

Příjmení a jméno	1	2	3	4	5	6

Zápočtová písemná práce č. 2 z předmětu 01MAB4 – varianta A

22. května 2017, 9:00–11:00

MK**1** (8 bodů)

Vypočítejte integrál

$$\int_B (x^2 + y^2)|z| \, d(x, y, z),$$

kde

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{E}^3 : (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 \leq x^2 + y^2\}.$$

JK**2** (7 bodů)Kolik procent plochy zabírá elipsa $(\frac{x}{a})^2 + (\frac{y}{b})^2 \leq 1$ v obdélníku $\langle -a; a \rangle \times \langle -b; b \rangle$? Vytvořujícími funkcemi v obou dimenzích nechť je funkce $g(\tau) = \tau^3$.**3** (8 bodů)Nechť $a > 0$ je zvoleno pevně. Vypočítejte integrál

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2/5} - y^{2/5}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{6/5} + y^{6/5}}} \, d\mu_c(x, y),$$

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{E}^2 : x, y \geq 0 \wedge \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^{1/5} + \left(\frac{y^2}{a^2}\right)^{1/5} = 1 \right\}$$

4 (10 bodů)

Užitím věty o derivaci integrálu s parametrem vypočtěte určitý integrál

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\arctg(\beta \cdot \tg(x))}{\tg(x)} \, dx.$$

MK**5** (7 bodů)Nechť $H = \langle -1; 2 \rangle$ a

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^2 + 2 & x > -1, \\ x+1 & x \leq -1, \end{cases}$$

je vytvořující funkce Lebesgueovy míry. Vypočítejte $\mu(H)$ a $\mu(H^\circ)$. Jaký další výsledek (pro míru jisté množiny) lze odvodit z aditivity míry? Vysvětlete a aplikujte.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \rho \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \\y &= \rho \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \\z &= \rho \sin \vartheta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} &\leq x^2 + y^2 \\&\rho^4 \leq \rho^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \\[\underbrace{\quad \rho \leq \text{const}}_{\checkmark}] \quad \checkmark \\&\Rightarrow \rho \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2})\end{aligned}$$

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$$(x^2 + y^2) \cdot |z| = \rho^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \cdot \rho |\sin \vartheta|$$

$$\det \left(\frac{D(x_1, y_1, z)}{D(\rho, \vartheta, \varphi)} \right) = \frac{\rho^2 \cos^2 \vartheta}{2\pi \frac{\pi}{2} \cos} \checkmark$$

$$\int_B (x^2 + y^2) |z| d(x, y, z) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\rho} \rho^3 \cos^2 \vartheta |\sin \vartheta| \cdot \rho^2 \cos^2 \vartheta d\rho d\vartheta d\varphi = \checkmark$$

nejnáležitě
pro p výpočty
správně, daleko
negativně!

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3(\vartheta) \cdot |\sin \vartheta| \left[\frac{\rho^6}{6} \right] \cos^2 \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9(\vartheta) \cdot |\sin \vartheta| d\vartheta d\varphi = \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \text{absolutně korektní} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9(\vartheta) |\sin \vartheta| d\vartheta = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos \vartheta \\ du = -\sin \vartheta d\vartheta \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 u^9 du = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{15}}} \checkmark$$

$$\psi(x) = x^3 \quad \psi(y) = y^3$$

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$$D = \langle -a; a \rangle \times \langle -b; b \rangle \Rightarrow \mu_2(D) = \text{[rychlosť funkcie]} = \mu_2(\langle -a; a \rangle \times \langle -b; b \rangle) =$$

DISKUSE, PREČ
VŽE TUTO RETU UŽIŤ } X

$$= (a^3 - (-a)^3) \cdot (b^3 - (-b)^3) = 2a^3 \cdot 2b^3 = 4a^3 b^3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\mu_2(E) = \int_E 1 d\mu_2(x,y) = \int_E \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d\psi}{dy} d\lambda_2(x,y) = \int_E 9xy^2 d(x,y) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} x = a \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = b \rho \sin \varphi \\ dx dy = a \rho d\rho d(\varphi) \end{cases} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 9a^2 \cos^2 \varphi b^2 \sin^2 \varphi a \rho d\rho d\varphi =$$

$$= 9a^3 b^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^5 d\rho = 9a^3 b^3 \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(2\varphi) d\varphi \cdot \left[\frac{\rho^6}{6} \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} a^3 b^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(4\varphi)}{2} d\varphi = \frac{3}{8} a^3 b^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [2\pi - 0] = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^3 b^3 \quad \checkmark$$

Kolik percent?

$$\frac{\frac{3}{8} \pi a^3 b^3}{4a^3 b^3} = \frac{3 \cdot \pi}{32} \doteq \frac{3}{32} \cdot \frac{22}{7} = \frac{33}{168} = \frac{33}{192} \doteq \frac{33}{192} = \frac{11}{37} \quad \text{cca } 30\% \quad \checkmark$$

Kľačky?

v procentech!
!

$$\frac{\pi ab}{4ab} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \underline{80\%}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2/5} - y^{2/5}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{6/5} + y^{6/5}}} dy \mu_e(x, y)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \quad \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} \right)^{1/5} + \left(\frac{y^2}{a^2} \right)^{1/5} = 1$$

Parametrisace křivky: $\vec{r}(s) = (a \cos^5(s); a \sin^5(s)) \quad s \in [0; \pi/2]$

$$a^{2/5} - y^{2/5} = a^{2/5} - a^{2/5} \sin^2(s) = a^{2/5} \cos^2(s)$$

$$x^{6/5} + y^{6/5} = a^{6/5} (\cos^6(s) + \sin^6(s))$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(s) = (-5a \cos^4(s) \sin(s); 5a \sin^4(s) \cos(s))$$

$$\|\dot{\vec{r}}(s)\|^2 = 25a^2 \cos^8(s) \sin^2(s) + 25a^2 \sin^8(s) \cos^2(s) = 25a^2 \cos^2(s) \sin^2(s) \cdot [\cos^6(s) + \sin^6(s)]$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x, y) d\mu_e(x, y) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{a^{1/5} \cos(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{3/5} \sqrt{\cos^6(s) + \sin^6(s)}} \cdot 5a \cos(s) \sin(s) \sqrt{\cos^6(s) + \sin^6(s)} ds$$

$$= 5a^{1/5} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(s) ds = \underline{\underline{5a^{1/5}}}$$

brázení

$$F(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\operatorname{arg}(a \cdot iyx)}{iyx} dx$$

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$$\frac{F(0)=0}{x \mapsto \frac{\operatorname{arg}(a \cdot iyx)}{iyx}} \text{ měřitelná} \Leftarrow \text{spojitá na } (0; \pi/2)$$

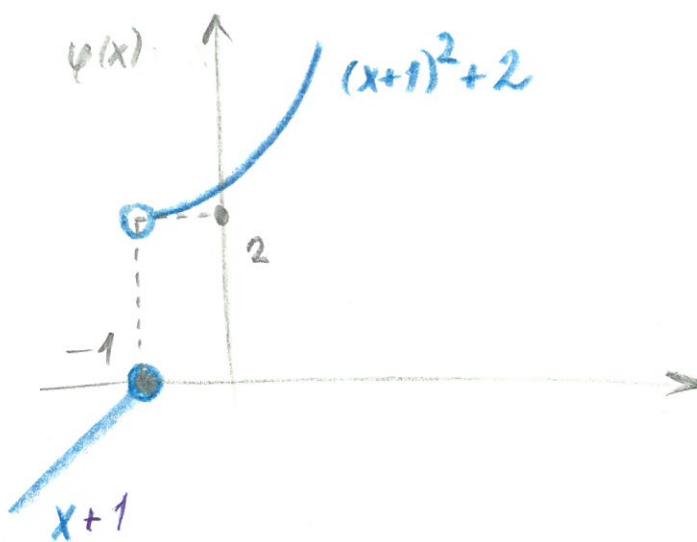
$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1+a^2 y^2 x} \right| \leq 1 \in \mathcal{L}(0; \pi/2) \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+a^2 y^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = iyx \\ du = \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \\ x = \operatorname{arg} u \end{array} \right| = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^2 u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{Ax+B}{1+a^2 u^2} du + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{Cu+D}{1+u^2} du = \left| \begin{array}{l} (A, C) = (0, 0) \\ B = \frac{a^2}{a^2-1} \\ D = -\frac{1}{a^2-1} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{a^2-1} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^2 u^2} du - \frac{1}{a^2-1} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{a^2-1} \left[\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arg}(au) \right]_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{a^2-1} [\operatorname{arg} u]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a}{a^2-1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{a^2-1} \frac{\pi}{2} = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{a-1}{a^2-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{a+1} \quad // \end{aligned}$$

$$F(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(a+1) + C \quad \text{a} \quad F(0) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\operatorname{arg}(a \cdot iyx)}{iyx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+|a|) \operatorname{sgn}|a| \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) \quad a > 0$$

$$H = \langle -1; 2 \rangle$$



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$$H^0 = (-1; 2)$$

$$\mu(H) = \varphi(2) - \varphi(-1) = 11 - 0 = \underline{11} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle 0, 1 \rangle = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \frac{1}{n+1}; \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle \Rightarrow K_n := \left\langle \frac{3}{n+1} - 1; \frac{3}{n} - 1 \right\rangle \leftarrow \checkmark$$

$$F(K_n) = \left(\frac{3}{n} - 1 \right)^3 - \left(\frac{3}{n+1} - 1 \right)^3 \quad H^0 = \underbrace{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n}_{\checkmark}$$

$$\mu(H^0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F(K_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m F(K_k) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[8 - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - 0 + \dots + \left(\frac{3}{n} - 1 \right)^3 - \left(\frac{3}{n+1} - 1 \right)^3 \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [8 - (\frac{3}{n+1} - 1)^3] = 8 + 1 = \underline{9} \quad \checkmark$$

$$H^0 \cup \{-1\} = H \Leftrightarrow (-1, 2) \cup \{-1\} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\mu(-1, 2) + \mu(\{-1\}) = \mu(\langle -1, 2 \rangle)$$

$$9 + \mu(\{-1\}) = 11$$

$$\mu(\{-1\}) = 2$$

} \checkmark

Příjmení a jméno	1	2	3	4	5	6

OK

Zápočtová písemná práce č. 2 z předmětu 01MAB4 – varianta B

22. května 2017, 9:00–11:00

1 (10 bodů)Nechť $a > 0$ a $b > 0$ jsou zvoleny pevně. Vypočtěte plošný integrál

$$\iint_S xyz \, d\mu_s(x, y, z),$$

kde

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{E}^3 : x, y > 0 \wedge (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \wedge 0 < z < b\}.$$

2 (6 bodů)Nechť $H = \langle -2; 0 \rangle$ a

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 7 & x > 0, \\ -x^2 + 4 & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

je vytvářející funkce Lebesgueovy míry. Vypočítejte $\mu(H)$ a $\mu(\overline{H})$.**3** (7 bodů)Nechť jsou parametry $a, b > 0$ zvoleny pevně. Kolik procent plochy zabírá množina

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{E}^2 : (ax)^2 + (by)^2 \leq (ab)^2\}$$

v obdélníku $\langle -b; b \rangle \times \langle -a; a \rangle$? Vytvářejícími funkcemi v obou dimenzích nechť je funkce $\chi(s) = s|s|$.**4** (8 bodů)Pro $\alpha > 0$ a $\beta > 0$ vypočtěte

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\alpha x^4} - e^{-\beta x^4}}{x} \, dx.$$

5 (9 bodů)Vypočítejte $\iint_U xy \, d(x, y)$, kde

$$U = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 \wedge (x^2 + y^2)^2 \leq 16xy \wedge x, y \geq 0\}.$$

Množinu U pečlivě načrtněte!

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cos \varphi \\ y &= a \sin \varphi \\ z &= h \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} g^4 &= a^2 \rho^2 (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) \\ g^2 &= a^2 \cos(2\varphi) \\ g &= a \sqrt{\cos(2\varphi)} \Rightarrow \cos(2\varphi) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{aligned}$$

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14 € (0,76)

$$\vec{r}(\varphi, h) = (a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \cos \varphi, a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sin \varphi, h)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} = \left(-a \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \cos \varphi - a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sin \varphi, -a \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sin \varphi + a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \cos \varphi, 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial h} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \mid \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right\rangle = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \right)^2 \cdot \left[m^2(2\varphi) \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2(2\varphi) \cdot \sin^2 \varphi + 2 \sin(2\varphi) \cos(2\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + \right. \\ \left. + \sin^2(2\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2(2\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi - 2 \sin(2\varphi) \cos(2\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \right] = \frac{a^2}{\sin(2\varphi)}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial h} \mid \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial h} \right\rangle = 1$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial h} \mid \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right\rangle = 0$$

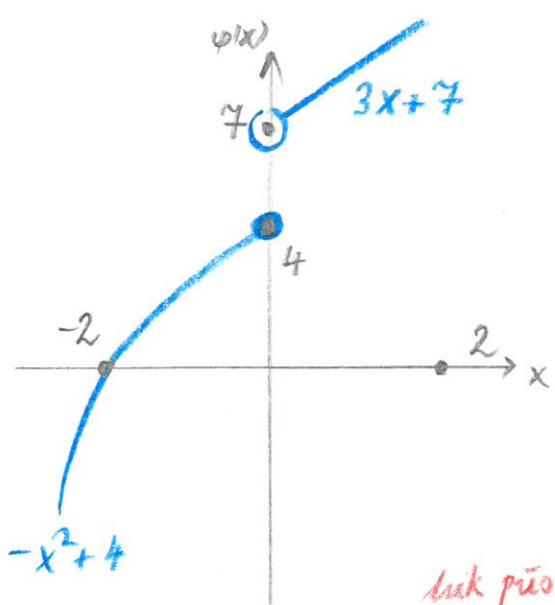
$$A_6 = \frac{a^2}{\sin(2\varphi)} \quad \sqrt{A_6} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}$$

H $\frac{\pi}{4}$ je li ta $\frac{1}{2}$, date
x nepravilj (neće naseći)! OK!

$$I = \iint_{0,0}^{H, \frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi \cdot h \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi dh = a^3 \int_0^H h dh \cdot \int_{0,0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{2} \left[\frac{w^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos(2\varphi)} \sin(2\varphi) d\varphi \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} w = \cos(2\varphi) \\ dw = -\sin(2\varphi) \cdot 2 \end{array} \right. =$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{8} H^2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{w} dw = \frac{1}{8} a^3 H^2 \left[\frac{2}{3} w^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{12} a^3 H^2$$



$$H = \langle -2, 0 \rangle$$

$$\bar{H} = \langle -2, 0 \rangle$$

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$$\mu(H) = \varphi(0) - \varphi(-2) = 4 - 0 = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu(\{0\}) &= \mu_0^{(ee)}(\{0\}) = \\
 &= \inf \{\mu_0(s) : s \supset \{0\} \wedge s \in \mathcal{Y}_1\} = \\
 &= \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} \{\mu_0((0, \varepsilon))\} = \\
 &= \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} (\varphi(\varepsilon) - \varphi(0)) = \\
 &= \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} (3\varepsilon + 7 - 4) = \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} (3\varepsilon + 3) = 3 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\langle -2, 0 \rangle \cup \{0\} = \langle -2, 0 \rangle \quad \{ \text{aditinita} \} \\
 &\mu(\langle -2, 0 \rangle) + \mu(\{0\}) = \mu(\langle -2, 0 \rangle) \\
 &\mu(\langle -2, 0 \rangle) = 4 + 3 = 7 \quad \{ \text{W} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ax)^2 + (by)^2 \leq (at)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 \leq 1 \quad \dots E$$

$$O = \{-b, b\} \times \{a, -a\}$$

zjednodušte $E \subset O$, tj. ukažte elipsa E leží v omezené oblasti O !

$x(a) = s |s|$ je spojite diferencovatelná, neboť mimo $s=0$ je ho easy $a \neq s=0$ platí:

$$x'(0_+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0_+} \frac{x(h) - x(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0_+} \frac{h^2}{h} = 0 \quad \& \quad x'(0_-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0_-} \frac{-h^2}{h} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x'(h) = 12A$$

$\Rightarrow x$ má maximální výšku v O

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_2(E) &= \int_E 1 d\mu_2(x,y) = \int_E \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} d\mu_2(x,y) = 4 \int_E (xy) d\mu_2(x,y) = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} x = b \cos \varphi \quad d(x,y) = ab \rho d(\varphi, \psi) \\ y = b \sin \varphi \end{array} \right| = 4ab^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \rho^3 |\cos \varphi \sin \varphi| d\rho d\varphi = \\ &= a^2 b^2 \int_0^\pi |\cos \varphi \sin \varphi| d\varphi = 4a^2 b^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\varphi) d\varphi = 2a^2 b^2 \left[-\frac{\cos(2\varphi)}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \\ &= 2a^2 b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Zájem o plochu:

$$\frac{\mu_2(E)}{\mu_2(O)} = \frac{2a^2 b^2}{(b^2 + b^2)(a^2 + a^2)} = \frac{2a^2 b^2}{2b^2 \cdot 2a^2} = \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{50\%}} \quad \leftarrow \text{může být } 50\%!$$

1.

$$H(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \frac{-\alpha x^4 - \beta x^4}{x} dx$$

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1) $H(\alpha=\beta) = 0$

2) integrand má vlastnosti $\in \mathcal{L}$ na $(0, +\infty)$ $\leftarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{-\alpha x^4 - \beta x^4}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (-4\alpha x^3 - 4\beta x^3) = 0$$

3) $|\frac{\partial h}{\partial \alpha}| = \left| \frac{-x^4 e^{-\alpha x^4}}{x} \right| = x^3 e^{-\alpha x^4} \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty x^3 e^{-\alpha x^4} dx &= \left| \frac{y=x^4}{dy=4x^3 dx} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty e^{-y} dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{4} \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

! 1) jinou: $x^3 e^{-\alpha x^4}$ je vlevo integrabilní majoranta, ale základní $\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ problem

2) jinou za majorantu rovnice: $\underline{x^3 e^{-wx^4}}$; kde $0 < w$
 - a výsledek platí pro $\alpha > w$
 - pouze pro faktor α platí:

$$x^3 e^{-\alpha x^4} \leq x^3 e^{-wx^4} \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$$

Výpočet:

$$\frac{dH}{d\alpha} = \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial h(x, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha} dx = - \int_0^\infty x^3 e^{-\alpha x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{viz výše}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{4} \ln \alpha + C$$

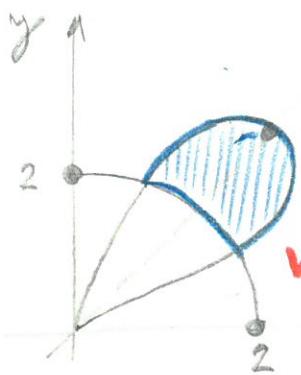
Kalibrace konstanty:

$$H(\alpha=\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow H(\beta) = -\frac{1}{4} \ln \beta + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \beta$$

Finální výsledek:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{-\alpha x^4 - \beta x^4}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \rho \cos \varphi & x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 & (x^2 + y^2)^2 \leq 16xy & x, y \geq 0 & 96 \\
 y &= \rho \sin \varphi & \rho^2 \geq 4 & \rho^4 \leq 16\rho^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi & \varphi \in (0, \pi/2) \\
 & & \rho \geq 2 & \rho^2 \leq 8 \sin(2\varphi) &
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\delta \sin(2\varphi) > 4$$

$$\sin(2\varphi) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi \in \left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$$

! Jistou-li chybě
určeny měře pro φ ,
dale se NEOTRAVUJE!

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi \quad \rho = \sqrt{8 \sin(2\varphi)}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int xy \, d(x,y) &= \int_{5\pi/12}^{5\pi/12} \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/2} \rho^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \rho \, d\rho \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \int_{5\pi/12}^{5\pi/12} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi (64 \sin^2(2\varphi) - 16) \, d\varphi =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 16 \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin^3(2\varphi) \, d\varphi - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/12}^{5\pi/12} \sin(2\varphi) \, d\varphi = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(2\varphi) \\ du = -\sin(2\varphi) \cdot 2 \cdot d\varphi \end{array} \right| =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \int_{-\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} (1-u^2) \, du + \left[\cos(2\varphi) \right]_{\pi/12}^{5\pi/12} = 4 \left[u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8 \left[u \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} - \sqrt{3} = 8 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{8} \right) - \sqrt{3} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{5}{8} - \sqrt{3} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3} \frac{3}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Katedra matematiky Fakulty jaderné a fyzikálně inženýrské ČVUT v Praze						
Příjmení a jméno	1	2	3	4	5	6

CELKEM

Zápočtová písemná práce č. 2 z předmětu 01MAB4 – varianta N

30. května 2017, 9:00–11:00

~~MICHAEL~~ 1 (bodů)
Nechť

$$3\Theta(\tau)\left(1 - (2\tau + 1)e^{-2\tau}\right)$$

je vytvářející funkce Lebesgueovy míry v obou dimenzích. Nechť $X = (1; +\infty) \times (0; +\infty)$. Vypočítejte $\mu(H)$.

~~P~~ 2 (bodů)
Vypočtěte integrál

$$\int_B \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + y^2} d\mu_c(x, y),$$

kde

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{E}^2 : x^2 + y^2 + 9 = 6(x + y)\}.$$

~~ANDREA~~ 3 (bodů)
Gaussovou-Ostrogradského větou vypočtěte

$$\iint_S (x + y + z; x^3 + y^3 + z^3; x - y - z) d\mu_s(x, y, z),$$

kde

$$S = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{E}^3 : \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{z^4}{c^4} = 1 \right\}.$$

Přitom $a, b, c > 0$ nechť jsou pevně zvolené parametry.

~~P~~ 4 (bodů)
Nechť je Lebesgueova míra generována vytvářející funkcí

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{6x^2}{1 + 2x^2}.$$

Podle prvního nebo druhého kroku konstrukce Lebesgueovy míry vypočtěte míru nosiče funkce

$$f(x) = \Theta(x) \frac{x}{1 + x^2}.$$

~~JITKA~~ 5 (bodů)
Aplikací věty o derivaci integrálu s parametrem vypočtěte

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos(\beta x) - 1}{x} dx.$$

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B

$$\varphi(x) = 3\vartheta(x) / (1 - (2x+1)e^{-2x})$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 3\vartheta(x) \cdot [-2 + 4x+2] e^{-2x} = 12\vartheta(x) \cdot x e^{-2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \int d\mu_2(x, y) &= \int \int \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dy} d\mu_2(x, y) = \int \int 12\vartheta(x) \cdot x \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot 12 \cdot \vartheta(y) y e^{-2y} d\mu_2(x, y) = \\
 &= 144 \int \int \vartheta(x, y) \cdot x \cdot y e^{-2x} e^{-2y} d\mu_2(x, y) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-2x} e^{-2y} dy dx \right|^2 = \\
 &= 144 \int \int x y e^{-2x} e^{-2y} d\mu_2(x, y) = 144 \int_1^\infty \int_0^\infty x y e^{-2x} e^{-2y} dy dx = \text{rechts separabilität} \\
 &= 144 \int_1^\infty x e^{-2x} dx \cdot \int_0^\infty y e^{-2y} dy = \left| \begin{array}{l} \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \\ \int_1^\infty x e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right| \frac{d}{dx} = \text{vijpaet} \\
 &= 144 \int_1^\infty x e^{-2x} dx \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 36 \int_1^\infty x e^{-2x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \int_1^\infty e^{-2x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_1^\infty = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} \\ -\int_1^\infty x e^{-2x} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-2} \end{array} \right| \frac{d}{dx} = \\
 &= 36 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-2} = \frac{36}{4} \cdot 3e^{-2} = \underline{\underline{27e^{-2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

[6.] (5 bodů)
Vypočtěte integrál

86.

$$I \equiv \int_B \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + y^2} d\mu_c(x, y),$$

kde B je kružnice

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{E}^2 : x^2 + y^2 + 9 = 6(x + y)\}.$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 9$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 + 3 \cos t \\ y = 3 + 3 \sin t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\vec{\psi}(t) = (-3 \sin t, 3 \cos t) \Rightarrow \|\vec{\psi}(t)\| = 3$$

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 9 \cos^2 t + 9 + 18 \sin t + 9 \sin^2 t = 18(1 + \sin t)$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+\sin t} \cdot 3 dt = 9\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin t} dt + 9\sqrt{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin t} dt =$$

$$= 18\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin t} dt = 18\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{|\cos t|}{\sqrt{1-\sin t}} dt$$

$$= 18\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{1-\sin t}} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} \xi = \sin t \\ d\xi = \cos t dt \end{array} \right| = 18\sqrt{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi}} d\xi =$$

$$= 18\sqrt{2} \left[-2\sqrt{1-\xi} \right]_{-1}^1 = 18\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 4 \cdot 18 = \underline{\underline{72}}$$

$$\iint_S (x+y+z; x^3+y^3+z^3; x-y-z) d\mu_S(x,y,z)$$

10b

$$\vec{F} = (x+y+z; x^3+y^3+z^3; x-y-z) \Rightarrow \underline{\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 1+3y^2-1=3y^2}$$

$$I = \iiint_V 3y^2 dx dy dz \quad \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a\rho \sqrt{\cos \vartheta} \cos \varphi \\ y = b\rho \sqrt{\cos \vartheta} \sin \varphi \\ z = c\rho \sqrt{\sin \vartheta} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow g \leq 1$$

$$A_J = \frac{1}{2} abc g \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \nu \sigma}} \quad \text{(pozor: } \mu \nu \sigma > 0!)$$

(nutno rozdělit na $z > 0$
 $\alpha \geq 0$)

$$I = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 3b^2 \rho^2 \cos \vartheta \cdot \frac{1}{2} abc \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \nu \sigma}} d\rho d\vartheta d\varphi \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 3abc \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\sqrt{\mu \nu \sigma}} d\vartheta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \mu \nu \sigma d\varphi \quad \text{věta o separabilitě} \quad \checkmark$$

$$- \int_{u=0}^{u=\mu \nu \sigma} \left[\frac{1}{4} u^4 \right] du = 3abc \cdot \left[\frac{u^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\mu \nu \sigma} du \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \varphi}{2} d\varphi \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 3abc \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot [\sqrt{u} \cdot 2]_0^1 \cdot \pi = \frac{3}{4} abc \cdot 2\pi = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} \pi abc}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{6x^2}{1+2x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \Theta(x) \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

86

$$\text{supp}(f) = (0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{supp}(f) \notin \mathcal{X}_1$$

$$\mu(\text{supp}(f)) = \mu((0; +\infty)) = \mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1; n)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu((n-1; n)) =$$
$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^k \mu((n-1; n)) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{6}{3} - \frac{6}{3} + \frac{24}{9} - \frac{24}{9} + \dots + \frac{6k^2}{1+2k^2} - \frac{6(k-1)^2}{1+2(k-1)^2} \right).$$
$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6k^2}{1+2k^2} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$(0; +\infty) \notin \mathcal{X}_1 \Rightarrow$ nebe užit $\mu(0; +\infty) = \varphi(+\infty) - \varphi(0)$!

$$J(\beta) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos(\beta x) - 1}{x} dx$$

2x per partes ✓

y.f.

$$\frac{dJ}{d\beta} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{-x \sin(\beta x)}{x} dx = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) dx = - \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}$$

✓

$$J(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\beta^2 + \alpha^2| + C_\alpha$$

✓

$$\beta = 0 \Rightarrow J(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha^2 + C_\alpha = 0$$

$$C_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos(\beta x) - 1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

✓

a) $J(\beta)$ konvergiert pro $\beta = 0$

b) $x \mapsto e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos(\beta x) - 1}{x}$ stetig auf $(0; +\infty)$ \Rightarrow integrierbar

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} (\cos \beta x - 1)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\alpha e^{-\alpha x} (\cos \beta x - 1) + \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{extra bad}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\alpha e^{-\alpha x} (-\beta) \sin \beta x = 0 + 0 = 0$$

c)

$$\left| \frac{dJ}{d\beta} \right| \leq \left| -e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \right| \leq \underbrace{\overline{e^{-\alpha x}}}_{\geq} \cdot \overline{\sin(\alpha x)}_{(0; +\infty)}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$$