

1. příklad. Definujeme

$$F(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \right) \frac{dx}{\cos x}.$$

(i) pro která $a \in \mathbb{R}$ je rozumné uvažovat tento integrál a proč?(ii) derivujte podle a — podrobně ověřte předpoklady věty.(iii) dopočítejte $F(a)$.**2. příklad.** Zobecněná křivka $\gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je definována jako hranice množiny

$$\{x^2 + y^2 < a^2\} \cap \{x > y\}$$

orientovaná v kladném smyslu. Spočítejte křivkový integrál 2. druhu $\int_{\gamma} F \cdot ds$, kde $F = (y^2, x + 2xy)$ (i) přímo z definice, tj. pomocí vhodné parametrizace γ

(ii) pomocí Greenovy věty

(iii) ověřte vztah $d\Phi^*(\omega) = \Phi^*(d\omega)$, kde $\omega = xdy \in E^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, a $\Phi : (u, v, w) \mapsto (x, y)$ je určeno vztahy $x = u + v - w$, $y = u^2$.**3. příklad.** Je dána úloha

$$\Phi(y) = \int_0^1 (y')^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} - 2y \, dx$$

$$y(0) = 2, \quad y(1) = \sqrt{3}.$$

(i) najděte *všechny* extrémaly

(ii) vyšetřete, jaký druh extrému představují

4. příklad. Funkce f je *lichá*, 2π -periodická, a platí

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \text{pro } x \in [0, \pi).$$

(i) spočítejte Fourierovy koeficienty

(ii) napište Fourierovu řadu

(iii) nakreslete graf $f(x)$ na intervalu $[0, 2\pi]$

(iv) zformulujte větu o konvergenci Fourierovy řady; vysvětlete podrobně (příp. nakreslete), co z ní plyne v daném případě

(v) napište Parsevalovu rovnost: obecně a pro danou funkci

$$\textcircled{1} F(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \right) \frac{dx}{\cos x}; \quad a \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(a, x) = \frac{2}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x};$$

majorante: $a \in (-\eta, \eta)$; $\eta \in (0, 1)$ fixe:

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \right| \leq \frac{2}{1-\eta^2} \in L^1(0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$f(0, x) \equiv 0 \in L^1(0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

majorant: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \tan x \in (0, \infty) \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}; \cos^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{2}{1-a^2 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{2}{1+t^2-a^2 t^2} = \frac{2}{(1-a^2)t^2+1};$$

and: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dy}{a^2 y^2 + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}}$

$$\Rightarrow F'(a) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

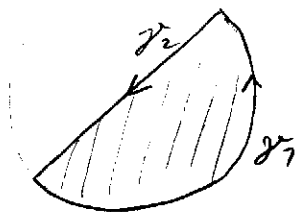
$$F(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C,$$

$$F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + y^2 < a^2$$

$$x \neq y$$

$$\underline{F} = (y^2, x + 2xy)$$



$$\gamma_1: \varphi(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t); \quad t \in \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F \circ \varphi} &= (a^2 \sin^2 t, a \cos t + 2a^2 \sin t \cos t) \\ &= a^2 (\sin^2 t, \cos t + \sin 2t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[-a^3 \sin^3 t + a^2 \cos^2 t + 2a^3 \sin t \cos^2 t \right] dt$$

$$= a^2 \cos^2 t +$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \pi + \frac{1}{2} a^3 \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int \sin^3 t dt = -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 t \cos t - \frac{2}{3} \cos t$$

$$\int \sin t \cos^2 t = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t$$

$$\gamma_2: \varphi(t) = (t, t); \quad t \in \left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (1, 1)$$

$$\overline{F \circ \varphi} = (t^2, t + 2t^2)$$

$$\int_{-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} (3t^2 + t) dt = \left[t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_{-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} = a^3 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \ominus$$

$$\text{Green: } \text{rot } \underline{F} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y - 2y = 1$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \text{rot } \underline{F} dA = \chi_2(\Omega) = \frac{7}{2} \pi a^2 \quad \checkmark$$

(26) $\omega = x \, dy \in E^1(\mathbb{R}^2).$

$$\phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2; \quad (u, v, w) \mapsto (x, y) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = u + v - w \\ y = u^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$d\omega = dx \wedge dy; \quad \begin{array}{l} dx = du + dv - dw \\ dy = 2u \, du \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*(d\omega) &= (du + dv - dw) \wedge (2u \, du) \\ &= 2u (-du \wedge dv + du \wedge dw). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*(\omega) &= (u + v - w) \wedge 2u \, du \\ &= (2u^2 + 2uv - 2uw) \, du \end{aligned}$$

$$d\phi^*(\omega) = 2u \, dv \wedge du - 2uv \, dw \wedge du \quad \checkmark$$

#38. $\phi(y) = \int_0^1 (y')^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2y \, dx; \quad y(0)=2; \quad y(1)=\sqrt{3}.$

(3)

$$f = 12^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2y$$

$$f_x = 212 \sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$f_y = -2$$

$$+ \text{E.L. } -(2y' \sqrt{1-x^2})' - 2 = 0$$

$$-y' \sqrt{4-x^2} + 2x = C$$

$$y' + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = C \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$| y + \sqrt{4-x^2} = C \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + d$$

$$y(0) =$$

$$y' + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$y + \sqrt{4-x^2} = C \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + d;$$

donc $C=d=0$; $\boxed{y = \sqrt{4-x^2}}$

$$f_{xx} = 2\sqrt{4-x^2} > 0 \text{ -- pas de minimum.}$$

$$+ f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Jacobiho test: } (-2\sqrt{4-x^2} u')' = 0$$

$$-2\sqrt{4-x^2} u' = -2C$$

$$u' = \frac{C}{\sqrt{4-x^2}};$$

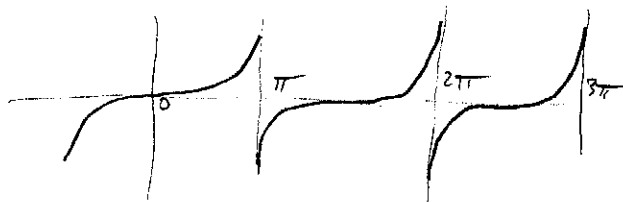
minim. (Jacobi) body

$\Rightarrow$ local minimum

$$+ u = C \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + d$$

④ $f(x) = x^2; x \in [0, \pi)$; lücke ; 2π -periodisch!

$$a_0 = 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0;$$



$$b_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2x = \frac{2}{\pi} \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x dx}_{I_2};$$

$$I_2 = \left[x^2 \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} 2x \frac{\cos 2x}{2} dx;$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{2} (-1)^2 + \frac{2}{2} I_2;$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx = \left[x \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x$$

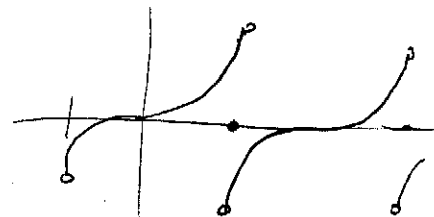
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= (-1)^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} ((-1)^2 - 1).$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} (-1)^2 + \cancel{\frac{2}{2^2} \pi (-1)^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} ((-1)^2 - 1) \checkmark$$

$$b_2 = \frac{2}{\pi} I_2;$$

$$F_f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx =$$



$$\text{Parseval: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x^4 dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{5} \pi^5.$$

$$(LS): \quad \frac{2}{5} \pi^5 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$$