

zadanie 1

wyznacz macierz odwrotną do macierzy  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Zadanie 2

Rozwiąż z wzorami Cramera

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - 3z = -1 \\ 3x + y = -2 \\ 2x + 3y + z = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = -14 \quad D_1 = 10 \quad D_2 = -2 \quad D_3 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{7} \quad y = \frac{1}{7} \quad z = 0$$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(-\frac{5}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, 0\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{7} - 3 \cdot 0 = -1 \\ 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{7} = -2 \\ 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{7} + 0 = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

Rozwiązanie

$$(x, y, z) = \left(-\frac{5}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, 0\right)$$

### zadanie 3

Rozwiąż metodą eliminacji Gaussa

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y - 3z = -3 \\ 3x + y = 2 \\ x + 2y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 0 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 19 & 0 & 0 & 19 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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

# Zadanie 4

Oblicz granice funkcji

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(3x)}{\sin^2(4x)}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3}{x + 1}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-3}\right)^{2x+3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + 3) = +\infty$$

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

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(3x)}{\sin^2(4x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(3x)}{4 \sin(8x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 \cos(3x)}{32 \cos(8x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 \cos(3 \cdot 0)}{32 \cos(8 \cdot 0)} = \frac{9}{32}$$

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

$$= e \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+3) \cdot (2x+3)}{1} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 9}{1} = e^2$$

zadanie 5

wyznacz przedziały monotoniczności funkcji  $f(x) = 4x - \frac{2}{x}$

$$f(x) = 4x - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$f'(x) = 4 + \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 + \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 4 + \frac{2}{x^2} \mid \cdot x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 + 2$$

$$\Delta = 0 - 32 = -32 < 0$$

funkcja nie ma miejsc zerowych, funkcja jest malejąca

zadanie 6

Oblicz całki

a)  $\int x \sqrt{3-x^2} dx$

$$\int -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2(3-x^2)\sqrt{3-x^2}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{(3-x^2)\sqrt{3-x^2}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{(3-x^2)\sqrt{3-x^2}}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

b)  $\int \frac{3x}{x^2+4} dx$

$$\int \frac{3}{2t} dt$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(|t|)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(|x^2+4|)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(x^2+4)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(x^2+4) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$