Matematická analýza 1

Zkoušková písemka - varianta B

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document 1

1.1

Najděte intervaly ryzí monotonie funkce

$$f(x) \coloneqq x^2 - 3x + \ln x.$$

Get the first derivative of f and solve for zero to find the points where the function is changing direction.

$$f'(x) = \left(x^2 - 3x + \ln x\right)' \tag{1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 3 + \frac{1}{x} \tag{2}$$

$$0 = 2x - 3 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$3 = 2x + x^{-1}$$
(3)

$$3 = 2x + x^{-1} \tag{4}$$

$$3 = 2x + x^{-1}/ \cdot x \tag{5}$$

$$3 = 2x^2 + x^0 (6)$$

$$3 = 2x^2 + 1 \tag{7}$$

$$2 = 2x^2 \tag{8}$$

$$x = 1 \tag{9}$$

Now check if the point x = 1 is an actual extremum.

$$f'(-1) = 2(-1) - 3 + \frac{1}{-1} \tag{10}$$

$$= -2 - 3 - 1 = -6 \tag{11}$$

$$f'(2) = 2(2) - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \tag{12}$$

$$=4-3+\frac{1}{2}=1\frac{1}{2}\tag{13}$$

(14)

$x \in$	$(-\infty,1)\backslash\{0\}$	$(1, +\infty)$
f'(x)		+

The intervals of pure monotony are $(-\infty, 1)\setminus\{0\}$, decreasing, and $(1, +\infty)$, increasing.

Najděte inflexní body funkce

$$f(x) := 3x^5 - 10x^4 + 10x^3 + 7x - 9.$$

Get the seond derivative of f and solve for zero, f''(x) = 0.

$$f''(x) = \left(3x^5 - 10x^4 + 10x^3 + 7x - 9\right)'' \tag{15}$$

$$= \left(15x^4 - 40x^3 + 30x^2 + 7\right)' \tag{16}$$

$$=1x^3 - 2x^2 + 1x\tag{17}$$

$$0 = 1x^3 - 2x^2 + 1x \tag{18}$$

$$0 = x(1x^2 - 2x + 1) (19)$$

$$x_0 = 0 (20)$$

$$0 = 1x^2 - 2x + 1 \tag{21}$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \tag{22}$$

$$0 = (x - 1)^2 (23)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = 1\tag{24}$$

Check if they are extrema.

$x \in$	$(-\infty,0)$	(0,1)	$(1,+\infty)$
f''(x)	_	+	+

The inflection point of function f is $x_0 = 0$.

Vypočtěte limitu

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x \sin x}.$$

Try direct placement.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+0) - 0}{0 \sin 0}$$
(25)

$$=\frac{\ln(1+0)-0}{0\sin 0} \tag{26}$$

$$=\frac{\ln 1}{0}\tag{27}$$

This will result in division by zero. $L'H\hat{o}pital's$ method.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x \sin x} \tag{28}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\ln(1+x) - x)'}{(x \sin x)'} \tag{29}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} \tag{30}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} \tag{31}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1)'}{(\sin x + x \cos x)'}$$
(31)
$$= \frac{(\frac{1}{(1+x)} - 1)'}{(\sin x + x \cos x)'}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\frac{1}{(1+x)}\right)'}{\cos x + \sin x} \tag{33}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{\cos x + \sin x} \tag{34}$$

$$=\frac{-\frac{1}{(1+0)^2}}{\cos 0 + \sin 0} \tag{35}$$

(36)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x \sin x} = -1$$

Určete Taylorův polynom 2. řádu funkce f se středem v bodě x_0 , je-li

$$f(x) := \sin x + \cos x + \tan x, \ x_0 = 0.$$

Get the first and second derivative of function f.

The chain rule:

Let
$$f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
 and $g: U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, then
$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

The behaviour of secant function:

$$\sec^2 x = (\sec x)^2$$
$$\left(\sec^2 x\right)' = \left((\sec x)^2\right)'$$
$$2\sec^{2-1} x \cdot (\sec x)' = 2\sec x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)'$$
$$2\sec x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = 2\sec x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \frac{1}{\cos x}$$
$$2\sec x \tan x \sec x = 2\sec^2 x \tan x$$

Taylor's polynom of second degree.

$$P_T^2 := c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

$$P_T^2 = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} P_T^2 = c_1 + 2c_2 x$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} P_T^2 = 2c_2$$

$$f(x) := \sin x + \cos x + \tan x \tag{37}$$

$$f'(x) = (\sin x + \cos x + \tan x)' \tag{38}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' \tag{39}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \frac{\sin x(\cos x)' - (\sin x)'\cos x}{\cos^2 x} \tag{40}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \frac{\cos x(\sin x)' - \sin x(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \tag{41}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \frac{\cos x \cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \tag{42}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$
(43)

$$=\cos x - \sin x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \tag{44}$$

$$=\cos x - \sin x + \sec^2 x \tag{45}$$

$$f''(x) = \left(\cos x - \sin x + \sec^2 x\right)' \tag{46}$$

$$= -\sin x - \cos x + 2\sec^2 x \tan x \tag{47}$$

$$f'''(x) = \left(-\sin x - \cos x + 2\sec^2 x \tan x\right)' \tag{48}$$

$$= -\cos x + \sin x + \left(2\sec^2 x \tan x\right)' \tag{49}$$

$$= -\cos x + \sin x + 2\left(\left(\sec^2 x\right)'\tan x + \sec^2 x(\tan x)'\right) \tag{50}$$

$$= -\cos x + \sin x + 4\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2\sec^4 x \tag{51}$$

(52)

$$f(x_0) = \sin x_0 + \cos x_0 + \tan x_0 \tag{53}$$

$$= \sin 0 + \cos 0 + \tan 0 = 1 \tag{54}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \cos x_0 - \sin x_0 + \sec^2 x_0 \tag{55}$$

$$= \cos 0 - \sin 0 + \sec^2 0 \tag{56}$$

$$= 1 - 0 + 1 = 2 \tag{57}$$

$$f''(x_0) = -\sin x_0 - \cos x_0 + 2\sec^2 x_0 \tan x_0 \tag{58}$$

$$= -0 - 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \tag{59}$$

$$f'''(x_0) = -\cos x_0 + \sin x_0 + 4\sec^2 x_0 \tan^2 x_0 + 2\sec^4 x_0 \tag{60}$$

$$= -\cos 0 + \sin 0 + 4\sec^2 0\tan^2 0 + 2\sec^4 0 \tag{61}$$

$$= -1 + 0 + 0 + 2 = 1 \tag{62}$$

Taylor's polynom of third degree for our function f is

$$P_T^3 = 1 + 2x + 0x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

Vypočtěte

$$\int (2x+3)e^x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

I will use the per partes because I don't see how the sub-method will help me here.

Per partes method

$$\int uv' = uv - \int vu'$$

The per partes method is derived from the product rule in derivation ((uv)' = u'v + uv').

Výběr funkce $f: f(x) = (2x+3) \rightarrow f'(x) = 2$

Výběr funkce $g: g'(x) = e^x \rightarrow g(x) = e^x$

$$\int (2x+3)e^x \, \mathrm{d}x = \tag{63}$$

$$= (2x+3)e^x - 2\int e^x \, \mathrm{d}x =$$
 (64)

$$= (2x+3)e^x - 2e^x = (65)$$

$$= e^x (2x+1) + C (66)$$

Vypočtěte

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

Sutituce za t a dt. Vybereme ten term který má sudý exponent $(\cos x)$

$$t = \cos x$$

 $dt = -\sin x \, dx$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{67}$$

$$\int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^2 x \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{68}$$

$$-\int (1-t^2)t^2 \,\mathrm{d}t\tag{69}$$

$$-\int t^2 - t^4 \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{70}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{5}t^5\right) \tag{71}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x\right) \tag{72}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x\tag{73}$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x$$

$$F(\frac{\pi}{2}) - F(0) = 0 - (-\frac{2}{15}) = \frac{2}{15}$$

Rozhodněte, která z následujících tvrzení jsou pravdivá/nepravdivá.

- (a) Jestliže funkce f není v bodě x_0 spojitá, pak přímka $x=x_0$ je svislou asymptotou funkce f.
 - (b) Každá periodická funkce je omezená.
 - (c) Je-li f'(1) = 0 a f''(1) = 5, má funkce f v bodě x = 1 lokální extrém.
 - (d) Na intervalu $(0, +\infty)$ platí $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = 2021 + \ln(2022x)$.
 - (e) Existuje funkce f spojitá na intervalu I, která na I není omezená.

1. otázka

Ano. Body po x-ové ose se k tomuto bodu x_0 nekonečně přibližují.

2. otázka

Ne. Třeba funkce $f(x) := \tan x$ je periodická, ale není zhora ani zdora omezená.

3. otázka

Ano. Její první derivace je nulová a druhá derivace není nulová. Pokud by byla druhá derivace nulová. znamenalo by to, že je v bodě x_0 inflexní bod.

4. otázka

$$F(x) = 2021 + \ln 2022x \tag{74}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \tag{75}$$

$$F'(x) = (2021 + \ln(2022x))' = \frac{1}{2022x} 2022 = \frac{1}{x} = f(x)$$
 (76)

Platí. Absolutní hodnotu u ln můžeme vynechat protože se zabýváme jen kladnými x (\mathbb{R}_0).

5. otázka

Ano, pokud je interval I otevřený, můžou hodnoty v mezních bodech nabývat $\pm \infty$, tím jsou neomezené.