

ONA, 1. izpit, 29. jan. 2025

① $2|z|^2 - z^2 = 2i \cdot \bar{z} + 8$ 10

$$2(a^2 + b^2) - (a^2 + 2abi - b^2) = 2i(a - bi) + 8$$

$$a^2 + 3b^2 - 2abi = 2ia + 2b + 8$$

$$\text{Re: } a^2 + 3b^2 = 2b + 8 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Im: } -2ab = 2a \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad 2a(1+b) = 0 \Rightarrow a=0 \text{ ali } b=-1.$$

① $a=0$: $3b^2 - 2b - 8 = 0$
$$b_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 96}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 10}{6}$$

$$b_1 = 2, b_2 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

② $b=-1$: $a^2 + 3 = -2 + 8$

$$a^2 = 3$$

$$a_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_1 = 2i, z_2 = -\frac{4}{3}i, z_3 = \sqrt{3} - i, z_4 = -\sqrt{3} - i.$$

b) $z^4 = \sqrt{3} + i$ 10

Polaran oblika: $|\sqrt{3} + i| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2, \arg(\sqrt{3} + i) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$z^4 = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi/6 + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi/6 + 2k\pi}{4} \right) \quad \text{za } k=0, 1, 2 \text{ in } 3.$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{24} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{24} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{25\pi}{24} + i \sin \frac{25\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$z_4 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{37\pi}{24} + i \sin \frac{37\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ a) } a_n = \frac{3n-1}{n+1} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad \boxed{10}$$

Stekulišča

$$\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ sodo} \\ 1, & n = 4k+1, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -1, & n = 4k+3, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n-1}{n+1} = 3$$

Torej so stekulišča 0, 3 in -3.

$$\text{Podzaporedje } a_{2k} = \frac{3 \cdot 2k - 1}{2k + 1} \text{ konv. proti } 0,$$

$$a_{4k+1} = \frac{3(4k+1) - 1}{4k+1+1} \text{ konv. proti } 3$$

$$a_{4k+3} = \frac{3(4k+3) - 1}{4k+3+1} \text{ konv. proti } -3$$

b) $b_n = \frac{2+b_{n-1}}{b_{n-1}}$, $b_1 = 1$ 10

i. Prvih pet členov: $b_1 = 1$, $b_2 = 3$, $b_3 = \frac{5}{3}$, $b_4 = \frac{11}{5}$, $b_5 = \frac{29}{11}$

Zaporedje ni monotono ($b_1 < b_2$ in $b_2 > b_3$).

ii. Zaporedje b_n je pozitivno (T_n).

Indukcija:

T_1 : $b_1 > 0$, res.

T_n (i.p.): $b_n > 0$.

$T_n \Rightarrow T_{n+1}$ (i.k.): $b_{n+1} = \frac{2+b_n}{b_n} > 0$ / $\cdot b_n$ (i.p.)

$$2 + b_n > 0$$

$$b_n > -2 \text{ kar je res po i.p.}$$

Zaporedje je navzgor omejeno s 3

Dokaz $b_n \leq 3$ (T'_n) z indukcijo.

T'_1 : $b_1 = 1 \leq 3$, res.

T'_n (i.p.): $b_n \leq 3$.

$T'_n \Rightarrow T'_{n+1}$ (i.k.): $b_{n+1} = \frac{2+b_n}{b_n} \leq 3$ / $\cdot b_n$ ($b_n > 0$)

$$2 + b_n \leq 3b_n$$

$$b_n \geq 1.$$

Z indukcijo pokazujemo $b_n \geq 1$ (T''_n).

T''_1 : $b_1 = 1 \geq 1$, res.

T''_n (i.p.): $b_n \geq 1$

$T''_n \Rightarrow T''_{n+1}$ (i.k.): $b_{n+1} = \frac{2+b_n}{b_n} \geq 1$ / $\cdot b_n$

$$2 + b_n \geq b_n$$

$$2 \geq 0, \text{ res.}$$

iii. Prvo moramo dokazati obstoj limite.

Opazimo, da podzaporedje b_{2k} pada proti 2,

kar dokazemo z dvema indukcijama: $b_{2k} > b_{2k+2}$ in $b_{2k} > 2$.

Opazimo tudi, da podzaporedje b_{2k+1} narašča proti 2,

kar dokazemo z dvema indukcijama: $b_{2k+1} < b_{2k+3}$ in $b_{2k+1} < 2$.

Točke se je upoštevalo, če je bila izračunana le limita:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n-1}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n-1}}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n-1} = L.$$

$$L = \frac{2+L}{L} \quad | \cdot L$$

$$L^2 - L - 2 = 0$$

$$(L-2)(L+1) = 0$$

$$L_1 = 2, \quad L_2 = -1$$

$$\text{Torej } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 2.$$

③ a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2}$ 6

Uvrsta konvergira celo absolutno, kar lahko preverimo s primerjalnim kriterijem:

$$\left| \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ za pozitivno vrsto } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ pa vemo, da konvergira.}$$

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)! n^5}{n! 5^n}$ 8

Konvergenca vrste preverimo s kvocientnim kriterijem:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{(n+1)}{(n+2)!} \overset{(n+1)}{(n+1)^5} \cdot n! \cdot 5^n}{\overset{(n+1)}{(n+1)!} \cdot 5^{n+1} \cdot \overset{(n+1)}{(n+1)!} n^5} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot (n+1)^5}{5 \cdot (n+1) n^5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^6 (1 + \frac{2}{n}) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n^5})}{5 (1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{1}{5} < 1. \end{aligned}$$

Torej vrsta konvergira.

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n^2 + n - 1}{2n^2 + 8} \right)^n$ 6

Konvergenca vrste preverimo s korenskim kriterijem.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + n - 1}{2n^2 + 8} = \frac{3}{2} > 1.$$

Torej vrsta divergira.

④

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(3x)}{x} & \text{je } x < 0, \\ ax+b & \text{je } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{x+8x+10}{x-1} & \text{je } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

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Dobijemo a i b , da ho f zvezna.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(3x)}{x} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax+b) = b$$

Iz česar dobimo $b=3$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax+b) = a+b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+8x+10}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+10)}{\cancel{(x-1)}} = 11.$$

Veljati mora $a+b=11 \Rightarrow a+3=11 \Rightarrow$ $a=8$.

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x+1}}.$$

$\boxed{5}$ a) Definicijsko območje: $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$.

Znolga vrednosti: iz grafu racional. funkc. $g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$ vidimo $Z_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$.

Torej $e^{g(x)}$ doseže vse pozitivne vrednosti, razen e^1 :

$$Z_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{e\} = (0, e) \cup (e, \infty).$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{x}{x+1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x+1}} = e.$$

$\boxed{10}$ c) Funkcija $x \mapsto \frac{x}{x+1}$ je injektivna in eksponentna funkcija je prav tako injektivna, torej je kompozitum tudi injektivna.

Inverz:

$$x = e^{\frac{y}{y+1}}$$

$$\ln x = \frac{y}{y+1} \quad | \cdot (y+1) \quad , \quad y \neq -1$$

$$(y+1) \ln x = y$$

$$y(\ln x - 1) = -\ln x \quad | : \ln x - 1 \quad , \quad x \neq e$$

$$y = -\frac{\ln x}{\ln x - 1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\ln x}{1 - \ln x}.$$

