

Matematická analýza - cvičení I

- 3 testy : - 1. za 10 bodů, pak za 20 bodů, alespoň 25 bodů \Rightarrow zápočet
- 5 bodů lze nehradit aktivní účastí
- 2 opravné termíny (podmínka: účast na 10 ze 13 cvičení)
- příprava příkladu na příští cvičení

$$Pr.: \frac{2}{1-3i} \frac{(1+3i)}{(1+3i)} = \frac{2+6i}{1+9} = \frac{2+6i}{10} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i$$

$$Pr.: (1+i\sqrt{3})^3 \quad \begin{aligned} r &= |z| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \\ |z| &= \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\ \cos \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[2 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]^3 = 8 \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = \underline{\underline{-8 + i \cdot 0}}$$

$$Pr.: -2-2i, \quad |z| = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \varphi = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5\pi}{4}}}$$

$$Pr.: 1+i^{123} = 1+i^3 = \underline{\underline{1-i}}$$

$$Pr.: z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi}, \quad |z| = r \quad \varphi = \varphi$$

$$Pr.: \text{Dokažte: } z + \bar{z} = 2\operatorname{Re}(z) \\ z + \bar{z} = a+bi + a-bi = 2a$$

$$Pr.: \quad z - \bar{z} = 2i\operatorname{Im}(z) \\ z - \bar{z} = a+bi - a+bi = 2bi = 2i \cdot \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

$$Pr.: \quad |z| = |\bar{z}| \quad z = a+bi \quad \bar{z} = a-bi \\ |z| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \quad |\bar{z}| = \sqrt{a^2+(-b)^2} \Rightarrow |z| = |\bar{z}|$$

$$Pr.: \quad |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| \quad z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1+ib_1)(a_2+ib_2) \\ \begin{aligned} z_1 &= a_1+ib_1 \\ z_2 &= a_2+ib_2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &= a_1a_2 + a_1ib_2 + ia_2b_1 - b_1b_2 \\ &= (a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z_1| \cdot |z_2| &= \sqrt{(a_1^2+b_1^2)(a_2^2+b_2^2)} = \sqrt{a_1^2a_2^2 - 2a_1a_2b_1b_2 + b_1^2b_2^2 + a_1^2b_2^2 + 2a_1b_2a_2b_1 + a_2^2b_1^2} \\ |z_1| \cdot |z_2| &= \sqrt{(a_1^2+b_1^2)(a_2^2+b_2^2)} = \sqrt{a_1^2a_2^2 + a_1^2b_2^2 + a_2^2b_1^2 + b_1^2b_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

2 Mat. ind. $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = (1+2+\dots+n)^2$
 PV.

Řešte v \mathbb{C} $x^6 = -1$



$|x|^6 (\cos 6\varphi + i \sin 6\varphi) = \cos(\pi + 2k\pi) + i \sin(\pi + 2k\pi)$

$|x|^6 = 1 \quad 6\varphi = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{6}$

$|x| = 1$

$x_1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$

$x_2 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{6}$

$x_3 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$x_4 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{6}$

$x_5 = \cos \frac{9\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{6}$

$x_6 = \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6}$

Pi: Dokažte: $C \setminus (A \cup B) = (C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B)$



Pi: Dokažte $(A \Rightarrow B) \equiv (B \vee \neg A)$

A	B	$\neg A$	$A \Rightarrow B$	$B \vee \neg A$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1

Pi: Dokažte: $(A \Rightarrow B) \equiv (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)$

A	B	$\neg A$	$\neg B$	$A \Rightarrow B$	$\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1

$\neg(A \Rightarrow B)$	$A \wedge \neg B$
0	0
0	0
1	1
0	0

Definice:

$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$

Dokažte: $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b| \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0$

$a+b = a+b$

$a \leq 0 \wedge b < 0$

$|a+b| = -a-b$

$|a|+|b| = -a-b$

$a \geq 0 \wedge b < 0 \wedge a+b \geq 0$

$|a+b| = a+b = |a|-|b|$

$|a|+|b| = a-b$

$a \geq 0 \wedge b < 0 \wedge a+b < 0$

$|a+b| = -a-b$

$|a+b| = -a-b = -(|a|+|b|)$

$-|a|+|b| \leq |a|+|b|$

~~$a+b < a$ pro $|b| > |a|$~~

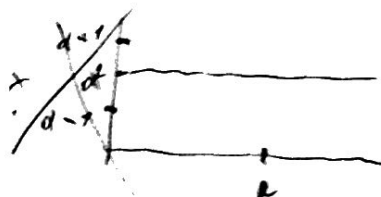
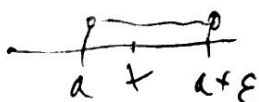
$|a|-|b| < |a|+|b|$

+ záměna a, b

\Rightarrow stejně pro $b \geq 0 \wedge a < 0 \wedge b+a \geq 0$
 $a+b$.

Př.: Platí výrok

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists d \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: (x \in (a, a+\varepsilon)) \Leftrightarrow |x-d| < 1$$



Př.: MI $n \leq 2^n$

$$n=1 \quad 1 \leq 2$$

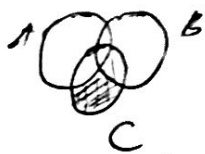
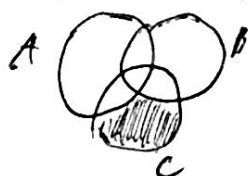
Předpoklad: $k \leq 2^k$

Chceme dokázat $k+1 \leq 2^{k+1}$

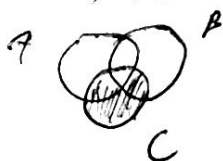
$$\begin{aligned} k &\leq 2^k \\ k+1 &\leq 2 \cdot k \\ -k &\leq -1 \quad | \cdot (-1) \\ k &\geq 1 \quad \text{platí} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k+1 &\leq 2^{k+1} \\ k &\leq 2^{k+1} - 1 \\ 2^k &\leq 2^{k+1} - 1 \\ \underline{2^k} &= 2^k \\ 2^{k+1} - 2^k - 1 &\geq 0 \\ 2^k - 1 &\geq 0 \\ 2^k &\geq 1 \\ \underline{1} &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Př.: $C \setminus (A \cup B) = (C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B)$



Př.: $C \setminus (A \cap B) = (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B)$



$$\begin{aligned} a) \cdot x \in C \setminus (A \cap B) &\Rightarrow x \in C \wedge \neg(x \in A \cap B) \\ &\quad \neg(x \in A \cap B) \\ &\quad \neg(x \in A \wedge x \in B) \\ &\Rightarrow x \in C \wedge (x \notin A \vee x \notin B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \cdot x \in (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B) &\Rightarrow x \in (C \setminus A) \vee x \in (C \setminus B) \\ &\quad (x \in C \wedge x \notin A) \vee (x \in C \wedge x \notin B) \\ &\Rightarrow x \in C \wedge (x \notin A \vee x \notin B) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_i, i \in \mathbb{N} \quad B_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \quad \text{pokažte} \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i$$

↑ Platí, protože \nearrow je "silněji" výrok.

$$(\Rightarrow) B_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\forall m < n, m \in \mathbb{N}) \quad B_m \subset B_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} A_i$$

$$\text{Při: } \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i$$

$$k=1 \quad B_1 = A_1$$

Přkaz inkluzí:

$x \in (\text{první množina})$

$\Rightarrow x \in (\text{druhá množina})$

$\wedge x \in (\text{druhá množina})$

$\Rightarrow x \in (\text{první množina})$

$$\text{POZN: } B_m = \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i \Rightarrow B_m \subseteq B_n \quad m < n$$

$$x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i \Rightarrow x \in B_j, j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \Rightarrow x \in B_n$$

$$B_m \subseteq B_n \Rightarrow B_m = \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_i$$

Při:

$$A_i, i \in \mathbb{N} \quad B_m = \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i$$

$$\text{pokažte} \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

$$B_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^i A_j \supseteq A_i \quad B_i \supseteq A_i$$

$$x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists i, x \in A_i \Rightarrow \exists i, x \in B_i$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

• opačná inkluze:

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$$

$$x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \Rightarrow \exists i: x \in B_i \Rightarrow \exists j \leq i: x \in A_j \Rightarrow x \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$$

Plati? $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: (x \in (a, a+\epsilon)) \Leftrightarrow |x-a| < \delta$

$$|x-a| < \delta$$

$$x \in (a-\delta, a+\delta)$$

$$x \in (a, a+\epsilon)$$

$$a = a - \delta$$

$$a + \epsilon = a + \delta$$

$$\} \underline{\epsilon = 2}$$

$$\delta = a + 1$$

- web: www.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/~dpokorny

- příklady na PV

Matematická analýza - doplnění ze skript
- po přednášce III

a	b	c	(a ∩ b) ∪ c
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1

(a ∪ c) ∩ (a ∩ b)

Tvrzení: $(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B) = A$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$[x \in A \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B)] \wedge [x \notin B \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B)]$$

$$[(x \in A \vee x \in A) \wedge (x \in A \vee x \in B)] \wedge [(x \notin B \vee x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in B)]$$

$$[x \in A \wedge (x \in A \vee x \in B)] \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in A)$$

$$[(x \in A \wedge x \in A) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B)] \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in A) \Leftrightarrow x \in A$$

$$x \in (A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \in A$$

$$x \in (A \setminus B) \Rightarrow x \in A$$

$$\} x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B) \subset A$$

$$x \in A \Rightarrow x \in (A \cap B)$$

Tvrzení: $P \setminus \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{M}} M = \bigcap_{M \in \mathcal{M}} P \setminus M$

nejdříve: $P \setminus \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{M}} M \subset \bigcap_{M \in \mathcal{M}} P \setminus M$

$$x \in (P \setminus \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{M}} M) \Rightarrow x \in P, \text{ ale nepatří do žádné } M$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in P \setminus M \text{ pro všem } M$$

tedy: $\bigcap_{M \in \mathcal{M}} P \setminus M \subset P \setminus \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{M}} M$

$$x \in P \setminus M \text{ pro každé } M, \text{ tedy } x \in P \text{ ale } x \notin M \text{ pro žádné } M$$

Základní vlastnosti inverze

Nechť $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ je prosté zobrazení. Pak

- 1) φ^{-1} je prosté a $R_{\varphi^{-1}} = D_{\varphi}$
- 2) $\varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi = \text{id}$ na D_{φ} a $\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1} = \text{id}$ na $D_{\varphi^{-1}}$
- 3) $(\varphi^{-1})^{-1} = \varphi$

Důkaz: 1) $\varphi^{-1}(x_1) = \varphi^{-1}(x_2) = y$ pro $x_1, x_2 \in D_{\varphi^{-1}}$
podle definice φ^{-1} :

$$\varphi(y) = x_1 = x_2$$

φ je prosté $\Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}$ je prosté.

$$2) R_{\varphi^{-1}} = D_{\varphi}.$$

$$y \in R_{\varphi^{-1}} \text{ tehdy když } \varphi^{-1}(x) = y$$

$$x = \varphi(y) \Rightarrow x \in D_{\varphi}$$

$$3) x \in D_{\varphi}, \tilde{x} = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(x))$$

$$\varphi(\tilde{x}) = \varphi(x)$$

$$\tilde{x} = x \quad \text{také } \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(x))$$

$$3) D_{\varphi^{-1}} = R_{\varphi} \quad \wedge \quad R_{\varphi^{-1}} = D_{\varphi} \quad \rightarrow \quad (D_{\varphi^{-1}})^{-1} = R_{\varphi^{-1}} = D_{\varphi}$$

$$(\varphi^{-1})^{-1}(x) = y \Leftrightarrow x = \varphi^{-1}(y) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = y$$

Tvrzení: Nechť φ, ψ jsou prostá zobrazení a $D_{\varphi} \cap R_{\psi} \neq \emptyset$
Pak $\psi \circ \varphi$ je prosté zobrazení.

Důkaz: $x_1, x_2 \in D_{\psi \circ \varphi} \quad \varphi(\varphi(x_1)) = \varphi(\varphi(x_2))$
 ~~$\varphi(\varphi(x_1)) = \varphi(y_1)$~~ $\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_2)$
 $x_1 = x_2$

Supremum a Infimum.

Necht A je množina s úplným uspořádáním a $B \subset A$.

Prvek $s \in A$ nazveme supremem B jestliže je nejmenší horní závorem množiny B , tzn.

$$1) x \in B \Rightarrow x \leq s$$

$$2) (y \in A \wedge y < s) \Rightarrow (\exists x \in B \quad x > y)$$

Prvek $a \in A$ nazveme infimem B , jestliže je největší dolní závorem množiny B , tzn.

$$1) x \in B \Rightarrow x \geq a$$

$$2) (y \in A \wedge y > a) \Rightarrow (\exists x \in B \quad x < y)$$

Příklad: $B = [0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}$

- B je omezená, přesně z def. $0 \leq x < 1$

- $\min B = 0$, tzn. $0 \in B \wedge (0 \leq x, x \in B)$

- $\max B$ neexistuje, důkaz sporem: $M = \max B$

$$\Rightarrow M \in B \wedge M \geq x$$

$$0 \leq M < 1$$

$$0 \leq \frac{M+M}{2} < \frac{M+1}{2} < \frac{1+1}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M+1}{2} \in B, \quad \frac{M+1}{2} > M, \text{ spor}$$

- $\inf B = 0$, 1) $0 \leq x, x \in B$

$$2) (\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0) \exists x \in B: x < y$$

- stačí $x=0 \Rightarrow 0 < y \wedge y > 0$, platí 2.

- $\sup B = 1$, 1) platí $1 \geq x, x \in B$

$$2) (\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, y < 1) \Rightarrow \exists x \in B:$$

pro takové y

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Nechť } y < 1 \\ & \text{Uvažujme } x = \frac{y+1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x > y$$

$$\text{Např. } x = \frac{y+1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{y+1}{2}\right) > y \quad \checkmark$$

$$\wedge \frac{y+1}{2} \in B \quad \checkmark$$

Nechť $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$, A, B neprázdné, shora omezené

$A \cup B$ omezená \Rightarrow má supremum

$A \subset (A \cup B) \Rightarrow \sup(A \cup B)$ je nějaká horní zátvara A

$$\Rightarrow \sup A \leq \sup(A \cup B)$$

analogicky pro B :

$$\sup B \leq \sup(A \cup B)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \sup A \leq \sup(A \cup B) \\ \Rightarrow \sup B \leq \sup(A \cup B) \end{array} \right\} \sup(A \cup B) \geq \max\{\sup A, \sup B\}$$

• dále z obrácené nerovnosti

$S > \max\{\sup A, \sup B\}$, \tilde{S} - střed $(\max\{\sup A, \sup B\}, S)$

$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{S}$ je horní zátvara $A \cup B$

$\Rightarrow S$ nemůže být supremum (nesplňuje 2.)

$$\Rightarrow \sup(A \cup B) \leq \max\{\sup A, \sup B\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sup(A \cup B) = \max\{\sup A, \sup B\}}$$

• Ted: Pokud existuje $\sup(A \cap B)$ pak

$$\boxed{\sup(A \cap B) \leq \min\{\sup A, \sup B\}}$$

$(A \cap B) \subset A \Rightarrow \sup A$ je nějaká horní zátvara $A \cap B$

$$\sup A \geq \sup(A \cap B)$$

také
pro B

$$\sup B \geq \sup(A \cap B)$$

• Necht' $A \subset \mathbb{R}$, Definujme $-A := \{-x : x \in A\}$

Ukažte, že $\sup A$ existuje v \mathbb{R} právě tehdy, když v \mathbb{R}

existuje $\inf(-A)$. Navíc pak $\inf(-A) = -\sup(A)$

• $S = \sup A \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \forall x \in A : x \leq S$

$-x \geq -S \Rightarrow -S$ je dolní zátvara $-A$

$(-S)$ také splňuje 2. vlastnost infima

- Když ne, tak: $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ $-S + \varepsilon$ je ~~horší~~ ^{dolní} zátv. $-A$

$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon$ horší zátvara A

$\Rightarrow S$ není supremum, spor

$$\inf(-A) = -\sup(A)$$

• Necht' $f, g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, co platí pro $\sup(f+g)$?

- 2 definice: $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \leq \sup f \\ g(x) \leq \sup g \end{array} \right\} f(x) + g(x) \leq \sup f + \sup g$
pro $x \in (a, b)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sup(f(x) + g(x)) \leq \sup f + \sup g}$$

- nelze vložit $f \equiv 1 \equiv g$

Matematická analýza - cvičení II

- zápočtové testy: 1) 24.10.
2) 28.11.
3) 19.12.

Pa: $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

n=1 $1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6}$
 $1=1$

n → n+1 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2$

$= \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+n) + 6(n+1)^2}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+n+6n+6)}{6}$

$= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+\frac{3}{2}) \cdot 2}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$

$2n^2 + 7n + 6$
 $D = 49 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$
 $D = 49 - 48$
 $D = 1$
 $n_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$

Pa: $\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) \geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

$x_i \geq -2$, všechny x_i stejné znaménka

$n=1$ $(1+x_1) \geq 1+x_1$

$n=2$ $(1+x_1)(1+x_2) \geq 1+x_1+x_2$

$1+x_2+x_1+x_1x_2 \geq 1+x_1+x_2$
 $x_1x_2 \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$n \rightarrow n+1$ $(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_n) \geq 1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n$

chceme dokázat $(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_n)(1+x_{n+1}) \geq 1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n+x_{n+1}$

pro $x_i \geq -1$

$(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_n)(1+x_{n+1}) \geq (1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)(1+x_{n+1})$

$(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_{n+1}) \geq (1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n+x_{n+1})$

$(1+x_1)\dots(1+x_{n+1}) \geq 1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n+x_{n+1}$

pro $x_i \geq -2$

$n \rightarrow n+2$

$1(n+1)$

$(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_n)(1+x_{n+1})(1+x_{n+2}) \geq (1+x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)(1+x_{n+1})(1+x_{n+2})$

$(1+x_1)(1+x_2)\dots(1+x_{n+2}) \geq (1+\dots+x_n)(1+x_{n+2}+x_{n+1}+x_{n+1}x_{n+2})$
 $\geq 1+\dots+x_n+x_{n+2}(1+\dots+x_n)+x_{n+1}(1+\dots+x_n)$
 $+x_{n+1}x_{n+2}(1+\dots+x_n)$

$\geq 1+\dots+x_n+x_{n+1}+x_{n+2}(x_1+\dots+x_n)+x_{n+2}$
 $+x_{n+1}(x_1+\dots+x_n)+x_{n+1}x_{n+2}+x_{n+1}x_{n+2}(x_1+\dots+x_n)$

$$P_n: (1+x)^n \geq 1+nx$$

$$n=1 \quad (1+x) \geq 1+x \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=2 \quad (1+x)^2 \geq 1+2x$$

$$1+x+x^2 \geq 1+2x$$

$$x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 \geq 0}$$

$$(1+x)^{n+2} \geq 1+(n+2)x$$

$$n \rightarrow n+2 \quad (1+x)^n \cdot (1+x)^2 \geq (1+nx)(1+x)^2$$

$$(1+x)^{n+2} \geq (1+nx)(1+2x+x^2)$$

$$(1+x)^{n+2} \geq 1+2x+x^2+nx+2nx^2+nx^3$$

stačí dokázat

$$1+(n+2)x \geq 1+2x+x^2+nx+2nx^2+nx^3$$

$$nx \geq 2x+x^2+nx^2+nx^3$$

$$1+(n+2)x \geq 1+2x+x^2+nx+2nx^2+nx^3 \geq 1+(n+2)x$$

$$1+nx+2x \geq 1+2x+x^2+nx+2nx^2+nx^3 \geq 1+nx+2x$$

$$x^2 \cdot (1+2nx+nx^2) \geq 0$$

$$1+2nx+nx^2 \geq 0$$

$$n+2-n-2n$$

$$x^2 \geq -2 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$y \text{ platí pro } x \geq -1$$

$$\text{Dů 5) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x^2} + 7}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^2} + 5}}$$

$$P_n: \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

$$n=0 \quad \binom{0}{0} = 2^0 \quad n=1 \quad \binom{0}{0} + \binom{0}{1} = 2^1$$

$$2=2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \rightarrow n+1 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} = 2^{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} = \binom{n+1}{0} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1} \right] + \binom{n+1}{n+1}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} + 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k-1}$$

$$= 2^n + \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + 1$$

$$= 2^n + 2^n = 2 \cdot 2^n = 2^{n+1}$$

$$\boxed{\binom{n+1}{k} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1}}$$

$$\boxed{k \geq 1, k \leq n}$$

$P_1: a) M = (0; 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \max M &= 1 & \inf M &= 0 \\ \sup M &= 1 & \min M & \text{ neexistuje} \end{aligned}$$

~~Důkaz: $\inf M = 0$: $\forall x \in M: 0 \leq x$~~

Důkaz: $\min M$ neexistuje

- důkaz sporem: $\min M$ existuje

$$0 < \min M \leq 1$$

$$0 < \frac{\min M + \min M}{2} < \frac{\min M + 1}{2} \leq \frac{1+1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\min M + 1}{2} \in M \quad \wedge \quad \frac{\min M + 1}{2} > \min M$$

\Rightarrow spor

Důkaz: $\inf M = 0$: $\forall \varepsilon \in M: 0 \leq x$

~~$\forall \varepsilon \in M: \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists x \in M: x < \varepsilon$~~

$(\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \quad \varepsilon > 0)$

$\Rightarrow \exists x \in M: x < \varepsilon$

$$\varepsilon > \varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$$

např.: $x = \varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{2\varepsilon - \varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $\wedge \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \in M \right)$
 $\wedge \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon \right)$

$P_2: [0; 1] \quad \sup M = \max M = 1$
 $\inf M = \min M = 0$

$P_3: (0; \infty)$

• neexistuje maximum: - důkaz sporem: - existuje M $\wedge \exists x \notin M$
 (AGM) 2. stačí \Rightarrow nemůže být supremum

• supremum neexistuje:

- předpokládám: existuje horní zátvara E

$\Rightarrow 2E$ je horní zátvara

$\Rightarrow E$ nemůže být supremum, spor

• $\inf M = 0$ (viz. předchozí)

$$b) M = \left\{ \frac{m}{m+n} \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

~~$$\sup M = \max M \neq \frac{1}{2}$$~~
~~$$\inf M$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{m+n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \mid \cdot 2(m+n)$$~~
~~$$2m \leq m+n$$~~
~~$$m \leq n$$~~
~~deplatí~~

~~$$\sup M = \frac{1}{2}$$~~

$$\text{důkaz: } 1 \geq \frac{m}{m+n} \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

- Sporem: $(1-\varepsilon)$ je horní záhora pro nějaké $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\frac{m}{m+n} \leq 1-\varepsilon$$

$$m \leq (m+n)(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$m \leq m\varepsilon - m\varepsilon + n - n\varepsilon$$

~~$$\varepsilon m \leq (1-\varepsilon)n$$~~

$$m \leq \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} n$$

stačí najít m, n , které
toto nespĺňají

$\Rightarrow (1-\varepsilon)$ není horní záhora

- Spor

- podle Archimédova axiomu

existuje pro každé $\varepsilon > 0$ a $m \in \mathbb{N}$

nejáke n přirozené, že $m > \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} n$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sup M = 1}}$$

$$\bullet \inf M = 0$$

$$\text{důkaz } 1) 0 \leq \frac{m}{m+n} \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

2) - sporem $(0+\varepsilon)$ je dolní záhora pro nějaké $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\frac{m}{m+n} \leq 0+\varepsilon$$

$$m \leq \varepsilon(m+n)$$

$$m \leq \varepsilon m + \varepsilon n$$

$$m \cdot (1-\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon n$$

$$n \geq \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} m \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} n \geq m$$

- podle Archimédova axiomu existuje $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \varepsilon > 0$

nejáke n takové, že $m > \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} n$

- Spor

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\inf M = 0}}$$

• $\min M \quad M = \left\{ \frac{m}{n+m} \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

neexistuje $\left(\frac{m}{n+m} > 0 \right)$

• $\max M$
neexistuje $\left(\frac{m}{n+m} < 1 \right)$

Př: $\sup(A+B) = \sup A + \sup B \quad A+B = \{x, x=a+b, a \in A, b \in B\}$

a ... horní zavora A } $a+b$ je horní zavora $A+B$
b ... horní hr. B

dokazujeme: $(a, b) \Rightarrow (a+b)$

~~$c \leq a+b, c \in A+B$~~

$x \in (A+B): x = a+b$ ~~z definice~~, $a \in A, b \in B$
 $x = a+b \leq a+b$ (horní zavora)

$\Rightarrow a+b$ je horní zavora $A+B$

• Přkaz $(a+b)$ je supremum $A+B$

- sporem: - nechť existuje $\varepsilon > 0$, že $(a+b-\varepsilon)$ je horní zavora

$\sup A = a \Rightarrow a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ není horní odhad A

\Rightarrow existuje $\exists d \in A: d > a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\sup B = b \Rightarrow b - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ není horní odhad B

$\Rightarrow \exists b \in B: b > b - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

• položíme $x = a+b$ (definice)

$a + b > a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + b - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$a + b > a + b - \varepsilon$

spor

$\Rightarrow (a+b)$ je supremum $(A+B)$

Matematická analýza - příklady limit

Definice: Necht' $f: R \rightarrow R$, $x_0 \in R^*$ a $A \in R^*$.

Rěkneme, že A je limitou funkce f pro x jdoucí k x_0 , jestliže pro každé $\varepsilon > 0$ existuje $\delta > 0$ takové, že

$$x \in P_\delta(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(A)$$

- píšeme $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

Př: $f(x) = x$, $x \in R$, bod $x_0 = 1$, ukažeme že $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 1$

- libovolné $\varepsilon > 0$

- chceme najít δ aby: $0 < |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow 0 \leq |f(x) - 1| < \varepsilon$

- platí: $|f(x) - 1| = |x - 1|$

- stačí volit $\delta := \varepsilon$ (platí $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x = x_1$, $\forall x \in R$)

Př: - podobně pro $f(x) = c$

Př: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{pro } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{pro } x = 0 \end{cases}$ Tvrdíme $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

• platí: $0 < |x - 0| < \delta \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow |f(x) - 0| = 0 < \varepsilon$, $\forall \varepsilon, \delta \in R$

Př: $f(x) = x^2$, $x \in R$, bod $x_0 = 2$. Ukažme, že $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 4$

- zvolíme libovolné $\varepsilon \in (0, 2)$

- pro $x \in (\sqrt{4-\varepsilon}, \sqrt{4+\varepsilon})$ pak máme $4 - \varepsilon < x^2 < 4 + \varepsilon$, tzn. $|x^2 - 4| < \varepsilon$

- zvolíme $\delta_1 = 2 - \sqrt{4-\varepsilon}$, $\delta_1 > 0$
 $\delta_2 = \sqrt{4+\varepsilon} - 2$, $\delta_2 > 0$ } $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$

- platí: $(\sqrt{4-\varepsilon}, \sqrt{4+\varepsilon}) = (2 - \delta_1, 2 + \delta_2) \supset (2 - \delta, 2 + \delta)$

- celkově: $x \in (2 - \delta, 2 + \delta) \Rightarrow |x^2 - 4| < \varepsilon$

Limita absolutní hodnoty

necht' $f: R \rightarrow R$, $x_0 \in R$, $A \in R$.

Jestliže $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ pak $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = |A|$

• důkaz: - zvolíme $\varepsilon > 0$, pak existuje $\delta > 0$ takové, že

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \text{ pro } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$$

- trojúh. nerovnost

$$||f(x)| - |A|| \leq |f(x) - A| \text{ pro } x \in D_f$$

- proto

$$||f(x)| - |A|| < \varepsilon \text{ pro } 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$$

Aritmetika limit

Necht' $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ a necht' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B$. Pak:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = A + B$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = AB$

c) pokud $B \neq 0$ máme $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{2x + 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 3x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x + 1)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1} = \frac{0 + 0}{0 + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

0) limity složené funkce I

Necht' $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, také necht' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$,

$\lim_{y \rightarrow A} g(y) = B \in \mathbb{R}$ a navíc $f(x) \neq A$ na jistém prstencovém

okolí bodu x_0 . Pak $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x)) = B$ [ekvivalentní: $g(A) = B$]

0) limity složené funkce II

Necht' $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, také necht' $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$

a funkce g je spojitá v A . Pak

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(f(x)) = g(A)$$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a}$, kde $a \geq 0$

Důkaz: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ musí platit $|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| < \varepsilon$

- vezmeme $\delta = \min(\varepsilon \sqrt{a}, a)$

- předpokládáme $|x - a| < \delta$

- protože platí $x + \sqrt{a} > \sqrt{a}$, dostaneme

$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| = \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} < \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{a}} < \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{a}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{6}{3} + 5}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + x^2}{\sqrt{3 - 6x^2 + 5x^4}} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \frac{2 + x^2}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - 2x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x^4}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{3 - 6x^2 + 5x^4} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 - 6x^2 + 5x^4} \quad ?$$

A

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3}$ pro libito ne $\varepsilon > 0$ najdejo δ takvo, da

$$0 < |x - 3| < \delta \Rightarrow 0 < |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}| < \varepsilon$$

$$x \in (3 - \delta, 3 + \delta)$$

$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{pro } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \in (\sqrt{3} - \varepsilon, \sqrt{3} + \varepsilon)$$

$$x \in (3 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 3 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}|^2 < \varepsilon^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} \in (\sqrt{3} - \varepsilon, \sqrt{3} + \varepsilon)$$

$$x - 2\sqrt{3}\varepsilon + 3 < \varepsilon^2$$

$$x < \varepsilon^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\varepsilon - 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma + \varepsilon \\ | \\ \Gamma - \varepsilon \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2} < \sqrt{3 + \varepsilon^2}$$

$$\sqrt{3 + \varepsilon} - \sqrt{3 - \varepsilon} > 0$$

$$\sqrt{3 + \varepsilon} > \sqrt{3 - \varepsilon}$$

$$3 + 2\sqrt{3}\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 > 3 - \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\varepsilon - \varepsilon > -2$$

$$2 + \frac{4\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\varepsilon > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x \in (3 - \varepsilon^2, 3 + \varepsilon^2)$$

$$\varepsilon^2 < 3 \quad \varepsilon \in (0, 3)$$

$$\sqrt{x} \in (\sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2}, \sqrt{3 + \varepsilon^2})$$

$$\sqrt{3 - \varepsilon} < \sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2} < x < \sqrt{3 + \varepsilon^2} < \sqrt{3 + \varepsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{3} < \sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2} + \varepsilon$$

$$3 < 3 - \varepsilon^2 + 2\sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2} + \varepsilon^2$$

$$0 < 2\sqrt{3 - \varepsilon^2}$$

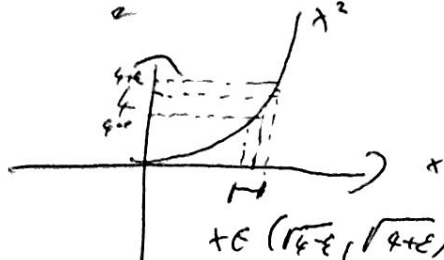
$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\delta = \min(\varepsilon\sqrt{2}, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow |x - a| < \delta$$

$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| = \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} < \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{a}} < \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{a}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$x \in (a - \varepsilon\sqrt{a}, a + \varepsilon\sqrt{a})$$

ku:



$x \in (\sqrt{k-\epsilon}, \sqrt{k+\epsilon})$ chci vyjadrit, ako $x \in (2+\delta, 2+\rho)$

$$2 - \delta_1 = \sqrt{k-\epsilon}$$

$$\delta_1 = 2 - \sqrt{k-\epsilon}$$

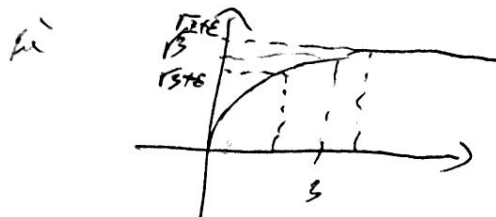
$$2 + \delta_2 = \sqrt{k+\epsilon}$$

$$\delta_2 = \sqrt{k+\epsilon} - 2$$

$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

pro $x \in (2-\delta, 2+\delta)$ (interval $(2-\delta, 2+\delta)$ je podmnožina $(2-\delta_1, 2+\delta_2)$)

plati $\epsilon > 0$



$$x \in (\sqrt{3+\epsilon}, \sqrt{3-\epsilon})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3}$$

interval $(\sqrt{3-\epsilon}, \sqrt{3+\epsilon})$
chci vyjadrit ako $(3+\delta_1, 3+\delta_2)$

$$(3 - 2\sqrt{3}\epsilon + \epsilon^2, 3 + 2\sqrt{3}\epsilon + \epsilon^2)$$

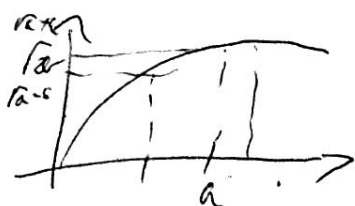
$$\delta_1 = (2\sqrt{3}\epsilon - \epsilon^2), \delta_2 = (2\sqrt{3}\epsilon + \epsilon^2)$$

$$\delta = \min(2\sqrt{3}\epsilon - \epsilon^2, 2\sqrt{3}\epsilon + \epsilon^2)$$

$$\delta > 0 \quad 2\sqrt{3}\epsilon - \epsilon^2 > 0$$

$$2\sqrt{3}\epsilon > \epsilon^2$$

$$\epsilon < 2\sqrt{3}$$



$$\sqrt{a} > 0$$

$$a > 0$$

$$x \in ((\sqrt{a}-\epsilon)^2, (\sqrt{a}+\epsilon)^2)$$

$$x \in (a - 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon + \epsilon^2, a + 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon + \epsilon^2)$$

$$x \in (a - \delta_1, a + \delta_2) \quad \delta_1, \delta_2 > 0$$

$$a - \delta_1 = a - 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon + \epsilon^2$$

$$\delta_1 = 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon - \epsilon^2$$

$$a + \delta_2 = a + 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon + \epsilon^2$$

$$\delta_2 = 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon + \epsilon^2$$

$$\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} = 2\sqrt{a}\epsilon - \epsilon^2$$

$$\text{plati } ((\sqrt{a}-\epsilon)^2, (\sqrt{a}+\epsilon)^2) \subset (a - \delta_1, a + \delta_2) \supset (a - \delta, a + \delta)$$

celková: $x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \Rightarrow |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| < \epsilon$

ZK: $a=3 \quad \epsilon < 2\sqrt{3}$
např. $\epsilon=2$

$$\delta = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2 - 4 = 4\sqrt{3} - 4 = 4 \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$x \in (3 - 4(\sqrt{3}-1), 3 + 4(\sqrt{3}-1)) \Rightarrow |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}| < 2$$

$$x \in (3 - 4\sqrt{3} + 4, 3 - 4 + 4\sqrt{3}) \quad \sqrt{x} \in (\sqrt{3}-2, \sqrt{3}+2)$$

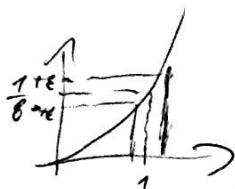
$$x \in (0, 0.21, 9.12) \quad \sqrt{x} \in (0.266, 2.1433) \quad (-0.267, 2.173)$$

Matematika analýza - limity, příklady

1) Dokážte definice: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : x \in U_\delta(1) \Rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$0 < |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{8} \right| < \varepsilon$$



$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 \in \left(\frac{1}{8} - \varepsilon, \frac{1}{8} + \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\left| \frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x^3 - 1| < 8\varepsilon$$

$$x^3 \in (1 - 8\varepsilon, 1 + 8\varepsilon)$$

$$x \in (\sqrt[3]{1 - 8\varepsilon}, \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon})$$

chci vyjádřit ve tvaru

$$x \in (1 - \delta_1, 1 + \delta_2)$$

$$1 - \delta_1 = \sqrt[3]{1 - 8\varepsilon} \quad 1 + \delta_2 = \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon}$$

$$\delta_1 = 1 - \sqrt[3]{1 - 8\varepsilon}$$

$$\delta_2 = \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon} - 1$$

$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

$$\text{pro } x \in (1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \text{ platí } \left| \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{8} \right| < \varepsilon$$

jelikož $(1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \subset (1 - \delta_1, 1 + \delta_2)$, také pro něj platí

$$\delta = \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon} - 1$$

$$\left| \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{8} \right| < \varepsilon$$

~~tedy~~

$$x \in (1 - (\sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon} - 1), 1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon} - 1)$$

$$x \in (2 - \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon}, \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon})$$

$$x^3 \in (2 - \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon})^3, 1 + 8\varepsilon)$$

$$(2 - \sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon})^3 > \sqrt[3]{1 - 8\varepsilon}$$

$$1 - 2\varepsilon > 2\sqrt[3]{1 - 8\varepsilon}$$

$$x > x - 2\varepsilon$$

$$0 > -2\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1 + 8\varepsilon} \neq 1$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$1 + 8\varepsilon \neq 1$$

$$8\varepsilon > 0$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$|x^3 - 1| < 8\varepsilon$$

$$x^3 \in (1 - 8\varepsilon, 1 + 8\varepsilon)$$

ε male

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{1^2 - 1}{2 \cdot 1^2 - 1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{2(x+\frac{1}{2})(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{2x+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)$$

$$D = 9 \quad \sqrt{D} = 3$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{10(x^2 - 4) - (x^2 - 2x)}{(x^2 - 4) \cdot (x^2 - 4)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) \cdot (x+2 - x)}{x \cdot (x-2)(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{x(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot (4)} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)(1+2x) \dots (1+nx) - 1}{x}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \cdot (1+2x)(1+3x)(1+4x) \dots (1+nx)}{1 + x(1+2x)(1+3x) \dots (1+nx)} = \frac{1 + (n+1)x}{1 + nx} = \frac{1 + (n+1)x}{1 + nx}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots + a_n x^n}{1 + x(1+2x)(1+3x) \dots (1+nx)} = \frac{1 + (n+1)x}{1 + nx}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots + a_n x^n}{1 + x(1+2x)(1+3x) \dots (1+nx)} = \frac{1 + (n+1)x}{1 + nx}$$

$$n=1 \quad (1+x)$$

$$n=2 \quad (1+x)(1+2x) = 1 + 2x + x + 2x^2 = 1 + 3x + 2x^2$$

$$n=3 \quad (1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x) = (1 + 3x + 2x^2)(1 + 3x) = 1 + 3x + 2x^2 + 3x + 9x^2 + 6x^3 = 1 + 6x + 11x^2 + 6x^3$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot (1 + (n+1)x) \quad a_1 = (1+x)$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{100} - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1} = \frac{(x^{100} - 2x + 1) \cdot (x^{50} - 2x + 1)}{(x^{50} - 2x + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1}}{x^{50} - 2x + 1}$$

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

$$(x^{50} - 2x + 1)(x-1) = x^{49} + x^{48} - (x^{50} - x^{49})$$

$$\frac{x^{49} - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1} = \frac{x^{49} - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1}}{x^{50} - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + \frac{(x-1)(2x^2 + x - 1)}{(x-1)(x^{49} + x^{48} - x^{50} + x^{49})}}{x^{50} - 2x + 1}$$

$$1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{48 - 1}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{47}$$

Mat. analýza - cvičení III

Př: $(1+x)^n \geq (1+nx)$ pro $x \in (-1, 1)$ $1+nx \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow (1+x)^n \geq 1+nx$
 má točka Mat. analýza

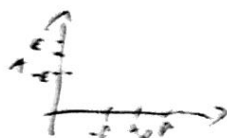
- připomínka: mat. analýza, supremum, minimum
 2 příklady, 30 min, 70 bodů

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$ 2 definice:

lim: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: 0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-A| < \epsilon$

konkrétně: $0 < |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow \left|\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\right| < \epsilon$

- zvolíme $\epsilon > 0$



$$\frac{1}{8} |x^3 - 1| < \epsilon$$

$$|x^3 - 1| < 8\epsilon$$

$$|x-1|(x^2+x+1)| < 8\epsilon$$

$$|x-1| \cdot |x^2+x+1| < 8\epsilon$$

- předpokládáme $\epsilon < 1$

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\left|\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\right| < \epsilon$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon$$

$$\boxed{< \delta}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} - \epsilon}, 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} + \epsilon})$$

$$|x^3 - 1| < 8\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 \in (1-8\epsilon, 1+8\epsilon)$$

$$x \in (\sqrt[3]{1-8\epsilon}, \sqrt[3]{1+8\epsilon})$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \in \left(\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon, \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon\right) \Rightarrow x \in (1-2\epsilon, 1+2\epsilon)$$

$$x^3 \in (1-8\epsilon, 1+8\epsilon) \text{ h } \text{konst}$$

$$x \in (\sqrt[3]{1-8\epsilon}, \sqrt[3]{1+8\epsilon}) \Rightarrow x \in (1-\delta, 1+\delta)$$

$$x \in (1-\delta, 1+\delta)$$

$$1-\delta_1 = \sqrt[3]{1-8\epsilon} \quad 1+\delta_2 = \sqrt[3]{1+8\epsilon}$$

$$\delta_1 = 1 - \sqrt[3]{1-8\epsilon} \quad \delta_2 = \sqrt[3]{1+8\epsilon} - 1$$

$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

$$\delta_1 = 1 - \sqrt[3]{1-8\epsilon} \quad \delta_2 = \sqrt[3]{1+8\epsilon} - 1$$

DÚ: 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1-x}$

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1-x} < \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1-x} < \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}$$

$$\sin(\pi x) < \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} (1-x)$$

$$0 < \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\delta}\right)^2 < \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\delta}\right)^2 + \delta \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

např: $|x-1| < \frac{8\epsilon}{1+x^2+x+1} \quad \delta = \frac{8\epsilon}{2} \quad \delta = \min\left(\frac{8\epsilon}{2}, \epsilon\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left|\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\right| < \epsilon$ musí platit pro $\delta = \frac{8\epsilon}{2}$

$$\left|\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\right| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{8} |x^3 - 1| < \epsilon$$

$|x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \frac{1}{8}| < \epsilon$ chceme ukázat

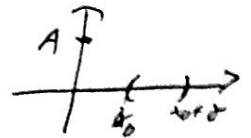
$$|f(x) - \frac{1}{8}| = \left|\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\right| = \left|\frac{x^3-1}{8}\right| = \frac{1}{8} |x-1| |x^2+x+1| \leq \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{8\epsilon}{2} \cdot 7 = \epsilon$$

Př: Dokažte z definice: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x] = 1$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x] = 1$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x] = 0$ $[x] = \text{nejmenší celé číslo} \leq x$

a) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : 0 < x - 1 < \delta \Rightarrow |[x] - 1| < \varepsilon$
 $x \in (1, 1 + \delta)$ $|[x] - 1| < \varepsilon$



$[x] = 1$ pro $x \in (1, 1 + \delta)$ $\delta > 0, \delta < 1$
 $x \in (1, 2)$ $\Rightarrow \delta \in (0, 1)$

$\Rightarrow |1 - 1| < \varepsilon$
 $0 < \varepsilon$ pro $\varepsilon > 0$

b) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : x \in (1 - \delta, 1)$

$- \delta < x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow |[x] - 0| < \varepsilon$

$[x] = 0$ pro $x \in (1 - \delta, 1)$ $\delta > 0, \delta < 1$
 $x \in (0, 1)$ $\delta \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow |0 - 0| < \varepsilon$

$\varepsilon > 0$

Př: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$

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

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

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} - \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x + 2 - x^2}{x \cdot (x-2)(x+2)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(-x-1)}{x(x+2)(x+2)}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-3}{8}$

$-x^2 + x + 2 : x + 2 = -x - 1$
 $- (-x^2 + 2x) = -3x + 2$
 $- (-3x + 2) = 0$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^2} + 5}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + x^2}{\sqrt{3 - 6x^2 + 5x^4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Př: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + \dots + x^n - n}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x^k - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) + (x^2-1) + \dots + (x^n-1)}{(x-1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + (x+1) + (x^2+x+1) + \dots + (x^{n-1} + \dots + x + 1)) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$

$(x^n - 1) = (x - 1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + 1)$ $= \frac{n}{2}(n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pü: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} - (1-x)}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} + (1-x)}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} + (1-x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-2x-x^2 - (1-x)^2}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} + (1-x))} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-2x-x^2 - (1-x+x^2)}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} + (1-x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1-2x-x^2} + (1-x))} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \underline{\underline{-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pü: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 4}{\sqrt{x} + 4} \cdot \frac{(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{8}})(x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1)}{(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x + 1)(x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{(x-16)(\sqrt{x} + 4)}{(x-16)(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x + 1)(x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{x + 4}{(\sqrt{16})^3 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{16} + 4 \cdot \sqrt{16} + 8} = \frac{8}{8 + 8 + 8 + 8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$(A^4 - B^4) = (A-B)(A^3 + A^2B + AB^2 + B^3)$
 $(A^4 - B^4) = (A-B) \cdot (\dots)$
 $A = x^{\frac{1}{4}}, B = 2$

$$\text{POZN.: } \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{\sqrt{x} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \frac{x - 4}{(\sqrt{x} - 4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^6 - b^6 &= (a-b)(a^5 + a^4b + a^3b^2 + a^2b^3 + ab^4 + b^5) \\
 &= (a-b)(a^5 + a^4b + a^3b^2 + a^2b^3 + ab^4 + b^5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pü: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x})}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1+x)^3 - (1-x)^3](\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})}{[(1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2](\sqrt[3]{1-x} + \sqrt[3]{1+x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[7x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 - (1-2x+x^2)](x+x)}{[7x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 - (1-2x+x^2)](\dots)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{monoratel} &\rightarrow A = (1+x), B = (1-x) \\
 \text{citatel} &\rightarrow A = 1+x, B = (1-x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[7x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 - (1-2x+x^2)](x+x)}{[7x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 - (1-2x+x^2)](\dots)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x)(x+x)}{(x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x)(\dots)} = \frac{7+7+7+7+7+7}{7+7+7+7+7+7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{6}{6}}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 5)(x+x)}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)(\dots)} = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{5 \cdot 6} = \underline{\underline{1}}
 \end{aligned}$$