

INTEGRA'LNÍ POČET

integrály jsou dvou)ho druhu:

• NEURČITÝ (PRIMITIVAI' FCE) -
- výsledkem je opět fce

• URČITÝ - výsledkem je číslo
(fce, \int m'ž se NEVYSKŮŽE proměnná,
podle které se integrovalo)

Neurody' integral

D Mejsne da'ny dve fce f a F v otevorenem
intervalu I . Jestli'ze pro vsulna $x \in I$ plat'

$$\boxed{F'(x) = f(x)}, \text{ m'kame, ze fce } F \text{ je}$$

PRIMITIVM' FCE \leftarrow fce f v intervalu I .

 "nova" PF je definovana pomou' derivace

 otevreny interval \Rightarrow novy' problem s defc' derivace

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$(F(x) + C)' = F'(x) + 0 = F'(x)$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow $F(x)$ se scrie ca suma aditivă a constantelor C

\Rightarrow când se $F(x)$ PF la f , și f este

$F(x) + C$ este PF la f

resp. $F(x)$:

$$F'(x) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$\text{resp. } \underline{\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C}$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

grafy fa' $F(x) + C$: místa sobě posunuté po ose y

"Odvodení" - 2 mat. hlediska nemůžeme OK

def: $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$\Delta F = f \cdot \Delta x$
"male' amin"

$$dF(x) = f(x) dx$$

v aplikacích předmetů: "konsek primárně f a F
je rovnou f a hodnotě f a f nesobě primárně
proměnná x (nezávislá proměnná)"

$$F = \int f dx$$

... "sonit"
(níz mořby integral)

$f(x)$ - integrand

x - integrand's variable

C - integrand's constant

\int - integrand's mark

V: Existuju li u određenom intervalu 1

PF koje su $f_1(x)$ a $f_2(x)$ a postoje li $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$,

postoji PF koje su $f(x) = c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)$ a

plati:
$$\int f(x) dx = \int (c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)) dx = \underline{c_1} \int f_1(x) dx + \underline{c_2} \int f_2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx$$

$$\int (f_1(x) \pm f_2(x)) dx = \int f_1(x) dx \pm \int f_2(x) dx$$

Pr. Najdite PF k danej fci:

$$1) f: y = 3x^2 - \sin x$$

$$F: y = \int (3x^2 - \sin x) dx =$$

$$= \int 3x^2 dx - \int \sin x dx =$$

$$= 3 \int x^2 dx - \int \sin x dx =$$

$$= 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 - (-\cos x) + C_2 =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x^3 + \cos x + C; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

$$2) \quad g: y = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + x}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{x} - \frac{4x^2}{x} + \frac{x}{x} = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$G: y = \int (x^2 - 4x + 1) dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + x + C}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3, h: y = \frac{5x^3 + 7x^2 - 3}{x^3} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y = 5 + \frac{7}{x} - \frac{3}{x^3} = 5 + 7 \cdot x^{-1} - 3 \cdot x^{-3}$$

$$H: y = \int (5 + 7 \cdot x^{-1} - 3x^{-3}) dx =$$

$$= 5x + 7 \cdot \frac{x^{-1+1}}{-1+1} + 7 \ln|x| - 3 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C =$$

$$= 5x + 7 \ln|x| + \frac{3}{2x^2} + C; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

○ a tabelly: $\int x^m dx = \dots$

tabelka: $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$

$D_{\frac{1}{x}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ $D_{\ln x} = (0, \infty)$

$D_{\ln|x|} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$4) \quad k: \quad y = 4\sqrt{x} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y = 4 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K: \quad \int 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{3}x\sqrt{x} + C}}; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$5, \quad \ell: y = \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \qquad \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

$$L: y = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x) + C}}; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$6, m: y = \tan^2 x \quad \cos x \neq 0$$

$$y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$$

$$M: y = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \underline{\underline{\tan x - x + C}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$7, \int dx = x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$8, \int dt = t + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$9, \int os ds = os + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$10, \int kh dh = kh + L, \quad L \in \mathbb{R}$$

Napište předpis PF k fci $p: y = x^2 - e^x$
tak, aby graf PF procházel bodem $Q = [1; 3]$.

$$P: y = \int (x^2 - e^x) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - e^x + C; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(nelokální mnoho fci')

$$Q \in P: P(1) = 3$$

$$\frac{1^3}{3} - e^1 + C = 3$$
$$C = \frac{8}{3} + e$$

$$\underline{\underline{P: y = \frac{x^3}{3} - e^x + \frac{8}{3} + e}}$$

Integracni metody

1) Per partes

metoda vhodna pro soucin 2 fu' vyhrazena
a zvladl pro derivaci soucinu

Dany 2 fu' $u(x)$, $v(x)$; exje derivace ve vich bodech
otevreného intervalu:

$$(u(x) \cdot v(x))' = u'(x) \cdot v(x) + u(x) \cdot v'(x)$$

např. $u(x) \cdot v'(x) = (u(x) \cdot v(x))' - u'(x) \cdot v(x)$

$$\int u(x) \cdot v'(x) dx = u(x) \cdot v(x) - \int u'(x) \cdot v(x) dx$$

"sond'm medleri'vorany'ch =
integral moy'ch fu'"

vhodnye' pro:

- polynom • $\sin x$
- polynom • $\cos x$
- polynom • e^x

"speciality"

Vypočítejte :

$$1) \int x \cdot \cos x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array} \right| =$$
$$= x \cdot \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x \, dx = \underline{\underline{x \sin x + \cos x + C}}$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$2) \int 12x^2 \cdot \sin x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & u' = 2x \\ v = \sin x & v' = -\cos x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 12 \left(-x^2 \cos x - \int 2x (-\cos x) \, dx \right) =$$

$$= 12 \left(-x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v = \cos x & v' = \sin x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 12 \left(-x^2 \cos x + 2 \left(x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x \, dx \right) \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{12 \left(-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \right) + C; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

$$3, \int \ln x dx \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u' = 1 & u = x \\ v = \ln x & v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x \cdot \ln x - x + C}} ; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \int 3x^4 \cdot \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = x^4 \\ v = \ln x \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^5}{5} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| \quad x > 0$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{x^5}{5} \ln x - \int \frac{x^5}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \left(x^5 \ln x - \int x^4 \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{5} \left(x^5 \ln x - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) + C; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

$$5) \int e^x \cdot \cos x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = e^x & u' = e^x \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = e^x & u' = e^x \\ v' = \sin x & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x(-\cos x) + \int e^x \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\int e^x \cos x = \underline{\underline{\frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)}} + C; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

obecně: $\int f(x) dx = g(x) + k \cdot \int f(x) dx$

per partes ... m-krát

$\hookrightarrow k \neq 1$

$$6) \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \int \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln^2 x \quad u' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = \ln x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \ln^3 x - \int 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x dx =$$
$$= \ln^3 x - 2 \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C; C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

2, Substituce

V: Necht $F(t)$ je PF k funkci $f(t)$ na intervalu $(\alpha; \beta)$. Necht $t = g(x)$ má derivaci $g'(x)$ v intervalu $(a; b)$. Pro každé $x \in (a; b)$ má hodnota $g(x)$ patřit do intervalu $(\alpha; \beta)$.

Pak v intervalu $(a; b)$ je funkce $F(g(x))$ PF k funkci

$f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$, tedy platí

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f(t) dt$$

vyšetření: derivace složené fce

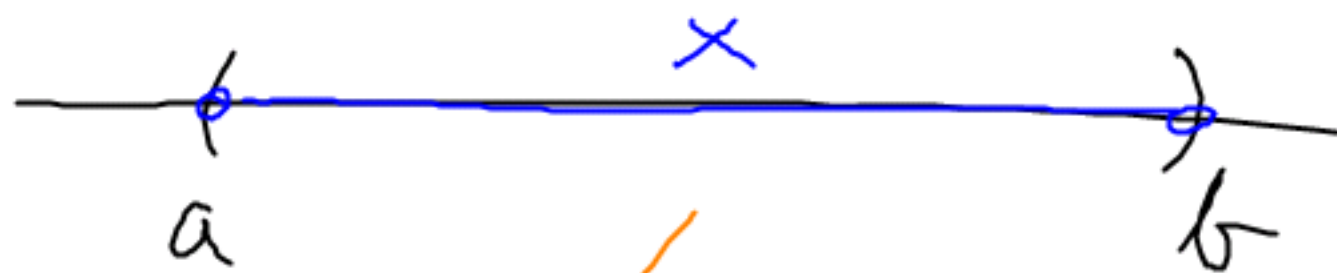
$$\left(F(g(x)) \right)' = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f(t) \cdot g'(x) =$$

$F(t) \dots$ PF k fci $f(t) \dots$ \uparrow $= f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$t = g(x)$

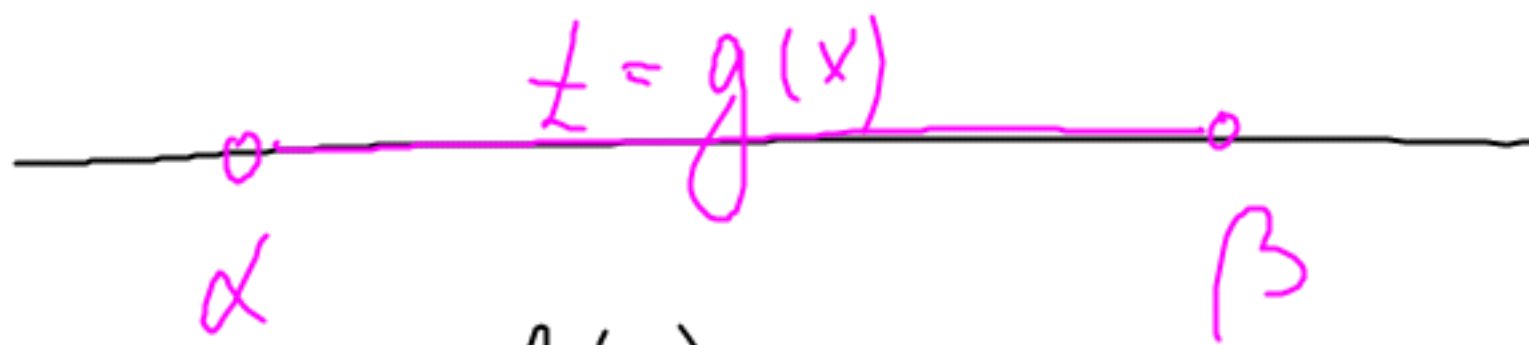
$$F(t) = \int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

$$\int f(t) dt = \int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx$$



exy'e $g'(x)$ pro $x \in (a, b)$

$t = g(x)$



hledat'ime PF
na (α, β)

$f(t) \rightarrow F(t)$

Vy počítejte:

$$1) \int \overbrace{\sin(3x+1)}^{f(g(x))} dx =$$

$$\underline{I.} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 3x+1 \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = 3 \therefore dx = \frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right| = \int \sin t \frac{dt}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \sin t dt = \frac{1}{3} (-\cos t) + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x+1) + C}}$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

II.

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot \underline{g'(x)} dx = \int f(t) dt \text{ --- -- -- -- --}$$

$$\int \sin(3x+1) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin(3x+1) \cdot \underline{3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{3} \cos t + C =$$
$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x+1) + C}}; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

"pravidlo" (zjednodušené)

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}; a \neq 0$$

$$\int f(\underline{ax+b}) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) \cdot a dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} F(t) + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C}}; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

lim. argument $fa \Rightarrow$ existovaní tabulky PF
DĚLIT dělnou lim. argument (= číslo a)

$$2) \int \frac{1}{(5x-2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5}{(5x-2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt =$$

$$x \neq \frac{2}{5} \quad = -\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{t^2} + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{10(5x-2)^2} + C; C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

$$3) \int x \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx = \quad 1-4x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I.} &= -\frac{1}{8} \int -8x \cdot \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{t} dt = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot t \sqrt{t} + C = \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{12} (1-4x^2) \sqrt{1-4x^2} + C; C \in \mathbb{R}}} \end{aligned}$$

II.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1 - 4x^2 \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = -8x \end{array} \right| = \int \cancel{x} \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\cancel{-8x}} =$$

$x \neq 0!$, $ac \in \mathbb{D}$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{t} dt = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} + C =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(1-4x^2)^3} + C}} \quad ; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2t} \end{array} \right| = \int \sin t \cdot 2t dt =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = t & u' = 1 \\ v' = \sin t & v = -\cos t \end{array} \right| = 2 \left(-t \cos t + \int \cos t dt \right) =$$
$$= 2 \left(-t \cos t + \sin t \right) = \underline{\underline{2 \left(\sin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} \right) + C; C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx \stackrel{\cos x \neq 0}{=} - \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) \, dx \\ &= - \int \frac{1}{t} \, dt = - \ln |t| + C = \underline{\underline{- \ln |\cos x| + C}}; C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \, dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \ln |t| + C = \\ &= \underline{\underline{\ln |f(x)| + C}}; C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

7) 3 epizody naxem'

$$\int \sin 2x dx$$

$$a) \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

$$b) \int \sin 2x dx = 2 \int \underbrace{\sin x}_f \cdot \underbrace{\cos x}_{g'(x)} dx = 2 \int t dt =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{\sin^2 x + C}{2}$$

$$c) \int \sin 2x dx = 2 \int \underbrace{\sin x}_f \cdot \underbrace{\cos x}_{g'(x)} dx = -2 \int t dt = -2 \frac{t^2}{2} + C =$$
$$= \underline{\underline{-\cos^2 x + C}}$$

def a PF: $F(x)' = f(x)$

$(F(x) + C)' = f(x) \quad ; C \in \mathbb{R}$

a, b, c, ... OK \Leftrightarrow následně je MUSEJ limit o konstantu

a, b: $-\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - \sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x =$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}}$

$$\cos 2\phi = \cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi$$

b, c, $\sin^2 x - (-\cos^2 x) = \underline{\underline{1}}$

3, Rozklad na parnic'lu'zomky

pro funkce tvaru $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, kde $P(x), Q(x)$ -

- polynom; $\text{stupen } P(x) < \text{stupen } Q(x)$

• $Q(x)$ napsat jako soucin:

- linearnich cinitelu $(x - d_i)^{m_i}$; m_i - nasobnost
most korenu d_i

- kvadratickeho trojitelu $(x^2 + p_k x + q_k)^{m_j}$, které
nelze v \mathbb{R} rozlozit; m_j - nasobnost
trojitelu

• podle $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ napísat jako součet zlomků
typu

$$- \frac{A_i}{x - \alpha_i} \quad (\text{včetně násobnosti})$$

$$- \frac{B_k x + C_k}{x^2 + p_k x + q_k} \quad (\text{včetně násobnosti})$$

• s konstanty A_i, B_k, C_k
($2m_i + 2m_j = \text{stupen } Q(x)$)

• upravit integrály

Vypočítejte:

$$1) \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx =$$

$$\frac{\boxed{1}}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x} =$$
$$= \frac{A + Ax + B - Bx}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{\boxed{A+B} + \boxed{(A-B)x}}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 1 \\ A-B &= 0 \Rightarrow A=B \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2A &= 1 \\ A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-x} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$2) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^3+x^2} dx = \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2(x+1)} dx =$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{Ax+A + Bx^2+Bx + Cx^2}{x^2(x+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{(B+C)x^2 + (A+B)x + A}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B+C &= 0 \\ A+B &= 2 \Rightarrow B = 2+3 = 5 \Rightarrow C = -5 \\ A &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{-3}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{-5}{x+1} \right) dx =$$

$$= -3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + 5 \int \frac{dx}{x} - 5 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} =$$

$$= \frac{-3}{-1} \frac{1}{x} + 5 \ln|x| - 5 \ln|x+1| + C =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{x} + 5 \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| + C}} \quad ; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \int \frac{2-x}{(x+3)(x^2+1)} dx =$$

$$\frac{2-x}{(x+3)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} =$$

$$= \frac{Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + 3Bx + Cx + 3C}{(x+3)(x^2+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (3B+C)x + A+3C}{(x+3)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ 3B+C=-1 \\ A+3C=2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3B+C=-1 \\ -B+3C=2 \end{array} \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 10C=5 \\ C=\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} B=3C-2=-\frac{1}{2} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+3} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+3| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + C; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+3)} dx =$$

$$\frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+3} =$$

$$= \frac{Ax^2+2Ax+3A+Bx^2-Bx+Cx-C}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (2A-B+C)x + 3A-C}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+3)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ 2A-B+C=1 \\ 3A-C=3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3A+C=1 \\ 3A-C=3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 6A=4 \\ A=\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} C=1-3A=-1 \\ B=-\frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{3}x-1}{x^2+2x+3} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x+3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+3} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

CER

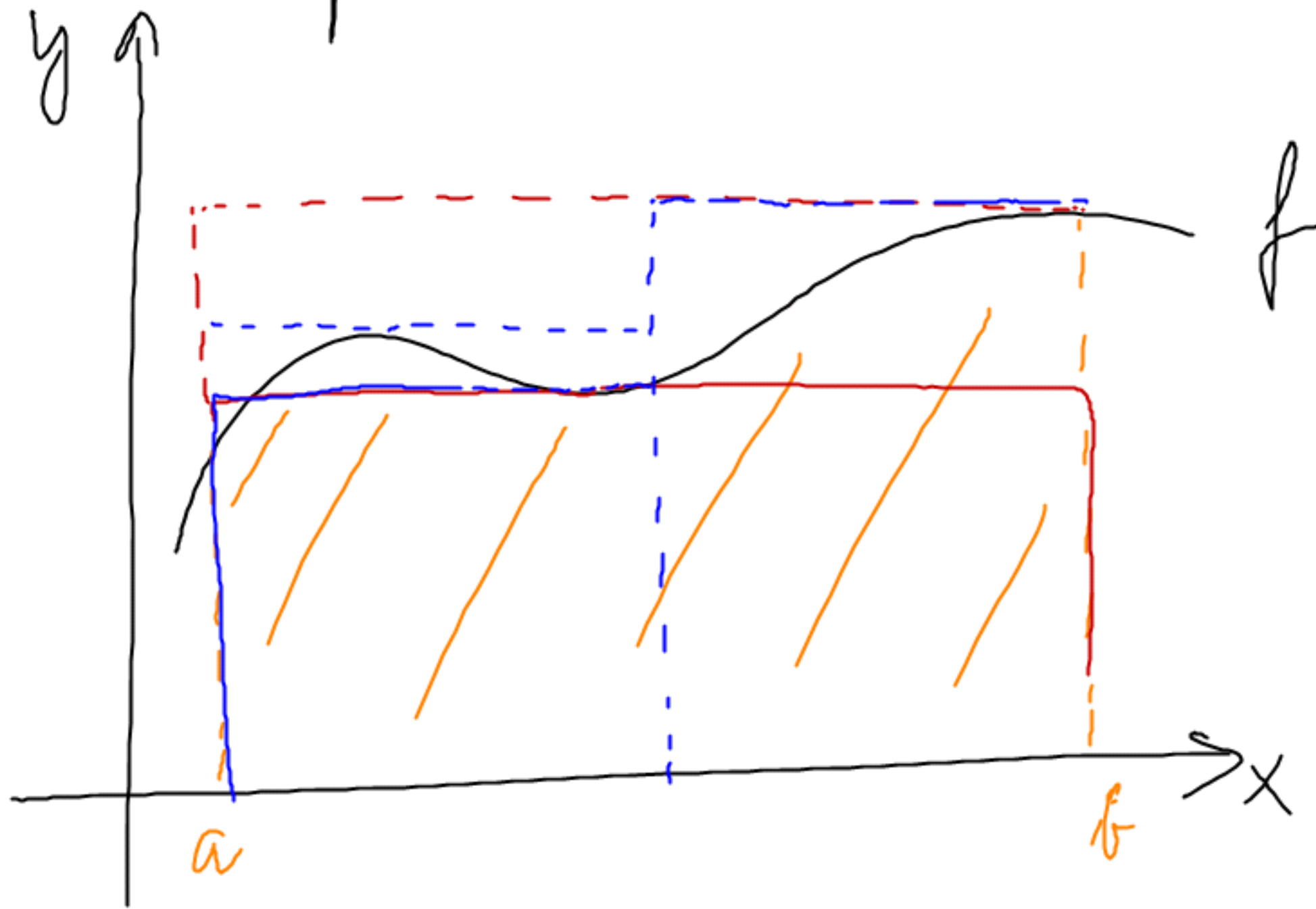
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+1-1+3} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}+1} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) =$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Urovní' integrál

Motivace: vy'počet obsahu plody pod grafem
f(x)

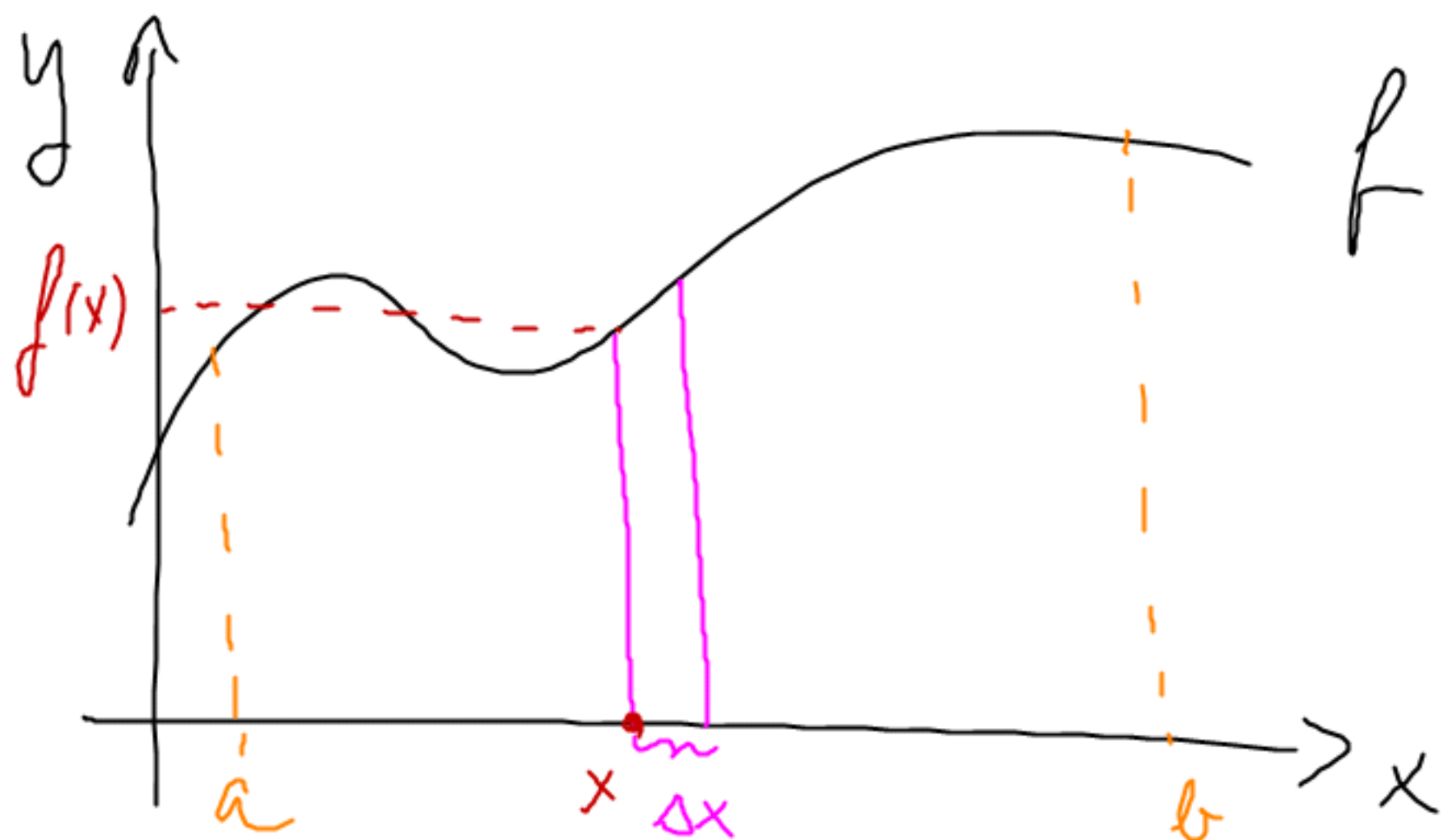


postup: odhad
pomocí obsahu
obdelníků

$$S_{\square} \leq S \leq S_{\dots}$$

$$\sum S_{\square} \leq S \leq \sum S_{\dots}$$

roztomá' počet dělení \Rightarrow přesná' cifra nřícem' S



$\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+$ \Rightarrow druga strana obdelitva je $f(x)$

$$\Rightarrow S = \sum_{i=1}^m f(x_i) \Delta x = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

aplikace $\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+$ \Rightarrow

- $m \rightarrow \infty$
- Summa je morda makrodit INTEGRAL-LEM

horekdu' defce: mltmo rozoln't PF na

UZAVREAN' INTERVAL

- derivace $F'(a)$ je derivace ZPRAVA
- derivace $F'(b)$ je derivace ZLEVA
- PF na $(c;d)$ tak, že $\langle a;b \rangle \subset (c;d)$

D Necht F je PF k fci f v intervalu $\langle a;b \rangle$.

Rozdil funkcn'm hodnot $F(b) - F(a)$ se nazývá

URČEN' INTEGRAL' FUNKCE f v mezech od a do b
a značí se $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.

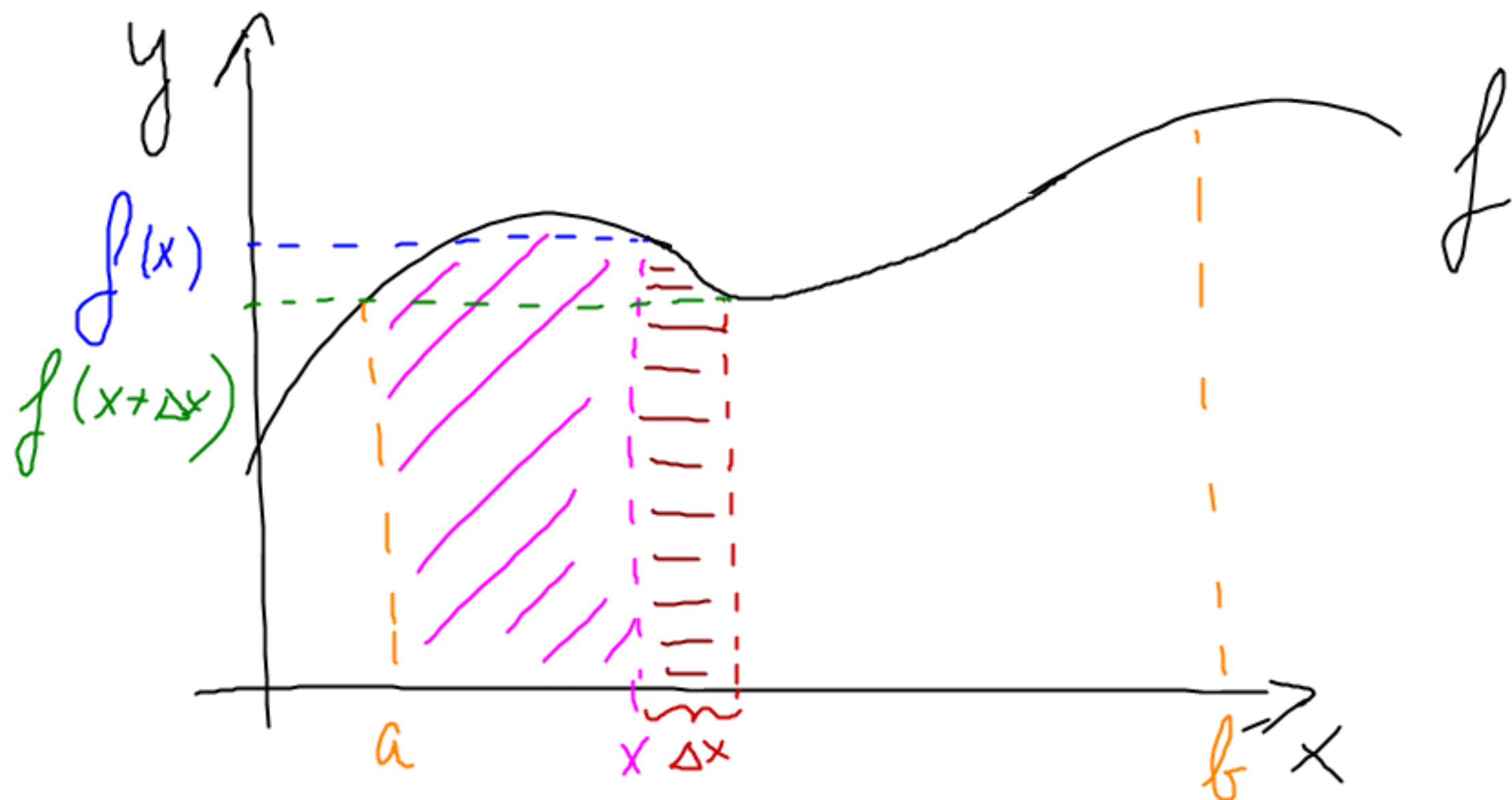
$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\text{obecně: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x)$$

a - dolní mez

b - horní mez

Plocha jako rozdíl $F(b) - F(a)$



zároveň o plochu $S(x)$; vlastnosti: $S(a) = 0$
 $S(b) = S$

$\Delta S(x)$ při změně x o Δx = ?

$$\Delta S = S(x + \Delta x) - S(x)$$

$$f(x + \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x \leq \Delta S(x) \leq f(x) \cdot \Delta x \quad /: \Delta x$$

Minimalizzazione cfly: $\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x + \Delta x \rightarrow x$
 $f(x + \Delta x) \rightarrow f(x)$

$$f(x + \Delta x) \leq \frac{\Delta S(x)}{\Delta x} \leq f(x)$$

\Downarrow

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta S(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{dS(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$S(x) = \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

poč. podmínky: $S(a) = 0$

$$F(a) + C = 0$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$S(x) = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$S(b) = S$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{F(b) - F(a) = S}$$

Vlastnosti určitého integrálu

1) Necht $f_1(x)$ a $f_2(x)$ jsou funkce spojitě
v určitém intervalu I a a a b necht
jsou body z tohoto intervalu a c_1 a c_2 reálné
konstanty. Pak platí:

$$\int_a^b (c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)) dx = c_1 \int_a^b f_1(x) dx + c_2 \int_a^b f_2(x) dx$$

2)
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

3) Jestliže $f(x)$ a $g(x)$ spojitě funkce v
intervalu $\langle a, b \rangle$ a je-li $f(x) \geq g(x)$ pro
každé $x \in \langle a, b \rangle$, pak
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

(na výhled absolutní plochy)

4) (aditivnost uraitel'ho integralu)

Je-li f a $f(x)$ spojita v intervalu I , který obsahuje libovolně položené body \underline{a} , \underline{b} , \underline{c} , pak

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

5) $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

~~~~~ viz 2, a 5)

Vypočítejte:

$$1) \int_{-3}^2 (x^2 + 2) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right]_{-3}^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2^3}{3} + 2 \cdot 2 - \left( \frac{(-3)^3}{3} + 2 \cdot (-3) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + 4 + 9 + 6 = \underline{\underline{\frac{65}{3}}}$$

$$2) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx = \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \sin 2\pi - \sin 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx < 0$$

$$S = 0$$

+ Symetrie

# Substituce v určitých integrálech

• analogicky jako v neurčitých integrálech

• **POZOR!** ma mese  $\leftarrow$  substituce

se mění mese integrálu  $\exists$

$$\square \int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt \quad \dots \text{vy počít s } t,$$

načím se k  $x$  a používáme mese  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$

$$\square \int_a^b f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(t) dt$$



Vypočítejte:

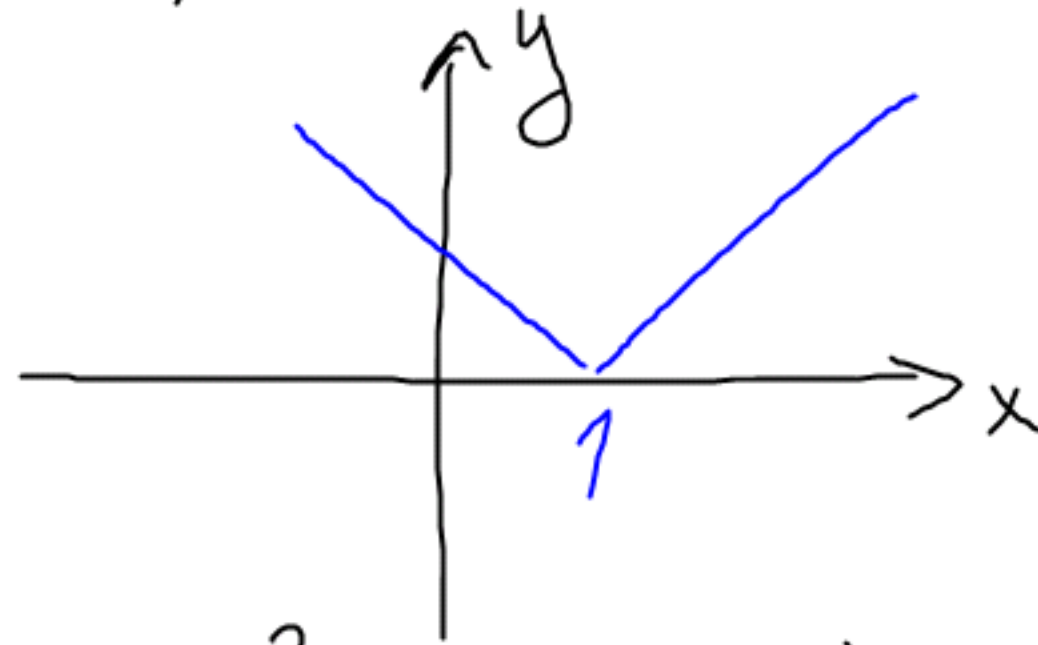
$$1, \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \left[ \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e^0) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1)}}$$

$$2, \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{t} dt = \left[ \ln |t| \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} =$$
$$= \left[ \ln |1 + \sin x| \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \ln |1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{3}| - \ln |1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{6}| =$$
$$= \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\ln \left( \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \right)}}$$

$$t = 1 + \sin x \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x$$



$$3, \int_{-4}^2 |3x-3| dx = 3 \int_{-4}^2 \underline{|x-1|} dx =$$



$$= 3 \left( \int_{-4}^1 (-x+1) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx \right) =$$

$$= 3 \left( \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-4}^1 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^2 \right) =$$

$$= 3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 4 + \frac{16}{2} + \frac{4}{2} - 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = 13 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{39}}$$

$$4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x \, dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x) \, dx =$$

$$= - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} t^2 \, dt = - \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = - \left[ \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} =$$

$$= - \frac{1}{3} \left( \cos^3 \pi - \cos^3 \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = - \frac{1}{3} \left( -1 - \frac{1}{8} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8}}}$$

Per partes u menulis'm integralu

analogic'ya paku u menulis'keho integralu

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = \left[ u(x) \cdot v(x) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) \cdot v(x) dx$$

---

Vypočítejte:

$$\int_{\frac{e}{3}}^1 \frac{\ln(3x)}{4x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(3x) \\ u' = \frac{1}{4x^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u' = \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = -\frac{1}{4x} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{\ln(3x)}{4x} \right]_{\frac{e}{3}}^1 + \int_{\frac{e}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{4x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \left[ -\frac{\ln(3x)}{x} \right]_{\frac{e}{3}}^1 - \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]_{\frac{e}{3}}^1 \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \ln 3 - \frac{\ln e}{\frac{1}{3}} + 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{e}{3}} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \ln 3 + 1 - \frac{3}{e}(1+1) \right) =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \ln 3 + 1 - \frac{6}{e} \right)$$

---



$$2) \int_0^{\pi} (2x-3) \sin x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = 2x-3 \\ v' = \sin x \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u' = 2 \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= - \left[ (2x-3) \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx =$$

$$= \left[ -(2x-3) \cos x + 2 \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= -(2\pi-3) \cdot \cos \pi + 2 \sin \pi + (2 \cdot 0 - 3) \cdot \cos 0 - 2 \cdot \sin 0 =$$

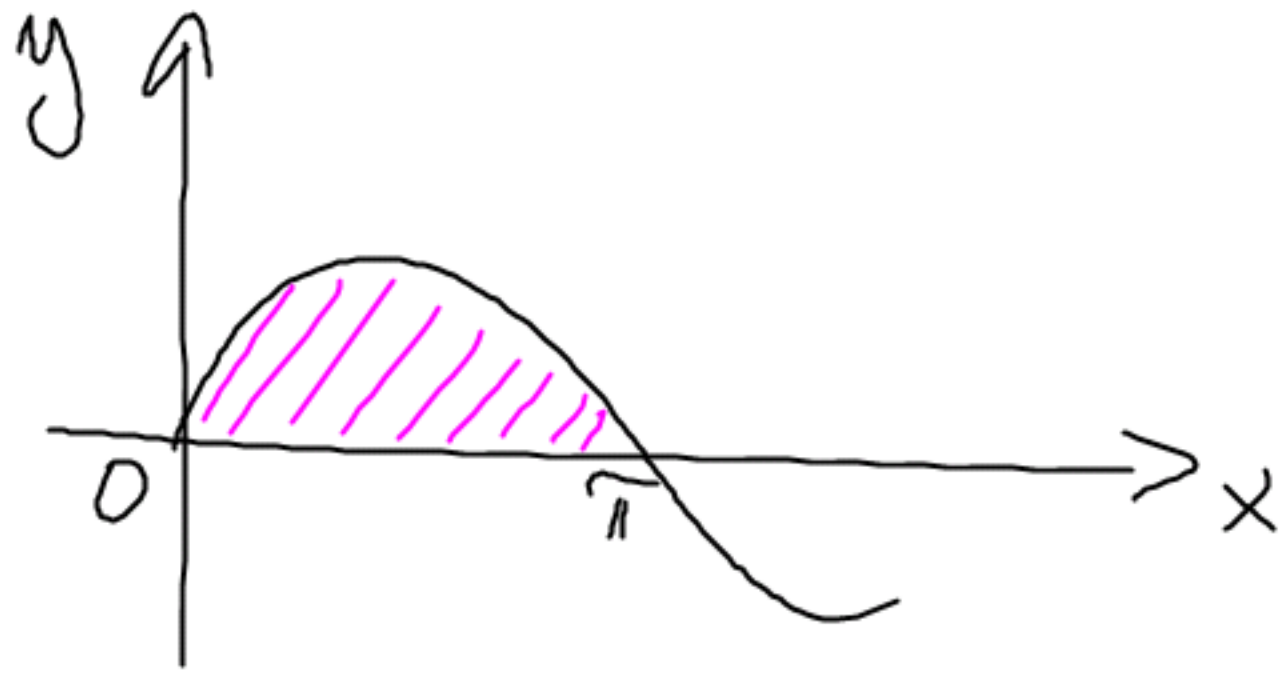
$$= 2\pi - 3 + 0 - 3 - 0 = \underline{\underline{2\pi - 6}}$$

# Aplihace

## I.) Obsah plodu

- makroslit
- avolit metoda vy'poctu
  - 1 integral (~ 1 plodka)
  - 2 integraly (~ rozd'el plodu)
  - metolit integralu (~ skla'da'mi' plodu)

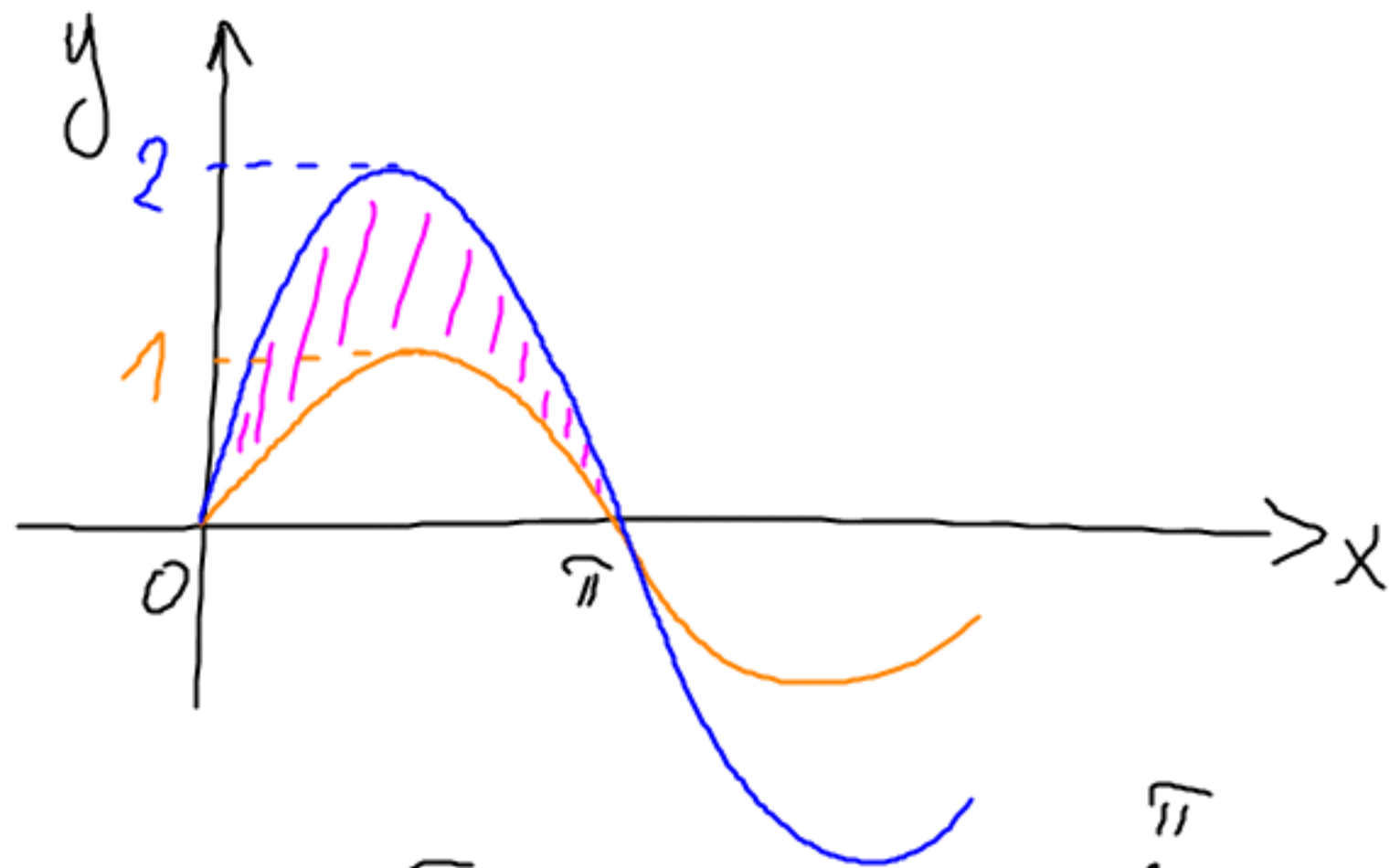
1) Obsah plochy pod "podmínkou absolutní" fce  $y = \sin x$ .



$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx =$$
$$= \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= -(\cos \pi - \cos 0) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

2, Obsah plochy ohraničene' vlnkami  
 $y = \sin x$  a  $y = 2 \sin x$  ("jedem ablonk")



$$S = \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin x \, dx - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \underline{\underline{2}}$$



3, Obsah plochy ohraničene! kvadraty

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 2 \quad \text{a} \quad y = -x^2 + 6x - 6.$$

Veršoly:

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

$$V_1 = [2; 2]$$

$$y = -x^2 + 6x - 6 = -(x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9 + 6) = -(x-3)^2 + 3$$

$$V_2 = [3; 3]$$

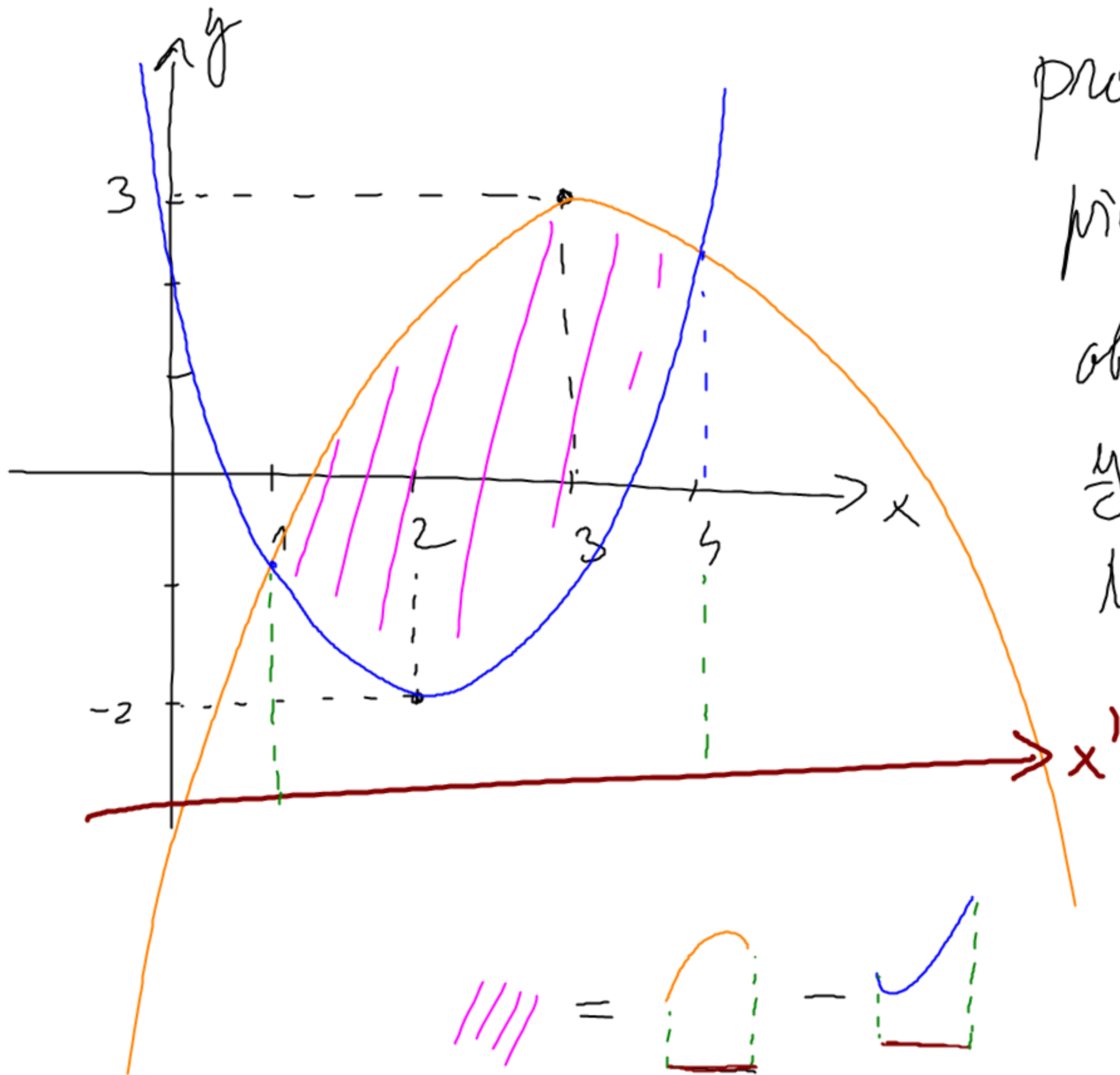
průsečíky:  $x^2 - 4x + 2 = -x^2 + 6x - 6$

$$2x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 4$$



pro záby lepší  
 představa: posunut  
 obě vnitřky po ose  
 $y$  minimálně o 2  
 NAHORU  $\Rightarrow$  more' osy

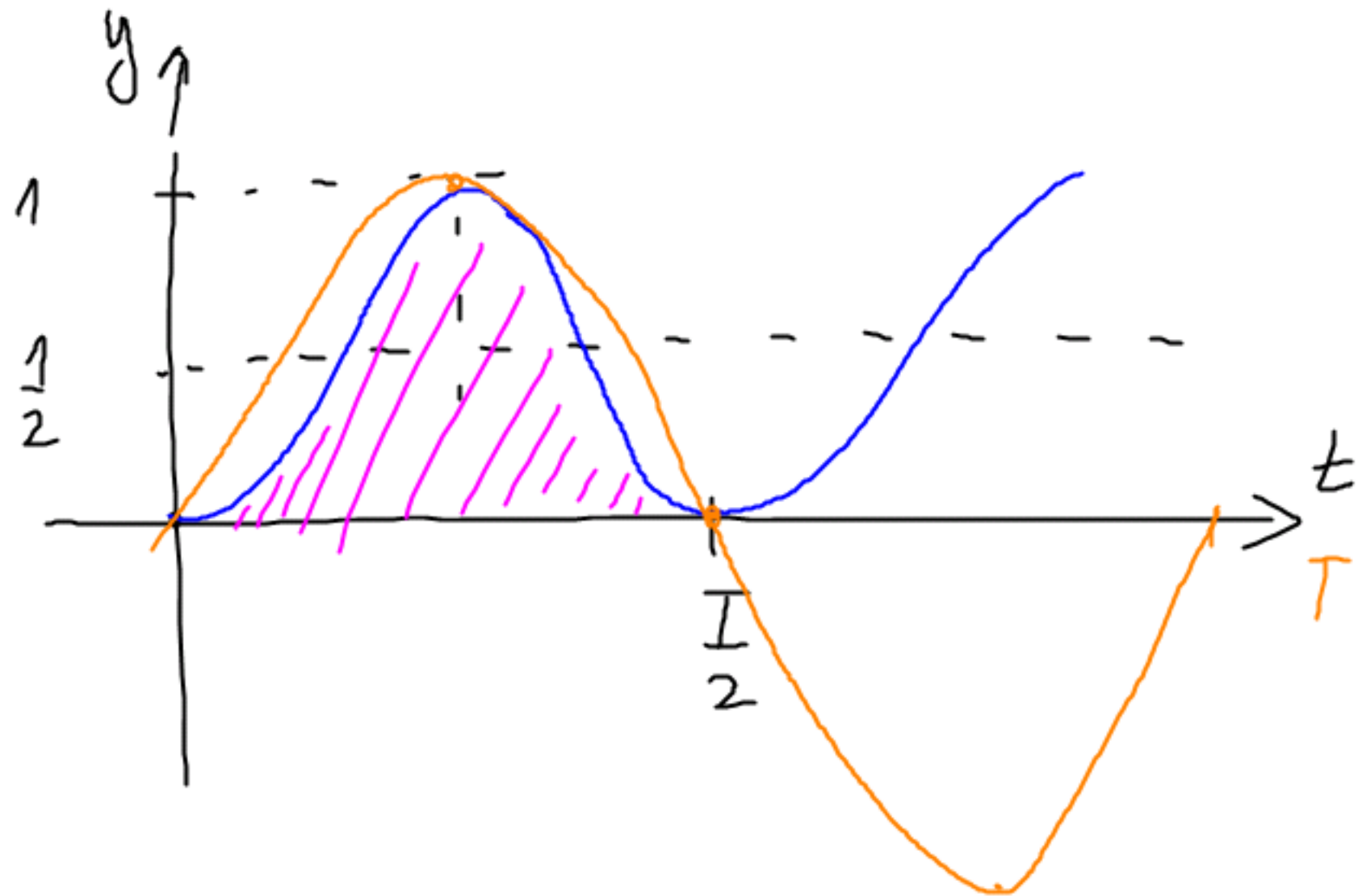
$$S = \int_1^4 (-x^2 + 6x - 6 + p) dx - \int_1^4 (x^2 - 4x + 2 + p) dx =$$

$$= \int_1^4 (-2x^2 + 10x - 8) dx = \left[ -\frac{2x^3}{3} + 5x^2 - 8x \right]_1^4 =$$

$$= -\frac{128}{3} + 80 - 32 + \frac{2}{3} - 5 + 8 = \underline{\underline{9}}$$

4) Obsah plochy pod grafem fce  $y = \sin^2 \omega t$   
 pro  $t \in \langle 0; \frac{T}{2} \rangle$ .

$$\underline{\sin^2 \omega t = \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2}}$$



x  $y = \sin \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^2 \omega t \, dt = \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\omega t}{2} \right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t - \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} =
 \end{aligned}$$

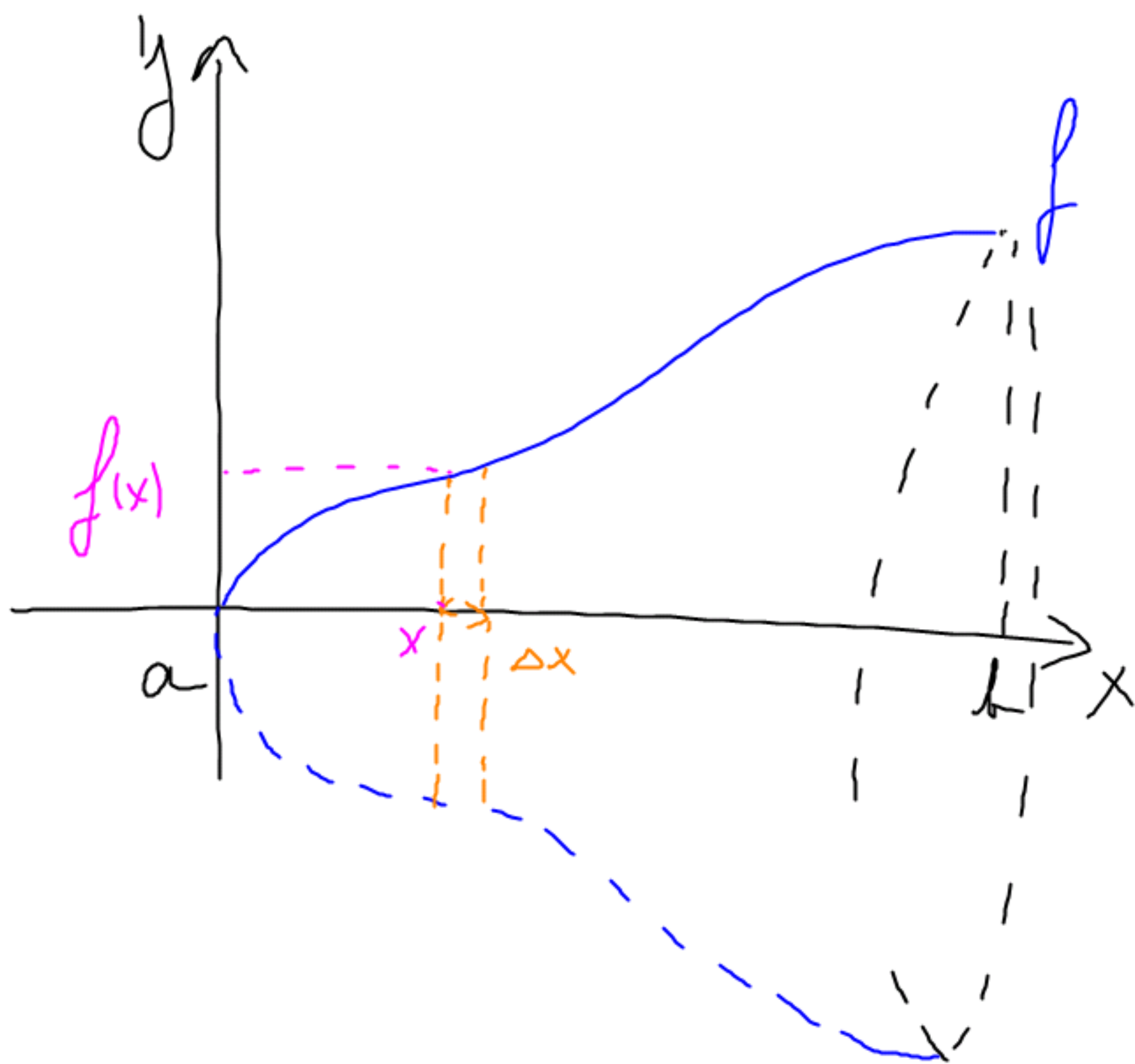


$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{T}{2} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}\right) - 0 + \frac{\sin(2\pi \cdot 0)}{2 \frac{2\pi}{T}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (T - 0) = \underline{\underline{\frac{T}{4}}}$$

ma vale' perióde  $f$  to  $f_0$   $\frac{T}{2}$

## II. Objem rotačního tělesa



--- rotace kolem  $x$

postup  $\sim$  hledání

$\sum$  pod určitou,

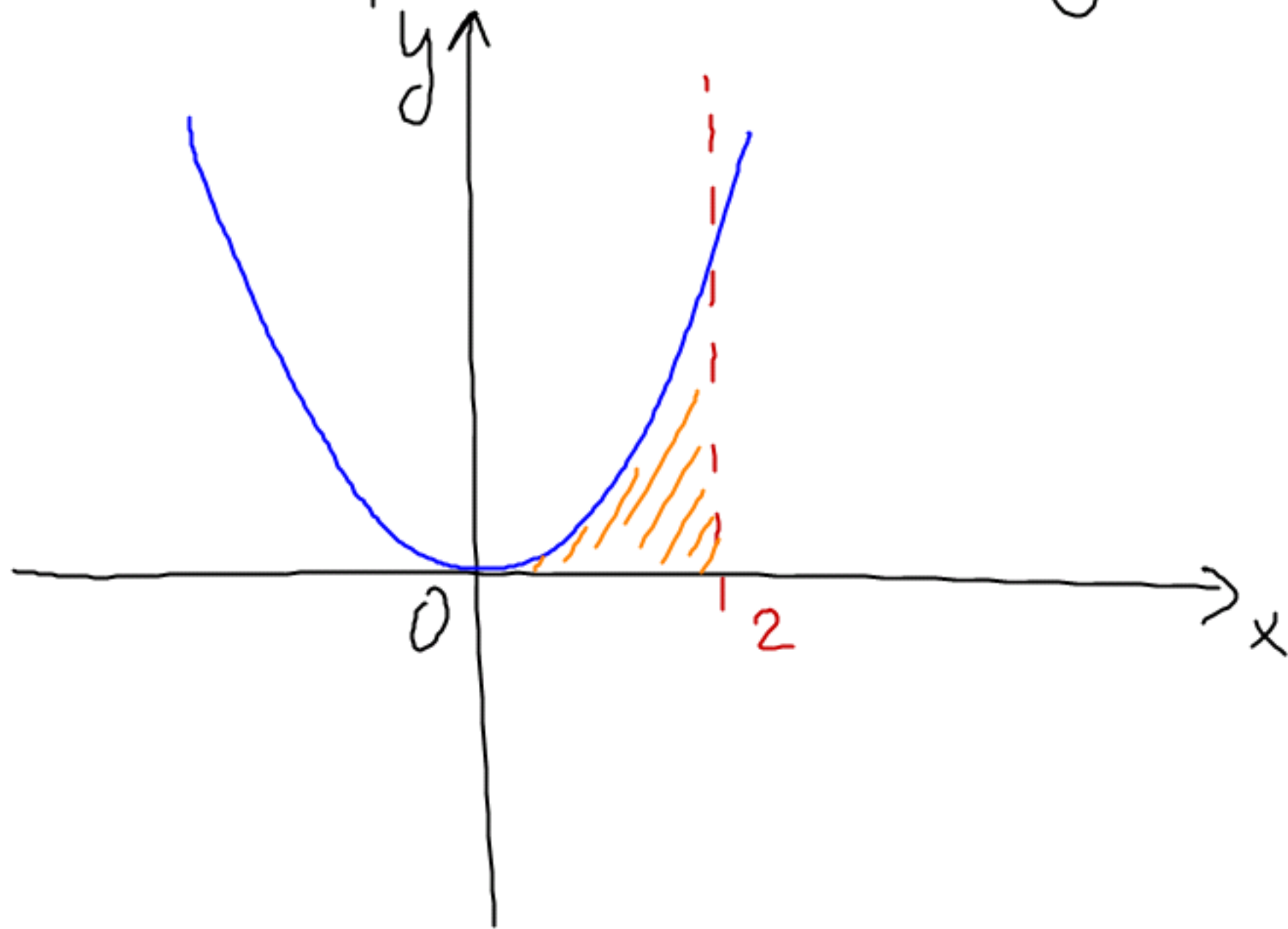
ade: místo obdélníku

uvážíme vaňku:

$$r = f(x), \quad r = \Delta x$$

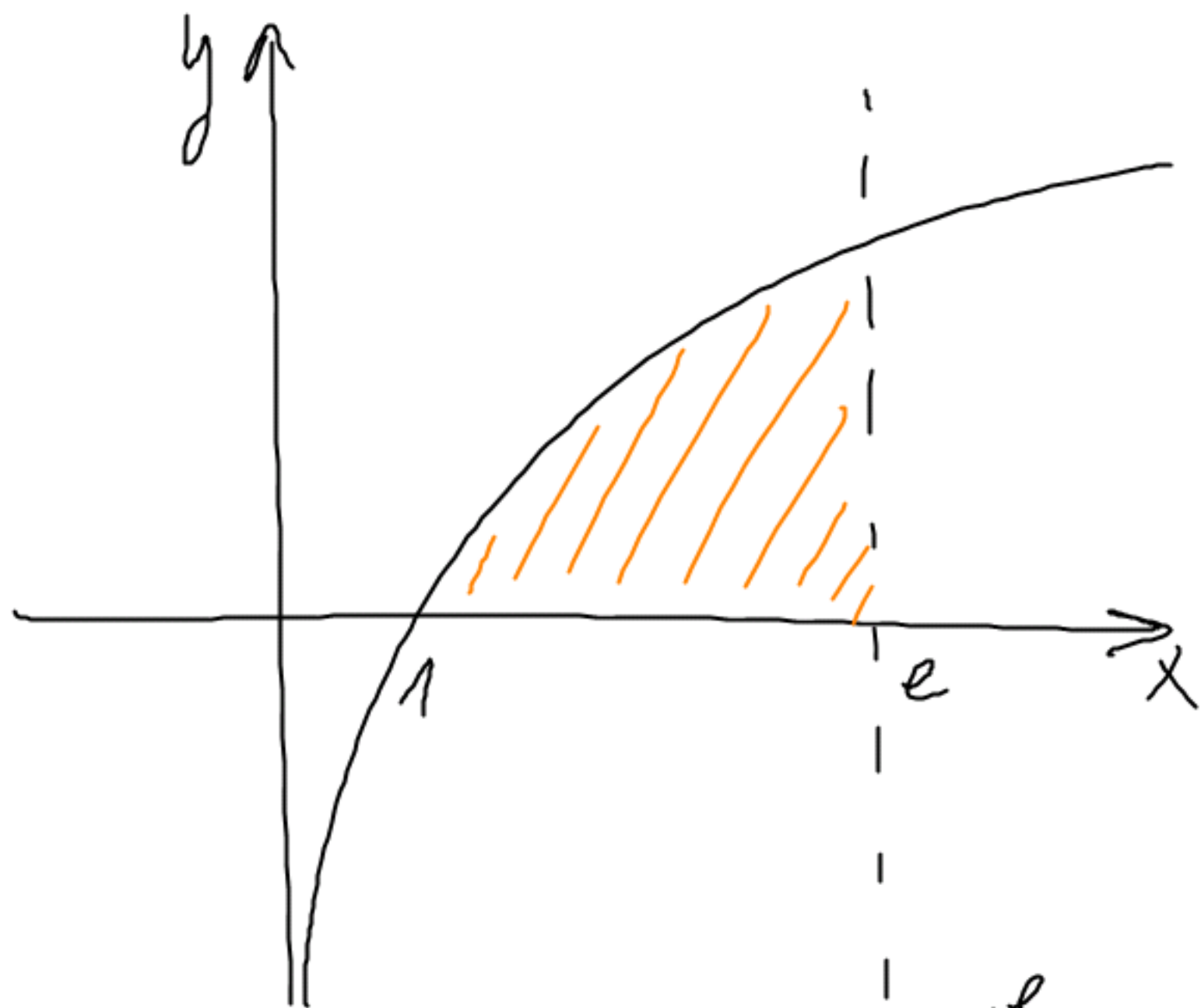
$$V_{\text{vaňky}} = \pi r^2 \Delta x \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx}}$$

1) Obiektum téle sa:  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 2$  kolem  $x$ .



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^2)^2 dx = \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 x^4 dx = \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 = \frac{32}{5} \pi \end{aligned}$$

2, Objekum leloasa:  $y = \ln x$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = e$  koletum  $x$ .



$$V = \pi \int_1^e \ln^2 x \, dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln^2 x & u' = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \\ v' = 1 & v = x \end{array} \right| =$$

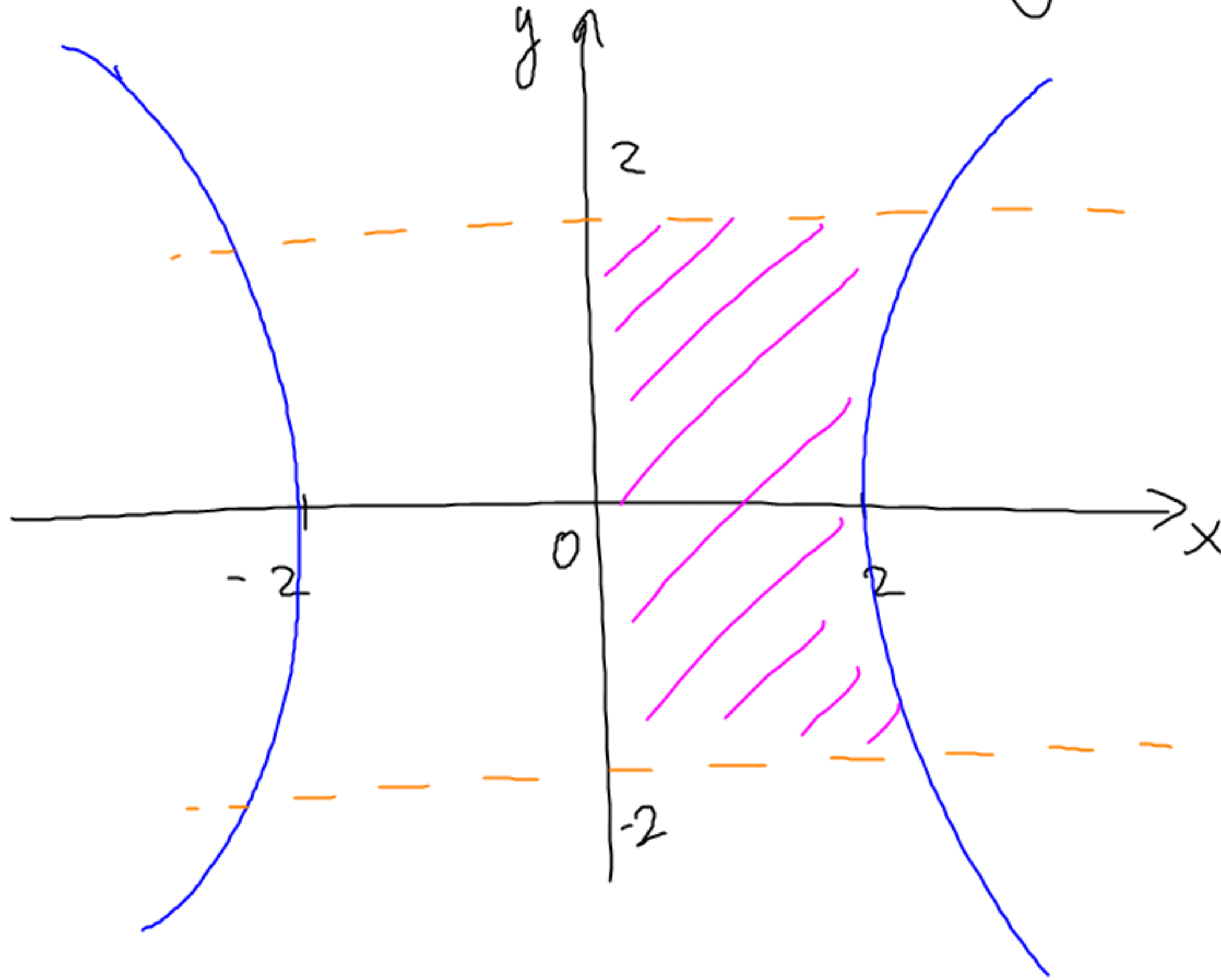
$$= \pi \left( \left[ x \ln^2 x \right]_1^e - 2 \int_1^e \ln x \, dx \right) = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = 1 & v = x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \pi \left( \left[ x \ln^2 x \right]_1^e - 2 \left[ x \ln x \right]_1^e + 2 \int_1^e dx \right) = \pi \left[ x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x \right]_1^e =$$

$$= \pi (e \ln^2 e - 2e \ln e + 2e - \ln^2 1 + 2 \ln 1 - 2) = \underline{\underline{\pi (e - 2) \ln^2 e}}$$

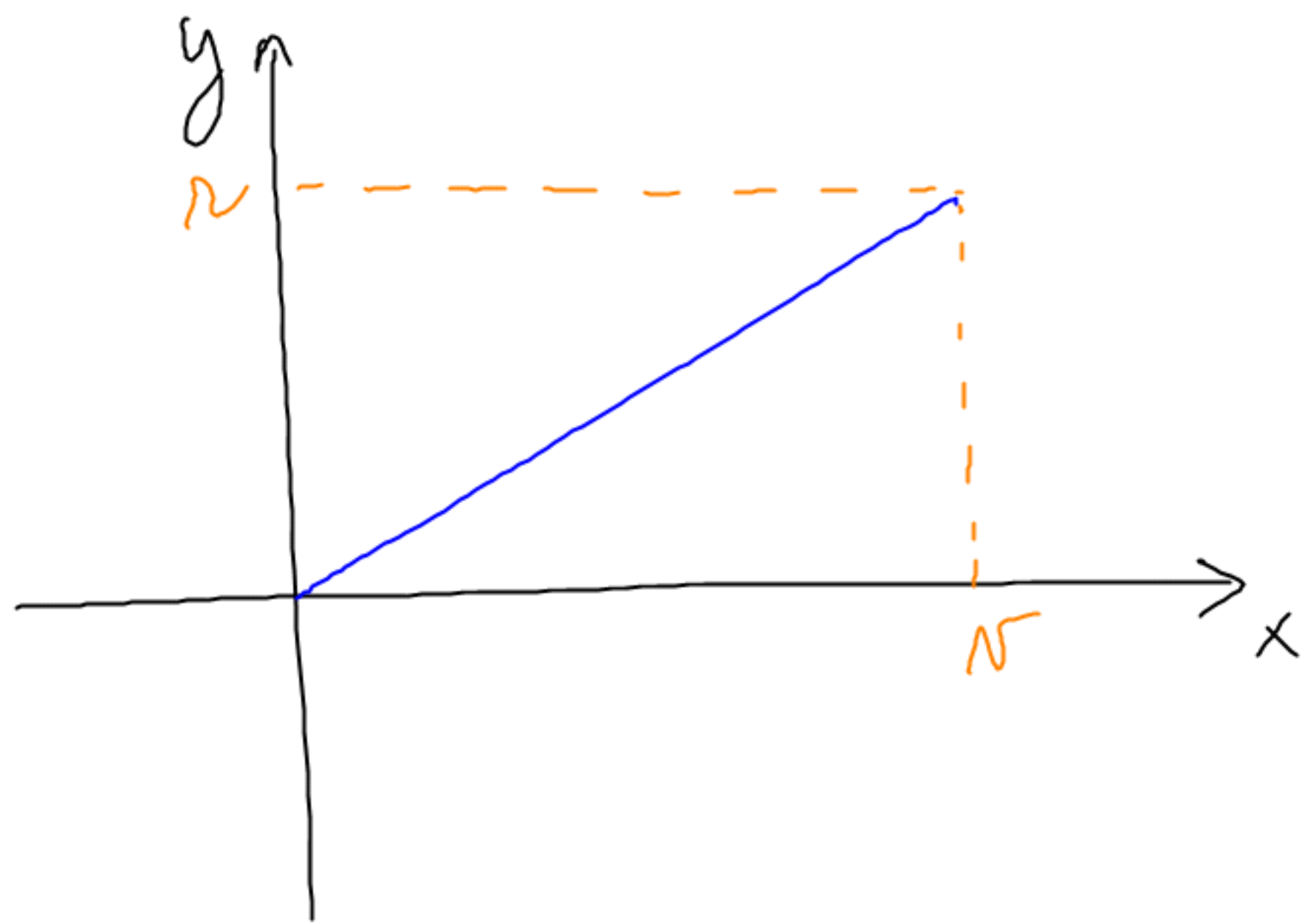


3, Obpenn telesa:  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ ,  $y = 2$ ,  $y = -2$  konny



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-2}^2 x^2 dy = \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 x^2 dy = \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (4 + y^2) dy = \\ &= 2\pi \left[ 4y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \\ &= 2\pi \left( 8 + \frac{8}{3} - 0 \right) = \\ &= \frac{64}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

4) Odvoďte vzťah pro y' podľa obecného  
rotacného úseku s výškou  $\underline{v}$  a polomerom  
podstavy  $\underline{r}$ .



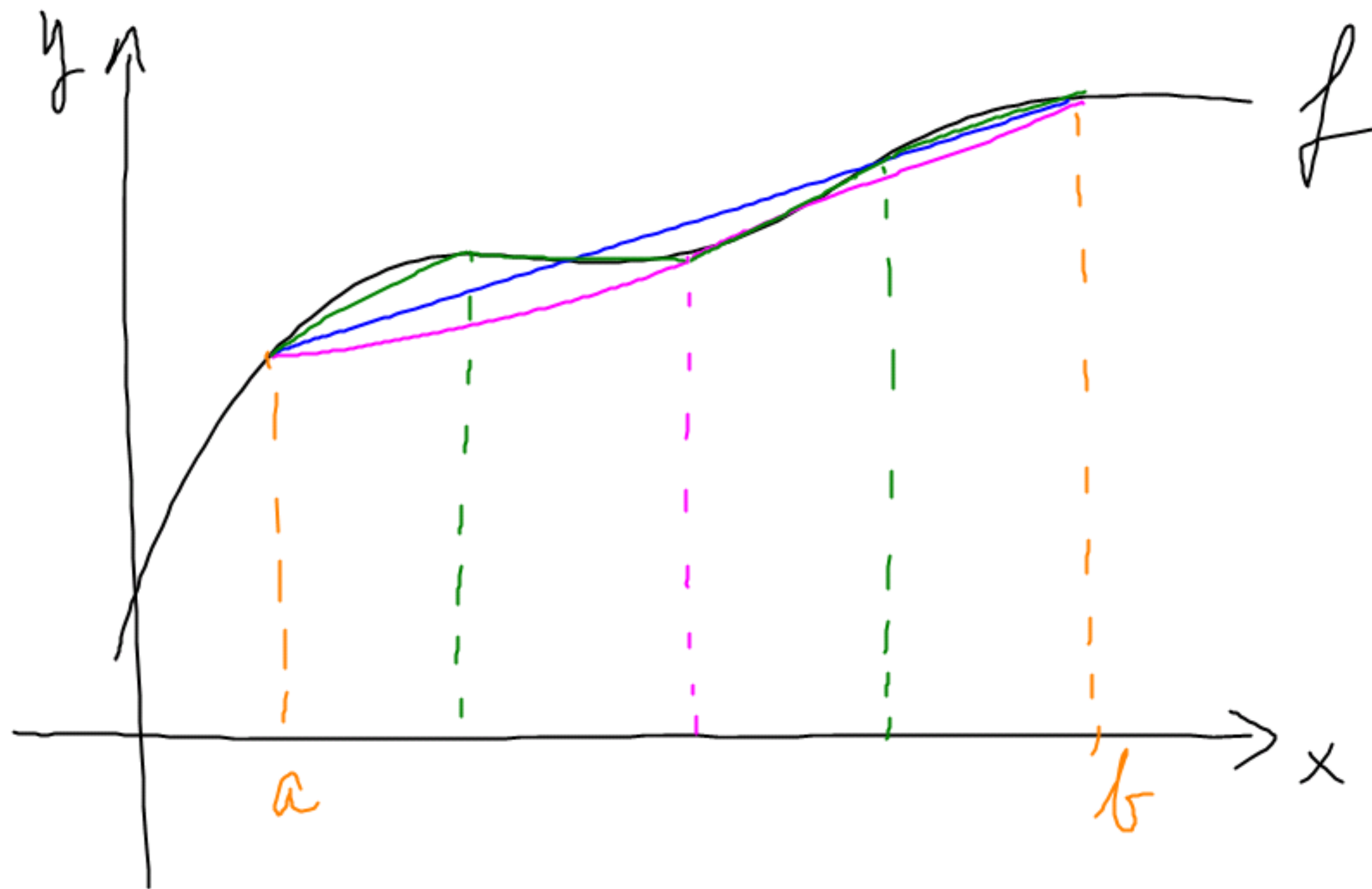
$$y = kx = \frac{r}{v}x$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^v y^2 dx =$$
$$= \pi \int_0^v \left(\frac{r}{v}x\right)^2 dx =$$

$$= \pi \frac{r^2}{v^2} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^v =$$

$$= \pi \frac{r^2}{v^2} \cdot \frac{v^3}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 v}}$$

# III. Délka křivky



postup ~  
hledání  $\Sigma$   
pomocí lomene  
čáry



$$l(x) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \Delta x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\right)^2}$$

- $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$
- "súčet"

$$\Rightarrow l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$$


---



1) Długość „obrotu” krzywej:  $f: y = \ln \sin x$ ;  
 $x \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle$

$$f': y = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$l = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

=  $\left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right)'$



$$= [\ln|t|]_2^3 = \left[ \ln \left| \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{x}{2}} \right| \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} =$$

$$= \ln \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \ln \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln \sqrt{3} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\ln 3}}$$

2, De'ha wimly :  $g: y = \ln(1-x^2)$  ;  $x \in \langle 0, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$

$$g': y = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$l = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1-2x^2+x^4+4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1+2x^2+x^4}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1+2x+x^2}{1-x^2} - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1-x^2} \right) dx \quad (\text{y d\u00f6l\u00fcm\u00fc}) =$$

$$= - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx = - [x]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx =$$

$$A(1+x) + B(1-x) = A+B + x(A-B)$$

$$A+B=2 \Rightarrow A=B=1$$

$$A-B=0$$

$$= \left[ -x - \ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x| \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{1}{2} + \ln\frac{3}{2} + 0 + \ln 1 - \ln 1 = \underline{\underline{\ln 3 - \frac{1}{2}}}$$



## IV. Pribeh el. proudu

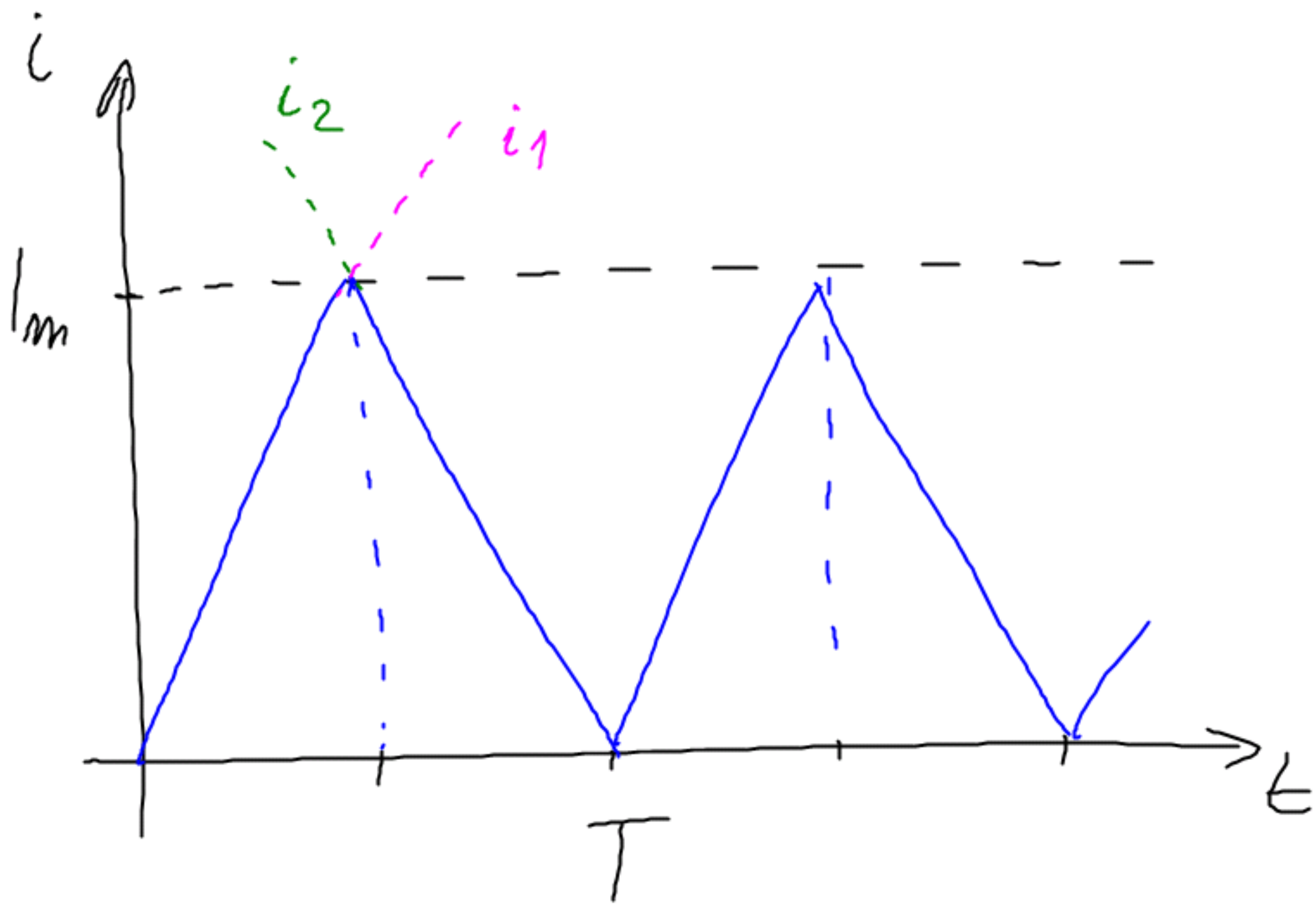
Proud tekouca rezistorom o odporu  $100 \Omega$

ma' kojnitelni'voj pribeh. Nacte:

a) Stredni' hodnota el. proudu;

b) efektivni' hodnota el. proudu;

c) pri'rniny' v'kon.



$$I_m = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$T = 0,2 \text{ s}$$

a) 3. līcsm' lūsdnotā:

• DISKRĒTĀ VĒLĪCĪMA (piemērs):  $X_p = \frac{v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n}{n}$

• SPONĀTA VĒLĪCĪMA:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$

$$i_1: i = \frac{I_m}{2} t$$

$$i = \frac{2I_m}{T} t$$


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$$i_2: \begin{cases} i = -\frac{2I_m}{T} t + b \\ i(T) = 0 \\ \rightarrow 0 = -\frac{2I_m}{T} \cdot T + b \end{cases}$$

$$b = 2I_m$$

$$i_2: i = -\frac{2I_m}{T} t + 2I_m$$


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$$\bar{i} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} i_1(t) dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T i_2(t) dt$$

Symetrische grafu:  $\bar{i} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} i_1(t) dt =$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2I_m}{T} t dt = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \frac{2I_m}{T} \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{4 \text{ Im}}{T^2} \left( \frac{\frac{T^2}{4}}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{4 \text{ Im}}{T^2} \cdot \frac{T^2}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\text{Im}}{2}}}$$

↳  $W = Q = U_e I_e t$

obvod s REZISTOREM:  $Q = \underbrace{I_e^2 R t}_{\text{ZA PERIODU}}$

tohle  $\bar{u}$  musíme dostat a průměrného proudu  $\bar{i}$  a  $\bar{u}$ :

$$Q = \int_0^T u i dt = \int_0^T i^2 R dt$$



$$Q = R \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} i_1^2 dt + R \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T i_2^2 dt =$$

$$= R \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left( \frac{2I_m}{T} t \right)^2 dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \left( -\frac{2I_m}{T} t + 2I_m \right)^2 dt \right) =$$

$$= 4I_m^2 R \left( \frac{1}{T^2} \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} + \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{t}{T} + 1 \right)^3}{3 \left( -\frac{1}{T} \right)} \right]_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \right) =$$

$$= 4I_m^2 R \left( \frac{1}{T^2} \frac{T^3}{8} - 0 + \frac{\left( -\frac{T}{T} + 1 \right)^3}{-\frac{3}{T}} - \frac{\left( -\frac{T}{2T} + 1 \right)^3}{-\frac{3}{T}} \right)$$

$$= 4I_m^2 R \left( \frac{T}{24} + T \cdot \frac{1}{24} \right) = \frac{1}{3} I_m^2 R T$$

$$\square \Rightarrow I_e^2 RT = \frac{1}{3} I_m^2 RT$$

$$I_e = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I_e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} I_m}}$$

$$g) P = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{I_e^2 RT}{T} = I_e^2 R = \frac{I_m^2 R}{\underline{\underline{3}}} \leftarrow \text{přiběh el. proudu}$$

STŘÍDAVÝ PROUD:  $I_e = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_m$

$$P = \frac{I_m^2 R}{2}$$

# V. FOURIEROVA TRANSFORMACE

popis PERIODICKÉHO průběhu (zvuk,  
el. signál, ...) pomocí HARMONICKÝCH

SLOŽEK (tj. pomocí  $\cos(m\omega t)$  a  $\sin(m\omega t)$ ;  
 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ )

periodic' pul'beh:

$$y = y_{m1} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) + y_{m2} \sin(2\omega t + \varphi_2) + \\ + y_{m3} \sin(3\omega t + \varphi_3) + \dots =$$

---

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\beta \cos\alpha$$

---

$$= \underline{y_{m1}} \underline{\sin\omega t} \cdot \underline{\cos\varphi_1} + \underline{y_{m1}} \underline{\cos\omega t} \cdot \underline{\sin\varphi_1} + \underline{y_{m2}} \underline{\sin(2\omega t)} \underline{\cos\varphi_2} + \underline{y_{m2}} \underline{\cos(2\omega t)} \cdot \underline{\sin\varphi_2} + \dots =$$

— konst.

~ amplitude



$$= a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega t + b_1 \sin \omega t + a_2 \cos(2\omega t) + b_2 \sin(2\omega t) + \dots$$

řízum po ose  $y$

FOURIEROVA ŘADA

Fourierův majfad: ma'sabit JEDNOU KONKRETNÍ

řízum HARDN. SLOŽKOU

např.  $m=3$  ;  $\cos(3\omega t)$

$$y \cos(3\omega t) = a_0 \cos(3\omega t) + a_1 \cos \omega t \cdot \cos(3\omega t) + b_1 \sin \omega t \cdot \cos(3\omega t) + \dots$$

postup:

• určit střední hodnoty  $\cos(m\omega t) \cdot \cos(m\omega t)$ ,  
 $\sin(m\omega t) \cos(m\omega t), \dots$

• určit  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$ ;  $b_1, b_2, \dots$

---

platí:  $\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$   
 $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$

---

• náde jsou členy:

•  $\cos(3\omega t) \rightarrow$  skl. hodnoty:  $0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$

•  $\cos(\omega t) \cdot \cos(3\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(4\omega t) + \cos(2\omega t))$

•  $\sin(\omega t) \cdot \cos(3\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(4\omega t) + \sin(-2\omega t))$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ & \\ \circ & \cos(3\omega t) \cos(3\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(6\omega t) + \overbrace{\cos 0}^1) \\ & \dots \text{středná hodnota je: } \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_3 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cos(3\omega t) dt$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cos(3\omega t) dt$$

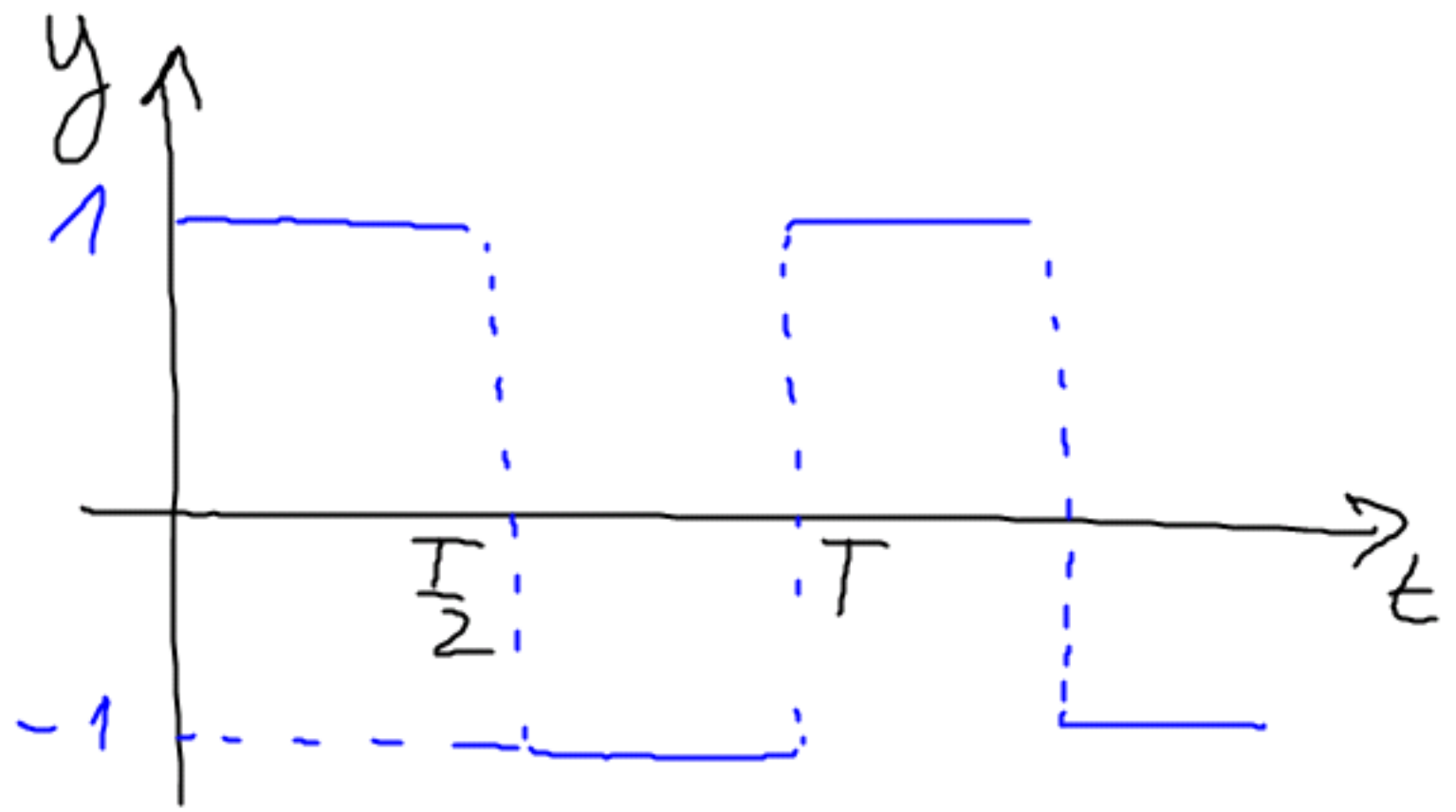
⇓

$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cdot \cos(m\omega t) dt \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

analogicky:  $b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cdot \sin(m\omega t) dt \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$

Pr.

$$f: y = 1 \\ t \in \left\langle kT; (2k+1)\frac{T}{2} \right\rangle$$



$$y = -1 ; t \in \left\langle (2k+1)\frac{T}{2}; (k+1)T \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{a_0} &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 1 dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T (-1) dt \right) = \\ &= \frac{2}{T} \left( \left[ t \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} - \left[ t \right]_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \right) = \frac{2}{T} \left( \frac{T}{2} - 0 - T + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$



$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cos(m\omega t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos(m\omega t) dt - \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \cos(m\omega t) dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left( \left[ \frac{\sin(m\omega t)}{m\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} - \left[ \frac{\sin(m\omega t)}{m\omega} \right]_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{T \cdot m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}} \left( \underbrace{\sin\left(m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}\right)}_0 - \underbrace{\sin 0}_0 - \underbrace{\sin\left(m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot T\right)}_0 + \underbrace{\sin\left(m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}\right)}_0 \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \sin(m\omega t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin(m\omega t) dt - \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \sin(m\omega t) dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left( \left[ -\frac{\cos(m\omega t)}{m\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} - \left[ -\frac{\cos(m\omega t)}{m\omega} \right]_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{T \cdot m \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}} \left( \cos\left(m \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}\right) - \cos 0 - \cos\left(m \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot T\right) + \cos\left(m \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m\pi} \left( \cos(m\pi) - 1 - 1 + \cos(m\pi) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{m\pi} \left( 1 - \cos(m\pi) \right)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$b_2 = 0$$

$$b_3 = \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

$$b_4 = 0$$

$$b_5 = \frac{4}{5\pi}$$

⋮

$$f: y = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N a_m \cos(m\omega t) +$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^N b_m \sin(m\omega t) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \sin(\omega t) + \frac{4}{3\pi} \sin(3\omega t) +$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5\pi} \sin(5\omega t) + \dots$$

$N$  - muidro volit noarumē velhe!

male! ⇒ „nepetna” fa

velhe! ⇒ bere cas, pumeŕ, ...



# DIFERENCIÁLNÍ ROVNICE

## Základní pojmy

diferenciální rovnice – rovnice, v níž je jako  
nezáporná funkce s tím, že analyticky derivovat  
(derivace) této funkce

metody řešení – problém 😞

– nejde obecný postup

– existují „luckily“ na řešení daného

typu rovnice

– nota & Mich. NEŘEŠITELNÁ ANALYTICKY  
(tj. kniha + papír)



# Pojmy i ilustrace na příjmu' soustavy lim. rovnice

Řešte v  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

$$2x - y - z = -6 \quad / \cdot (-2)$$

$$x + y - 2z = -9$$

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$$-3x + 3y = 3$$

$$y = x + 1$$

$$\rightarrow 2x - x - 1 - z = -6$$

$$z = x + 5$$

$$O = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$P = \left\{ [x; x+1; x+5]; \right. \\ \left. x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

úprava nalezeného řešení:

$$[t; t+1; t+5] = \underbrace{[0; 1; 5]}_{\text{BOD}} + t \underbrace{(1; 1; 1)}_{\text{VEKTOR}}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$

BOD

VEKTOR

PARAM. RUE PŘÍMKY VE 3D

**BOD** do soustavy:

$$2 \cdot 0 - 1 - 5 = -6 \dots PS_1$$

$$0 + 1 - 2 \cdot 5 = -9 \dots PS_2$$

BOD ... není danou soustavou

**VEKTOR** do soustavy

$$2 \cdot 1 - 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$1 + 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

VEKTOR ... není MONOGENNÍ  
SOUSTAVOU

$\lfloor \dots$  PARTIKULÁRNÍ ŘEŠENÍ SOUSTAVY  
(číslicové)

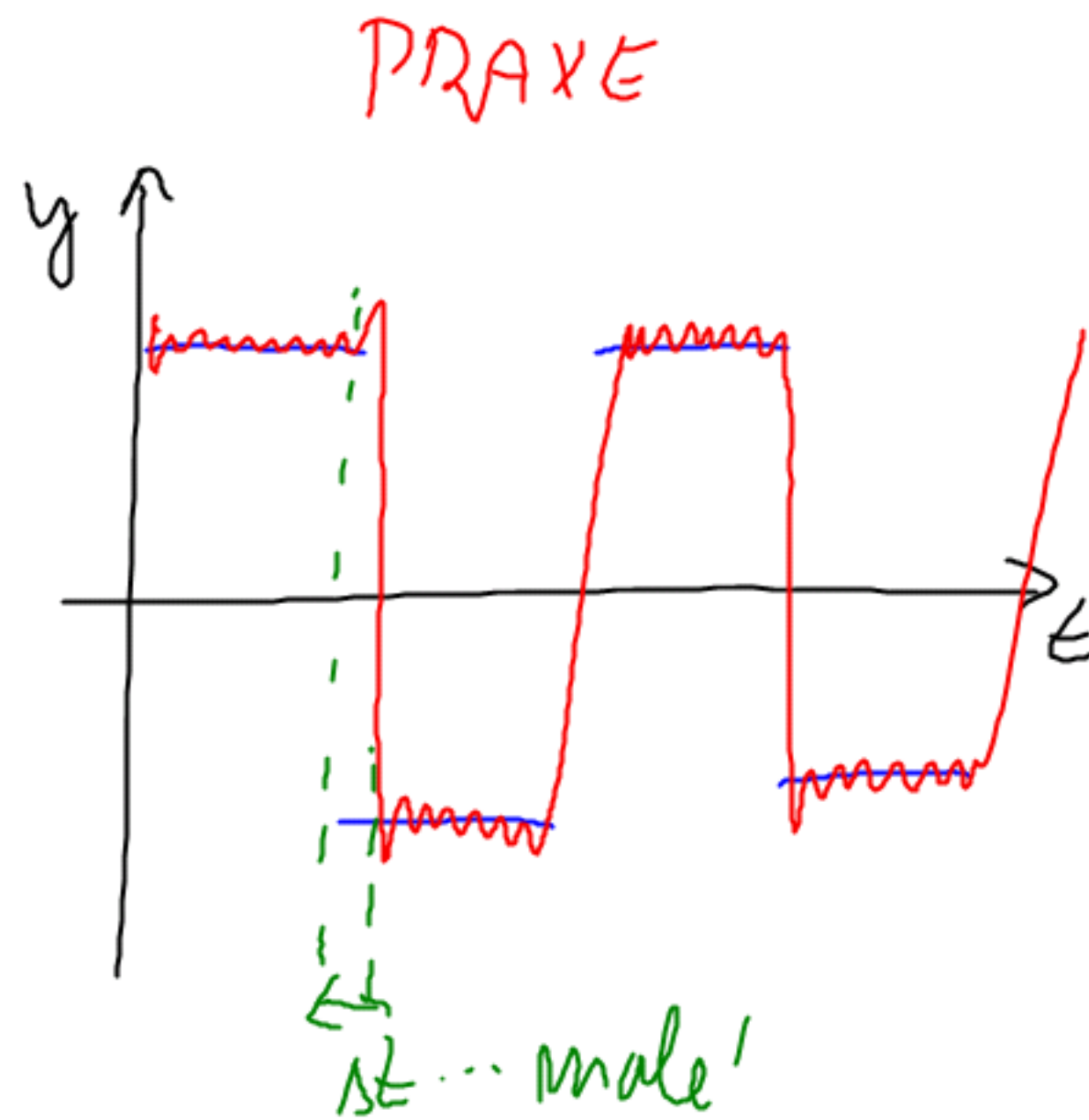
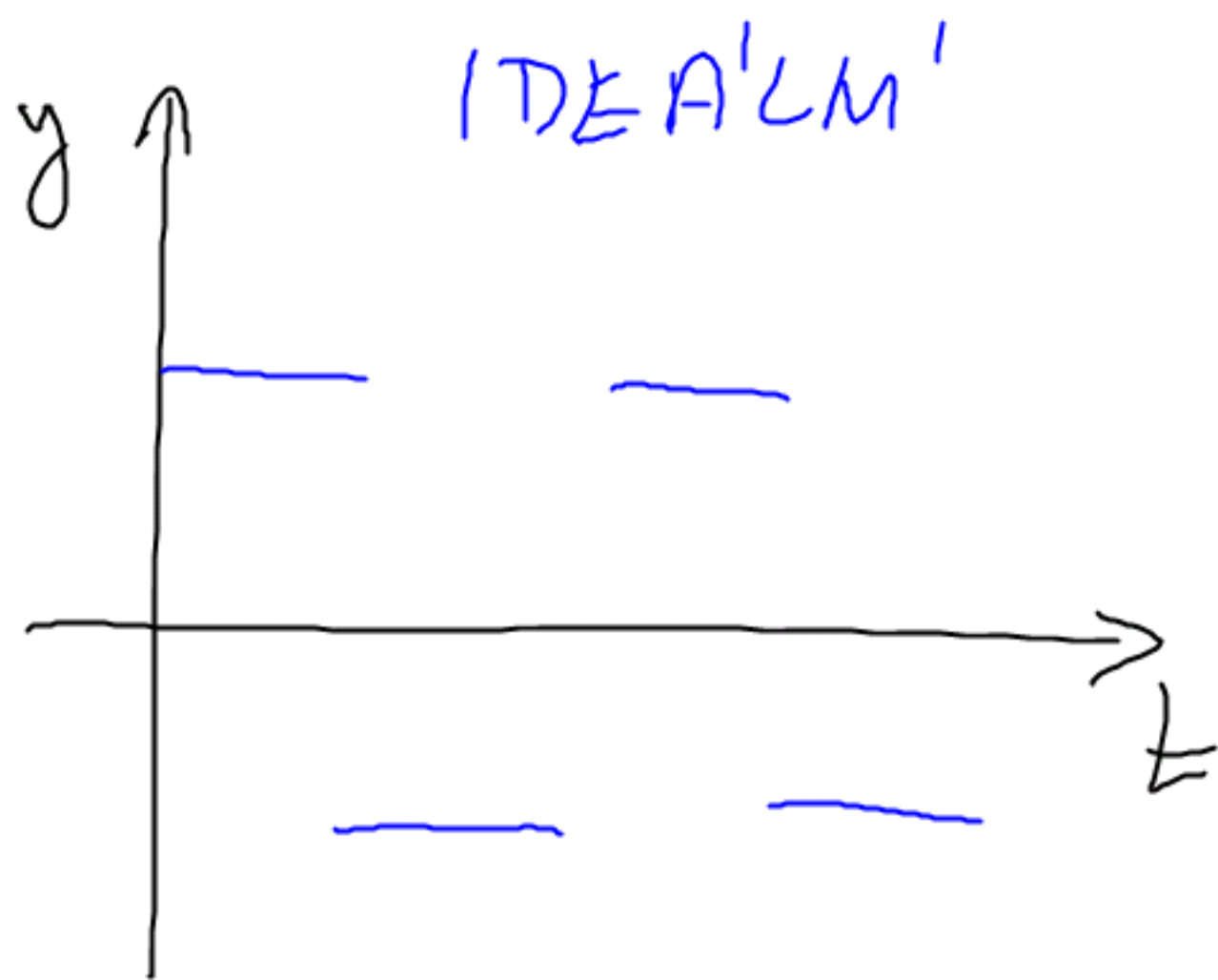
$\lfloor \dots$  PARTIKULÁRNÍ ŘEŠENÍ HOMOGENNÍ  
SOUSTAVY

$\lfloor (1, 1, 1)$   $\dots$  OBECNÉ ŘEŠENÍ HOMOGENNÍ SOUSTAVY

$[0, 1, 5] + \lfloor (1, 1, 1) \dots$  OBECNÉ ŘEŠENÍ SOUSTAVY

# Dif. nca

- matematika - mudno oretit spojitos, existenci' derivaci', ...
- aplikacim' predmetj - spojitos, derivace bez proble'mu





1, Najdite PF k funkci  $f: y = x^2 - \sin 2x$ .

$$F(x) = \int (x^2 - \sin 2x) dx \quad \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

*derivace  
hledáno*

$$\underline{\underline{F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C; \quad C \in \mathbb{R}}}$$

2, Najděte PF k fu' g:  $y = e^{3x-2}$  tak, aby  
PF prohazela bodem  $A = [0; 1]$ .

$$G(x) = \int e^{3x-2} dx = \frac{e^{3x-2}}{3} + C$$

$$G(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{e^{3 \cdot 0 - 2}}{3} + C = 1$$

$$C = 1 - \frac{e^{-2}}{3}$$

$$G(x): y = \frac{e^{3x-2}}{3} + 1 - \frac{e^{-2}}{3}$$

me F: počáteční podmínky

3, HB se pohybuje pod vlivem stále síly  $\vec{F}$ .

Určete průběh  $s(t)$ ,  $v(t)$ ,  $a(t)$ . Poč. podmín:  $v(0) = v_0$ ,  $s(0) = s_0$

2. NZ:  $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$



pažb po směře:  $F = ma$

$$\underline{\underline{a = \frac{F}{m}}}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow v = \int a dt$$
$$v = \frac{F}{m} \int dt$$
$$v = \frac{F}{m} t + C$$

poč. podmínky:  
 $v(0) = v_0$

$$\frac{F}{m} \cdot 0 + C = v_0$$
$$C = v_0$$

$$\underline{\underline{v(t) = at + v_0}}$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} \Rightarrow s = \int v dt$$

$$s = \int (at + v_0) dt$$

$$s = a \frac{t^2}{2} + v_0 t + C_1$$

poi. podminky:  $s(0) = s_0$

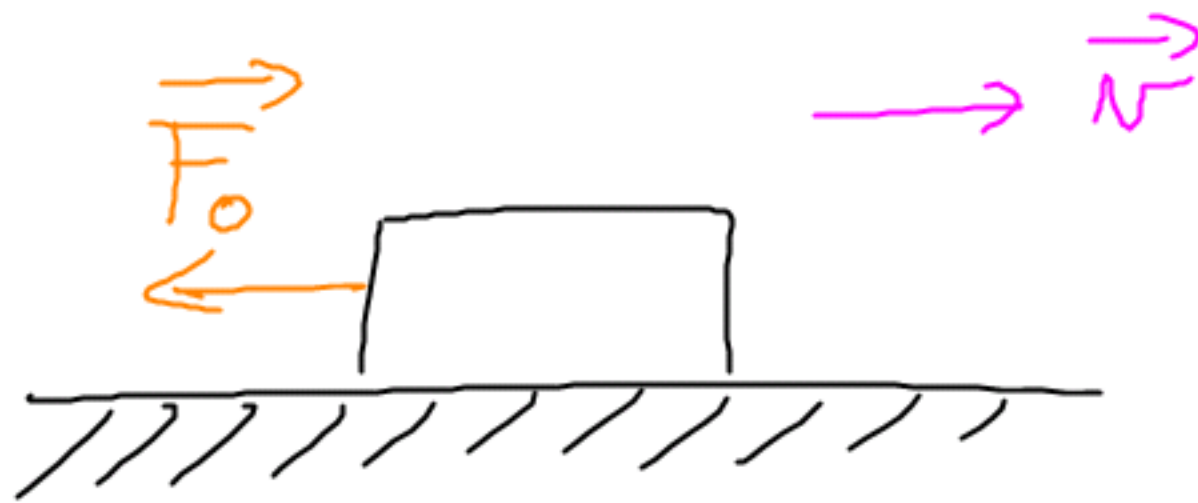
$$a \cdot \frac{0^2}{2} + v_0 \cdot 0 + C_1 = s_0$$

$$C_1 = s_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{s(t) = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t + s_0}}$$



4) HFB o hmotnosti  $m$  je veden do pravej poč. rychlosti o velikosti  $v_0$  a pažuje se po r'ice. P'isob' na nej odporova' sila, jej'z' velikost je priamo u'merna' velikosti rychlosti. Najd'ete :  $s(t)$ ,  $v(t)$ ,  $a(t)$ .



$$F_0 \sim v$$

$$F_0 = -kv$$

↳ p'isob' PROT' smeru RYCHLOSTI

$$2. N. Z.: ma = F_0$$

$$ma = -kv$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -k v$$

risem': SEPARACE

$$m \frac{dv}{v} = -k dt$$

PROMENAS'CH

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{k}{m} dt$$

$$\ln|v| + C_1 = -\frac{k}{m} t + C_2$$

$$\ln|v| = -\frac{k}{m} t + C$$

$$|v| = e^{-\frac{k}{m} t + C}$$

$$\log_a x = y$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$x = a^y$$

$$N = e^{-\frac{k}{m}t + C}$$

$$N = e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \cdot e^C$$

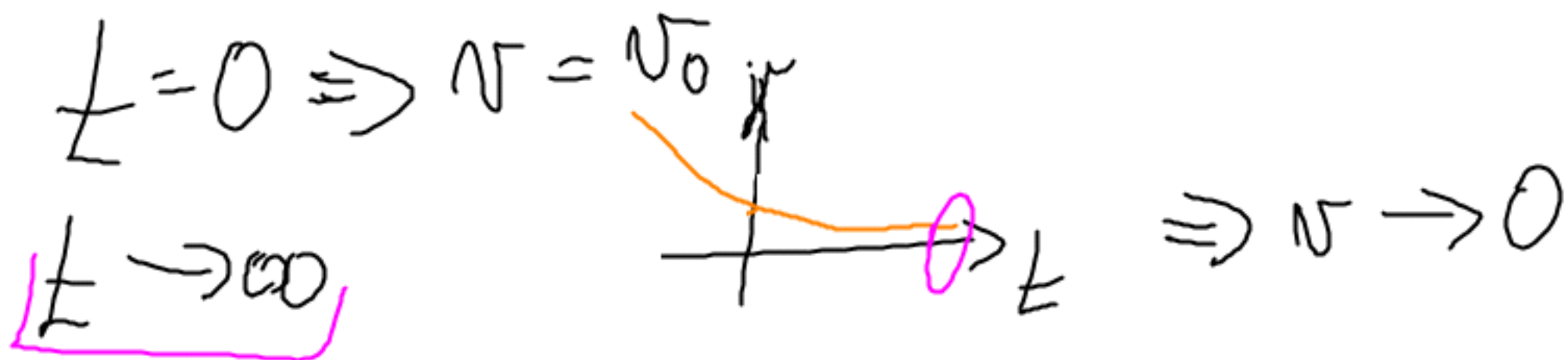
$$N = K \cdot e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

poi. podmínky:  $N(0) = N_0$

$$K \cdot e^{-\frac{k}{m} \cdot 0} = N_0$$

$$K = N_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{N = N_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}}}$$



$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$a = \frac{d}{dt} \left( v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \right)$$

$$a = -\frac{k v_0}{m} e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

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$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$s = \int v dt$$

$$s = \int v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} dt$$

$$s = -\frac{m}{k} v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + C$$

poi. podmínky:  $s(0) = s_0$

$$-\frac{m}{k} v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m} \cdot 0} + C = s_0$$

$$s(t) = \frac{m v_0}{k} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \right) + s_0$$

---

$$C = s_0 + \frac{m v_0}{k}$$



5) Parašutista o hmotnosťou  $m$  vyskočil z lietadla. Prvú časť padáku lze považovať za voľný pád. Tesne pred otvorením padáku má veľkosť rýchlosti  $v_0$ . Určte veľkosť rýchlosti, ktorou dopadne na zem, a príbeh  $v(t)$ . Odporová sila má veľkosť úmernú 2. mocnine veľkosti rýchlosti.



$$F_G = \text{konst.}$$

$$F_0 \sim v^2$$

$$F_0 = C v^2$$

$$N_d \dots F_G = F_0$$
$$mg = C v_d^2$$
$$v_d = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{C}}$$

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$$2. N2: F_G - F_0 = ma$$
$$mg - C v^2 = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$
$$dt = \frac{m}{mg - C v^2} dv$$
$$\int dt = \int \frac{m}{mg - C v^2} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L + K &= \int \frac{\cancel{m}}{\cancel{mg} \left(1 - \frac{cv^2}{mg}\right)} dv = \\
 &= \frac{1}{g} \int \frac{dv}{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{c}{mg}} v\right)^2} = \frac{1}{g} \int \frac{dv}{1 - \left(\frac{v}{v_d}\right)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$


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$$\text{VINE: } \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + K_2$$


---

$$L + K = \frac{1}{g} \cdot v_d \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{v}{v_d}}{1 - \frac{v}{v_d}} \right|$$

$$\frac{2g}{N_d} (t+k) = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{v}{N_d}}{1 - \frac{v}{N_d}} \right|$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{v}{N_d}}{1 - \frac{v}{N_d}} = e^{\frac{2g(t+k)}{N_d}}$$

$$\frac{N_d + v}{N_d - v} = e^{\frac{2g(t+k)}{N_d}}$$

$$N_d + v = e^{\frac{2g(t+k)}{N_d}} (N_d - v)$$

$$N = N_d \frac{e^{\frac{2g(t+k)}{N_d}} - 1}{e^{\frac{2g(t+k)}{N_d}} + 1} \quad (1)$$



poz. podmínky:  $v(0) = v_0$

$$N_d \frac{e^{\frac{2gk}{v_d}} - 1}{e^{\frac{2gk}{v_d}} + 1} = v_0$$

$$N_d \frac{L - 1}{L + 1} = v_0$$

$$L - 1 = \frac{v_0}{v_d} (L + 1)$$

$$L = \frac{\frac{v_0}{v_d} + 1}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v_d}} \quad (2)$$

(2) do (1):

$$N = N_d \frac{e^{\frac{2gt}{v_d}} \cdot L - 1}{e^{\frac{2gt}{v_d}} \cdot L + 1}$$

$$N = N_d \frac{e^{\frac{2gt}{v_d}} \left( \frac{\frac{v_0}{v_d} + 1}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v_d}} \right) - 1}{e^{\frac{2gt}{v_d}} \left( \frac{\frac{v_0}{v_d} + 1}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v_d}} \right) + 1}$$

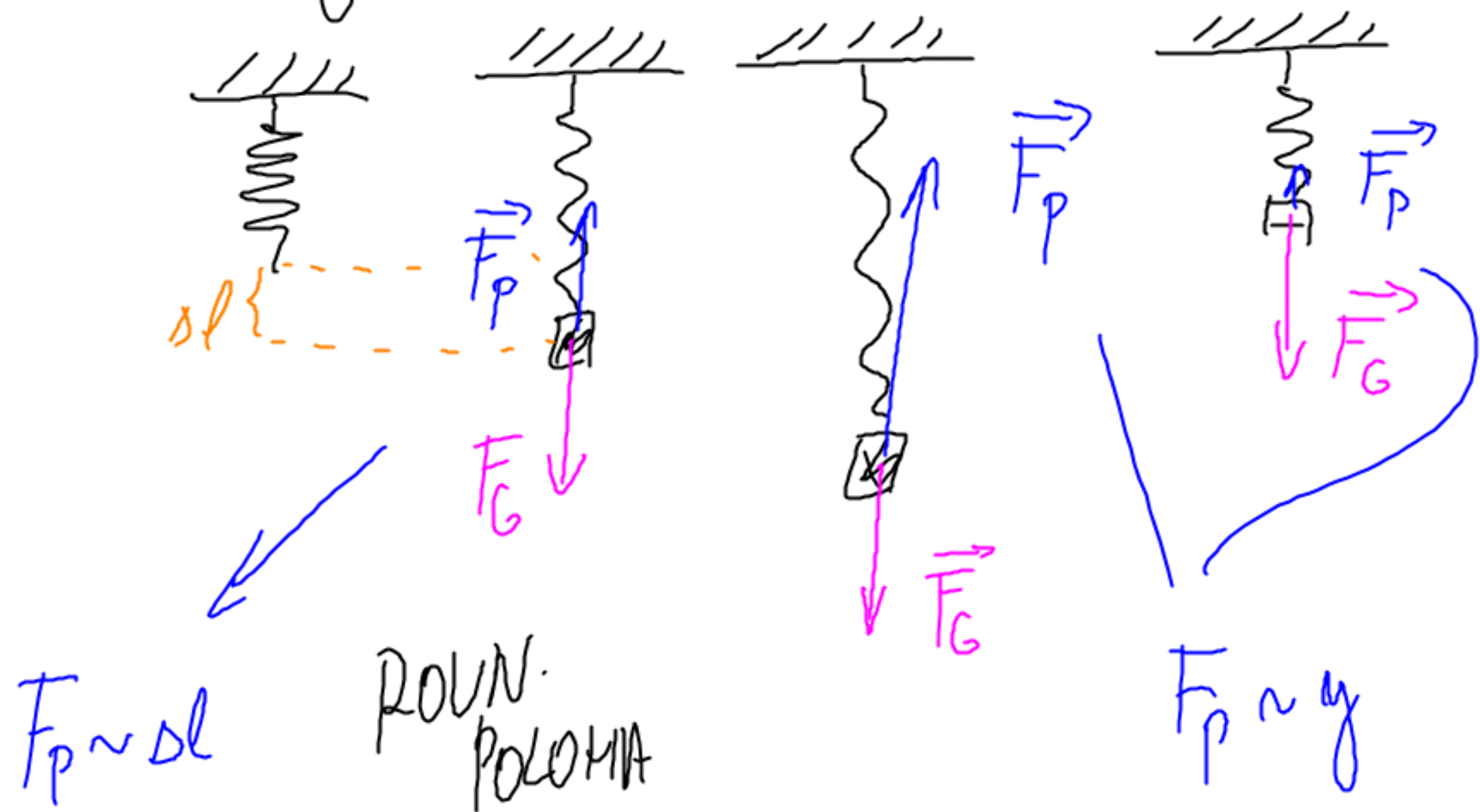
$$; v_d = \sqrt{\frac{mg'}{c^2}}$$


$$C = \frac{1}{2} gCS$$

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6) Těleso o hmotností  $m$  je uvedeno do limitního  
 polohy na pružině s tužností  $k$  v odformovan  
 prostředí. Přitom na něj působí síla, jejíž  
 velikost je úměrná velikosti výchylky.  
 Najděte závislost  $y(t)$ .



$$2.NZ: ma = -ky - Cv$$


The diagram shows a mass  $m$  with two force vectors:  $F_p$  (blue) and  $F_o$  (green).  $F_p$  is represented by a blue arrow pointing to the right, with a blue wavy line above it.  $F_o$  is represented by a green arrow pointing to the right, with a green wavy line above it.

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -ky - C \frac{dy}{dt}$$

předpoklad: řešení má tvar  $y = A e^{-\lambda t}$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -A\lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = A\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda t}$$



$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + C \frac{dy}{dt} + ky = 0$$

obecná dif. rce 2. řádku s nulovou pravou stranou

□ ~ „normální“ (totální) derivace

dosadíme předpokládané řešení:

$$m A \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda t} - C A \lambda e^{-\lambda t} + k A e^{-\lambda t} = 0$$

$$e^{-\lambda t} \neq 0$$

$$A \neq 0$$

$$m \lambda^2 - C \lambda + k = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{C}{m} \lambda + \frac{k}{m} = 0$$

charakteristický polynom (na)  
dané dif. rce

$$D = \left(\frac{c}{m}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\frac{c}{m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{m}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{k}{m}}}{2} = \frac{c}{2m} \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}}$$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$  ... klassisch' n'hl. frequency

$$b = \frac{c}{2m}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

1)  $b^2 > \omega_0^2 \Rightarrow b^2 - \omega_0^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2$  realne kořeny

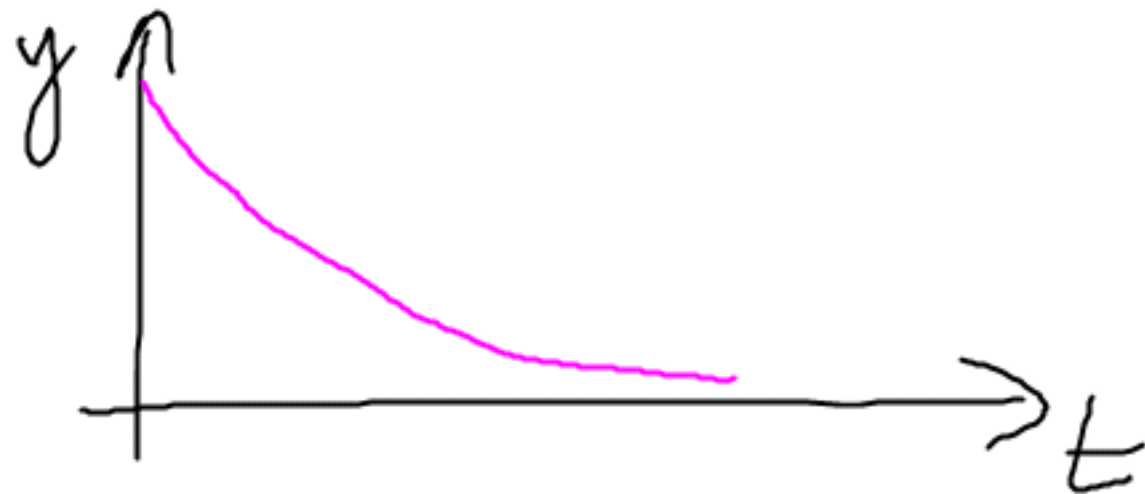
předpoklad:  $y = A \cdot e^{-\lambda t}$

ve této situaci:  $y = A_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t}$

$$y = A_1 e^{(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - \omega_0^2})t} + A_2 e^{(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - \omega_0^2})t}$$

NEKMITA'

matematické funkce; aperiodický případ



2,  $b^2 = \omega_0^2 \Rightarrow b^2 - \omega_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1$  dvojnásobný  
reálný kořen

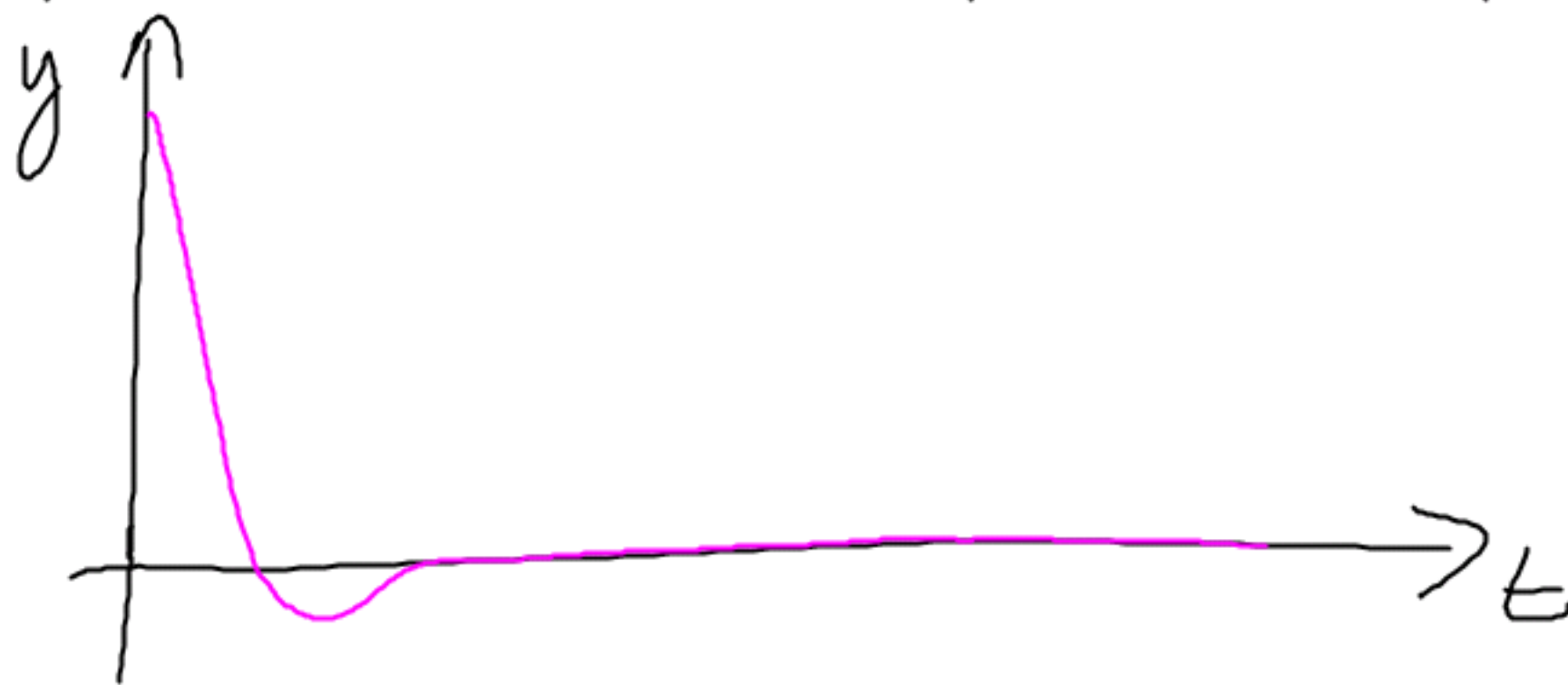
rešení:  $y = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\lambda t}$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = b$$

$$y = (A_1 + A_2 t) \cdot e^{-bt}$$

NEKMITA'

kritické tlumení; měrný případ





$$3, \quad b^2 < \omega_0^2 \Rightarrow b^2 - \omega_0^2 < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{b^2 - \omega_0^2} &= \sqrt{-1(\omega_0^2 - b^2)} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - b^2} = \\ &= i \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - b^2} = i \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = b \pm i\omega \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } y = A_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= A_1 e^{(-b-i\omega)t} + A_2 e^{(-b+i\omega)t} = \\ &= e^{-bt} \left( A_1 e^{-i\omega t} + A_2 e^{i\omega t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

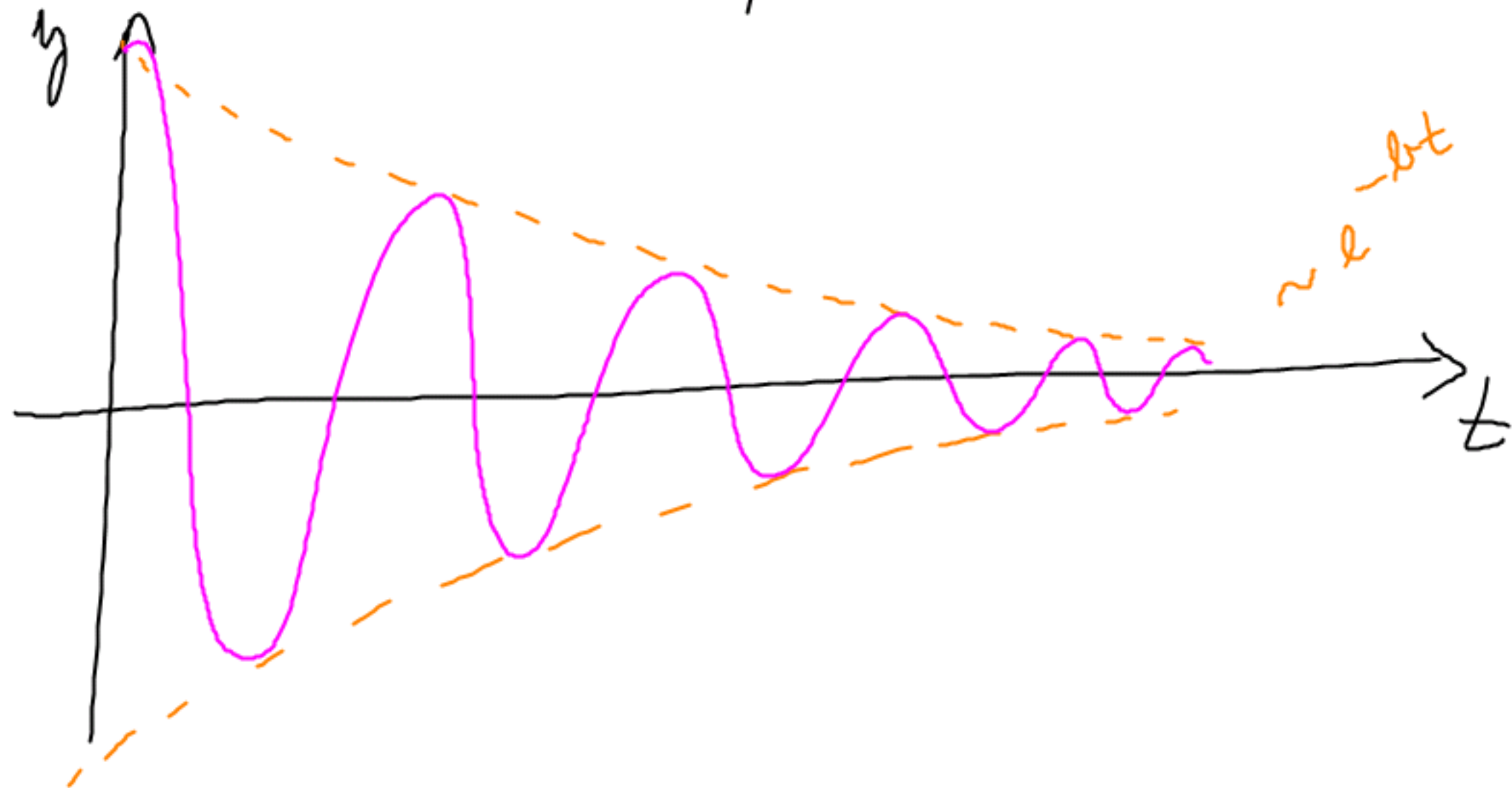
mnime:  $e^{-iy} = \cos y + i \sin y$

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$$y = e^{-\beta t} \left( A_1 (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t) + A_2 (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) \right)$$

KMITA'

podkriticke' tlumeni', tlumenno' kmitalni'



je réelles, où  $y \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(y(t)) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(t) = y^*(t)$$

$y^*$  - complexe  
solution de  $y$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{e^{-bt}} \left( A_1 (\cos y - i \sin y) + A_2 (\cos y + i \sin y) \right) = \\ & = \cancel{e^{-bt}} \left( A_1^* (\cos y + i \sin y) + A_2^* (\cos y - i \sin y) \right) \\ & (A_1 - A_2^*) (\cos y - i \sin y) + (A_2 - A_1^*) (\cos y + i \sin y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = A_2^* \quad \text{a} \quad \boxed{A_2 = A_1^*}$$

podpowiad:  $A_1 = p + iq$

$p, q \in \mathbb{R}$

$A_2 (= A_1^*) = p - iq$

szukana  $y(t)$ :  $y(t) = e^{-bt} \left( (A_1 + A_2) \cos \omega t + (A_2 - A_1) i \sin \omega t \right) =$

$= e^{-bt} \left( (p + iq + p - iq) \cos \omega t + (p - iq - p - iq) i \sin \omega t \right) =$

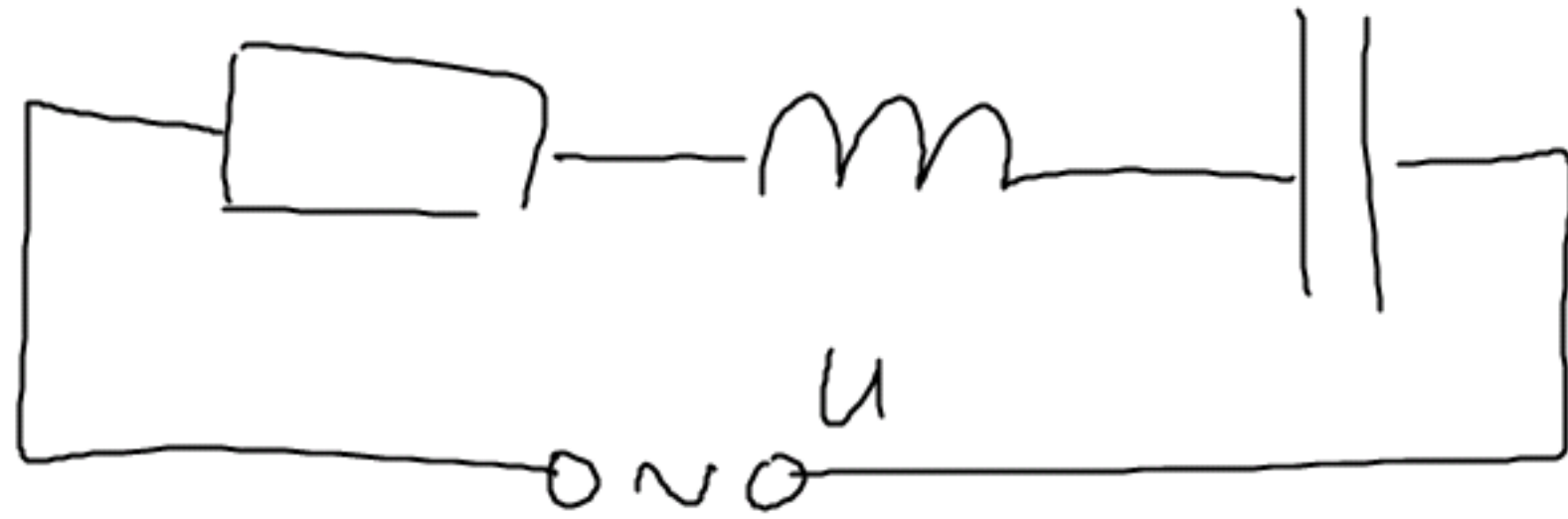
$= e^{-bt} (2p \cos \omega t + 2q \sin \omega t)$

$\in \mathbb{R}$

$N = \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow$  2 ce pro 2 poi. podmiary a 2 normalno'  $p, q$   
 $y(0) = y_0 \wedge v(0) = v_0$



7, sériový RLC obvod



$$U_R = RI = R \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$U_L = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = L \frac{dI}{dt} = L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2}$$

$$U_C = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$U_R + U_L + U_C = U$$
$$R \frac{dQ}{dt} + L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{C} = U$$

FORMÁLNĚ STEJNĚ JAKO 6)

DALŠÍ  
POSTUP