

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{1.} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(3^n + 1)}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n^2} - \sqrt[3]{n^2 + 2n}} = \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(3^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)\right)}{n^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}} - n^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}}} = \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n} \cdot \left(\ln 3 + \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)\right)}{\cancel{n} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}}\right)} \stackrel{\text{VOAL}}{=} \\
 & \frac{\ln 3 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{n}}} \stackrel{\text{H.V.}}{=} \\
 & = \frac{\ln 3 + 0 \cdot \ln(1+0)}{\sqrt[3]{1+0} - \frac{1}{\infty} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+0}} = \underline{\underline{\ln 3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

"H.V.": Funkce  $\ln$  je spojita v bode 1,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \underline{1}. \text{ Tedy:}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \ln \underline{1} = 0.$$

Používáme také: "lim. odvození je odvození limity."

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} =$$

VOLSF (S)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \ln(\cos x)\right) = \underline{\underline{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \ln(\cos x) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{VOL}}{=}$$

$$= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{-2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \left(-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}\right)$$

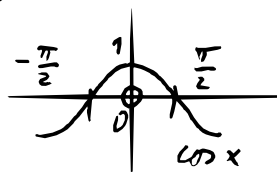
$$\stackrel{\text{VOLSF}}{=} 1^{-2} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

VOLSF:  $f(y) = \frac{\ln y}{y-1}$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} f(y) \stackrel{\text{známá}}{=} \boxed{1}$

$g(x) = \cos x$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \underline{1}$

(P) ...  $\delta := \frac{\pi}{2}$  (např.) ... platí

$$\forall x \in P\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) : \cos x \neq \underline{1}$$



Tedy:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos x - 1} = \boxed{1}$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

[5] KONVERGENCE:  $\sqrt{n}$  rostoucí  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  klesající

$\Rightarrow \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$  je klesající

(také proto, že fce  $\ln$  je rostoucí).

$\bullet_2 \lim \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \ln 1 = 0.$

$\bullet_1$  Leibnizovo kritérium: řada K.

[5] ABSOLUTNÍ K.:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right| =$

$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \right| \cdot \left| \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right).$

Srovnáme s řadou  $\sum b_n$ , kde

$$b_n := \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}:$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \stackrel{(*)}{=} 1 \in (0, \infty).$$

[ $\bullet_1$ ] (\*): použijeme Heineho V. & zm. limitu.

$\bullet_1$  Podle LSK:  $\sum |a_n| \text{ K.} \Leftrightarrow \sum b_n \text{ K.}$

$\bullet_1$  Ovšem  $\sum b_n = \sum \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \text{ D.}$

Celkem: Řada RK.

$$(4) f(x) = |x| + \arctg |x-1|$$

1.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f \in C$  je na  $\mathbb{R}$  spojitá
- nemá lichá, sudá ani periodická.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \infty + \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty$

2. Asymptoty:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{|x|}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \arctg |x-1| =$$

$$= \begin{cases} -1, & x \rightarrow -\infty \\ 1, & x \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - 1 \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (|x| + \arctg |x-1| - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \arctg(x-1) - x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (-1)x) = \dots = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Asymptota vs  $\infty$ :  $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$  ;

→ " → vs  $-\infty$ :  $y = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$  .

$$f'(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x + \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x-1)$$

Po intervalech:  $x \in [1, \infty)$ :

3

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2} > 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  je rostoucí na  $[1, \infty)$ .

$$x \in (-\infty, 0): f'(x) = -\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2}\right) < 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  je klesající na  $(-\infty, 0)$ .

$$x \in [0, 1): f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2} > 0, \quad x \neq 1.$$

(Jmenovatel  $\geq 1 \Rightarrow$  zlomek  $\leq 1$ )

Tedy  $f$  je rostoucí na  $[0, 1)$ .

2	$x \in$	$(-\infty, 0)$	$[0, 1)$	$[1, \infty)$
	$f'$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$	$\oplus$
	$f$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$

Extremy: Globální (i lokální) minimum

$$1 \text{ v bodě } 0: f(0) = \operatorname{arctg} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Jednostranné derivace v bodech  $0, 1$ :

$$2 \quad f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0_-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0_-} \left(-1 - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1_-} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2}\right) = 0$$

$$f'_+(1) = \dots = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(Vše podle V. o limitě derivace:

$f$  je v bodech  $0$  a  $1$  spojitá!)

$$x \in [1, \infty): f''(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2}\right)'$$

3

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 2}\right)' = -\frac{2x-2}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} =$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{(\dots)^2} < 0, \quad x > 1.$$

Tedy  $f$  je konkávní na  $[1, \infty)$ .

$$x \in (-\infty, 0): f''(x) = \frac{2x-2}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} < 0, \quad x < 1$$

Tedy  $f$  je konkávní na  $(-\infty, 0]$

$$x \in [0, 1): f''(x) = \frac{2x-2}{(\dots)^2} < 0, \quad x < 1$$

Tedy  $f$  je konkávní na  $[0, 1]$ .

Inflexní body tedy nejsou.

