

Teória

1. O každom tvrdení a – d rozhodnite, či je pravdivé. Svoju odpoved' odôvodnite.

a) [3 body] Množina $M = \{(1, 2, -2); (3, 0, 1); (1, -4, 5)\}$ je lineárne závislá.

áno lebo $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

b) [3] $x \in \mathbb{R} \implies \arctg(\tg x) = x$

nie, napr. pre $x = \pi$: $\arctg(\tg \pi) = 0 \neq \pi$

c) [5] Pre funkcie $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1}$ a $g(x) = \frac{(x+3)^3}{(x-6)^2}$ platí $f'(0) = g'(0) = 1$. Preto má aj funkcia $h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{pre } x \geq 0 \\ g(x), & \text{pre } x < 0 \end{cases}$ deriváciu $h'(0) = 1$.

nie $h'(0) \not\exists$, v opačnom prípade by h bola spojitá v bode $a = 0$, ale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x+3)^3}{(x-6)^2} = \frac{3^3}{6^2} \neq h(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Alebo priamo } h'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h(x) - h(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(x) - 0}{x - 0} = \frac{3^3/6^2}{0^-} = -\infty$$

d) [3] Funkcia $f: R \rightarrow R$ má spojité derivácie $f': R \rightarrow R$ a vieme, že $f(1) = -1$, $f'(1) = 2$,
Potom pre funkciu $F(x) = \arccotg(f(x))$ platí $F'(1) \geq -1$.

áno $F'(x) = -\frac{1}{1 + (f(x))^2} f'(x) \implies f'(1) = -\frac{2}{2} = -1 \geq -1$

2. [3] Doplňte nasledujúce tvrdenie tak, aby bolo pravdivé:

Ak $a_n \in R$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \dots$, tak nekonečný rad $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ je

Možné správne odpovede:

Ak $a_n \in R$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$, tak nekonečný rad $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ je divergentný

Ak $a_n \in R$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1$, tak nekonečný rad $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ je konvergentný

a veľa ďalších možností.

Príklady

3. [5] Riešte rovnicu $z^5 = -i$, výsledok napíšte v exponenciálnom tvaru a znázornite v komplexnej rovine.

$$z^5 = -i = e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi i}$$

$$z_k = e^{\frac{1}{5}(\frac{3}{2} + 2k)\pi i} = e^{\frac{3+4k}{10}\pi i} = e^{i\varphi_k}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{3}{10}\pi, \varphi_1 = \frac{7}{10}\pi, \varphi_2 = \frac{11}{10}\pi, \varphi_3 = \frac{15}{10}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi, \varphi_4 = \frac{19}{10}\pi$$

4. [5] Pomocou determinantov riešte sústavu $\begin{aligned} 2ix + y &= -i \\ (1+i)x + 2y &= 0 \end{aligned}$

$$d = \begin{vmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ (1+i) & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3i - 1, \quad d_x = \begin{vmatrix} -i & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2i, \quad d_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2i & -i \\ (1+i) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + i$$

$$x = \frac{d_x}{d} = \frac{-2i}{-1+3i}, \quad y = \frac{d_y}{d} = \frac{-1+i}{-1+3i}, \quad \text{Alg. tvar: } P = \left\{ \left(-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i, \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i\right) \right\}$$

5. [5] $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x^3 + x^2 + 9x + 9}$ napíšte ako súčet elementárnych zlomkov nad \mathbb{R} .

$$x^3 + x^2 + 9x + 9 = x^2(x+1) + 9(x+1) = (x^2 + 9)(x+1)$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{(x^2 + 9)(x+1)} = \frac{ax+b}{x^2+9} + \frac{c}{x+1}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 3 = (ax+b)(x+1) + c(x^2 + 9) = (a+c)x^2 + (a+b)s + b + 9c$$

$$a = 0, b = -6, c = 1, f(x) = \frac{-6}{x^2+9} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

6. [6] Vypočítajte limity

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) \operatorname{arccotg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(1+x) \operatorname{arccotg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \operatorname{cotg}(x-3) \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin 3}\right).$$

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) \operatorname{arccotg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = "0 \times \infty" = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(1+x) \operatorname{arccotg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln 2 \operatorname{arccotg}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \operatorname{cotg}(x-3) \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin 3}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin 3}\right)}{\operatorname{tg}(x-3)} \stackrel{\text{"0/0"}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sin 3}\right)}{\frac{1}{\cos^2(x-3)}} = \frac{\cos 3}{\sin 3} = \operatorname{cotg} 3$$

7. [6] Napíšte definičný obor, obor hodnôt a funkciu inverznú k funkcií $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \log_2(x-1)}$.

$$D(f): x-1 > 0 \iff x > 1,$$

$$1 - \log_2(x-1) \geq 0, 1 = \log_2 2, \log_2 2 \geq \log_2(x-1) \implies 3 \geq x, D(f) = (1, 3),$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log_2(x-1)} \implies y^2 = 1 - \log_2(x-1) \implies 1 - y^2 = \log_2(x-1)$$

$$2^{1-y^2} = x-1 \implies x = f^{-1}(y) = 1 + 2^{1-y^2}, H(f) = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$$

8. [6] Vypočítajte súčet nekonečného radu $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3^n - 2^n}{5^n}$.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3^n - 2^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n = s_1 - s_2 \text{ rozdiel geometrických radov,}$$

$$\text{kvocienty } q_1 = \frac{3}{5}, q_2 = \frac{2}{5}, |q_1| < 1, |q_2| < 1,$$

$$s = \frac{q_1^2}{1-q_1} - \frac{q_2^2}{1-q_2} = \frac{9}{25} \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{25} \frac{5}{3} = \frac{19}{30}.$$

9. [10] Vyšetrite priebeh funkcie $f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2}{x}$.

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, f(-2) = 0, f(2) = 8, \text{ nie je párná ani nepárná.}$$

$$\text{ABS: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{4}{0^+} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty, \underline{x=0},$$

$$\text{ASS: } a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} = 1,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(x+2)^2}{x} - \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x+4}{x} = 4,$$

$$y = x + 4 \text{ ASS v } \pm\infty)$$

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

$$\text{Stac. body: } x = \pm 2,$$

$$\text{rastúca na } (-\infty, -2), (2, \infty), \text{ klesajúca na } (-2, 0), (0, 2).$$

$$f(-2) = 0 \text{ je o.l.max; } f(2) = 8 \text{ je o.l.min.}$$

$$f''(x) = (1 - 4x^{-2})' = 8x^{-3}, \text{ infl. body nemá, konvexná na } (0, \infty), \text{ konkávná na } (-\infty, 0)$$

$$H(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup \langle 8, \infty \rangle.$$