

2.6.

① Nalezněte všechna řešení

2.6

$$y'''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 20 \cos 2x + 16x e^{2x}$$

$$y(0) = -1 \quad y'(0) = -3 \quad y''(0) = -11$$

Rozání

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 4) = 0 \quad 1$$

$$\rightarrow y_H = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x \quad 0,5$$

$$y_p = A x \cos 2x + B x \sin 2x + (Cx + D) e^{2x}$$

$$y_p' = A \cos 2x - 2xA \sin 2x + B \sin 2x + 2Bx \cos 2x + (2Cx + D + C) e^{2x}$$

$$y_p'' = -4A \sin 2x - 4xA \cos 2x + 4B \cos 2x - 4Bx \sin 2x + (4Cx + 4D + 2C + 2C) e^{2x}$$

$$y_p''' = -12A \cos 2x + 8xA \sin 2x - 12B \sin 2x - 8Bx \cos 2x + (8Cx + 8D + 8C + 4C) e^{2x}$$

$$-12A - 4B + 4A = 20 \Rightarrow -8A - 4B = 20 \Rightarrow -2A - B = 5 \Rightarrow A = -2 \quad 1$$

$$-12B + 4A + 4B = 0 \Rightarrow A = 2B \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$(kontrola: 8A + 4B - 8A - 4B = 0 \wedge -8B + 4A + 8B - 4A = 0 \checkmark)$$

$$8C - 4C + 8C - 4C = 16 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$12C + 8D - 4D - 4C + 4 \cdot (2D + C) - 4 \cdot D = 0$$

$$8D = -12C$$

$$D = -3$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x - x \sin 2x + (2x - 3) e^{2x}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 - 3 = -1$$

$$y' = C_1 e^x - 2C_2 \sin 2x + 2C_3 \cos 2x - 2 \cos 2x + 4x \sin 2x - \sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x + (4x - 6 + 2) e^{2x}$$

$$C_1 + 2C_3 - 2 - 4 = -3$$

$$y'' = C_1 e^x - 4C_2 \cos 2x - 4C_3 \sin 2x + 4 \sin 2x + 4 \sin 2x + 8x \cos 2x - 2 \cos 2x - 2 \cos 2x + 4x \sin 2x + (8x - 8 + 4) e^{2x}$$

$$C_1 - 4C_2 - 8 = -11$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 2 \Rightarrow 5C_2 = 5 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

$$C_1 - 4C_2 = -3 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2C_3 = 2 \Rightarrow C_3 = 1$$

$$y(x) = e^x + \cos 2x + \sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x - x \sin 2x + (2x - 3) e^{2x}$$

xG12

0,5

26.

(2) V řadě s parametry $p \in \mathbb{R}^+$ a $q \in \mathbb{R}$ rozhodněte o konvergenci ~~řady~~ ~~řady~~ řady

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p}\right) \arctan\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right)$$

Rozum

a) $q \geq 0$ $p > 0$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p}\right) = \frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p} - \frac{1}{24m^{2p}} + o\left(\frac{1}{2m^p}\right) \quad 1b$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) = \frac{1}{m^q} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) - \frac{1}{3m^{3q}} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) \quad 1b$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p}\right) \arctan\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p} - \frac{1}{24m^{2p}} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^p}\right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{m^q} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) - \frac{1}{3m^{3q}} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^q}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2m^{p+q}} - \frac{1}{24m^{2p+q}} + \frac{(-1)^k}{3m^{p+3q}} + \frac{1}{m^{2p+q}} + o(1) \right) \quad 1b$$

\Rightarrow 1. řada k $p+q > 0$

2. řada k $2p+q > 1$

\Rightarrow p může v tomto případě

$$\boxed{2p+q > 1}$$

1b 9,5b

1b

b) $q < 0$ $p \geq 0$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p}\right) \arctan\left(\frac{1}{m^{-q}}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2m^p} - \frac{1}{24m^{2p}} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^p}\right) \right) \arctan(m^{-q})$$

\Rightarrow 1. ř. Leibniz + Abel ($\arctan m^{-q}$ je monotónní) $1b$
 $p > 0$ ✓

2. ř. ~~Základ~~ integrál + monotonie ($\arctan(m^{-q})$ je monotónní) $1b$

$2p > 1$ \wedge $\boxed{p > \frac{1}{2}}$

~~cf $p=0$ ($\ln(1 + \frac{(-1)^k}{2m}$))~~

Závěr
 Konečnou konvergenci k $\boxed{p+q > 0 \wedge 2p+q > 1} \quad (q \in \mathbb{R})$

9,5b

3) Maksima (puluhan 7) lokalna edung pake

75) $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + 2x^2 + y^2$
 me². Nilai-nilai lokal bay, no klyk & klyk edung mungkin sa rookrodut p klyk lok. edung.

Rosaw

Vt_e ji kledes \Rightarrow stow nilai $f \Rightarrow 1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ 9,56

$$0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 4x$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 4x = 2y \\ y = 2x \end{array} \right\} 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^2 + 4x = 0$$

$$x(9x+4) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 = 0 & y_1 = 0 & 9,55 & [0,0] \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{9} & y_2 = -\frac{8}{9} & 9,55 & [-\frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}] \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{xx} = 2x + 2y + 4 \\ f_{yy} = 2y + 2x + 2 \\ f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 2x + 2y \end{array} \right\} 16$$

a) $[0,0]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{pr. definit} \Rightarrow \text{lok. minimum} \quad 15$$

b) $[-\frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{9} & -\frac{24}{9} \\ -\frac{24}{9} & -\frac{6}{9} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{indefinit} \Rightarrow \text{mew edung (tidak baik)} \quad 15$$

Fungsi mungkin onto lokalitas minimum (0) v lokal $[0,0]$.

9,53

26

4) Oniwa, je podany

55) $\sin(x+y\sqrt{2}) + \ln(xy) = -1$

$x^2+y^2=3+z^2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \arctan(\frac{x+y-2}{2}) = 1$

datuj me jake polu bodu (1,1,1) hledas jaku g = g/x + g/z z d/260
Spredak $\frac{dy}{dx}(1) = \frac{dz}{dx}(1)$

Risun

• Bod je vlna : 0.1. $(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln 1 = -1$
 $3 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 1)$

• Vsech tu jin hledas

• $\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$

• $\ln(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$

• $3 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x+y-2}{2})^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$

• $3 + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 - \frac{\pi}{4} & 3 + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

je vs. usice

\Rightarrow ~~7!~~ 7!

26

$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 \cdot (\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} + 1) + 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1$ 15

$3 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3 \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1^2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx}) = 0$ 15

$(3 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{dy}{dx} + (3 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{dz}{dx} = -3 + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$(3 - \frac{\pi}{4}) (-1 - \frac{dz}{dx}) + (3 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{dz}{dx} = -3 + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} (-3 + \frac{\pi}{4} + 3 + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -3 + \frac{\pi}{4} + 3 + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} = -1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{3}$ 15