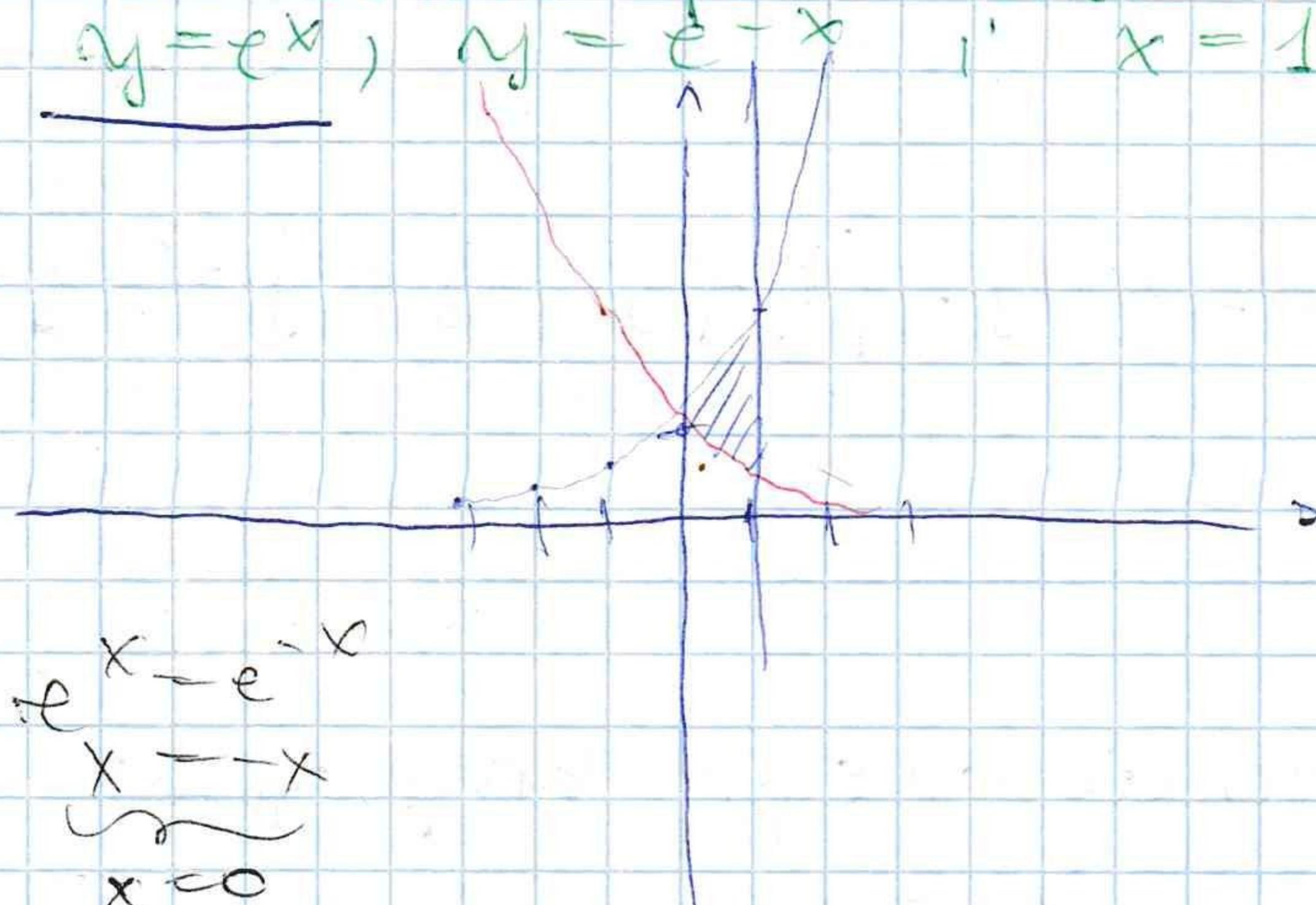
$$\begin{aligned} \int (-x^2 + 3x) dx &= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_0^3 = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^2 \right] -$$

$$-\left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0^2 \right] = -9 + \frac{27}{2} = \underline{\underline{4.5}}$$

zad. oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego kątowymi

$$y = e^x, y = e^{-x} \text{ i } x = 1$$



$$e \approx 2,7 \approx 3$$

$$y = e^x$$

|   |      |      |      |   |     |      |   |
|---|------|------|------|---|-----|------|---|
| x | -3   | -2   | -1   | 0 | 1   | 2    | 3 |
| y | 0,05 | 0,13 | 0,37 | 1 | 2,7 | 7,29 |   |

$$y = e^{-x}$$

|   |      |      |      |   |     |      |  |
|---|------|------|------|---|-----|------|--|
| x | -3   | -2   | -1   | 0 | 1   | 2    |  |
| y | 0,05 | 0,13 | 0,37 | 1 | 2,7 | 7,29 |  |

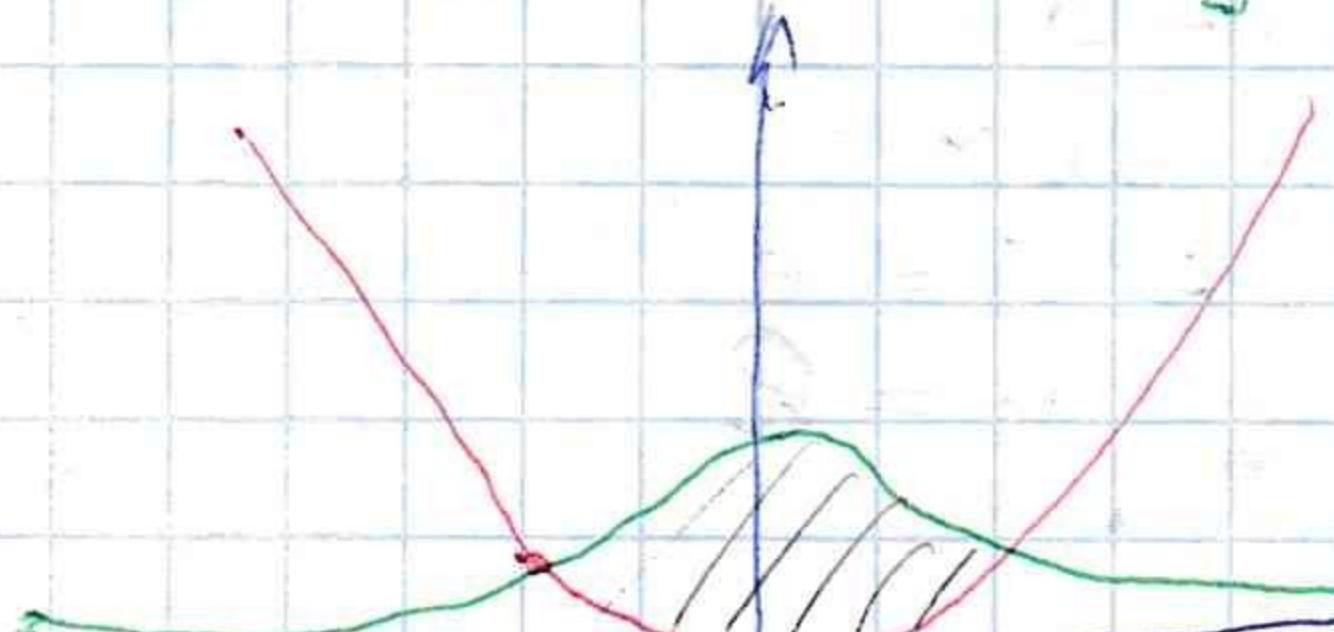
$$P = \int_0^1 [e^x - e^{-x}] dx = \dots$$

$$\int (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \int e^x dx - \int e^{-x} dx = \underline{\underline{e^x + e^{-x} + C}}$$

$$\dots = [e^x + e^{-x}] \Big|_0^1 = [e^1 + e^{-1}] - [e^0 + e^{-0}] = e + e^{-1} - 2$$

oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego kątowymi

$$y = \frac{8}{x^2 + 4} \text{ i } y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$



$$P = \int_{-2}^2 \left( \frac{8}{x^2 + 4} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx = \dots$$

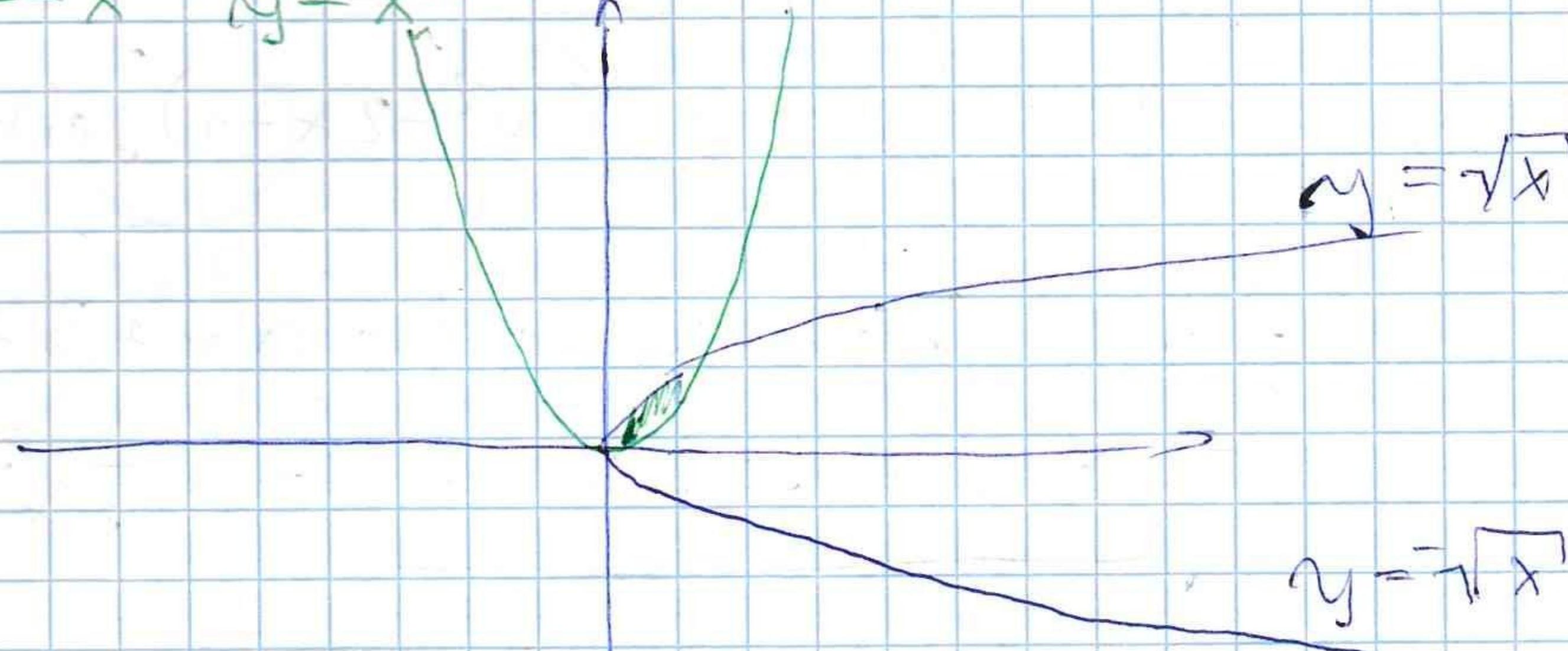
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{8}{x^2 + 4} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{x}{2} + C \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C = \underline{\underline{\arctg \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} x^3 + C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = \left[ 4 \arctg \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} x^3 \right]_{-2}^2 = \left[ 4 \arctg \frac{2}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2^3 \right] - \left[ 4 \arctg \frac{-2}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \cdot (-2)^3 \right]$$

$$= 4 \arctg 1 - \frac{8}{12} - \left[ 4 \arctg (-1) + \frac{8}{12} \right] = \underline{\underline{(2\pi - \frac{4}{3})}}$$

Oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego kątami

$$y^2 = x \quad y = x^2$$



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$P = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$

$$\int (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C =$$

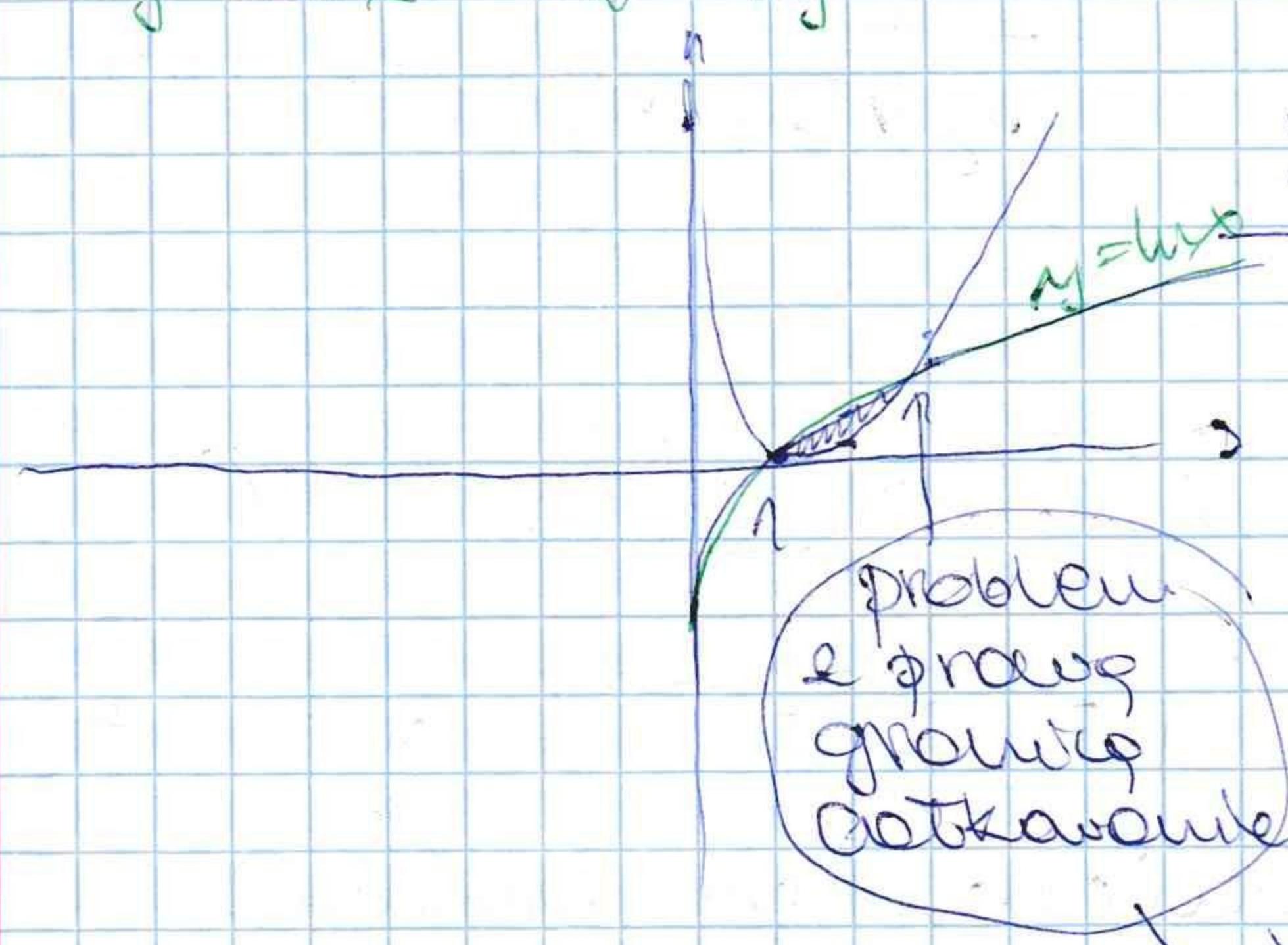
$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$$

$$\therefore = \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right] \Big|_0^1 = \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{0^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 \right] = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego kątami

$$y = mx \quad y = m^2 x$$



$$y = mx$$

|   |    |   |   |     |     |     |
|---|----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|
| x | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| y | x  | 0 | m | m^2 | m^3 | m^4 |

$$y = m^2 x$$

|   |    |   |   |     |     |     |
|---|----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|
| x | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| y | x  | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 1,2 | 1,9 |

$$mx = m^2 x$$

$$m^2 x - mx = 0$$

$$mx(mx - 1) = 0$$

$$mx = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$mx = 1$$

$$e^{mx} = e^1$$

$$x = e$$

$$P = \int_0^e [mx - m^2 x] dx = \dots$$

$$\int_0^1 (mx - m^2 x) dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 mx dx}_{J_1} - \underbrace{\int_0^1 m^2 x dx}_{J_2} = \dots$$

$$J_1$$

$$J_2$$

$$J_1 = \int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$u = \ln x \quad v' = 1$   
 $u' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x$

$$J_2 = \int \ln^2 x \, dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x \, dx = x \ln^2 x - 2(x \ln x - \int dx) =$$

$u = \ln^2 x \quad v' = 1$   
 $u' = \frac{2}{x} \ln x \quad v = x$

$$= x \ln^2 x - 2(x \ln x - x) + C$$

$$\dots = x \ln x - x - (x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x) + C =$$

$$= -x \ln^2 x + 3x \ln x - 3x + C$$

$$\dots = [-x \ln^2 x + 3x \ln x - 3x] \Big|_1^e = [-e \ln^2 e + 3e \ln e - 3e] -$$

$$-[-\ln^2 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \ln 1 - 3 \cdot 1] = (-e + 3) \text{ odp.}$$

dla  $y = x^3$  pole obliczmy ograniczenia kompaktu

$$P = \int_{-2}^0 [x^3 - 4x] dx + \int_0^2 [4x - x^3] dx =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 [4x - x^3] dx$$

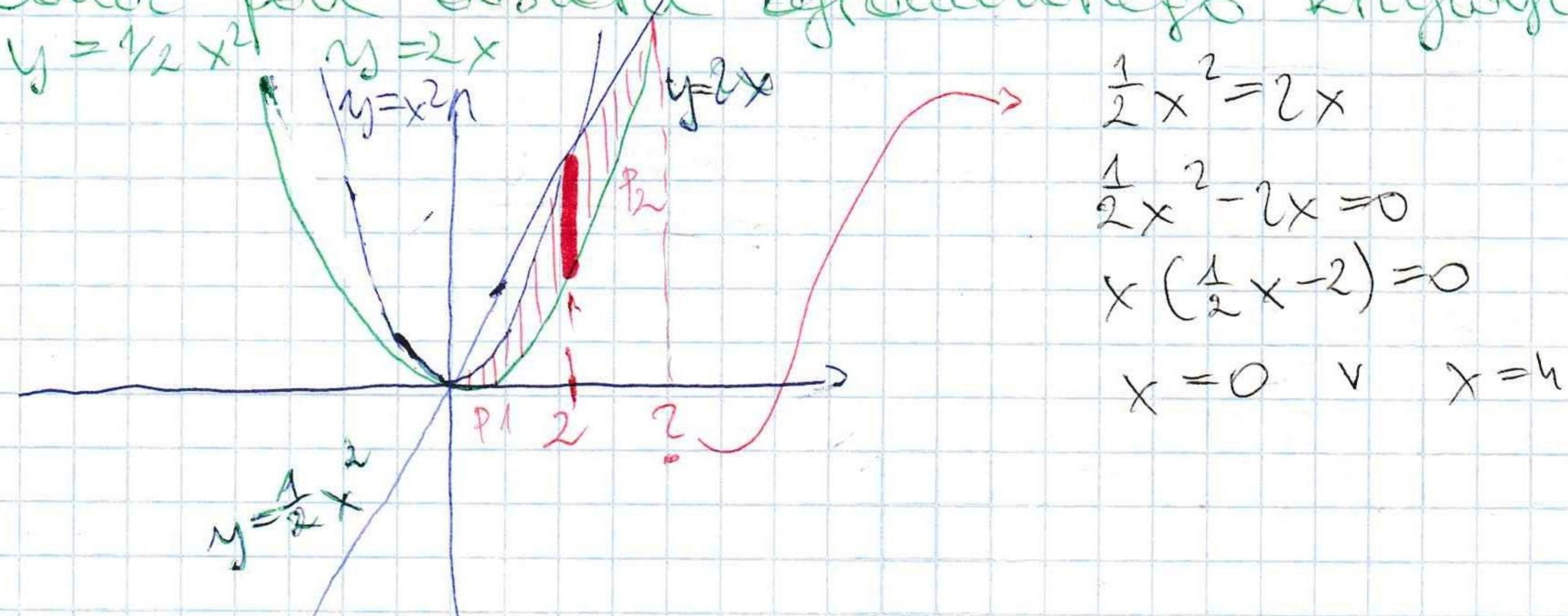
możemy tak zrobić bo całka zawsze jest sumą dwóch

$$2 \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx = 8 \int x dx - 2 \int x^2 dx =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^4 + C = \underline{4x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4 + C}$$

$$\dots = [4x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^4] \Big|_0^2 = [4 \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^4] - [4 \cdot 0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^4] = 16 - 8 = 8$$

Dla  $y = x^2$  pole obliczmy ograniczenia kompaktu  $y = x^2$ ,



$$P = \int_0^2 \left[ x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx + \int_2^4 \left[ 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{0}}_{P_1}$        $\underbrace{\phantom{0}}_{P_2}$

$$P_1 = \int_0^2 \left[ x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx$$

$$\int \left[ x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx = \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C$$

$$\dots = \left[ \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right] \Big|_0^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2^3 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0^3 \right] = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$P_2 = \int_2^4 \left[ 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx = \dots$$

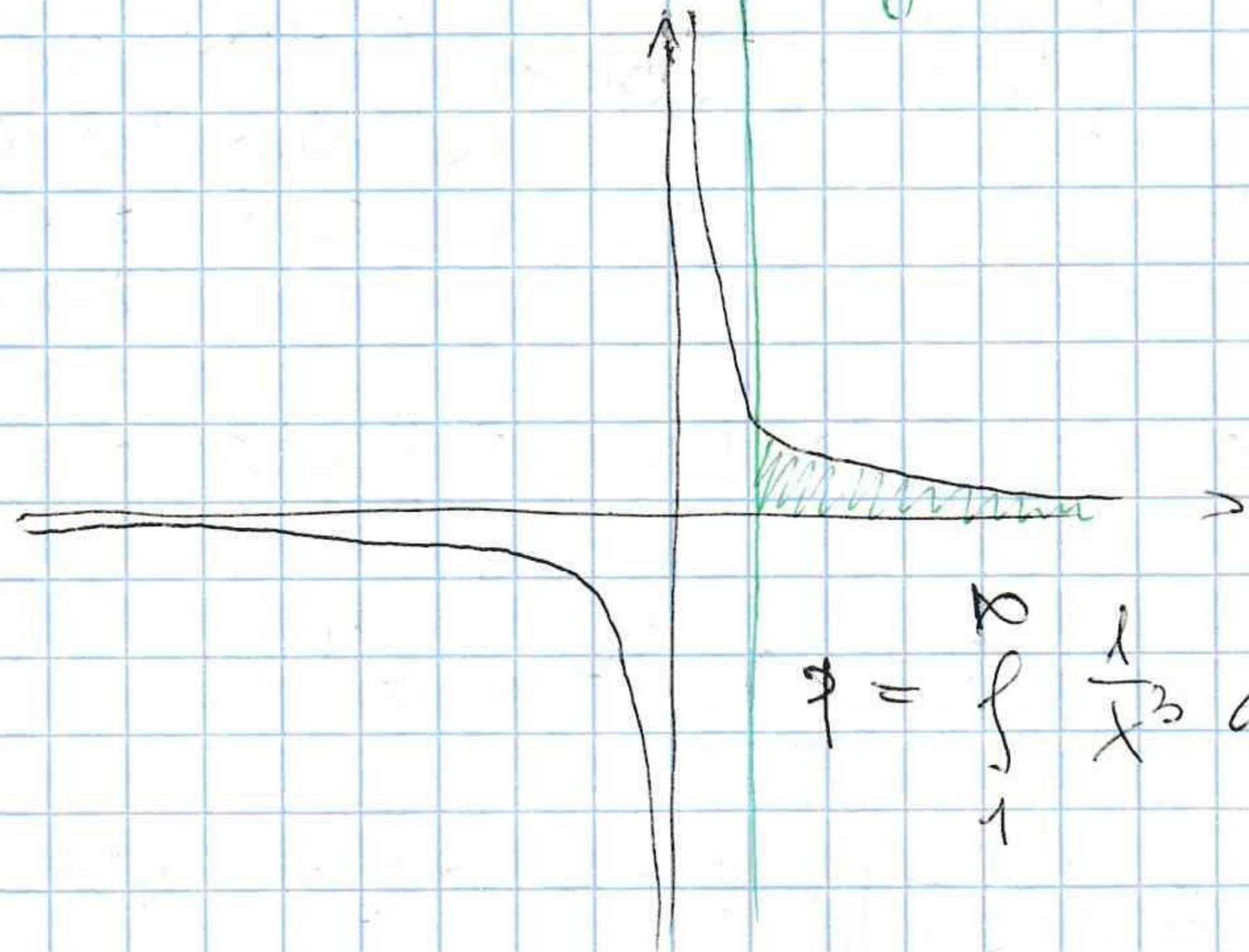
$$\int \left[ 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx = \int 2x dx - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx = 2 \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 dx =$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C$$

$$\dots = \left[ x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right] \Big|_2^4 = \left[ 4^2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 4^3 \right] - \left[ 2^2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2^3 \right] = 12 - \frac{56}{6} = 2\frac{2}{3}, \approx 2\frac{2}{3}$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = \frac{4}{3} + 2\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3}$$

Oblicz pole obszaru ograniczonego kompozycją  $x^3y=1$ ,  $y=1$  i osią OX



$$y = \frac{1}{x^3} \text{ dla } x \in (-1, 0)$$

|     |                |               |    |                 |   |               |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----|-----------------|---|---------------|
| $x$ | -3             | -2            | -1 | 0               | 1 | 2             |
| $y$ | $\frac{1}{27}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | -1 | $\frac{1}{x^3}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |

$$P = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^\varepsilon \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

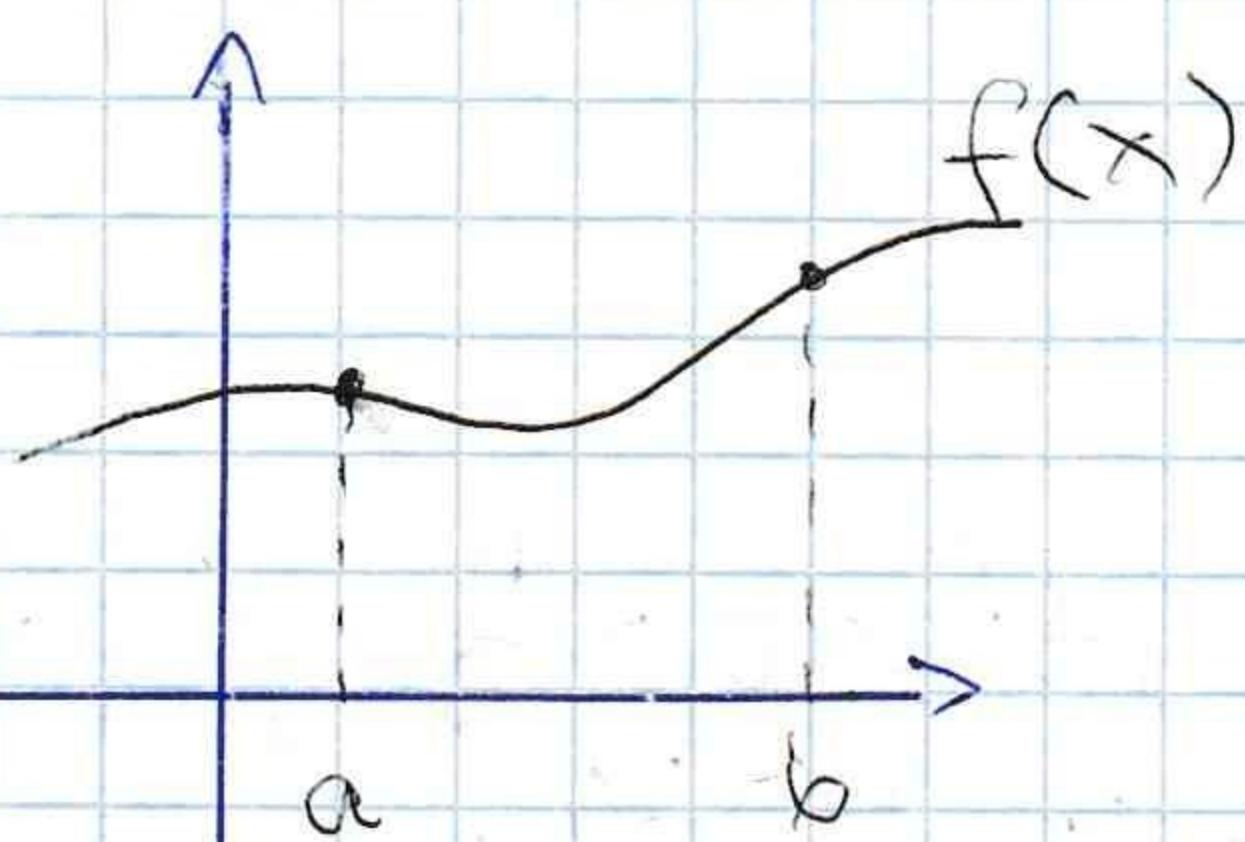
$$\dots = \left[ -\frac{1}{2x^2} \right] \Big|_1^\varepsilon = \left[ -\frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2} \right] - \left[ -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1^2} \right] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2} + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

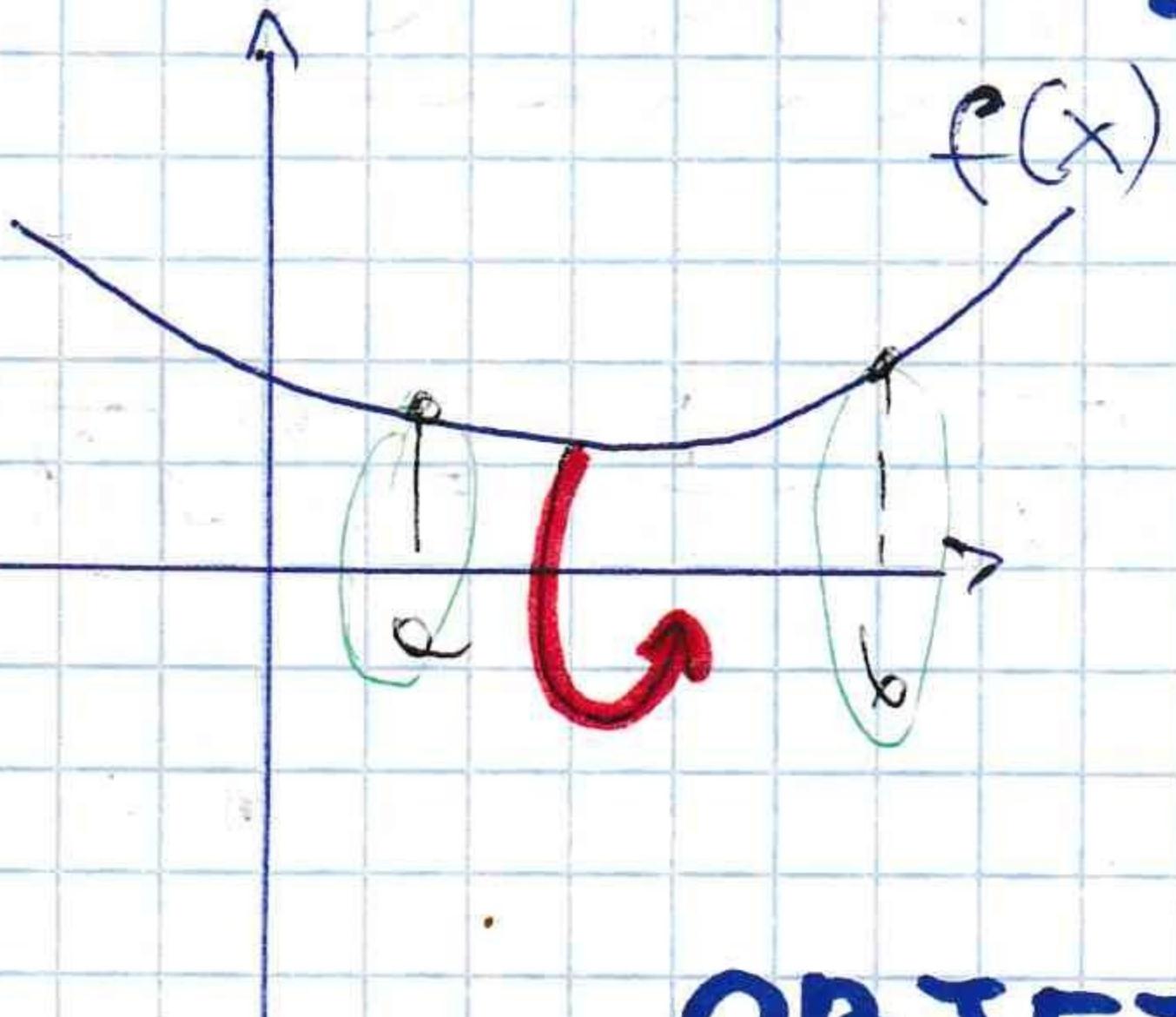
# OBUCZANIE Dt. tuków, objętości i PDL POWIERZCHNI BRUT OBRÓTOWYCH

## Dt. tuku



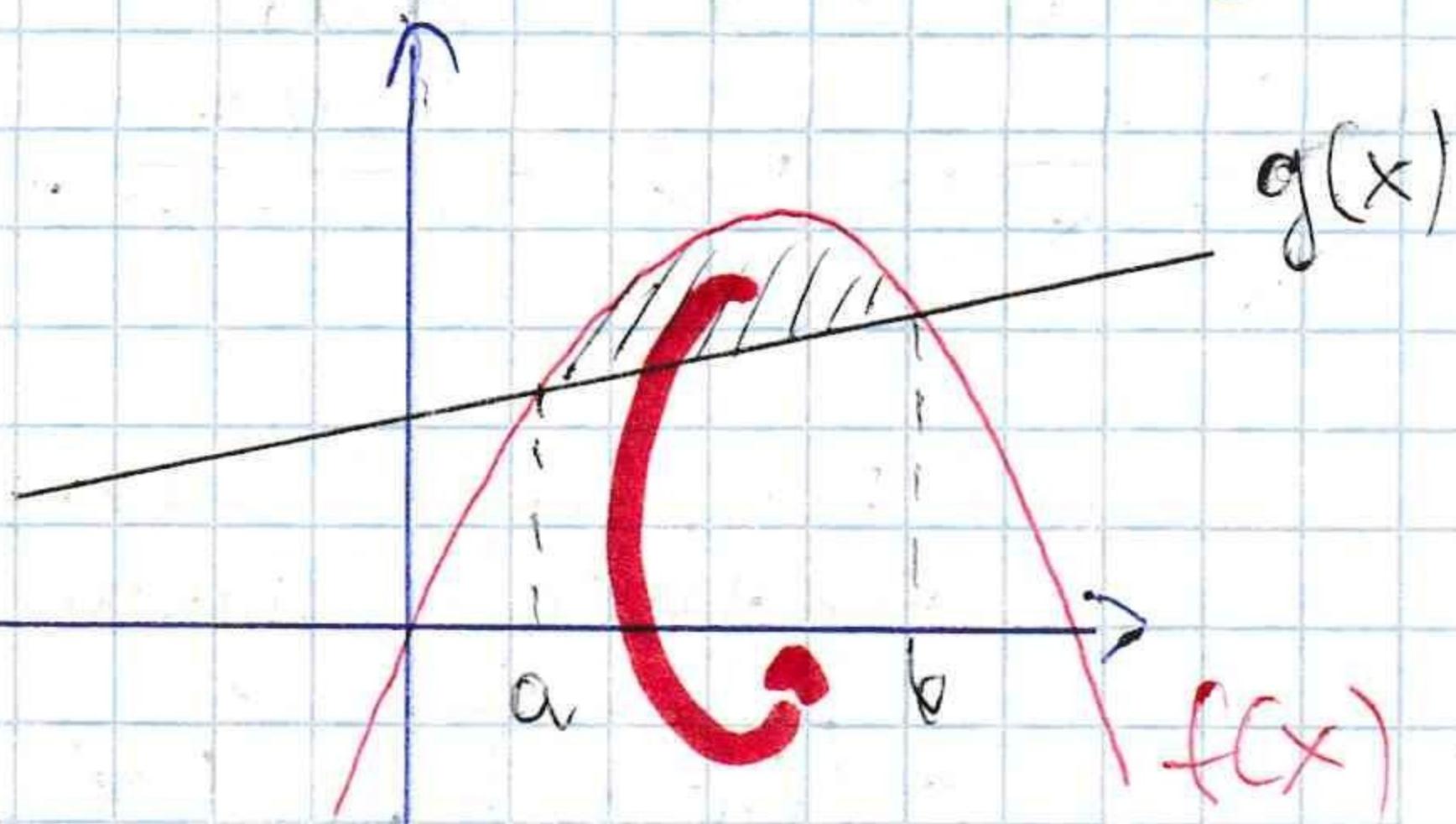
$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

## OBJĘTOŚĆ I



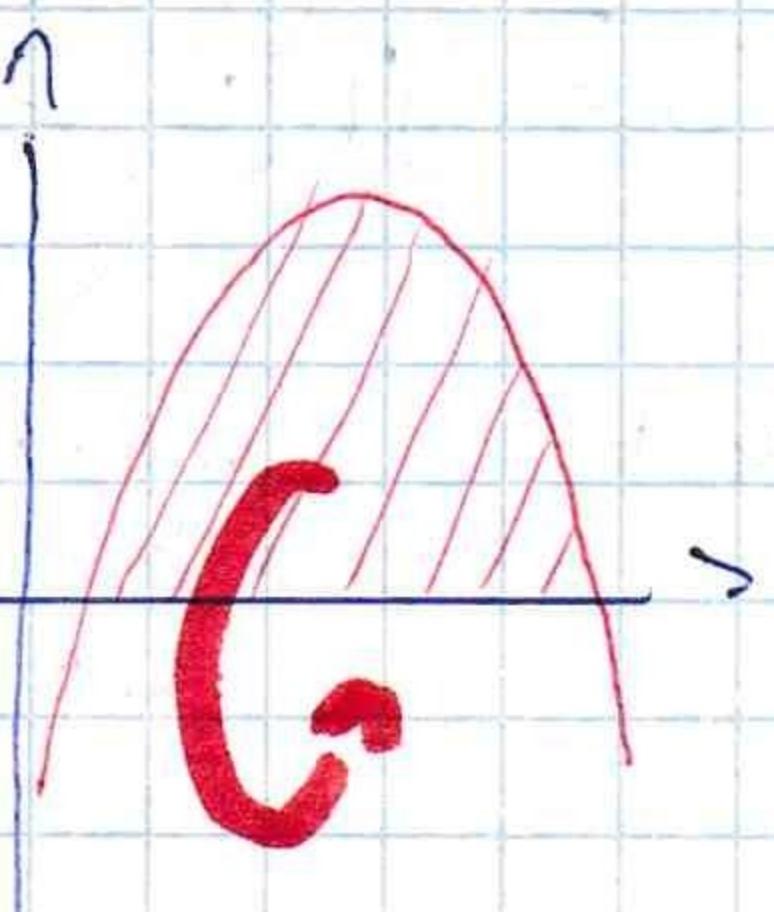
$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f^2(x)] dx$$

## OBJĘTOŚĆ II



$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f^2(x) - g^2(x)] dx$$

## POLE POWIERZCHNI



$$P_p = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

dla  $f(x) > 0$

Oblicz długość łuku krzywej  $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2}$  dla  $x \in [0, 2]$

$$L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

$$L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} dt = \int \sqrt{t + \frac{4}{9}dt} = \frac{4}{9} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}+1} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C =$$

$$t = 1 + \frac{9}{4}x \quad | \quad = \frac{8}{27} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{8}{27} \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}x\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$dt = \frac{9}{4}dx \quad | \quad \frac{udt}{9} = dx$$

$$\dots = \left[ \frac{8}{27} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{9}{4}x\right)^3} \right]_0^2 =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{8}{27} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{9}{2}\right)^3} \right] - \left[ \frac{8}{27} \sqrt{\left(1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{8}{27} \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^3} - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{8}{27} \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{11}{2}} - \frac{8}{27} =$$

$$= \frac{44}{27} \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} - \frac{8}{27}$$

Oblicz długość łuku krzywej  $y = \ln(1-x^2)$  dla  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 0$

$$y' = (\ln(1-x^2))' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}(1-x^2)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot -2x = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$L = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}\right]^2} dx = \dots$$

MYK: sprowadź do wspólnego mianownika

$$\int \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}\right]^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{(1-x^2)^2 + 4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-2x^2+x^4+4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx$$

OSTEKA W MIERNA

$$= \int \left(-1 + \frac{2}{x^2+1}\right) dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-1}{(x^2+1) \cdot (-x^2+1)} \\ \frac{-x^2+1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

użycie owingo  
bo całkując  
w przedziale  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$= -x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

$$\dots - \left[ x + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right] \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 = \left[ -0 - \ln \left| \frac{0-1}{0+1} \right| \right] - \left[ +\frac{1}{2} - \ln \left| \frac{-\frac{1}{2}-1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} \right| \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{1} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln \left| -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln 3$$

Oblicz dt. taki krawej  $y = \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-x^2}$   
 • argumentem arcusu ( $\arcsin$ ) nie mamy pozytywne  
 grawie całkowocie

- $x \geq 0$  1)
- $x - x^2 \geq 0$  2)  
 $x(1-x) \geq 0$
- $x=0 \vee x=1 \Rightarrow [0;1]$
- $-1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$  3)

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

Czyli  $\Rightarrow x \in [0;1]$  przedział całkowania

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\arcsin \sqrt{x})' + (-\sqrt{x-x^2})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} \cdot (x-x^2)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} (1-2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}(1-x)} = \frac{2-2x}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \right]^2} dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{1-x}{x}} dx &= \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{1-x}{x}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = [2\sqrt{x}] \Big|_0^1 = [2\sqrt{1}] - [2\sqrt{0}] = 2$$

Oblicz dt. taka krawej  $y = e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$  dla  $2 \leq x \leq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (e^{\frac{x}{2}})' + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})' = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)' + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

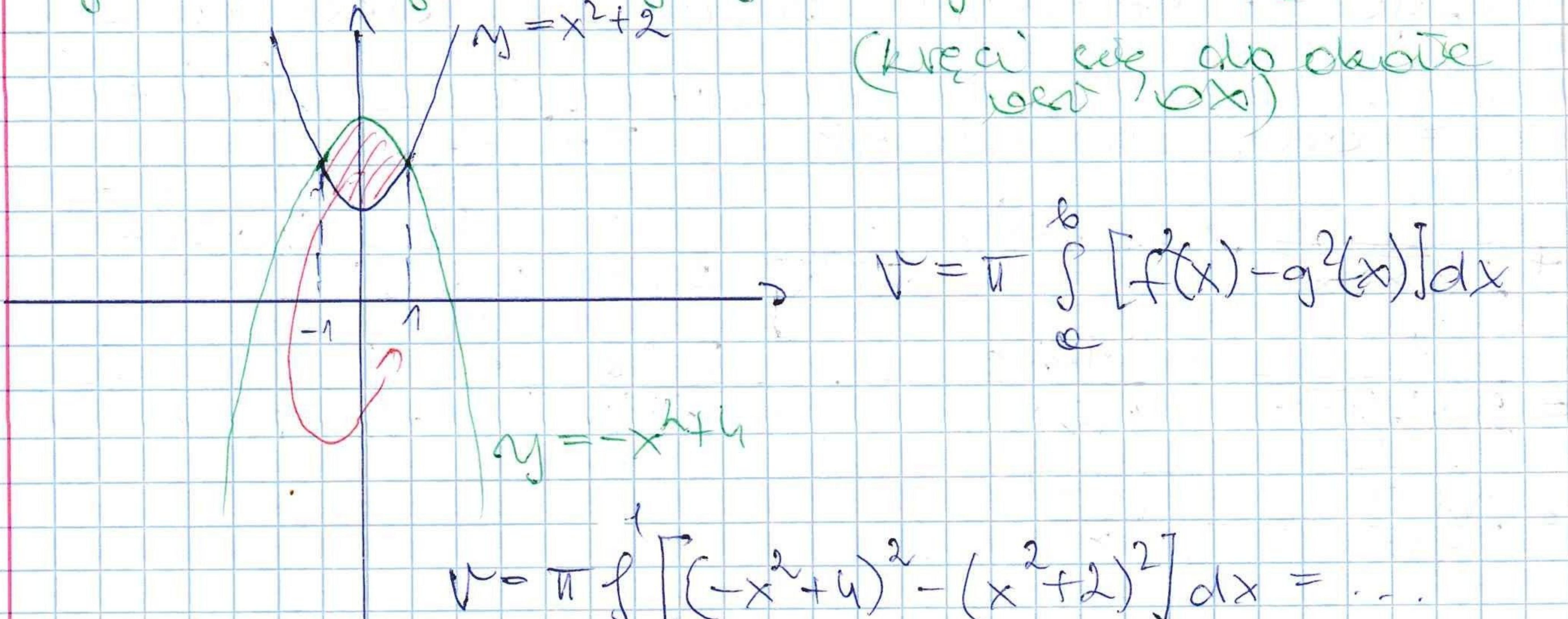
$$L = \int_2^4 \sqrt{1 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2} dx = \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}e^x - \frac{1}{4}e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4}e^x + \frac{1}{4}e^{-x}} dx =$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C = \\
 &= e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C \\
 &\dots = [e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}] \Big|_2 = [e^{\frac{2}{2}} - e^{-\frac{2}{2}}] - [e^{\frac{-2}{2}} - e^{-\frac{-2}{2}}] = \\
 &= \boxed{e^2 - e^{-2} - e + e^{-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Oblicz V bryły obracanej powstającej poprzez obrót wokół osi x ograniczonego krzywym  $y = x^2 + 2$  i  $y = -x^2 + 4$



$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)^2 - g(x)^2] dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 [(-x^2 + 4)^2 - (x^2 + 2)^2] dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int [(-x^2 + 4)^2 - (x^2 + 2)^2] dx = \int [(4-x^2)^2 - (x^4 + 4x^2 + 4)] dx = \\
 &= \int [16 - 8x^2 + x^4 - x^4 - 4x^2 - 4] dx = \int [12 - 12x^2] dx = 12 \int dx - 12 \int x^2 dx = \\
 &= 12x - 4x^3 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = [12x - 4x^3] \Big|_{-1}^1 = [12 - 4] - [12 + 4] = 8\pi + 8\pi = \boxed{16\pi} \quad \boxed{[4^3]}$$

Oblicz pole powierzchni bryły obracanej powstającej poprzez obrót krzywej  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  dla  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  wokół osi x

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$P_p = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4(x+1)}} dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{4(x+1)}{4(x+1)}} dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{4x+4}{4(x+1)}} dx =$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{4x+5}{4(x+1)}} dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} \frac{\sqrt{4x+5}}{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$t = 4x+5 \quad dt = 4dx \quad \frac{dt}{4} = dx$$

~~$$P_p = 2\pi \int_0^1 f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$~~

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{4x+5}{4(x+1)}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{4x+5}{4(x+1)}} dx =$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{4x+5}{4(x+1)}} dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} \frac{\sqrt{4x+5}}{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{5/2}}{2} + C = \frac{1}{12} x^{5/2} = \frac{1}{12} (4x+5)^{5/2} + C = \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(4x+5)^5} + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(4x+5)^5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(4 \cdot 1 + 5)^5} \right] - \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(4 \cdot 0 + 5)^5} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{85} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{25} = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 27 - \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{25} = \frac{9}{2}\pi - \frac{5}{6}\pi\sqrt{5}$$

## KRITERIUM CAŁKOWE ZBIEZNOŚCI SŁABEGO

Mamy szereg  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ . Tworzymy do niego funkcję  $f(x)$ , taką że  $a_n = f(n)$  (następuje wówczas  $x=n$ ).

Jeli funkcja ta jest malejąca, dodatnia dla  $x \geq n_0$ , liczymy całkę  $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

Jeli całka  $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  jest zbierna, szereg  $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$  jest zbierny.

Jeli całka  $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  jest niezbierna, szereg  $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$  jest niezbierny.

ZBADAJ ZBIEZNOŚĆ SŁABEGO  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x}$  dla  $x \geq 2$

- $f(x)$  jest dodatnia, bo  $x > 0$  i  $\ln x > 0$
- $f'(x)$  jest malejąca, bo  $x > 1$  i  $\ln x$  maleje

$$\int_{n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \int_2^{\epsilon} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \right] = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(\ln x)]_2^{\epsilon} =$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(\ln \epsilon) - \ln(\ln 2)) = \infty$$

No mamy krytyczny punkt, który jest niezbierny

## SŁABEGI FUNKCJY JNE