

ZKOUŠKOVÁ PÍSEMNÁ PRÁCE

ZADÁNÍ:

1. (5 bodů) Určete definiční obor funkce

$$f(x) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}}$$

zderivujte ji a výsledek upravte.

2. (9 bodů) Vyšetřete průběh funkce

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

a nakreslete její graf. Určete také rovnici tečny a normály v bodě $x_0 = -1$.

Nápověda: při řešení můžete využít hodnotu derivací

$$g'(x) = \frac{(x-3)\sqrt{x(x-2)}}{(x-2)^2} \quad \text{a} \quad g''(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x(x-2)^5}}$$

3. (5 bodů) Vypočítejte limitu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{1/\ln x}$$

4. (4 body) Určete hromadné body posloupnosti

$$\left\{ \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{3}\right) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty},$$

limes superior, limes inferior a limitu této posloupnosti.

5. a) (4 body) Převed'te integrál

$$\int \frac{(x+3)\sqrt{x+1} - 10}{(x+1)^2 - \sqrt{x+1}} dx.$$

na integrál z racionální lomené funkce. Tento integrál dále již nepočítejte.

- b) (8 bodů) Vypočtete

$$\int \frac{2x^3 + 4x - 20}{x^3 - 1} dx.$$

6. (5 bodů) Určete obsah plochy vymezené rovnicemi

$$y = x \sin 2x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

-
- Zadání si můžete ponechat — spravné řešení naleznete v ISu ve studijních materiálech předmětu M1101.
 - Ústní část zkoušky začíná ve 13⁰⁰ v učebně MS2 na ÚMS.

1) $\lim \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}} > 0$$

$$\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} > 0$$

$$1-\sin x > 0 \ \& \ 1+\sin x > 0 \quad \vee \quad 1-\sin x < 0 \ \& \ 1+\sin x < 0$$

$$\sin x < 1 \ \& \ \sin x > -1 \quad \vee \quad \sin x > 1 \ \& \ \sin x < -1$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \ \& \ x \neq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad \phi$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}}} \cdot \frac{-\cos x (1+\sin x) - (1-\sin x) \cdot \cos x}{(1+\sin x)^2} =$$

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

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

i) $x \neq 2$

$$\frac{x^3}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$x^3 \geq 0 \ \& \ x-2 > 0 \quad \vee \quad x^3 \leq 0 \ \& \ x-2 < 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \ \& \ x > 2 \quad \vee \quad x \leq 0 \ \& \ x < 2$$

$$x > 2 \quad \vee \quad x \leq 0$$

$$D(g) = (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, \infty)$$

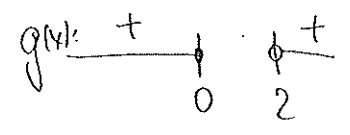
ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-2}} \parallel \frac{2}{0^+} \parallel = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-2}} \parallel \frac{0}{-2} \parallel = 0$

iii) není lichá, suda' ani periodická'

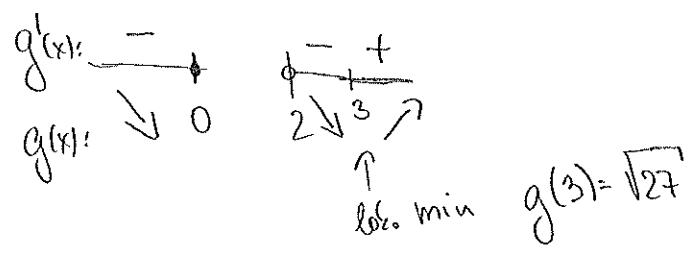
iv) $g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$g(-x) = \sqrt{\frac{-x}{-x-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+2}}$



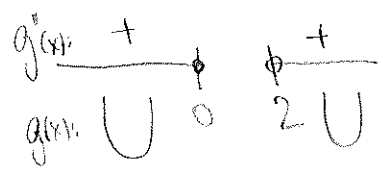
v) $g'(x) = \frac{(x-3)\sqrt{x(x-2)}}{(x-2)^2}$ $D(g') = (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, \infty)$

vi) $g'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)\sqrt{x(x-2)} = 0$
 $x = 0 \vee x = 3$



vii) $g''(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x(x-2)^3}}$ $D(g'') = (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, \infty)$

viii) $g''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ nikdy



není inflexní bod

ix) asymptota bez směrnic $y_0=2$

Průběh: I. termín

4.1.2011

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x) \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x) \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{x}}} = \underline{\underline{\pm 1}}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-2}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3} - x\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3 - x^2(x-2)}{\sqrt{x-2} \cdot (\sqrt{x^3} + x\sqrt{x-2})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{+2x^2}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^3} + x(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{+2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{2}{x}} + 1-\frac{2}{x}} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-2}} + x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{|x| \cdot \sqrt{|x|}}{\sqrt{|x-2|}} + \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{|x-2|}}{\sqrt{|x-2|}} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{|x|} + x \cdot \sqrt{|x-2|}}{\sqrt{|x-2|}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|^3 - x^2|x-2|}{\sqrt{|x-2|} (|x| \sqrt{|x|} - x \cdot \sqrt{|x-2|})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) \cdot \frac{x^3 - x^2(x-2)}{\sqrt{x^4 - 2x^3} - x \cdot |x-2|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) \cdot \frac{2x^2}{x\sqrt{x(x-2)} - x|x-2|} =$$

↑
jsem v
oblasti $-\infty$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x-2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{2}{x}} + 1-\frac{2}{x}} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

asymptota se směrnicí v $+\infty$: $y = x+1$

asymptota se směrnicí v $-\infty$: $y = -x-1$

tečna v $x_0 = -1$

normála v $x_0 = -1$

$$g'(x_0) = \frac{-4\sqrt{3}}{9}, \quad g(x_0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$m: y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}(x+1) \quad | \cdot 12\sqrt{3}$$

$$t: y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}(x+1) \quad | \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$12\sqrt{3}y = 12 + 27(x+1)$$

$$m: 12\sqrt{3}y = 39 + 27x$$

$$3\sqrt{3}y = 3 - 4(x+1)$$

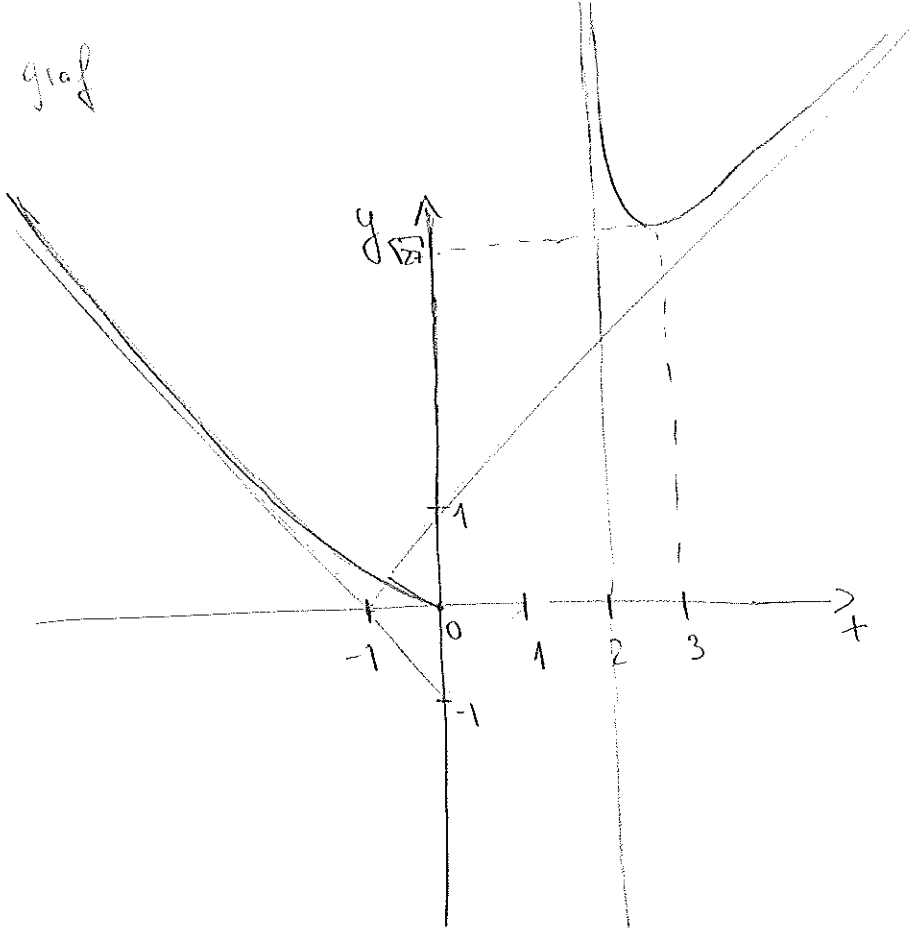
$$t: 3\sqrt{3}y = -4x - 1$$

$$m: 4\sqrt{3}y = 13 + 9x$$

-3-

x) graf

Hilfot: I. Term in
11.1.2011



$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \ln \sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin x}} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin x} \parallel \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \parallel \stackrel{\text{H.o.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} \parallel \frac{0}{0} \parallel \stackrel{\text{H.o.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - x \cdot \sin x}{\cos x} = 1$$

↑ webo: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{x}}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos x)}_{\rightarrow 1} = 1$

4)

$$\left\{ \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

 11.10. I. Termin
4.1.2011

$$n = 3k: \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3k-1}{3k+1} \cdot \cos \frac{6k\pi}{3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{k}}{3 + \frac{1}{k}} \cos 2k\pi = \underline{1}$$

$$n = 3k+1: \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3k}{3k+2} \cdot \cos \frac{6k\pi+2\pi}{3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{3 + \frac{2}{k}} \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right) = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$n = 3k+2: \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3k+1}{3k+3} \cos \frac{6k\pi+4\pi}{3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{k}}{3 + \frac{3}{k}} \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right) = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

 Hromadek' body: $\underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}}$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

5)

$$a) \int \frac{(x+3)\sqrt{x+1} - 10}{(x+1)^2 - \sqrt{x+1}} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2 = x+1 \\ 2t dt = dx \\ x = t^2 - 1 \end{array} \right. = \int \frac{(t^2+2) \cdot t - 10}{t^4 - t} \cdot 2t dt =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t^3 + 2t - 10}{t^3 - 1} dt$$

$$b) \int \frac{2x^3 + 4x - 20}{x^3 - 1} dx = 2 \int \frac{x^3 + 2x - 10}{x^3 - 1} dx$$

$$(x^3 + 2x - 10) : (x^3 - 1) = 1 + \frac{2x - 9}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$\frac{-x^3 + 1}{2x - 9}$$

 koef. $x^2 - 1$

1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

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

partial fraction

171101: I. termín
4. 1. 2011

$$\frac{2x-9}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$2x-9 = Ax^2 + Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2: 0 = A+B \\ \quad B = -A \\ \quad B = \frac{4}{3} \\ \quad A = -\frac{7}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^1: 2 = A - B + C \\ \quad 2 = A + A + A + 9 \\ \quad -7 = 3A \\ \quad A = -\frac{7}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^0: -9 = A - C \\ \quad C = A + 9 \\ \quad C = \frac{20}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{2x^3+4x-20}{x^3-1} dx = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4x+20}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx =$$

$$= 2 \int \left[1 - \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{33}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) \right] dx =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{7}{3} \ln|x-1| + \frac{7}{6} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + C =$$

$$= 2x - \frac{14}{3} \ln|x-1| + \frac{7}{3} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{22}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

6) $y = x \cdot \sin 2x, y=0, x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} x \sin 2x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u=x \quad u'=1 \\ v=\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \quad v'=-\sin 2x \end{array} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{4}$$