

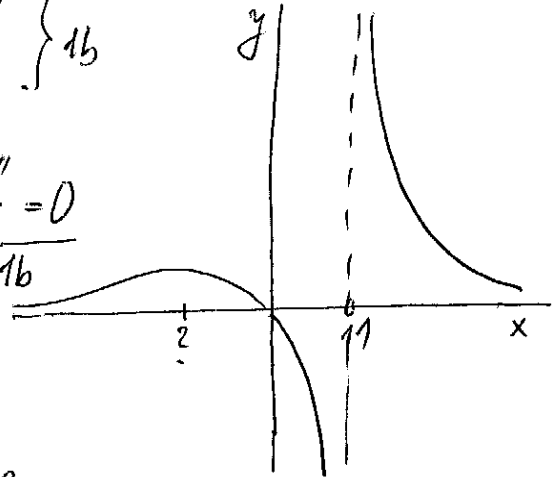
② $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^3-1}$

"odhad" grafu.

a) $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$, f je spojitá v D_f ,
 $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$, $f(x) > 0 \vee (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$ } 1b
 $f(x) < 0 \vee (0, 1)$;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{x^3-1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x \cdot 1}{x^3(1 - \frac{1}{x^3})} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ 1b

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} \frac{x}{x^3-1} = \frac{1}{0^\pm} = \pm\infty$ 1b



b) $f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x^3-1}\right)' = \frac{x^3-1 - x \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3-1)^2} = -\frac{1+2x^3}{(x^3-1)^2}$; f' 1b upřesně

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
 Sign chart for f' :
 $f' \begin{matrix} + & - & 0 & - \\ \nearrow & & \searrow & \searrow \\ & -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} & 1 & \end{matrix}$
 upřesně (↑ ↓) 1b

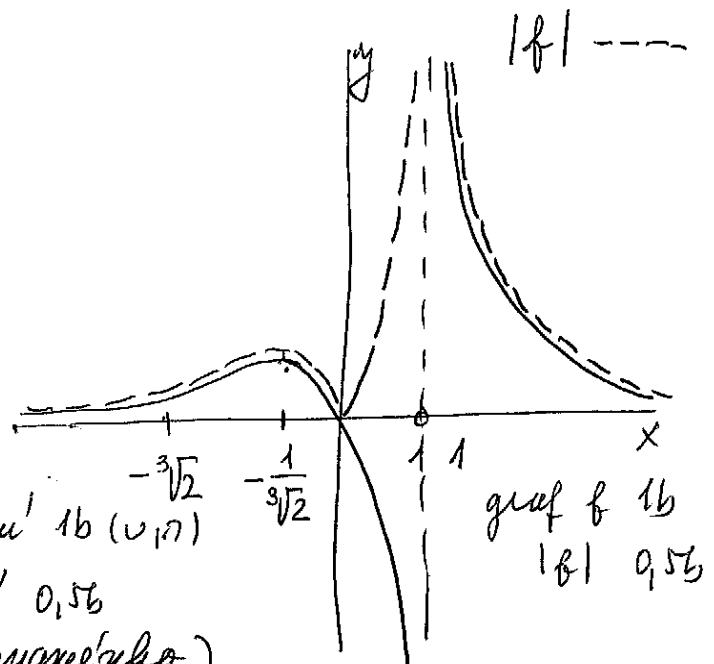
\Rightarrow v bodě $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ má f 0,5b
 ostře lok. maximum,
 globální extrém f nemá
 ($\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} f(x) = \pm\infty$) 0,5b

c) $f''(x) = -\frac{6x^2(x^3-1)^2 - (1+2x^3)2(x^3-1) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3-1)^4} =$
 $= \frac{-6x^2[x^3-1-1-2x^3]}{(x^3-1)^3} =$

$= \frac{6x^2(x^3+2)}{(x^3-1)^3}$ f'' 1,5b

$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \sqrt[3]{-2}$

Sign chart for f'' :
 $f'' \begin{matrix} + & - & - & 0 & + \\ \cup & -\sqrt[3]{2} & 0 & 1 & \cup \end{matrix}$
 upřesně 1b (u, n)
 v $x = -\sqrt[3]{2}$ je inflexe, v $x = 0$ není 0,5b
 (f'' nemerí ani nulou)



graf f 1b
 $|f|$ 0,5b

d) asymptoty: $x=1$, $y=0$ (0,5b)
 $(f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{2}})$, $f(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{3}$

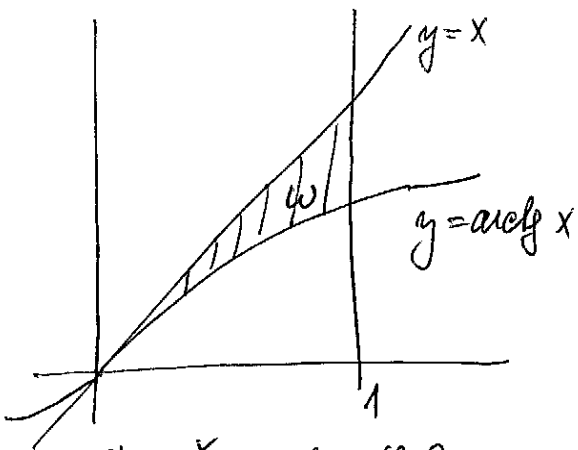
③ $S(w)$, kde w je ohraničená grafem fee $y = \arctg x$,
a přímkou $y = x$; $x = 1$.

(i) příčka $y = x$ je tečna ke grafu fee $y = \arctg x$ v bodě $[0,0]$,
neboť :

rovnice tečny ke grafu funkce $y = f(x)$ v bodě $[a, f(a)]$ je
(existuje-li $f'(a) \in \mathbb{R}$) : $y = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$;

tedy zde : $(\arctg x)'_{x=0} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$, $\arctg 0 = 0$, tedy

$y = x$ je rovnice tečny ke grafu \arctg v $[0,0]$



$$b) S(w) = \int_0^1 (x - \arctg x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(\approx \frac{1}{2} (1,7 - 1,57) > 0 \right)$$

"model" celkem 3b - navíc * 1b,
drazem! ab (0,5b + y=x je
letem ke grafu)

Vypočít integrálu :

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0,5b$$

$$\int_0^1 \arctg x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1, u = x \\ v = \arctg x, v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right| = [x \arctg x]_0^1 - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{1VS}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \\ x=0 \rightarrow t=1 \\ x=1 \rightarrow t=2 \end{array} \right| = [x \arctg x]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} [\ln t]_1^2 =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{drazem! } 0,5}{=} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

(nebo "přimo" : $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$)

④ $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}(1-y) : x \in (-2, +\infty), y \in \mathbb{R}$

a) (i) $1-y=0 \Leftrightarrow y=1$, tj. $y(x)=1, x \in (-2, +\infty)$ - stacionárny' rešenie'
 1b stacionárny'

(ii) $y \neq 1$: separace'

$\int \frac{dy}{1-y} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x+2}}$ separace 1b (des $y \neq 1$ 0,5b)

$-\ln|y-1| = \sqrt{x+2} + \tilde{C} \quad \tilde{C} \in \mathbb{R}$ integrace 1+1b

$\ln|y-1| = -\sqrt{x+2} - \tilde{C}, \quad -\tilde{C} = C \in \mathbb{R}$

1. uprava 1,5b (x) $|y-1| = e^{C - \sqrt{x+2}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

2. uprava 1,5b $y-1 = K e^{-\sqrt{x+2}}, \quad K \neq 0, \quad x \in (-2, +\infty)$

(i) a (ii) : $y_{\text{ob}}(x) = 1 + K e^{-\sqrt{x+2}}$
 $x \in (-2, +\infty), K \in \mathbb{R}$

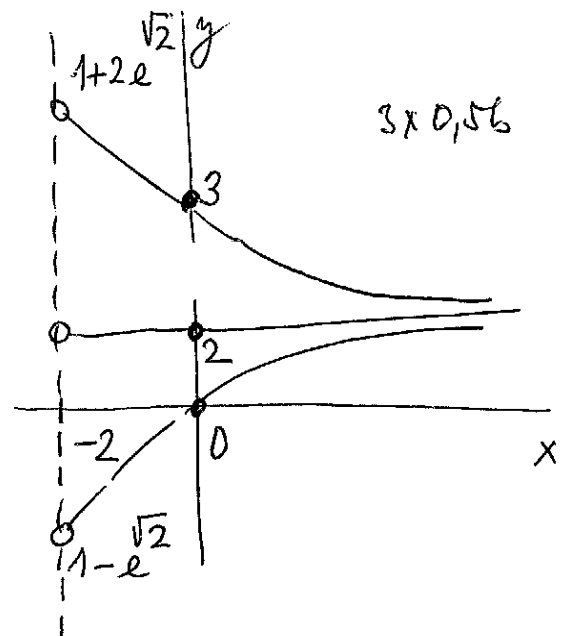
odstranění' absolutny' hodnoty & (*):
 $y-1 > 0 \Rightarrow |y-1| = y-1$ a
 $y-1 = e^C e^{-\sqrt{x+2}}$;
 $y-1 < 0 \Rightarrow |y-1| = -(y-1)$ a
 $y-1 = -e^C e^{-\sqrt{x+2}}$,
 tj. $K = e^C$ nebo $K = -e^C$

b) rešění' počítacích úloh

(i) $y(0)=0$: $0 = 1 + K e^{-\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow K = -e^{\sqrt{2}}$
 $y(x) = 1 - e^{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x+2})}, x \in (-2, +\infty)$ 0,5b

(ii) $y(0)=1$: $y(x) = 1$ (stac. rešenie')
 $x \in (-2, +\infty)$ 0,5b

(iii) $y(0)=3$: $3 = 1 + K e^{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow K = 2e^{-\sqrt{2}}$
 $y(x) = 1 + 2e^{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x+2})}, x \in (-2, +\infty)$ 0,5b



$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} y(x) = 1 + K, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 1 \right)$

"Teoretické" otázky:

① b)(i) existuje B^{-1} ?

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow B$ je regulární matice, tedy existuje B^{-1} (toto lze ukázat "přímou" při výpočtu B^{-1} G.-J. metodou) 2b

(ii) vypočet B^{-1} (Gauss-Jordan)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ tj. } B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 4b$$

Théorème, tj. ? $B \cdot B^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot B = I$ 2b

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii) řešíme soustavu $B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ pomocí B^{-1} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ tj. } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2b$$

② $f(x) = x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ per $x \neq 0$, $f(0) = 0$:

(i) gajilrd f v bodeⁱ $x_0 = 0$:

f je gajita' v bodeⁱ $x_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) (=0)$, tedy :

1b formulee $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \text{"0. pravidlo"} = 0 \Rightarrow$ f je gajita' v bodeⁱ $x_0 = 0$ 1b pravidel

($-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$ per $x \neq 0$, pak $-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x^2$ per $x \neq 0$,

2b pravidel $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$ (VOS) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$)

(ii) $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ (= "0. pravidlo")
 1b definice vyprdel 2b

③ $f(x) = \cos(e^{2x} - 1)$

$T_2^0(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$: 0, 1b

$f(0) = \cos(1-1) = \cos 0 = 1$

$f'(0) = -\sin(e^{2x}-1) \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 \Big|_{x=0} = 0$ 1b

$f''(0) = -\cos(e^{2x}-1) (e^{2x} \cdot 2)^2 - \sin(e^{2x}-1) \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \Big|_{x=0} = -4$
 1,5b

tedy, $T_2^{f,0}(x) = 1 - 2x^2$ 3b (drazem! do "varee")