

# 1173 Університет Миколаїв.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N}^\circ 1) \int (x^4 + 2x^3 - 8x - 2) dx &= \int (4x + 6x - 2) dx = \\ &= \int (2x - 2) dx = 2 \int x dx - 2 \int 1 dx = x^2 - 2 \cdot \int 1 dx = \\ &= x^2 - 2x + C, \text{ где } C = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

Order:  $x^2 - 2x + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Д)} \int (3+x) 4 dx &= \int 4(x+3) dx = 4 \int (x+3) dx = \\ &= 4 \int x dx + 12 \int 1 dx = 2x^2 + 12x = \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right) + C, \text{ где } C = \text{const}. \end{aligned}$$

Order:  $4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right) + C$

$$\text{б)} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du, \text{ где } u = x^4 + 1, \\ du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{\log(u)}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \log(x^4 + 1) + C, \text{ где } C = \text{const}$$

Order:  $\frac{1}{4} \log(x^4 + 1) + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2)} \int (3+x) e^x dx &= \int e^x (x+3) dx = \int (e^x x + 3e^x) dx = \\ &= \int e^x x dx + 3 \int e^x dx = e^x x + 2 \int e^x dx = \\ &= e^2 x + 2e^x + C, \text{ где } C = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

Order:  $e^x (x+2) + C$

# U173 Variationsrechnung

N2

$$\begin{aligned} a) \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2x - 5) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx + 2 \int_{-1}^1 x dx - 5 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 1 dx \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 x dx - 5 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = -5 \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

Oder: -10

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_0^2 \frac{5x^4}{1+x^5} dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{5x^4}{x^5+1} dx = 5 \int_0^2 \frac{x^4}{x^5+1} dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du, \text{ zge } u = x^5 + 1 \\ &\quad du = 5x^4 dx \Rightarrow u = 1 + 1^5 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du = \log(u) \Big|_1^2 = \log 2$$

Oder:  $\log 2$

N3 a)  $z = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x - 12y$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 15$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6xy - 12$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 15 = 0$$

$$6xy - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2}{y}$$



# СПЗ Чайковский Музыка

$$3y^2 - 15 + \frac{12}{y^2} = 0$$

$$y_1 = -2; y_2 = -1; y_3 = 1; y_4 = 2$$

$$x_1 = -1; x_2 = -2; x_3 = 2; x_4 = 1$$

$$y_1 = -\sqrt{-x^2 - 5}$$

$$-6\sqrt{-x^2 + 5} - 12 = 0$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-x^2 + 5}$$

$$6\sqrt{-x^2 + 5} - 12 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2; x_2 = -1; x_3 = 1; x_4 = 2; x_5 = -2; x_6 = -1$$

$$x_7 = 1; x_8 = 2$$

$$y_1 = -1; y_2 = -2; y_3 = -2; y_4 = -1; y_5 = 1; y_6 = 2;$$

$$y_7 = 2; y_8 = 1$$

5 точек:

$$M_1(-1; -2), M_2(-2; -1), M_3(2; 1), M_4(1; 2), M_5(-1; 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6y; \quad \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} = 6x; \quad \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial y^2} = 6x$$

# УПЗ Числовий Метод

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(-1; -2) = -6$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(-1; -2) = -12$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(-1; -2) = -6$$

$$AC - B^2 = -108 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{нет экстр.}$$

Аналогично для  $M_2(-2; -1)$

$$A = -12; C = -12; B = -6$$

$$AC - B^2 = 108 > 0 \text{ и } A < 0 \Rightarrow \max z(-2; -1) = 28$$

Аналогично  $M_3(2; 1)$

$$A = 12; B = 6; C = 12$$

$$AC - B^2 = -108 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{нет экстр.}$$

Аналогично для  $M_2(2; 1)$

$$A = 12; C = 12; B = 6$$

$$AC - B^2 = 108 > 0 \text{ и } A > 0 \Rightarrow \min z(2; 1) = -28$$



# 1113 Аналогича Матрица

$$D_{12} M_4 (1; 2)$$

$$A=6; C=6; B=12$$

$$AC-B^2 = -108 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{нет экстр.}$$

$$D_{12} M_5 (-1; 2)$$

$$A=-6; C=-6; B=12$$

$$AC-B^2 = -108 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{нет экстр.}$$

$$\text{Ответ: в т. } M_2(-2; -1) \max z(-2; -1) = 28;$$

$$\text{в т. } M_3(2; 1) \min z(2; 1) = -28$$

$$z(-2; -1) =$$

$$\delta) z = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3x - 6y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + y - 3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2y - 6$$

$$2x + y - 3 = 0 \quad x = -2y + 6$$

$$x + 2y - 6 = 0 \quad -3y + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 \text{ и } x = 0$$

$$\text{Критическая точка: } M_1(0; 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$z(2; 1) = -28$$





# АПЗ Числовое Ресурс

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^3+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^3+1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3+1 = n^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$$

$$a=2 > 1$$

Order:  $p < q$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{p}{q}$   $\rightarrow 0$ .

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12n-1}{3n^2-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12n-1}{3n^2-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 12n-1 = 12n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3n^2-1 = 3n^2$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{4}{n} dn = (4 \cdot \ln(n)) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 \ln(n) - 0 = \infty$$

Order:  $T$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{p}{q}$   $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{p}{q}$   $\rightarrow 0$ .

# УПЗ Числовий Метод

N5

$$a) y'' + y' - 2y = 0, \text{ где } p=1, q=-2$$

$$q + (k^2 + kp) = 0$$

$$k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$

$$k_1 = -2, k_2 = 1$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$\text{Общ. } y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$b) y'' + 6y' + 3y = 0, \text{ где } p=6, q=3$$

$$q + (k^2 + kp) = 0$$

$$k^2 + 6k + 3 = 0$$

$$k_1 = -3$$

$$y(x) = e^{k_1 x} C_1 + e^{k_1 x} C_2 x$$

$$k_1 = -3$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$$

$$\text{Общ. } y(x) = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$$