

Увод у анализу, 28.01.2021.

- ① (20 бодова) Нека је $X = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, \frac{1}{2}] : 0 < \frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] \leq 1\}$.
- (a) Одредити $\inf X$, $\sup X$. Да ли постоје $\min X$, $\max X$?
- (b) Наћи \bar{X} , X° , ∂X , X^{i2} , X' .

Решење: $X = ?$

I $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$: $0 < \frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] \leq 1$

1° $\frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] \leq 1 \quad / \cdot x$
 $[x] \leq x \quad \checkmark \leftarrow$ увек тачно

2° $\frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] > 0 \quad / \cdot x$
 $[x] > 0 \quad \leftarrow$ ово важи за $x \geq 1$.

$\Rightarrow X_1 = [1, +\infty)$.

II $x \in (-\infty, 0)$:

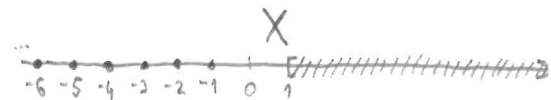
$0 < \frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] \leq 1$ мера се знак
 1° $\frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] \leq 1 \quad / \cdot x < 0$
 $[x] \geq x$

$\Rightarrow [x] = x, \quad x = -k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$

2° $\frac{1}{x} \cdot [x] > 0 \quad / \cdot x$
 $[x] < 0 \quad \leftarrow$ увек тачно за $x \in (-\infty, 0)$

$\Rightarrow X_2 = \{-k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$\Rightarrow X = X_1 \cup X_2 = \{-k : k \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup [1, +\infty)$



- (a) $\inf X = -\infty \Rightarrow \min X$ не постоји,
 $\sup X = +\infty \Rightarrow \max X$ не постоји

- (b) $\bar{X} = X$,
 $X^\circ = (1, +\infty)$,
 $\partial X = \{-k : k \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{1\}$,
 $X^{i2} = \{-k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$,
 $X' = [1, +\infty)$. □

② Докажи да је низ $\{2^{-n} \cos(n\pi)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Кошијев. ... [10]

Решење:

I начин: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{2^{-n}\} \text{ нума-низ} \\ \{\cos n\pi\} \text{ стр. низ} \end{array} \right\} \xRightarrow{\oplus} \{2^{-n} \cos n\pi\} \text{ нума-низ}$
 $\xRightarrow{\text{Т}} \{2^{-n} \cos n\pi\} \text{ конвергентан}$
 $\xRightarrow{\text{Т}} \{2^{-n} \cos n\pi\} \text{ Кошијев.}$

II начин: Примимо се: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0 \forall p \in \mathbb{N} |x_{n+p} - x_n| < \varepsilon$,
 $x_n = 2^{-n} \cos(n\pi)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Нека је $\varepsilon > 0$. Примимо n_0 .

$$|x_{n+p} - x_n| = |2^{-n-p} \cos((n+p)\pi) - 2^{-n} \cos(n\pi)| =$$

$$= 2^{-n} \left| \frac{\cos((n+p)\pi)}{2^p} - \cos(n\pi) \right| \leq$$

$$2^{-n} \left(\frac{|\cos((n+p)\pi)|}{2^p} + |\cos(n\pi)| \right) \leq$$

$$2^{-n} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2^p}}_{< 1} + 1 \right) \leq 2^{-n} \cdot 2 = 2^{-n+1} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < \varepsilon \iff \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < 2^{n-1} \quad / \log_2$$

$$\iff \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) < n-1$$

$$\iff n > \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + 1$$

$$\implies n_0 = \left[\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + 1 \right] + 1.$$

□

③ Наћи природни домен и асимптотне графика функције
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \arctg x$.
 (помоћ: $\arctg x + \arctg \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x > 0$). ... [20]

Решење: $\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$

	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$x+1$	-	+	+	
$x-1$	-	-	+	
$\frac{x-1}{x+1}$	+	-	+	

$\implies D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.

(B.A.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \arctg x \right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{-2}{0^+} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \infty - \frac{\pi}{8} = +\infty$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{arctg} x \right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{0^+}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} 1 = -\infty - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\infty$$

⇒ apabila $x = -1$ u $x = 1$ sy B.A. kag $x \rightarrow -1^-$ u $x \rightarrow 1^+$.

(X.A.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{arctg} x \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\pm\infty) \cdot (\pm\frac{\pi}{2}) = \mp\infty$

⇒ X.A. He momejke

(K.A.) $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x \right) = 0 - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{\pi}{4} x \right) =$

$0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} x \right) =$

$\operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

⇒ apabila $y = -\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$ je K.A. kag $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

$k' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x \right) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$n' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{\pi}{4} x \right) =$

menang:
 $x = t$
 $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$0 + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} t \operatorname{arctg} t + \frac{\pi}{4} t \right) = n = \frac{1}{2}$

⇒ apabila $y = \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$ je K.A. kag $x \rightarrow -\infty$. □

④ Urutannya nilai numerik:

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(n+1) - \ln n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$; ... [10]

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2+n}} \left(2! + \frac{(2+n)!}{1!} + \dots + \frac{(2+n)!}{n!} \right)$; ... [10]

Pengerja: (a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(n+1) - \ln n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0^0 = ? = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} =$

$$e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln \frac{n+1}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 1 - 1} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln \frac{n+1}{n}) + \ln n}{n} - 1} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n) - 1}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e - 1}{n}} = e^{-1}$$

(8) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2+1}} (2! + \frac{(2+1)!}{1!} + \dots + \frac{(2+n)!}{n!}) \stackrel{WT}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2! + \dots + \frac{(2+n)!}{n!} - (2! + \dots + \frac{(2+n-1)!}{(n-1)!})}{n^{2+1} - (n-1)^{2+1}}$

$\{n^{2+1}\} \uparrow + \infty$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(2+n)!}{n!}}{n^3 - (n-1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{(n - (n-1))(n^2 + n(n-1) + (n-1)^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2n^2 + \dots} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Нека је $a > 0$ и $b \in \mathbb{R}$. Нека је $f: [-a, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ гача са

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + ax + x^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2 - ax + x^2}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}, & 0 < x \leq a, \\ b, & x = 0, \\ \frac{\sin 3x - x}{\arcsin x + x}, & -a \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Одредити a и b тако да f буде непрекидна на $[-a, a]$.

Решене: Критична тачка за непрекидност: $x=0$.

Мора да важи $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x)$, односно:

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + ax + x^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2 - ax + x^2}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin 3x - x}{\arcsin x + x}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\sin 3x - x}{\arcsin x + x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{x} - 1}{\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + 1} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{3-1}{1+1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=1}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + ax + x^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2 - ax + x^2}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{-1-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + ax + x^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2 - ax + x^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2 - ax + x^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2 + ax + x^2}}{-1-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{a^2 + ax + x^2 - (a^2 - ax + x^2)}{a+x - (a-x)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt[3]{\dots} + \sqrt[3]{\dots} + \sqrt[3]{\dots} + \sqrt[3]{\dots}} = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a+0} + \sqrt{a-0}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^2}}$$

$$= a \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3\sqrt[3]{a^4}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[6]{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \left(\frac{3}{2}b\right)^6 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6}$$

□

разумно!