

1. (omezenost, monotónie posloupností) Vypočtěte prvních pět členů daných posloupností a rozhodněte o jejich omezenosti a monotónnosti.

$$(a) a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \left(3 - \frac{2}{n+1} \right)$$

$$(b) a_n = (-1)^{n-2} \frac{n+2}{n}$$

$$(c) a_n = \frac{n}{2n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$(d) a_n = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)}{n\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$(e) a_n = \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+3)}{4 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n+1)}$$

$$(f) a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n)! + (n-1)!}{(n+1)!}$$

$$(g) a_n = \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{n+2} \cdot 3^n}$$

$$(h) a_n = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n}$$

$$(i) a_n = \frac{2^n}{(3 + (-1)^n)^n}$$

$$(j) a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$(k) a_n = \sqrt{2n-1} - \sqrt{2n+3}$$

$$(l) a_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$(m) a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}.$$

2. (limity posloupností) Stanovte $\sup\{a_n\}$, $\inf\{a_n\}$, $\overline{\lim} a_n$, $\underline{\lim} a_n$ a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ daných posloupností.

$$(a) a_n = n + 3$$

$$(b) a_n = \frac{4}{3n+1}$$

$$(c) a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \left(3 - \frac{2}{n+1} \right)$$

$$(d) a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n^2+1}$$

$$(e) a_n = \frac{5n^2+3}{-n^2+1}$$

$$(f) a_n = \frac{3n^3+8}{2n^2+5n+9}$$

$$(g) a_n = \frac{-n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$(h) a_n = \sqrt{2n+2} - \sqrt{2n}$$

$$(i) a_n = \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n}$$

$$(j) a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$(k) a_n = \frac{n}{2n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$(l) a_n = \frac{5^n}{3^n}$$

$$(m) a_n = \frac{2^n}{2+3^n}$$

$$(n) a_n = \frac{n}{3^n}$$

$$(o) a_n = \frac{n+2}{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$(p) a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{2^n}$$

$$(q) a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{n^{n-1}}$$

$$(r) a_n = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n}$$

$$(s) a_n = \frac{(n+2)^n}{n^n}$$

$$(t) a_n = \frac{(n-3)^n}{n^n}$$

$$(u) a_n = \sqrt[n]{4}$$

$$(v) a_n = \sqrt[n]{n+1}.$$

3. (základní vlastnosti funkcí) Najděte definiční obor, rozhodněte o sudosti, lichosti, omezenosti funkce f .

$$(a) f(x) = \sin(x + \pi)$$

$$(b) f(x) = \cos(3x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(c) f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(-x)$$

$$(d) f(x) = \sqrt{6+x-x^2}$$

$$(e) f(x) = |x^2 - 2x + 1|$$

$$(f) f(x) = 1 + |x^3 - 1|$$

$$(g) f(x) = e^{-|x|}$$

$$(h) f(x) = \ln|x|$$

$$(i) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$(j) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + e^{-2x})$$

$$(k) f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arccos x$$

$$(l) f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$(m) f(x) = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(n) f(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^3}.$$

4. (limity funkcí) Spočítejte následující limity.

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|---|---|
| (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}$ | (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{3x^2 + 2}$ |
| (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{x}$ | (j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3x}$ |
| (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^3)}{6x}$ | (k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)^x$ |
| (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$ | (l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^4)}{6x}$ |
| (e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ | (m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x \cdot x}{x}$ |
| (f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 1}{1 - x}$ | (n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{5x}}{x + 7}$ |
| (g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} 3x}{\sin x}$ | (o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - \sqrt{x + 1}}{x - 2}$ |
| (h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x^2}{-x}$ | (p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 3^x}{2^x + e^x}$ |

5. (nespojitosť) Stanovte body a druh nespojitosti funkcí.

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| (a) $f(x) = \operatorname{sign} x$ | (f) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x}$ |
| (b) $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{x}$ | (g) $f(x) = \frac{x}{ x }$ |
| (c) $f(x) = \frac{ x^2 - 1 }{x - 1}$ | (h) $f(x) = \frac{2^x - 1}{4^x - 1}$ |
| (d) $f(x) = \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$ | (i) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln 2x }$ |
| (e) $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{ x }$ | (j) $f(x) = \ln x - 3 $ |

(derivace) Spočítejte derivace následujících funkcí.

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|--|---|
| (a) $f(x) = \arccos(3x + 2)$ | (h) $f(x) = (3x)^{\cotg x}$ |
| (b) $f(x) = 3^{-4x}$ | (i) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} \right $ |
| (c) $f(x) = 1 - x^2 - 2 $ | (j) $f(x) = \operatorname{argtgh} \sqrt{x}$ |
| (d) $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ | (k) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) \cdot \cosh 2x$ |
| (e) $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2x}$ | (l) $f(x) = \arcsin \sqrt[3]{1 - x^2}$ |
| (f) $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{x + 1} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 3x$ | (m) $f(x) = \frac{1}{ x ^3} \cdot \sin x$ |
| (g) $f(x) = x^x, x > 0$ | |

6. (monotónnosť) Stanovte oblasti monotónnosti, stacionární body a extrémny funkce f .

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| (a) $f(x) = 2 + x - x^2$ | (g) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, x \in (-1, 1)$ |
| (b) $f(x) = 3 - x^3$ | (h) $f(x) = \cosh x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ |
| (c) $f(x) = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2}$ | (i) $f(x) = \cos \frac{\pi}{x}$ |
| (d) $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ | (j) $f(x) = x + \ln(1 + x^2)$ |
| (e) $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ | (k) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ |
| (f) $f(x) = \frac{(x + 1)^2}{2} - \ln(1 + x), x > -1$ | (l) $f(x) = (x - 2)e^{ x }$ |

7. (křivost)

Určete intervaly konvexnosti, konkávnosti, inflexní tečny a asymptoty funkce f .

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| (a) $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} x$ | (h) $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x^3}{3}$ |
| (b) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+2}$ | (i) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln x$ |
| (c) $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{2}{3x^3}$ | (j) $f(x) = (x-3)^2 e^{ x }$ |
| (d) $f(x) = x e^x$ | (k) $f(x) = e^x \cdot x ^3$ |
| (e) $f(x) = (x-3) \cdot e^{ x }$ | (l) $f(x) = (x+2)^4 \cdot (x-1)$ |
| (f) $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ | (m) $f(x) = (1-x^2)^3$ |
| (g) $f(x) = x \cdot e^x$ | (n) $f(x) = (x-3)^2 \cdot e^{- x }$ |
| | (o) $f(x) = (x-2) \cdot e^{ x }$ |

8. (Základní primitivní funkce)

Najděte primitivní funkci k funkci f .

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| (a) $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x}$ | (i) $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin^2(x-1)}$ |
| (b) $f(x) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ | (j) $f(x) = \frac{-1}{\cos^2 3x}$ |
| (c) $f(x) = \frac{4}{3+3x^2}$ | (k) $f(x) = e^{2x} + \frac{-3}{2x}$ |
| (d) $f(x) = \frac{-5}{2-2x^2}$ | (l) $f(x) = \frac{6}{-3 \sinh^2 x}$ |
| (e) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3+2x+x^2}$ | (m) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3 \cosh^2(5x+1)}$ |
| (f) $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x + 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$ | (n) $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$ |
| (g) $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}$ | (o) $f(x) = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$ |
| (h) $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x - 15}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x}$ | |

Najděte primitivní funkci k funkci f .

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) $f(x) = x \sin x$ | (i) $f(x) = \cos 3x \cos 2x$ |
| (b) $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$ | (j) $f(x) = \sin(-3x) \sin 5x$ |
| (c) $f(x) = \arcsin x$ | (k) $f(x) = \frac{-3}{\cos 4x}$ |
| (d) $f(x) = \arccos 2x$ | (l) $f(x) = \cos^2 x$ |
| (e) $f(x) = x \operatorname{arctg} x$ | (m) $f(x) = \sin^3 2x$ |
| (f) $f(x) = \ln x $ | (n) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2 x$ |
| (g) $f(x) = x e^{-x}$ | (o) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x + 3}$ |
| (h) $f(x) = \cos x \sin x$ | |

9. (určitý integrál) Vypočítejte

$$(a) \int_0^1 x(2-x)^{12} dx$$

$$(b) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$(c) \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$(d) \int_1^e x \ln x dx$$

$$(e) \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$(f) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3} dx$$

$$(g) \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{3+2\sin x} dx$$

$$(h) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(i) \int_1^e \ln \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$(j) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx$$

10. (nevlastní integrály) Vypočítejte

$$(a) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{tg} x dx$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1-\cos x} dx$$

$$(c) \int_0^\infty \operatorname{arctg} x dx$$

$$(d) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}$$

$$(e) \int_{-4}^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|}} dx$$

$$(f) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$(g) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+4x^2}$$

$$(h) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(i) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

$$(j) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x dx$$

$$(k) \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$(l) \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x} dx.$$

11. (separace) Metodou separace proměnných (popř. přechodem k separovatelným proměnným) vyřešte diferenciální rovnice

$$(a) (xy^2+x)dx + (y-x^2y)dy = 0$$

$$(b) (x^2+1)(y^2-1) + xyy' = 0$$

$$(c) y' = \sin(x-y)$$

$$(d) y' = \frac{2xy}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$(e) y^2 + (x^2 - xy)y' = 0$$

$$(f) (x+y)^2 y' = 4$$

$$(g) x - y + x y' = 0$$

$$(h) y \left(1 + \ln \frac{y}{x} \right) = x y'$$

$$(i) (x^2-1)y' + 2xy^2 = 0; y(0) = 1$$

$$(j) e^x y - y'(e^x + 1) = 0.$$

12. (variace konstanty) Metodou variace konstanty vyřešte diferenciální rovnice

$$(a) xy' - 2y = 2x^4$$

$$(b) xy' + y + 1 = 0$$

$$(c) y' - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} y = e^x \sin x$$

$$(d) (x+1)y' - 2y = (x+1)^4$$

$$(e) y' - y = 2x - 3$$

$$(f) y' + (y-1)\operatorname{tg} x = 0$$

$$(g) xy' - \frac{y}{x+1} = x; y(1) = 2$$

$$(h) y' + \frac{y}{x} = x$$

$$(i) y' + y \cos x = \cos x.$$