

## Rozwiązania zadań z egzaminu poprawkowego z matematyki 2L

1. Łatwo wyliczyć

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I,$$

$$A^{2n} = (A^2)^n = I^n = I,$$

$$A^{2n+1} = A \cdot A^{2n} = A \cdot I = A.$$

$$\begin{aligned} B = e^{aA} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(aA)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n A^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^{2n} A^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{a^{2n+1} A^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^{2n} I}{(2n)!} + \frac{a^{2n+1} A}{(2n+1)!} \right) = I \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n}}{(2n)!} + A \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}. \end{aligned}$$

Ale

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (e^a + e^{-a}) = \cosh a,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (e^a - e^{-a}) = \sinh a,$$

a więc

$$B = I \cosh a + A \sinh a = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh a & \sinh a \\ \sinh a & \cosh a \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. f(x) &= (1 + e^x)^2 = 1 + 2e^x + e^{2x} = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^n}{n!} = 1 + \\ &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^n + 2^n x^n}{n!} = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 + 2^n}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \end{aligned}$$

gdzie

$$a_0 = 1 + 2 + 2^0 = 4, \quad a_n = 2 + 2^n, \quad \text{dla } n > 0.$$

3. (a) Wewnątrz przedziałów funkcja jest iloczynem sumą i złożeniem funkcji ciągłych, więc jest ciągła. Na brzegach przedziałów

$$g(-3^-) = g(-3) = \sqrt{-4(-3) - (-3)^2} = \sqrt{12 - 9} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$g(-3^+) = \sqrt{3},$$

$$g(3^-) = \sqrt{3},$$

$$g(3^+) = g(3) = \sqrt{4 \cdot 3 - 3^2} = \sqrt{12 - 9} = \sqrt{3}.$$

Widać więc że funkcja  $g(x)$  jest ciągła.

(b) Jak łatwo sprawdzić  $g(x) = g(-x)$ , więc w rachunkach można ograniczyć się jedynie do  $x > 0$  i otrzymany wynik pomnożyć przez dwa.

- $x \in (0, 3)$

Na tym odcinku funkcja  $g$  jest stała, więc jej długość to po prostu długość odcinka

$$l_1 = 3.$$

- $x \in (3, 4)$

Na tym odcinku

$$g(x) = \sqrt{4x - x^2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{4 - 2x}{2\sqrt{4x - x^2}} = \frac{2 - x}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}},$$

$$l_2 = \int_3^4 \sqrt{1 + (g'(x))^2} dx = \int_3^4 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2 - x}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \int_3^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{(2 - x)^2}{4x - x^2}} dx = \int_3^4 \sqrt{\frac{4x - x^2 + 4 - 4x + x^2}{4x - x^2}} dx =$$

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}} dx = \int_3^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{-(x - 2)^2 + 4}} dx =$$

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{2}{2\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2}} dx = \int_3^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2}} dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x-2}{2} \\ dy = \frac{1}{2} dx \\ dx = 2dy \\ x = 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \end{array} \right| = 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \sin t \\ dy = \cos t dt \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ y = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\cos t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

Całkowita długość krzywej wynosi więc  $l = 2l_1 + 2l_2 = 6 + \frac{2}{3}\pi$ .

(c) Ze względu na parzystość funkcji  $g$  tutaj także wystarczy ograniczyć się do przedziału  $x > 0$  i podwoić wynik.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}V &= \int_0^4 \pi(g(x))^2 dx = \int_0^3 3\pi dx + \int_3^4 \pi(\sqrt{4x-x^2})^2 dx = \\ &= 9\pi + \pi \int_3^4 (4x-x^2) dx = 9\pi + \pi \left( 2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_3^4 = \\ &= 9\pi + \pi \left( 2 \cdot 16 - 2 \cdot 9 - \frac{64}{3} + 9 \right) = 10\frac{2}{3}\pi, \\ V &= 21\frac{1}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

4. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-x} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^2-1) + Bx(x+1) + Cx(x-1)}{x^3-x} = \\ &= \frac{(A+B+C)x^2 + (B-C)x - A}{x^3-x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C = 1 \\ B-C = 0 \\ -A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 1 \\ C = 1 \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-x} dx &= -\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \\ &= -\ln|x| + \ln|x-1| + \ln|x+1| + C = \ln \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} & v = \ln x \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln^2 x - I \\ 2I &= \ln^2 x \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \\ x = \arccos t \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{-dt}{1 + t^2} =$$

$$= -\operatorname{arctg} t + C = -\operatorname{arctg} (\arccos x) + C.$$

$$5. (a) \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{1 \cdot (x-y) - 1 \cdot (x+y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{-2y}{(x-y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{1 \cdot (x-y) + 1 \cdot (x+y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2}.$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2(x-y)^2 - 2(x-y)2x}{(x-y)^4},$$

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

ale

$$2(x-y)^2 - 2(x-y)2x = 2x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2 - 4x^2 + 4xy = -2x^2 + 2y^2,$$

$$-2(x-y)^2 + 2(x-y)(-2y) = -2x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 =$$

$$= -2x^2 + 2y^2,$$

więc

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