

# ZKOUŠKOVÁ PÍSEMKA Z MATEMATICKÉ ANALÝZY 1, ZS 2021-22

## PÍSEMKA ČÍSLO 3, VERZE 1.2.2022

(1) Spočtěte limitu (pokud existuje) posloupnosti  $\{a_n\}$  zadané jako

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[3]{7n^3 + 9n^2 + n} - \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n}}{\sqrt[n]{(3n)^n + n!} - 10n^4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

(2) Spočtěte jednostranné derivace a derivace funkce  $f$  ve všech bodech, kde existují, pokud

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos x) \cdot \operatorname{arccotg}(\operatorname{tg} x), & x \notin \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \\ 0, & x \in \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}. \end{cases}$$

(3) Uvažujme reálnou funkci  $f$  danou jako

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}}.$$

- Nalezněte definiční obor funkce  $f$ .
- Spočtěte limity v krajních bodech definičního oboru  $f$ .
- Spočtěte derivaci  $f$  na  $(1, \infty)$ .
- Dokažte, že  $f$  nabývá na  $(1, \infty)$  svého minima.
- Zjistěte, zdali existuje okolí  $\infty$ , kde je  $f$  konvexní.
- Nalezněte asymptotu  $f$  v  $\infty$ , existuje-li.

(4) Necht'  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  splňuje  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0$  pro každé  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Rozhodněte, zda platí některé z následujících tvrzení:

- (a) Platí  $f(\mathbb{R}) = \{0\}$ .
- (b) Funkce  $f$  je spojitá na  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (c) Funkce  $f$  je omezená na  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (d) Funkce  $f$  je omezená na každém omezeném intervalu v  $\mathbb{R}$ .



III. 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{b_n}{c_n}, \text{ och } b_n = \sqrt[3]{7n^3 + 9n^2 + n} - \sqrt[3]{n^2 + n} = \\
 &= \frac{7n^3 + 9n^2 + n - n^3 - n}{(7n^3 + 9n^2 + n)^{\frac{2}{3}} + ((7n^3 + 9n^2 + n)/(n^2 + n))^{\frac{1}{3}} + (n^2 + n)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \\
 &= \frac{n^3 \left( 6 + \frac{2}{n} \right)}{n^2 \left[ \left( 7 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left( \left( 7 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]} = \\
 &= n \frac{c_n}{f_n}, \text{ och } c_n \rightarrow 6, f_n \rightarrow 7^{\frac{2}{3}} + 7^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_n = \sqrt[3]{(3n)! n! - 10n^5} = (3n) \underbrace{\sqrt[3]{\pi \frac{n!}{(2n)!^2} - \frac{10n^5}{(2n)!^3}}}_{g_n \rightarrow 1}$$

$$\text{Ta g } \text{produkt i platt: } 3n \sqrt[3]{2} \leq c_n \leq 3n \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\text{Prova } \frac{c_n}{f_n} \cdot \frac{1}{3n \sqrt[3]{2}} \leq a_n \leq \frac{c_n}{f_n} \cdot \frac{1}{3n \sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$\frac{6}{(7^{\frac{2}{3}} + 7^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1) \cdot 3}$$

$$\text{Ta g } a_n \rightarrow \frac{2}{7^{\frac{2}{3}} + 7^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1}$$

Betydningen:

- $b_n$  ... upprätt --- +4
- systematiskt utvecklat --- +3

- $c_n$  ... odelbart siffer & endts --- +3

- $a_n$  ... monotonibronat --- +2

- $a_n$  ... --- +2



### III. 2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (\cos x) \arccos(\tan x + 1), & x \notin \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ 0 & \dots \quad x \in \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \end{cases}$$

Pak iia  $f'(x) = 0$  (nulové - umocné), kde f jejíta na R.  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi}$

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

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

$$= - \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x}, \quad x \notin \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\cdot f'(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)^-} f'(x) = (-1) \cdot 0 = 0, \quad \text{k rade}$$

$$\cdot f'_+(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)_+} f'(x) = (-1) \cdot \pi = -\pi, \quad \text{k rade}$$

$$\cdot f'_-(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)^-} f'(x) = (1) \cdot 0 = 0, \quad \text{v levi}$$

$$\cdot f'_+(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)_+} f'(x) = 1 \cdot \pi = \pi, \quad \text{v levi}$$

Zadání: • spojitost --- +2

•  $f'$  má soug --- +4

• derivace v sítce --- +8



III. 3

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}}$$

a)  $D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad f'(x) &= \left( x^2 / (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)' = 2x / (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + x^2 / (-\frac{2}{3}) / (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} 3x^2 = \\ &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} [2x / (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1) - x^4] = (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} [x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x] = \\ &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x), \quad x \in (1, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tafel: } \begin{array}{c|cc} f' & < 0 & > 0 \\ \hline 1 & & 3\sqrt{2} \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Punkt f\ddot{o}rderung an } (1, 3\sqrt{2}) \\ \text{Furth an } [3\sqrt{2}, \infty) \end{array}$$

Tafel:  $x = 3\sqrt{2}$  auf der Minima an  $(1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad f''(x) &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x)' = \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} 3x^2 (x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x) + \\ &\quad + (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (4x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2) = \\ &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left[ -5x^2 (x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x) + (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)(4x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2) \right] = \\ &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left[ -5\sqrt[6]{x^6} + 8x^3 + 4\sqrt[6]{x^6} - 2x^3 - 5x^3 + 2 \right] \\ &= (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left[ 2x^3 + 2 \right], \quad x \in (1, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

Tafel:  $f'' > 0$  an  $(1, \infty)$  deute f konkav an  $(1, \infty)$

$$e) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = 1$$

$$f(x) - x = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}} - x = \frac{1}{(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} (x^2 - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1}) =$$



$$= \frac{x^2 - x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{x^3}}}{x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{x^3}}} = \frac{x \left( 1 - \sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{x^3}} \right)}{\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{x^3}}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{2}{x^3}}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^3} \right)^{1/3} + \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^3} \right)^{2/3}} \rightarrow 0$$

Teg. asymptote  $y = 1 \cdot x + 0$

<u>Bodounde:</u>	Dgl	--	1
	limit	--	2
	$f'$	--	4
	minimum	--	3
	$f''$	--	4
	Konvexität	--	3
	asymptote	--	3



### III. 5.

$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

a) Ne, und ferner  $f(x) = \begin{cases} n - x & n \in \mathbb{N}, \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$  zu unters.

b), c) Oder ne, wie a)

d)  $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$   $|f(x)| < \epsilon$

Indukt. aufzähle s.d.  $x_m + \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$   $\Rightarrow |f(x_m)| > \max\{|f(x)|, |f(x_m)|\}$

Da  $|f(x_k)| \rightarrow \infty$   $\exists x_k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$  s.t.  $|f(x_k)| \rightarrow \infty$ .

$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$   $\Rightarrow |x - c| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)| < \epsilon$  (Cauchy).

(Bolzano-Weierstraß).  $\exists x_n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$ ;  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , z. probly  $x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$

existiert p.w. z.  $x_0$ , d.h.  $x = x_0$ . Da  $x_n \rightarrow c$ .

$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\forall n \geq N$   $|x_n - c| < \delta$ .

Per min.:  
 a)  $x_n \rightarrow c$   
 b)  $x_n \neq x$   
 c)  $|f(x_n)| \rightarrow \infty$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} \\ \text{b)} \\ \text{c)} \end{array} \right\} \text{Hinr.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} \\ \text{b)} \\ \text{c)} \end{array} \right\} \text{d)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} \\ \text{b)} \\ \text{c)} \end{array} \right\} \text{e)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} \\ \text{b)} \\ \text{c)} \end{array} \right\} \text{f)}$

Beschriftung:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) ... f)

