



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x \in (0; 1) \\ -1 + 3x & x \in (1; 2) \end{cases}$$

• pro $x \in (0; 1)$

$$P_1 = R(a) = 2a$$

• pro $x \in (1; 2)$

$$P_2 = \frac{2 + (3a-1)(a-1)}{2} + 2 \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2}a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + 1$$

Asi skládáte lichoběžník z obdélníku a trojúhelníku. Šířka obdélníku není 1, ale $t-1$.

$$(P_1)' = 2$$

$$(P_2)' = 3a - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (N) \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \log x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \log x \\ v' = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{array} \left| = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \log x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2x\sqrt{x} \log x}{3} - \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{9}$$

$$(N) \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \log x \, dx = \left[\frac{2x\sqrt{x} \log x}{3} - \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{9} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{4}{9} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2x\sqrt{x} \log x}{3} - \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{9} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{9} - 0 = -\frac{4}{9}$$

(měj odhad uvela' 0,5)

Ok, ještě by bylo dobré vysvětlit opačné znaménko (graf je pod osou x).

$$(N) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \arctg(x) \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \\ v' = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} u' = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \\ v = x \end{array} \left| = x \arctg x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= x \arctg x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1)$$

$$(N) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \arctg(x) \, dx = \left[x \arctg x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \arctg \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} + 1\right) - 0 =$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{0,28265}}$$

(měj odhad uvela' málo pod 0,3)

ok