

KOŁOKWIUM nr **5P**, **21.06.2022**, godz. 12:15–14:30**Zadania testowe** (50 punktów – 1 punkt za każdą poprawną odpowiedź)

W każdym z zadań 1–20 podaj w postaci uproszczonej wartość całki oznaczonej.

1. $\int_{-2}^{10} |x| dx = 52$

2. $\int_{-1}^9 |x| dx = 41$

3. $\int_0^{10} |x - 1| dx = 41$

4. $\int_0^{10} |x - 3| dx = 29$

5. $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

6. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \pi$

7. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{8 - x^2} dx = \pi + 2$

8. $\int_0^3 \sqrt{18 - x^2} dx = \frac{9\pi}{4} + \frac{9}{2}$

9. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{32 - x^2} dx = 4\pi + 8$

10. $\int_0^5 \sqrt{50 - x^2} dx = \frac{25\pi}{4} + \frac{25}{2}$

11. $\int_1^8 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{9}{2}$

12. $\int_1^{16} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = \frac{28}{3}$

13. $\int_9^{14} \sqrt{x - 5} dx = \frac{38}{3}$

14. $\int_3^7 \sqrt{2x - 5} dx = \frac{26}{3}$

15. $\int_2^4 \sqrt{4x - 7} dx = \frac{13}{3}$

16. $\int_1^2 \sqrt{8x - 7} dx = \frac{13}{6}$

$$17. \int_1^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 + 2 \cdot \ln 2 - 2 \cdot \ln 3$$

$$18. \int_1^9 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 4 - 2 \cdot \ln 2$$

$$19. \int_4^{16} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 4 + 2 \cdot \ln 3 - 2 \cdot \ln 5$$

$$20. \int_9^{16} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 + 4 \cdot \ln 2 - 2 \cdot \ln 5$$

W każdym z zadań 21–25 podaj w postaci uproszczonej promień zbieżności szeregu potęgowego.

$$21. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot x^n}{n^n} \quad R = e$$

$$22. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot x^n}{n^n} \quad R = \frac{e}{4}$$

$$23. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot x^{2n}}{n^n} \quad R = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

$$24. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)! \cdot x^{2n}}{n^n \cdot n!} \quad R = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

$$25. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot \binom{3n}{n} \cdot x^n}{n^n} \quad R = \frac{4e}{27}$$

W każdym z zadań **26–35** podaj w **postaci uproszczonej** normę supremum funkcji $f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zdefiniowanej podanym wzorem na podanej dziedzinie.

$$\mathbf{26.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 10x + 29} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{4}}$$

$$\mathbf{27.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 31} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{31}}$$

$$\mathbf{28.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^8 - 10x^4 + 33} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{8}}$$

$$\mathbf{29.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{12} + 10x^6 + 37} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{37}}$$

$$\mathbf{30.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{14} + 10x^7 + 39} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{14}}$$

$$\mathbf{31.} \quad f(x) = 2^x - 7 \quad D_f = (2, 3) \quad \|f\| = \mathbf{3}$$

$$\mathbf{32.} \quad f(x) = (2^x - 7)^2 - 7 \quad D_f = (2, 3) \quad \|f\| = \mathbf{7}$$

$$\mathbf{33.} \quad f(x) = (2^x - 7)^2 - 17 \quad D_f = (2, 3) \quad \|f\| = \mathbf{17}$$

$$\mathbf{34.} \quad f(x) = (2^x - 7)^3 + 7 \quad D_f = (2, 3) \quad \|f\| = \mathbf{20}$$

$$\mathbf{35.} \quad f(x) = (2^x - 7)^3 + 17 \quad D_f = (2, 3) \quad \|f\| = \mathbf{18}$$

W każdym z zadań **36–50** podaj sumę szeregu w postaci liczby całkowitej lub ułamka nieskracalnego.

Wiadomo, że

$$a_1 = 2, \quad a_2 = 1 \quad \text{oraz} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 5.$$

Wobec tego:

$$\mathbf{36.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1}) = \mathbf{8}$$

$$\mathbf{37.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = \mathbf{2}$$

$$\mathbf{38.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2) = \mathbf{4}$$

$$\mathbf{39.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^5 - a_{n+1}^5) = \mathbf{32}$$

$$\mathbf{40.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+2}) = \mathbf{3}$$

$$\mathbf{41.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^3 - a_{n+2}^3) = \mathbf{9}$$

$$\mathbf{42.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{a_n} - 2^{a_{n+1}}) = \mathbf{3}$$

$$\mathbf{43.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3^{a_n} - 3^{a_{n+1}}) = \mathbf{8}$$

$$\mathbf{44.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{a_n} - 2^{a_{n+2}}) = \mathbf{4}$$

$$\mathbf{45.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3^{a_n} - 3^{a_{n+2}}) = \mathbf{10}$$

$$\mathbf{46.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{2^{a_n}} - 2^{2^{a_{n+1}}}) = \mathbf{14}$$

$$\mathbf{47.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3^{2^{a_n}} - 3^{2^{a_{n+1}}}) = \mathbf{78}$$

$$\mathbf{48.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3^{2^{a_n}} - 3^{2^{a_{n+2}}}) = \mathbf{84}$$

$$\mathbf{49.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{1 + a_n^3} - \sqrt{1 + a_{n+1}^3}) = \mathbf{2}$$

$$\mathbf{50.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{9 + a_n^4} - \sqrt{9 + a_{n+1}^4}) = \mathbf{2}$$
