$1. \quad \alpha_{N+1} = 4\alpha_N - 3\alpha_N^2, \quad \alpha_N < 0$

a) Moranseuro ge pe an 20 thow ungroupfan.

Bosa: N=1 a/CO. N no Acrophi sousine

moleculom notors: N-N+V

anco urupputulus routoinesa

gorwsyjeno antre O

 $a_{n+1} = 4a_n - 3a_n^2 = \underbrace{a_n (4 - 3a_n)}_{0} < 0$

Norwotens cago que fe disjours (composo) otragogytia.

anthean to 4an-3an2 can to -3an2+3an <0 (

 $(=) \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{3}$

Noumo be obther competo outagepter, to courte ghe motyte
no com : un pe on otpanner ogosop, to be to

to eaperm nordept entiren um huge of paramete ogosop, to

be ones but $a_N = -\infty$.

Themirounalum ga harm du tiplu tip. Henr ge



$$a_{N+1} = 4a_N - 3a^2 \mid b_M$$

$$a_1 = 4a_N - 3a^2 \mid b_M$$

$$a_2 = 4a - 3a^2$$

$$3a_1 - 3a^2 = 0$$

$$3a_1(A-a) = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0 \quad \forall \quad a_1 = 1$$

Metyprum, trommo pe anco u hand otrapspyter rus, on rumano me nome monteprepater no 0 mm. 3 otro per transcriber ruge Sura gospa, to ruma grapa go banca ora grapa otrapspa try. Com an=-0. No or sura grapa properara no -0.

 $\frac{N}{N \rightarrow 8} = ? \qquad \qquad y_n = \sqrt{1 - \alpha_n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$

tand orange, ora t-and pacine, a comme trans
u th-and u th-and pacing
hym

bu yn= bu \(\lambda - \alpha_n = \lambda \lambda - \lambda = \alpha \)

=> Monsero Epineruma Marangolo apoluro

Con 11-00 Ungory Con 11-000 11-000 $\frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha_{N+1}} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_{N}}}{\sqrt{1-\alpha_{N+1}} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_{N}}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha_{N+1}} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_{N}}}{\alpha_{N} - \alpha_{N+1}}$ $\frac{\sqrt{1-4a_{1}+3a_{2}^{2}}+\sqrt{1-a_{1}}}{a_{1}-4a_{1}+3a_{2}^{2}}=b_{1}} = b_{1}$ $3a_{1}^{2}-3a_{1}$ $3a_{2}^{2}-3a_{1}$ $\frac{\sqrt{1-4\alpha_0+3\alpha_0^2}}{\alpha_0^2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha_0}}{\alpha_0^2}$ $\frac{3-\frac{3}{\alpha_0}}{\alpha_0^2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 4 + 3}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 4 + 3}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 4 + 3}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 4 + 3}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2}$

$$(0.5 \times = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + o(x^6) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6), x \to 0$$

$$\text{Un}(1+t)=t-\frac{t^2}{2}+\frac{t^3}{3}+o(t), t\to 0$$

$$\ln(\cos x) = \ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + o(x^6)\right) =$$

$$= C_{1}\left(1 + \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} - \frac{x^{6}}{720} + o(x^{6})\right)\right) =$$

$$= t - \frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{3}}{3} + o(t^{3}) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} - \frac{x^{6}}{720}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} - \frac{x^{6}}{720} + o(x^{6})\right)^{2} +$$

$$+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{4}}{24}-\frac{x^{6}}{720}+3(x^{6})\right)^{3}+6(x^{6})^{2}$$
 per on confiner x^{8} u Lette circular a orm transformation x^{6} u x^{6}

$$= -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} - \frac{x^{6}}{720} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right)^{2} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^{4}}{24} + o(x^{6}) \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right)^{3} + o(x^{6}) \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{x^6}{48} - \frac{x^6}{24} + o(x^6) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6), x > 0$$

=>
$$a_0 = 0$$
, $a_1 = 0$, $a_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $a_3 = 0$, $a_4 = -\frac{1}{12}$, $a_5 = 0$, $a_6 = -\frac{1}{45}$
 $\sqrt{5}$

For memberingine y chair thornorms cruying $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{2})$

when running membering the membering $\sqrt{5}$

De Sa F Sura netternegne u y rym, inpersa ga harren

be f(x) = f(0).

Some
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\omega_{5}x) + \sqrt{\lambda_{+}x^{2} - 1}}{x^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\omega_{5}x) + \sqrt{\lambda_{+}x^{2} - 1}}{x^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{12}x^{4} - \frac{1}{45}x^{6} + o(x^{6}) + (1 + x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + (\frac{1}{2})x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^6 + o(x^6)} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^6} - \sqrt{1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^6 + o(x^6)}{x^4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{5}{24}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + \frac{1}{16}x^6 + o(x^6)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-\frac{5}{24} - \frac{1}{45}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^2 + o(x^2) \right) =$$

$$=-\frac{5}{24}$$
.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(\cos x) + \sqrt{1+x^2-1}}{x^4}, & x \in (-\frac{x}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{x}{2}) \\ -\frac{5}{24}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
Her perugna

C)
$$f$$
 (ge guberenggebune ma $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right) \cup \left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ now notion guberenggebunes by a (normero $\int_0^2 u$ examplians notion volum), as imposed from uniquents property surface y thorner $x=0$. 3 since paryhano uslay f $x=0$ to gethereugh u implepalare ga m ge on norman spaj.

Lix⁴

Lix $\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x\to 0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)+\sqrt{1+x^2-1}}{x^4} - \left(-\frac{5}{24}\right)$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x\to 0}{x\to 0}$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\ln(\log x) + \sqrt{1 + x^2 - 1} + \frac{5}{24}x^4}{x^5} =$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^6 + o(x^6) + \frac{5}{24}x^4}{x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{45}x^6 + o(x^6) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^6 + o(x^6) + \frac{5}{24}x^4}{x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{45}x^{6} + \frac{1}{16}x^{6} + o(x^{6})}{x^{5}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-\frac{1}{45}x + \frac{1}{16}x + o(x) \right) = 0$$

Former ge O remembre sport, where go ge f'(0)=0, is ge f que exemply on more a y toma x=0. Some, Fle gue exemply on Suma was your governs.

4. a) How he f(x)= x3-6arctgx-1, F:12-312.

Hemma ga advantero ga F una astra 3 rugre.

Mo pagare viou une treve ucaumania soere urinoplare nonumerocara.

$$F'(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{6}{1+x^2} = \frac{3x^2 + 3x^4 - 6}{1+x^2} = \frac{3(x^4 + x^2 - 2)}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{3(x^4 + x^2 - 2)}{1+x^2} = \frac{3(x^4 + x^2$$

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

$$=\frac{3(x_{5}+5)(x_{5}-1)}{3(x_{5}+5)(x-1)(x+1)}=\frac{3(x_{5}+5)(x-1)(x+1)}{3(x_{5}+5)(x-1)(x+1)}$$

30 X C-1: X-1 CO U X+1 CO => F'(X) > 0 => F pacine

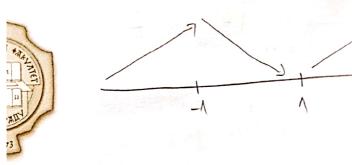
No. (-0,-1)

30 X E(-1,1): X-1 CO U X+1>0 => F'(X) CO => Forage no.

mpro (-1,1)

30 $\times > 1$: $\times -1 > 0$ u $\times +1 > 0$ => f'(x) > 0 => f pacing incompare $(1, +\infty)$

30 $X \in \{-1,1\}$: f'(X) = 0 rawing exceptioning



Moumo & composo pacine na (-0,-1), our nome

user rogher Jegry ryry to olon unimephany.
To noty Thomas Gorgande inexpens there is ansoning a source use myry the unimephany (-00,-1) uson in the sum Jegrence here
upen respect to merimops in the Sum Jegrence here
nyre me oben unimephany.

Gu $f(x) = Gin \left(x^3 - Garctgx - \Lambda\right) = -\infty - G \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \Lambda = -\infty$

 $F(-1) = (-1)^3 - 6 \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(-1) - 1 = -1 + 6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 = \frac{3}{2}\pi - 2$

 $\frac{3}{2}\pi - 270 = 3\pi > 4 = 3\pi > 4$

=> F(-1)>0 u lu F(x)=0, va vo Yhoun-8040

pe peguncialene.

200e, F(-1)>0, F(1)=13-Garctog1-1=1-6. \$\frac{\pi}{4}-1=\\ =-\frac{3\pi}{2}\log(0),

tia to Thom. Bongowlej trespeny Fyre sujny

The unimephony (-1,1). Metypian, nomino get composo outouppythe rue obox unimephony, the hyra ge peopurimenters He uppyy, but f(x) = b in $(x^3 - 6arctgx - 1) = + 20 - 6.5 = 1$

= +00 u troumo ge F(1) co, outent tra

Thom - Bongsvolog trespenn users go toutofu rugue ble F me usuneplany (1, +05), a troumo fe F comparo pecciytes me tran usuneplany, she rigue Je Jeogun contene me 10emy.

Love, F was works trope tryne, Jegrey the uniterplay $(-\infty,-1)$, Jegrey the (-1,1) or Jegrey the $(1,+\infty)$.

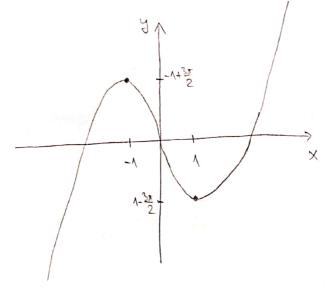
5) To crampano ply $9:1R \to 1R$ gainy ca $9(x) = x^3 - 68rcb9x$. Union now y geny a) galigano $9'(x) = \frac{3(x^2+2)(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2+1}$

 $\sqrt{92}$ g compare pacine na $(-\infty, -1)$, compare en encompare $\sqrt{2}$ (-1,1) a compare pacine na $(1,1+\infty)$. There $\sqrt{2}$ (-1,1) a compare pacine na $(1,1+\infty)$. There $\sqrt{2}$ (1,1) and $\sqrt{2}$ (1,1) a compare encompare $\sqrt{2}$ (1,1) and $\sqrt{2}$ (1,1)

3(-1)=(-1)3-6 arcbg(-1)=-1+6. =-1+3x>0

(nomeno younne a gloso, ou no raye due moro buino)





Huje Summe now traduce 4/e g women uninego sa spaj permeno traduce 4/e g women uninego sa spaje permeno tradece 1/e 1/e

30tre course.

Coops nomero go ograpuro bros premeros (stre gx)=2, mino pe sourpolos (stra x3=62rctgx+1).

1) 2 < 1 - 35 : Jegus permense

2) 1-1-35 : gla pemeroa

3) 1-38 LA C-1+38 : inpu remensa

4) = -1+35 : gla pemeroa

5)
$$\lambda > -1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$
: (Jegto remerce

3.
$$f(x) = c_1 \frac{|2x-1|-1}{2x-1} - 2x$$

2)
$$1$$
 gamen
 $2x-1+0$ 1 $2x-1-1-1 > 0$
 1 $2x-1-1>0$ $12x-1-1<0$ $12x-1-$

$$\Rightarrow O_{+} = (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (1 + \infty)$$

- 2) Toppester | Menoprocent Tephograpester
- 3) shor u Augre Nacruje
- 4) Herfenigheau Ago F be Herfeningro, Ho yerom gomeny kow namiosuryja Menteningrusz oja

) guberenyyasunwan
$$|2x-1| = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & x \ge \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-2x, & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} e_{\Lambda} \frac{-2x}{2x-\Lambda} - 2x, & x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ e_{\Lambda} \frac{2x-2}{2x-\Lambda} - 2x, & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}): \ F'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{-2x}{2x-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{-2x}{2x-1}\right)' - 2 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{-2(2x-1) - (-2x) \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^{2x}} - 2 =$$

$$= -\frac{4x+2+4x}{2x(2x-1)} - 2 = -\frac{x}{2x(2x-1)} - 2 =$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{x(2x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} = \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x(2x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x-1}{2x-2} \cdot \frac{2(2x-1) - 2(2x-2)}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x-1}{2x-2} \cdot \frac{2(2x-1) - 2(2x-2)}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{x(2x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{4x-2-4x+4}{(2x-2)(2x-1)}-2 = \frac{2}{2(x-1)(2x-1)}-2 =$$

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

$$= \frac{-4x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x-1)(2x-1)} = \frac{4x^2 + 6x + 1}{(x-1)(2x-1)}$$

Dugino ga le F'(x) gepunnamo 32 4xEDF, via Je

F guperennyatura \$12

6) honomoroan a honoma examperyru

$$F'(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x(1 - 2x)}$$
 3a $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$4x^{2}-2x+1>0$$
 Det le $4>0$ n $D=(-5)^{2}-4\cdot4\cdot1=-15<0$

X > 0 v 1-2x>0 so x E (0, 1/2)

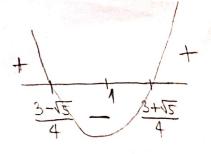
=) f'(x) > 0 3a $+x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) =) f ye curporo pacinytra <math>+\infty (0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{4x^2-6x+1}{(x-1)(2x-1)}$$
 3a $x \in (1, +\infty)$

x-1>0 0 2x-1>0 32 xe(1,+0)

$$4x^{2}-6x+1=0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-16}}{8} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$



=>
$$4x^2-6x+1<0$$
 32 $x \in (1, \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4})$

$$u + x^2 - 6x + 1 > 0$$
 30 $x \in (\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}, +\infty)$

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{(x)} > 0 = 30 \times e(1 + \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{4})$$

Dance,
$$f$$
 pacine na $(0,\frac{1}{2})$ u pacine na $(1,\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4})$, a stronge na $(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4},+\infty)$, to $fe \times = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ transce narrower remarker

$$F\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right) = Cn \frac{2 \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4} - 2}{2 \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4} - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4} < 0 - \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} < 0$$

7) Northernan | Morrisher (T

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$
: $F''(x) = \left(\frac{4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 2x^2}\right)' = \frac{(8x - 2)(x - 2x^2) - (4x^2 - 2x + 1)(1 - 4x)}{(x - 2x^2)^2}$

$$=\frac{8x^{2}-2x-16x^{3}+4x^{2}-9x^{2}+16x^{3}+2x-8x^{2}-1+4x}{(x-2x^{2})^{2}}$$

=
$$\frac{4x-1}{(x-2x^2)^2}$$
 => $3a \times \epsilon(0,\frac{1}{4})$ (ge $F''(x) < 0 => F$ nonlieucha
 $3a \times \epsilon(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2})$ (ge $F''(x) >> 0 => F$ nonlieucha
 $x = \frac{1}{4}$ je tipeliojna trotus dye F

$$xe(v'+w): t_{11}(x) = \left(-\frac{(x-v)(5x-v)}{4x_5-6x+v}\right) = 1$$

$$= -\left(\frac{4x^2 - 6x + 1}{2x^2 - 3x + 1}\right)' =$$

$$= -\frac{(8x-6)(2x^2-3x+1)-(4x^2-6x+1)\cdot(4x-3)}{(2x^2-3x+1)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{16x^{3} - 12x^{2} - 24x^{2} + 18x + 8x - 6 - 16x^{5} + 12x^{2} + 24x^{2} - 18x - 4x + 3}{(2x^{2} - 3x + 1)^{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{4x-3}{(2x^2-3x+1)^2} = -\frac{3-4x}{(2x^2-3x+1)^2} \ge 0 \quad \text{(Sep. 3-4x<0 3a. xe(1,+\infty))}$$

=)
$$f$$
 ge repuelhe ma $(1, +\infty)$

8) acusumone

l'epiniume: risrigingation cy $0+,\frac{1}{2}-,1+$

$$\lim_{x\to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+} \left(\ln \frac{|2x-1|-1}{2x-1} - 2x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0+} \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{1-2x-1}{2x-1} - 2.0 = \lim_{x\to 0+} \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{-2x}{2x-1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} F(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \left(\ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{-2x}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1 - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} \ln \frac{12x - 1}{2x - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{12x$$

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=
$$w \frac{O+}{1} - 2 = wO+ -2 = -0$$
 => Jecuie B.A.

Supersonaire: but
$$F(x) = but \left(\frac{12x-11-1}{2x-1} - 2x \right) = x + x$$

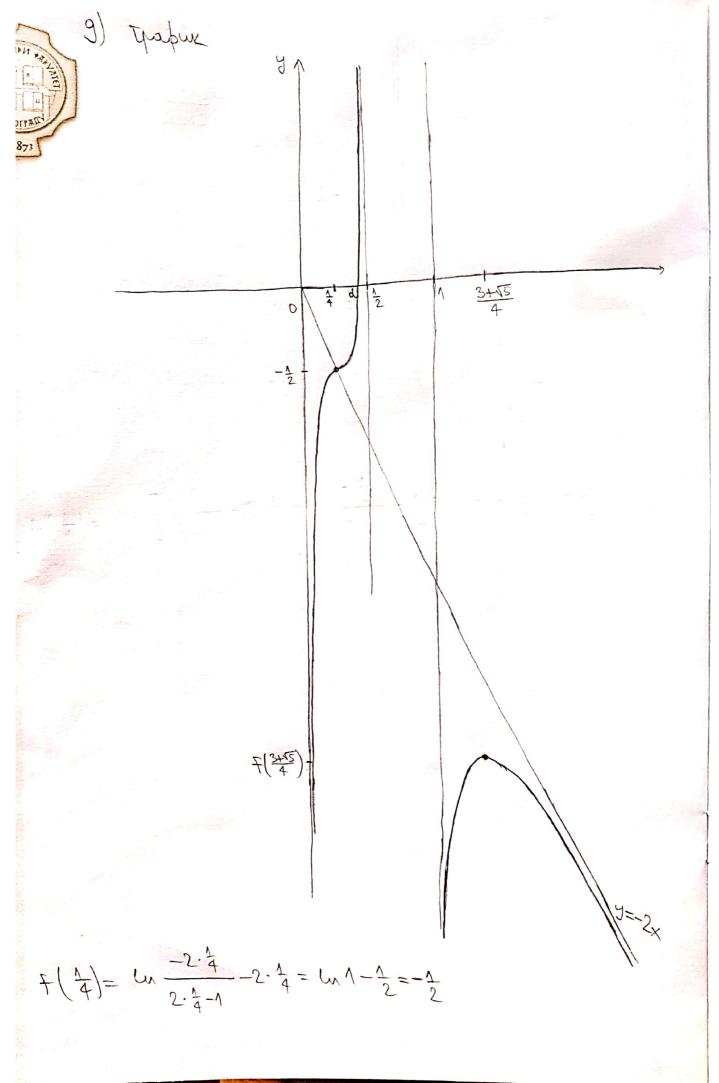
$$=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\left(\frac{2x-2}{2x-1}\right)=2x$$

$$=0-2\cdot(+\infty)=-\infty$$

$$\frac{1000}{100} \cdot \frac{100}{100} \cdot$$

$$=\frac{0}{+\infty}-2=-2=0$$
 = 0 = -2

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(f(x) - ax \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x-2}{2x-1} - 2x + 2x \right) =$$



3) Angre u snore $\frac{1}{2}$ or Therefore lunguro go $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ una feory myry $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$

Here $(d, \frac{1}{2})$ f (p) transmitted that (0, d) $U(\Lambda, +\infty)$ f (p) Alexanticularity

5) ca trabua luguro:

 $N \propto F\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)$: 3 pemera

2) $q = f\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)$: 2 permena

3) a>f(3+15): 1 pemeroe