

$$1) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = \\ = (\ln x + 1) x^x \end{array} \right.$$

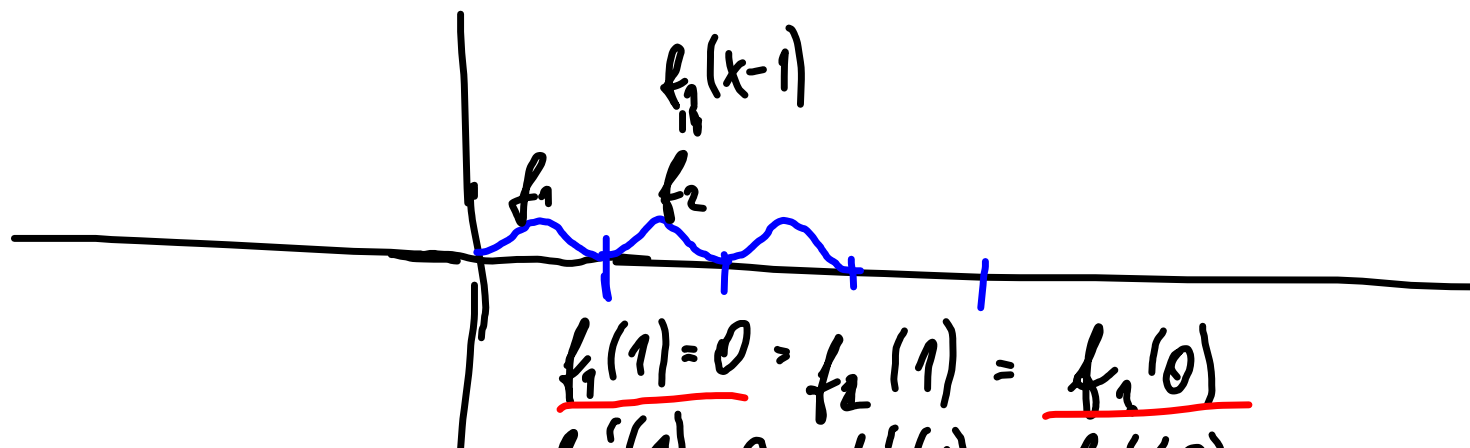
$$x^{x^x} = x^{(x^x)} = e^{\ln x \cdot x^x}$$

$$(x^{x^x})' = (e^{\ln x \cdot x^x})' = (\ln x \cdot x^x)' \cdot e^{\ln x \cdot x^x} =$$

$$= [x^{x-1} + \ln x (\ln x + 1) x^x] x^{x^x}$$


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3)



$$\underline{f_1(1) = 0} = f_2(1) = \underline{f_2'(0)}$$

$$\underline{f_1'(1) = 0} = f_2'(1) = \underline{f_1'(0)}$$

$$\underline{f_1''(1) = 0} = f_2''(1) = \underline{f_1''(0)}$$

$$f_1'''(1) \neq f_1'''(1) \neq f_1'''(0)$$

Poline  $f_1$  jako polynom tvaru  $x^3 + ax^4 + bx^5 + cx^6$   
 2 podmínky pro  $f_1$  v bodě 1 dostáváme

$$1 + a + b + c = 0$$

$$3 + 4a + 5b + 6c = 0$$

$$6 + 12a + 20b + 30c = 0$$

$$(f_1'(1) = 0)$$

$$(f_1''(1) = 0)$$

Využijeme danou soustavu pomocí manipulace s její maticí

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 12 & 20 & 30 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 & 18 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2c = -2 \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$b + 2c = 1 \Leftrightarrow b = 3$$

$$a + b + c = -1 \Rightarrow a = -1 - b - c = -3$$

$$f_1(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - x^6$$

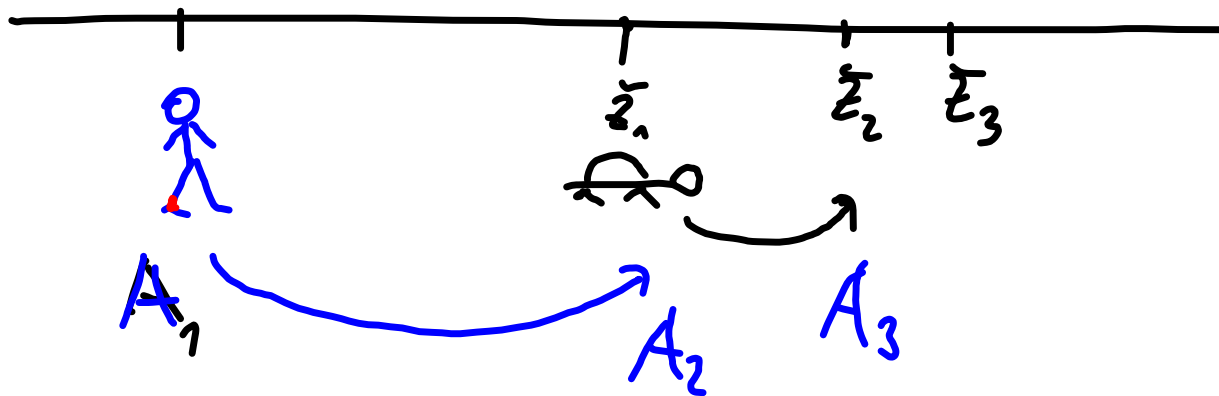
$$\text{Hledání } f_2 \quad f = (x - [x])^3 - 3(x - [x])^2 + 3(x - [x]) - (x - [x])^6$$

$$f_1'''(0) = 6$$

$$f_1'''(1) = -6$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$


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$$S = 1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^n$$

$$qS = q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n+1}$$


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$$(q-1)S = \frac{q^{n+1} - 1}{q-1} \Rightarrow S = \frac{q^{n+1} - 1}{q-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q^{n+1} - 1}{q-1} = \frac{-1}{q-1} = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

a) Odmocninové kritérium.  
mejšare nádu  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \rho \quad , \quad \rho < 1 \Rightarrow \text{konverguje}$$

$$\rho > 1 \Rightarrow \text{diverguje}$$

$\rho = 1$  tímto kritériem neurčite rozhodnout

b) Podílové kritérium

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \rho \quad ( \rho < 1 \Rightarrow \text{konverguje}$$

$$> 1 \Rightarrow \text{diverguje}$$

$\rho = 1 \Rightarrow$  neurčite rozhodnout

c) Porovnávací kritérium:

$\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, |a_n| \geq |b_n|, \{b_n\} \text{ diverguje} \Rightarrow \{a_n\} \text{ diverguje}$

Harmonická řada

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}_{2 \text{ členy} > \frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}}_{4 \text{ členy} > \frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \dots}_{8 \text{ členů} > \frac{1}{2}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  řada diverguje

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ konverguje}$$

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1) dokonce  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \infty$

2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ , mimodruhově  $\frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n+1}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverguje  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k}$  diverg.

$$\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \left\{ \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{100000}} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

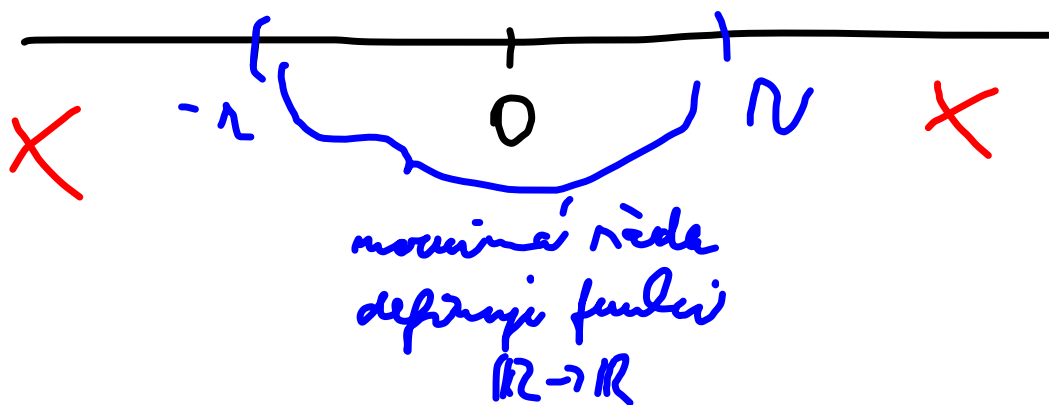
$$\{2^{100000} \cdot a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{100000} a_n \dots \text{diverguje}$$

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4) jedná se o geometrickou řadu  
s kvocientem  $\frac{1}{2+i}$ . Její součet  
bude konvergovat + pokud  $\left| \frac{1}{2+i} \right| < 1$ ,  
co je ovšem splněno ( $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} < 1$ )

Pro poloměr konvergence dojdeme následujícím vzájemně:



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{konverguje?}$$

Odm. Sr.  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} x < 1$

$$x < \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = R$$



$$\rho = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(n!) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1} = 0$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$  kedy konverguje pre  $|x| < 1$ ,  
 diverguje pre  $|x| > 1$ .  
 navyc pre  $x = 1$  rada diverguje

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4) R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{\left| \frac{1}{2+i} \right|} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{5}$$

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$$a_n \sim 110001000 \dots 01$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cdot x^n$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Podílovým kritériem:

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \right|} = 1$$

pro  $x=1$ :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \dots \text{diverguje}$$

$$x=-1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \dots \text{diverguje}$$

řada konverguje právě pro  $x \in (-1, 1)$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\binom{2n+2}{n+1}}{\binom{2n}{n}} \right|} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{n+1} \right|} = 0$$

Keonduhá řada konverguje pouze pro  $x = 0$ .