

Екзаменаційна робота
з математичного аналізу
Храбеві Оліви
ТМО-11

Bspianum 1.

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{\cos(\operatorname{tg} x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \cos(\operatorname{tg} x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int d(\operatorname{tg} x) = (\operatorname{tg} x)' dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \cos(\operatorname{tg} x) d(\operatorname{tg} x) = \{ \operatorname{tg} x = t \} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t$$

$$= \boxed{\sin(\operatorname{tg} x) + C}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{3x-5}{(x+3)(x-1)(x+2)} dx \textcircled{=}$$

$$\frac{3x-5}{(x+3)(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$A = \frac{3x-5}{(x+3)(x-1)(x+2)} \Big|_{x=-3} = \frac{-9-5}{-4 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{-14}{4} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{3x-5}{(x+3)(x-1)(x+2)} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{3-5}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{-2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

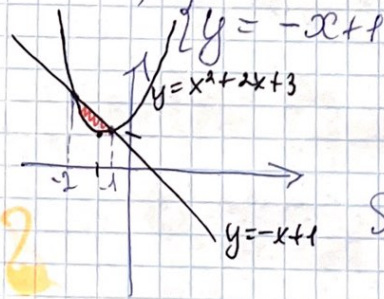
$$C = \frac{3x-5}{(x+3)(x-1)(x+2)} \Big|_{x=-2} = \frac{-6-5}{1 \cdot (-3)} = \frac{-11}{-3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int -\frac{7}{2(x+3)} - \frac{1}{6(x-1)} + \frac{11}{3(x+2)} dx =$$

$$= -\int \frac{7}{2(x+3)} dx - \int \frac{1}{6(x-1)} dx + \int \frac{11}{3(x+2)} dx =$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{7}{2} \ln|x+3| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x-1| + \frac{11}{3} \ln|x+2| + C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ a) } \int y = x^2 + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow \text{m. referensy}$$



$$x^2 + 2x + 3 = -x + 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 3 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = -2} \quad \underline{x = -1}$$

$$S = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x+1 - x^2-2x-3) dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-3x-2-x^2) dx =$$

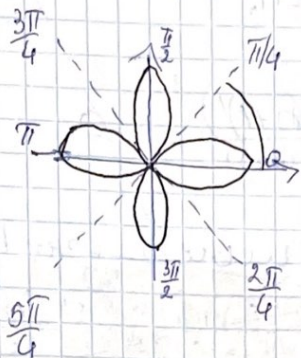
$$= \left(-\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} = -\frac{3(-1)^2}{2} - 2(-1) - \frac{(-1)^3}{3} - \left(-\frac{3(-2)^2}{2} - 2(-2) - \frac{(-2)^3}{3} \right) = -\frac{3}{2} + 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

5) $r = 3 \cos 2\varphi$

$r \geq 0$

$3 \cos 2\varphi \geq 0$

$\cos 2\varphi \geq 0$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi$$

r	3	0	-3	0	3	0	-3	0	3
φ	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	2π

$$S = 8S_1 = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} (3 \cos 2\varphi)^2 d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} 9 \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \cos 4\varphi) d\varphi = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \cos 4\varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{9 \sin(4\varphi)}{8} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} - \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot 0 + 0 \right) \right) =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9\pi}{8} = \boxed{\frac{9\pi}{2}}$$

④ $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5+x^{19}}} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5+x^{19}}} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5+x^{19}}} dx}_{I_2}$

1) $x \rightarrow +0$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5+x^{19}}} = \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5(1+x^{14})}} = \frac{x^2+1}{x^{5/6} \sqrt[6]{1+x^{14}}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{5/6}}, \quad x \rightarrow +0$$

$\frac{5}{6}$ \nearrow $\text{für } x \rightarrow +0$

$\frac{5}{6} < 1 \Rightarrow I_1 = 36$

2) $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^5+x^{19}}} = \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^{19}(\frac{1}{x^{14}}+1)}} = \frac{x^2+1}{x^{19/6} \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{x^{14}}+1}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{19/6}}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\frac{19}{6} > 1$ \nearrow $\text{für } x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{19}{6} > 1 \Rightarrow I_2 = 35; \quad I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = 35, I_2 = 35 \Rightarrow I = 35$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^n \cdot ((n+1)!)^3}{(3n)!} \right) = a_n$$

$$\text{Д. Н. У.: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot ((n+1)!)^3}{(3n)!} = 0$$

Д. У.: За озна Даламбера:

$$q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1} \cdot ((n+2)!)^3}{(3(n+1))!}}{\frac{2^n \cdot ((n+1)!)^3}{(3n)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot ((n+2)!)^3 \cdot (3n)!}{(3(n+1))! \cdot 2^n \cdot ((n+1)!)^3} =$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+2)^3}{(3n+3)(3n+2)(3n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 12x^2 + 24x + 16}{27x^3 + 9x^2 + 45x + 16}$$

$$= \frac{2}{27}$$

$$q = \frac{2}{27} < 1 \Rightarrow 35.$$

В: для збіжності

⑥ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n \sqrt{n+e^x}}, E = \mathbb{R} (*)$

1) $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n \sqrt{n+e^x}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq C_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \text{зб. узг. гарн. ряд}$
 $(\lambda = \frac{3}{2} > 1)$

За озв. Вайєрштрасса:

1), 2) $\Rightarrow (*)$ - зб. рядом. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ Δ

⑦ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n^2} (x-5)^n$

1) За формулою Коші-Адамара:

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2^n \cdot n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \cdot n^{\frac{2}{n}}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$R = 2$

Інтервал збіжності:

$\{x: |x-5| < 2\} = (3; 7)$

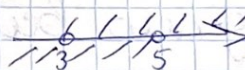
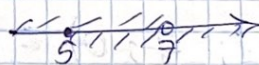
$|x-5| < 2$

$\begin{cases} x-5 < 2 \\ x-5 > 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x-5 < 2 \\ x-5 < 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x < 7 \\ x > 5 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x < 3 \\ x < 5 \end{cases}$



2) Дослідження на зб. ряд в крайніх точках:

a) $x = 3$:

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n^2} (-2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n \cdot n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \text{зб. узг. гарн. ряд}$
 $(\lambda = 2 > 1)$

б) $X=7$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n^2} 2^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = 35.$$

в) $R=2$, інтервал збіжності $(3; 7)$

⑧ $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$

1) $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0$

2) $\exists \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0$

3) $\exists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Rightarrow$ для нас подходит Π путь в м. $(0, 0)$

Взвм n -мб точку $P_n \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} O(0, 0)$

$$\lim_{P_n \rightarrow O} \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^6}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n^4} = 0$$

Взвм n -мб точку $Q_n \left(\frac{1}{n}, 0 \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} O(0, 0)$

$$\lim_{Q_n \rightarrow O} \frac{x^3 y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 0$$

Отмце, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ искуе

⑨ $U = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 + 2xy - x - 2y - 2021$

$$\begin{cases} U'_x = 4x + 2y - 1 = 0 \\ U'_y = 2x + 4y - 2 = 0 \\ U'_z = 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = \frac{5}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$M \left(-1; \frac{5}{2}; 0 \right)$

2. Знаходимо всі можливі групи частковї похіднї

$U''_{xx} = 4$

$U''_{xy} = 4$

$U''_{zz} = 2$

$U''_{xy} = U''_{yx} = 2$

$U''_{zx} = U''_{xz} = 0$

$U''_{yz} = U''_{zy} = 0$

$J = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x_1 > 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_3 > 0$$

$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, x_3 > 0 \Rightarrow$ опра б м. ии уааа мн: min

$$U_{\min} = U(x) = U\left(-1; \frac{5}{2}; 0\right) = 2 + \frac{25}{2} + 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{5}{2} + 1 - \frac{8 \cdot 5}{2}$$

$$-2021 = \frac{29}{2} - 5 + 1 - 20 - 2021 = \boxed{\frac{-4061}{2}}$$