

Početní část zkoušky 4.6.2019

Jméno:

Skupina:

1. (8b) Nalezněte všechna maximální řešení rovnice

$$y' = -2x\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

splňující počáteční podmínku

a) $y(0) = 1$

b) $y(0) = 0$

c) $y(0) = -1$.

2. (6b) V závislosti na parametru $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ vyšetřete konvergenci mocninové řady

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \frac{\arctg(n^n + 1)}{n^\alpha \ln(n^2 + 2)},$$

v komplexní rovině včetně kružnice konvergence.

3. (6b) Ověřte, že vztahy

$$\begin{aligned} u^2 v - \cos x + \ln v &= 0 \\ \ln u + x^3 - x v^2 - \sin(uvx) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

zaručují na nějakém okolí bodu $u = v = 1$, $x = 0$ existenci funkcí $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ a spočítejte $u'(0)$ a $v'(0)$.

4. (7b) Nalezněte všechny lokální extrémny funkce

$$f(x, y) = 3x + 2y + \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \arctg\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

na množině $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, 0); x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Ověřte, o jaké extrémny se jedná.

$$(1) \quad y' = -2x\sqrt{1-y^2} \quad y(0) = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

PS

Now test: $y = \pm 1$

add $-\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 2x dx$ 0,5

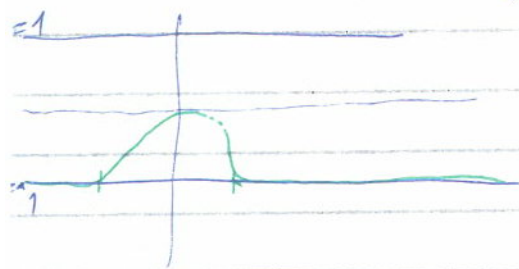
$$\Rightarrow \arccos y = x^2 + C$$

$$\boxed{y = \cos(x^2 + C)} \quad 1$$

Now test: $x < 0$ fuji nishlagi'w }
 $x > 0$ fuji nishlagi'w } 1

ad a) $y(0) = 0 \quad y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

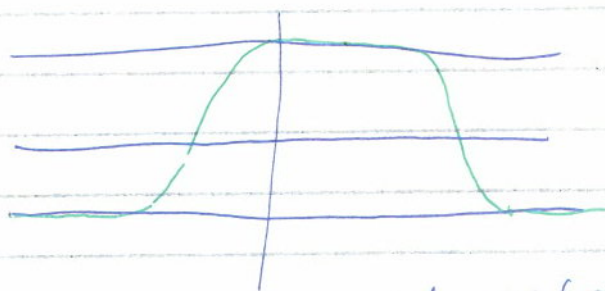
test $y = \cos(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x \in (-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})$
 the range is $y \equiv -1$ $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}] \cup [\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, +\infty)$ } 1,5



ad b) $y(0) = 1$

Now test $y \equiv 1$

continuous & deriv with
 horim



- $x_0 \leq -\sqrt{\pi}$
- $x_1 \geq 0$

take $(\Delta x)_0 > 0$: $(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = -\pi$

take $(\Delta x)_1 > 0$: $(x_1 + \Delta x)^2 - x_1^2 = \pi$

take $C_0 > 0, C_1 > 0$:

$$x_0^2 - C_0 = \pi$$

$$x_1^2 - C_1 = 0$$

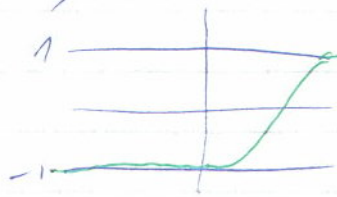
$$y(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in (-\infty, -x_0] \\ \cos(x^2 + C_0) & x \in (x_0, x_0 + (\Delta x)_0) \\ 1 & x \in (x_0 + (\Delta x)_0, x_1) \\ \cos(x^2 - C_1) & x \in [x_1, x_1 + (\Delta x)_1] \\ -1 & x \in (x_1 + (\Delta x)_1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

But $x_0 \rightarrow -\infty$ (d'v 1. a 2. ad)

and $x_1 = +\infty$ (d'v 4. a 5. ad)

at $x_0 = -\infty, x_1 = +\infty$ ($y(x) \equiv 1$)

ad c) Příklad byl poraden $m \in (-1) \dots$ od $(-\infty, 0]$ a měly a vlně (zprů)

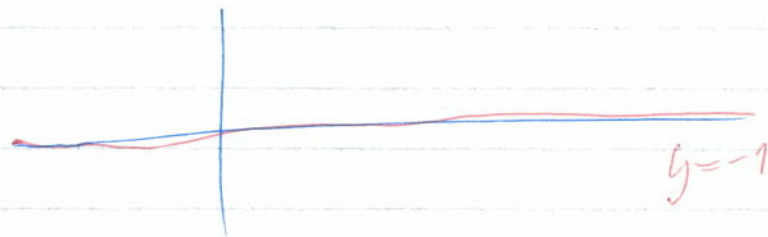


~~$x_1 \geq 0, \quad C_1 > 0: \quad x_1^2 \quad C_1 = -\pi$~~

$$(\Delta x)_1 > 0: (x_1 + (\Delta x)_1)^2 - x_1^2 = \pi$$

~~$$y/|x| = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in (-\infty, x_1] \\ \cos(x^2 + c_1) & x \in (x_1, x_1 + \Delta x_1) \\ 1 & x \in (x_1 + \Delta x_1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$~~

$$G_{X_1} = +\infty \quad (\text{f. } y(x) = -1).$$



je j'aimais mieux
 $y(0) = -1$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)}$$

(6.5)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\arctan(n^2+1)}}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

Rade konverguje absolutně pro $|z| < 1 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 0,5

Nyní $|z|=1$
i) $\alpha \geq 0$

$$\frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a navíc, kombinace Stolz a Dirichleta}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i n \varphi}}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \quad \mathbb{K} \quad \text{pro } \varphi \neq 2k\pi, \alpha \geq 0 \quad \text{díl D.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i n \varphi} \arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \quad \mathbb{K} \quad \text{pro } \varphi \neq 2k\pi, \alpha \geq 0 \quad \text{díl A.}$$

$$(ii) \alpha > 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \quad \mathbb{K} \quad \text{absolutně pro } |z| < 1$$

$$\text{neboť } \frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2 \ln n}$$

$$(iii) \text{ Jeli } \alpha \in [0, 1] \quad z=1 \rightarrow \text{řada}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \quad \mathbb{D} \quad \text{neboť } \frac{\arctan(n^2+1)}{n^2 \ln(n^2+2)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2 \ln n}$$

Závěr:

Rade \mathbb{K} pro $|z| < 1 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

\mathbb{K} pro $|z|=1, z \neq 1 \quad \forall \alpha \in [0, +1]$ (absolutně) 0,5

\mathbb{K} pro $|z|=1 \quad \forall \alpha \in (1, +\infty)$ (absolutně)

NENÍ tady ale vyšetřený ten bod $\alpha=0$!! To by mělo být, ne? To je ale celkem triviální

$$(3) \quad u^2 v - \cos x + \ln v = 0 \quad (= F_1(x, u, v))$$

$$(6.5) \quad \ln u + x^2 - x v^2 - \sin(uvx) = 0 \quad (= F_2(x, u, v))$$

Problem: F_1, F_2 are both for

$$2b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_1(1, 1, 0) = 0 \\ F_2(1, 1, 0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$F_2(1, 1, 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{DF_1(1, 1, 0)}{D(u, v)} \rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ solution $u(x)$ and $v(x)$ in $U_0(1, 1)$ where u and v are C^1 functions in $U_0(1, 1)$:

$$1b \quad u = u(x)$$

$$v = v(x)$$

Derivate

$$1b \quad 2uv \frac{du}{dx} + u^2 \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} - v^2 - 2x \frac{dv}{dx} - \cos(uvx) \left(\frac{du}{dx} vx + \frac{dv}{dx} uv + uv \right) = 0$$

$$1b \quad 2 \frac{du}{dx}(0) + \frac{dv}{dx}(0) + \frac{dv}{dx}(0) = 0$$

$$1b \quad \left[\frac{du}{dx}(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = -2 \right]$$

④ $f(x,y) = 3x + 2y + \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (x,0), x \in \mathbb{R}$

9b $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$

1b $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{3(x^2 + y^2) + 2x - y}{(x^2 + y^2)}$

$0 = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) + 2x + x}{(x^2 + y^2)}$

$3(x^2 + y^2) + 2x - y = 0 \quad | (-2)$

$2(x^2 + y^2) + 2y + x = 0 \quad | \cdot 3$

$-4x + 2y + 6y + 3x = 0$
9b5 $\underline{x = 8y}$

$\Rightarrow 3y^2(1+64) + 15y = 0$

$15y(13y + 1) = 0$

9b5 $\underline{y = 0} \dots \text{NE}$

1b $\underline{y = -\frac{1}{13}}, \underline{x = -\frac{8}{13}} \quad \text{local min}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(y^2 - x^2) + 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$+ \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-4xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{(x^2 - y^2) + 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2 - 4xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 4y^2 - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2) - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

Zurückrechnung: $\begin{pmatrix} -126 + 16 & -63 - 32 \\ -95 & +126 - 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -110 & -95 \\ -95 & +110 \end{pmatrix}$ 1b

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{8}{13} & -\frac{1}{13} \end{bmatrix}$ 1b
saddle point
global minimum
critical region