

285

(1) Naleznite rózniczkę

$$y''' - 2y'' + y' - 2y = e^{2x} + \cos 2x$$

splunjiw $y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = 0 \quad y''(0) = 1$

Rozwiaz

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2(\lambda - 2) + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \quad 0,5b$$

$$\lambda_1 = i \quad \lambda_2 = -i \quad \lambda_3 = 2 \quad 0,5b$$

$$y_H(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 e^{2x} \quad 0,5b$$

$$y_P(x) = Ax e^{2x} + B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x \quad 1b$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_P' &= 2Ax e^{2x} + A e^{2x} - 2B \sin 2x + 2C \cos 2x \\ y_P'' &= 4Ax e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x} - 4B \cos 2x - 4C \sin 2x \\ y_P''' &= 8Ax e^{2x} + 4A e^{2x} + 8B \sin 2x - 8C \cos 2x \end{aligned} \quad 1b$$

$$x e^{2x} (8A - 8A + 2A - 2A) + e^{2x} (4A - 8A + A) + \cos 2x (-8C + 8B + 2C - 2B) + \sin 2x (8B + 8C - 2B - 2C) = e^{2x} + \cos 2x$$

$$5A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$-6C + 6B = 1 \Rightarrow 12B = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{12} \quad C = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$6A + 6C = 0 \Rightarrow -A = C$$

$$y = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x + \gamma e^{2x} + \frac{1}{5} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 2x \quad 0,5b$$

$$1 = \alpha + \gamma + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$0 = \beta + 2\gamma + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow 2 = 5\gamma + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{12}$$

$$1 = -\alpha + 4\gamma + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{120 - 48 + 15}{60} = 5\gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{87}{300}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{11}{12} - \frac{87}{300} = \frac{275 - 87}{300} = \frac{188}{300} = \frac{47}{75}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-1}{200} - \frac{87}{150} = \frac{-92}{750} = -\frac{46}{375}$$

$$y = \frac{47}{75} \cos x - \frac{46}{375} \sin x + \frac{87}{300} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{5} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 2x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

26.4

2) V závislosti na parametru $p \in \mathbb{R}$ určitál konvergenci řady $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (\sin \frac{1}{k}) \ln^p k$ (divy / součet
císlu řady)

65
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (\sin \frac{1}{k}) \ln^p k$$

Pro které hodnoty parametru p je konvergence absolutní?

Rozvrh

a) Jeli $p > 0$, pak $\sin \frac{1}{k} \approx \frac{1}{k}$ 15

Tedy hledat řadu $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k A_k$, kde $A_k \downarrow 0$ 15
(vždy $\frac{1}{k}$ může být $\ln^p k$)
tedy stabilní

=> ŘADA KONVERGENCE (Leibniz) 0,5

Jeli $p > 1$, pak $|A_k| \leq \frac{1}{k^{p-\epsilon}}$ a řada K absolutně (srovnání s $\frac{1}{k^c}$) 15

b) Jeli $p = 0$, $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k$ osciluje 15

c) Jeli $p < 0$, $\frac{1}{k^p} > 1$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (\sin \frac{1}{k}) \ln^p k$ podle konvergence, pokud $\ln^p k \downarrow 0$. 15

Konvergence řady nutně je stabilní ($\ln^p k \geq \frac{1}{k^{\epsilon}}$ např.). 0,53

26.5

3) Nalezněte lokální extrémní funkce

$f(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (x^2+10y-5)$
na \mathbb{R}^2 . Prohodněte ve všech bodech má-li funkce lok. minimum a
na kterýž bodů maximum a rovněž (pokud ž) také globální extrém
na \mathbb{R}^2 .

Řešení

Pro hledání lok. extrémů jsou v bodech kde $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$. 0,5

$$\text{Proto } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (2x - 2x(x^2+10y-5)) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (10 - 2y(x^2+10y-5)) = 0$$

$$\text{Tedy } 2x(1-x^2-10y+5) = 0$$

$$2x(-x^2-10y+6) = 0$$

$x = 0$

$x^2 + 10y = 6$

$$\Rightarrow 10 - 2y(10y-5) = 0$$

$$-20y^2 + 10y + 10 = 0$$

$$= 2y^2 + y + 1 = 0$$

$$-(y-1)(2y+1) = 0$$

$$-10 - 2y(-6) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$x^2 = -4 + \frac{50}{9} = \frac{24}{9} - 6 = -4$

$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{24}}{3} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$

$y_1 = 1$ $y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

Nové body $[0, 1]$ $[0, -\frac{1}{2}]$
 ~~$[\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{5}{9}]$ $[-\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{5}{9}]$~~

... vde ne dějme hodnoty

Společně druhé derivace

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (4x^2(x^2+10y-6)) + e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (2-6x^2-20y+10)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (-20x + 4xy(x^2+10y-5)) + e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (-4xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (-20y + 4y^2(x^2+10y-5)) + e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (-2x^2-40y+10)$$

Analiza Kramir $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$[0, 1]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -30 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~maksimum~~ ~~minimum~~

$[0, -\frac{1}{2}]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 22 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

lokus - ~~maksimum~~ ~~minimum~~

} 15

~~$[0, 1]$~~

~~$[0, -\frac{1}{2}]$~~

~~$$\frac{32}{3} \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{50}{9} - 6 \right) + (2 - 16 + 20 \frac{5}{9}) = \frac{22(-26-54)}{9} + \frac{100-149}{9} = \frac{32 \cdot 80}{27} - \frac{26}{9}$$~~

~~$$\frac{12}{3} \left(-20 + \frac{20}{9} \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{50}{9} - 5 \right) + \frac{20}{9} \right) = \frac{20}{3} \left(-20 - \frac{20}{9} \left(\frac{74-45}{9} \right) + \frac{20}{9} \right) = \frac{20}{3} \left(-20 - \frac{580}{9} + \frac{20}{9} \right)$$~~

~~$$\frac{100}{9} + 4 \cdot \frac{20}{9} \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{50}{9} - 5 \right) - \frac{10}{3} + \frac{200}{9} + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tidak ada solusi}$$~~

Problema a) $f(x, y) = 0$

b) $\exists f(x_0, y_0)$: $f(x_0, y_0) > 0 \Rightarrow$ f memiliki global maksimum / minimum

Teori \sim pada $[0, 1]$ $[0, -\frac{1}{2}]$ f memiliki global maksimum $5e^{-1}$ minimum $-10e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ 15

267.

(4) Werte, \vec{r} finden

(65) $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z)\right) + \ln(x^2+y^2-z^2) = 1$
 definiert in allen Punkten $(1,1,1)$ ^{Werte} für $z = z(x,y)$.
 Sprich $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,1)$.

Rückw

• zurück in $\left(\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 3\right) + \ln(1) = 1$ ✓

• Vorzeichen in allen $(1,1,1)$ klären

• $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z)\right) + \ln(x^2+y^2-z^2) \right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 0$
 $= \frac{\pi}{6} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z)\right) + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2-z^2} \cdot (-2z) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -2 \neq 0$

\Rightarrow keine $z = z(x,y)$ klären Dabei ~~15~~ **15**

$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z(x,y))\right) + \ln(x^2+y^2-z^2(x,y)) \right) \cdot 0,5$

$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z(x,y))\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y)\right) + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2-z^2(x,y)} \cdot (2x - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y))$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1) = 1$ **16**

$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z(x,y))\right) + \ln(x^2+y^2-z^2(x,y)) \right) \cdot 0,5$

$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+y+z)\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y)\right) + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2-z^2(x,y)} \cdot (2y - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y))$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,1) = 1$ **15**