

- De=Brioz
- (29 vap/Heri. Humitia
- 30) 2=-2-myra
  3Hak: -+ +
- (49) ACUMITTOTUKA:

The Real Property lies

- 0+: lim f(x) = + 10 => 18.A. X=0
- 0-: Livi f(x) = liv (x+2) e x =0 \_\_ \_ avg kojum yonom !
- two: lim fix 1= +00 => hera x.t.

  Lengte for ce adolente a note and the party of any garge a= 1

  and ga offeguno b note line fix 1-ax mile new same Jep unamor e x

  Bando pozbuja no ?

(7º) [q:

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + (x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x^2 - x - 2) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x-2)(x+1) - x \neq 0$$

$$f': \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x^2 - x - 2) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x-2)(x+1) - x \neq 0$$

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Kano yrasu y myry creba?

lim 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e''(x)}{x^2} (x-2)(x+1) = (-2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{t} \cdot t^2 = (-2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{y^2}{e^{t}} = 0$$

=> учази у нулу хоризоншално

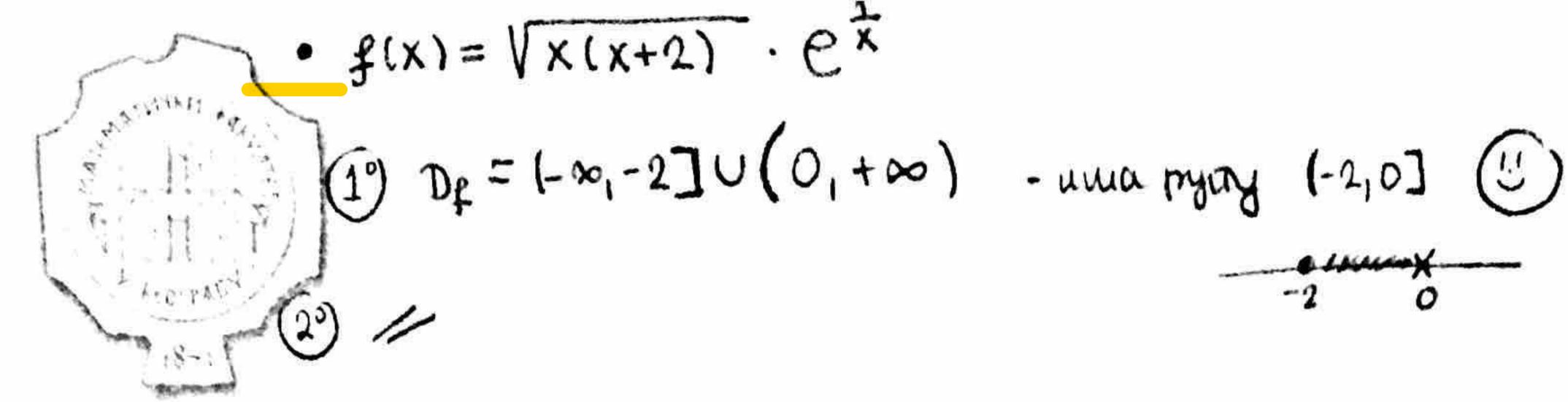
(6) 
$$f''(x) = e^{Aix} \cdot \frac{((x-2)+(x+1))\cdot x^2 - (x-2)(x+1)\cdot 2x}{x^4} + \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2} e^{ix} \cdot \frac{A}{x^2} =$$

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

$$= \frac{e^{iix}}{x^4} \cdot (5x+2), \quad x \neq 0$$

-2/5 - apeboj

and the state of t



- (30) myre: X=-2
  - 3 Haz: fix1 > 0, tx & De 14-27
- (43) ACHIMITOTOKO NOHAMANDE:

" lim 
$$g(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^-} \lim_{x \to 2^-} \frac{\int_{-2}^{(x)} |f(x)|^2}{|f(x)|^2} = 0$$

- =) 3 a Jaga ce y 0, bugetherin ractife ans rojum youm !!
- · x > ± 00 jengje now anaba! yzumno pazigoj:

= 
$$|X| \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1/2 \cdot 1/2}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sigma(\frac{1}{2})\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \sigma(\frac{1}{2})\right)$$

$$= \int X + 2 + \frac{1}{x} + \sigma(\frac{1}{x}), \quad X \to +\infty$$

$$-X - 2 - \frac{1}{x} + \sigma(\frac{1}{x}), \quad X \to -\infty$$

(59) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1x_1x_2}} \cdot (2x_1+2) \cdot e^{1/x} + \sqrt{x_1x_1x_2} \cdot e^{1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} \cdot x_2 + \sqrt{x_1x_1x_2} \cdot e^{1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2} \cdot x_3 + \frac{1}{x_2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$= e^{1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x+2)}} \cdot \left[ (x+1) - \frac{x(x+2)}{x^2} \right]_{x+2/x}$$

$$= e^{1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x+2)}} \cdot \left[ x+1-1-2/x \right] = e^{1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x+2)}} \cdot \frac{x^2 2^{->0} \cdot x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{x}, +\infty)}{x}$$

20

12 you

\$:

From those of 
$$0$$
 and  $0$  and

$$\frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}$$

- (13) De=(10,0)Ulo,+20)
- (3°) f(x)>0, tx EDF f(x)=0 (=> x=-1)
- ACUMPITOTUKA!

ein 
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$
 => 3ataya ce 3gecha  
 $\lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$  =>  $\frac{3 \cdot A}{3 \cdot A} \cdot x = 0$  (neba

$$x_{30}$$
.  $x_{40}$ .  $x_{4$ 

$$x_3 - \infty$$
:  $f(x) = -\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{4} + \alpha_{5} + \alpha$ 

(5°) 
$$x > -2$$
:  $f'(x) = e^{-1/x} + (x+2) e^{-1/x}$ .  $\frac{1}{x^2} = e^{-1/x} \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}$ ,  $3a < -2$  como cyapowno:  $f'(x) = e^{-1/x} + (x+2) e^{-1/x}$ .  $\frac{1}{x^2} = e^{-1/x} + e^{-$ 

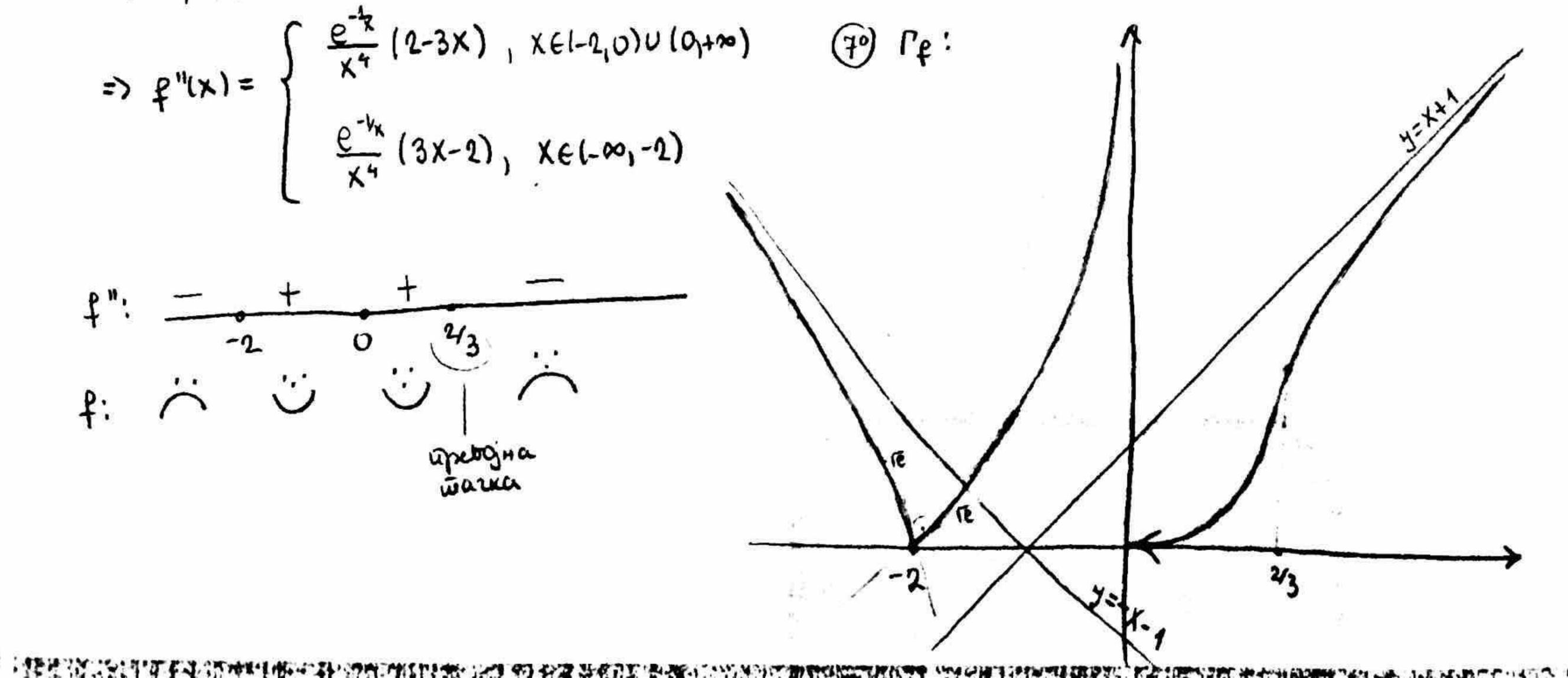
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}, & x \in (-2,0) \cup (0,+\infty) \\ -e^{-1/x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}, & x \in (-2,0) \cup (0,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$f': \frac{-1}{x^2} = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}, & x \in (-2,0) \cup (0,+\infty) \\ -e^{-1/x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2}, & x \in (-2,0) \cup (0,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

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(6°) 
$$f''(x) = e^{-tx} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} + e^{-tx} \cdot \frac{(2x + t)x^2 - 1x^2 + x + 2) \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^4} \left( x^2 + x + 2 + x^2 - 2x^2 - 4x \right) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}(2 - 3x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{X}}}{X^{4}} (2-3X), X \in (-2,0) \cup (0,+\infty) \\ \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{X}}}{X^{4}} (3X-2), X \in (-\infty,-2) \end{cases}$$



• 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 2x^2}$$

a) Thuringam y obtuny 
$$ax+b+c+d+(x)$$
  $(x)$   $(x)$ 

ह) पद्याणविक्या क्षेत्र.

a) 
$$f(x) = \chi \cdot (1 + \frac{2}{3})^{1/3} = \chi \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + O(\frac{1}{3}))$$

$$= \chi + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot$$

39 HONE: 
$$X=-2$$
,  $X=0$ 
 $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x^2(x+2)}$ 
 $\frac{+}{-2}$ 

ACMNITTOTE:  

$$x \to +\infty$$
 u3a):  $(x - A - y = x + 2/3)$   $y + \infty$  fucating  $(-\frac{\pi}{3}\frac{1}{x}y \circ g\mu$ . Ha apaby)  
 $x \to +\infty$  u3a):  $(x - A - y = x + 2/3)$   $y - \infty$  f= apaba  $-\frac{\pi}{3}\frac{1}{x} + \sigma(\frac{1}{x})$  => f u3Hag

(5°) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3x^2 + 4x}{(x^3 + 2x^2)^2 3} = \frac{3x \cdot (x + 4/3)}{3(x^3 + 2x^2)^2 3}$$
 >0  $x \neq 0, -2$ 

Ho Spyroj curpunu jep neura viecura

(6°) 
$$9''(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^3 + 2x^2)^{5/3}} \cdot ((6x + 4) \cdot (x^3 + 2x^2)^{2/3} - (3x^2 + 4x) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x^3 + 2x^2)^{-1/3} \cdot (3x^2 + 4x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^3 + 2x^2)^{5/3}} \cdot ((6x + 4) (x^3 + 2x^2) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (3x^2 + 4x)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^3 + 2x^2)^{5/3}} \cdot (18x^4 + 36x^3 + 12x^3 + 24x^2 - 18x^4 - 32x^2 - 48x^3) =$$

$$= -\frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{\chi^{2}}{\chi^{\frac{15}{3}} \cdot (\chi+2)^{5/3}} = -\frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (\chi+2)^{5/3}}, \quad \chi \neq 0, -2$$

muje geop. go le ra me gu je apebojika??

京福建的一种运动的记录 火沙、中海 经制造工程设置 建筑等 建筑 建筑 化