

# Интегралы и дифференциальные уравнения

Отчёт по лекции и домашней работе от 12.10.2020

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0.20

$$23) \sin(3xy - 7y) + \frac{x^2 + 3xy}{y^2} = 2x + xy$$

$$\left( \sin(3xy - 7y) + \frac{x^2 + 3xy}{y^2} \right)' = (2x + xy)'_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin(3xy - 7y))'_x + \left( \frac{x^2 + 3xy}{y^2} \right)'_x &= (2x)'_x + (xy)'_x \\ \cos(3xy - 7y) \cdot (3y + 3xy' - 7y') &+ \frac{(2x + 3y) \cdot (y^2) - (x^2 + 3xy) \cdot 2y}{y^4} = 2 + y + xy' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3xy - 7y) \cdot (3y + 3xy' - 7y') &+ \frac{(2x + 3y + 3xy')y}{y^4} \\ - \frac{(x^2 + 3yx) \cdot 2y \cdot y'}{y^4} &= 2 + y + xy' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3xy - 7y) \cdot (3y + 3xy' - 7y') &+ \frac{3xy^2 - 2yx^2 \cdot y'}{y^4} \\ - xy' &= 2 + y - \cos(3xy - 7y) \cdot 3y - \frac{(2x + 3y)y^2 y'}{y^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = \frac{2 + y - 3y \cdot \cos(3xy - 7y) - \frac{2x + 3y}{y}}{(3x - 7) \cdot \cos(3xy - 7y) - \frac{2x + 3y}{y}} = x$$

Differentialrechnung

$$dy = f'(x) dx$$

$$d^2y = f''(x) dx^2$$

$$d^3y = f'''(x) dx^3 = (d^2y) dx \quad \text{oder} \quad dx^2 dx = dx^3$$

(4)

$$y = \frac{(x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 7^x}{(x^3 - 5) \ln x}$$

$$dy = \frac{((x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 7^x)' \cdot ((x^3 - 5) \ln x) - ((x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 7^x) \cdot ((x^3 - 5) \ln x)'}{((x^3 - 5) \ln x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{((x^2 + x + 1)' \cdot 7^x + (7^x)' \cdot (x^2 + x + 1)) \cdot ((x^3 - 5) \ln x) - ((x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 7^x) \cdot ((x^3 - 5)' \cdot \ln x + (\ln x)' \cdot (x^3 - 5))}{((x^3 - 5) \ln x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{((2x + 1) \cdot 7^x + 7^x \cdot \ln 7 \cdot (x^2 + x + 1)) \cdot ((x^3 - 5) \ln x) - ((x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 7^x) \cdot (3x \ln x + \frac{x^3 - 5}{x})}{((x^3 - 5) \ln x)^2} dx$$

③  $dy, d^2y, d^3y$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x$$

$$y' = \left( \sqrt{x} \ln x \right)' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{4 + \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y'' = \left( \frac{4 + \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)' = \frac{(4 + \ln x)' \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (2\sqrt{x})' \cdot (4 + \ln x)}{(2\sqrt{x})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot (4 + \ln x)}{16 \cdot x^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3(4 + \ln x)}{\sqrt{x}}}{16 \cdot x^{3/2}} = \frac{-8 - 3 \ln x}{16 \cdot x^{5/2}}$$

$$d^2y = \frac{-8 - 3 \ln x}{16 \sqrt{x^5}} dx^2$$

$$y''' = \left( \frac{-8 - 3 \ln x}{16 \sqrt{x^5}} \right)' = \frac{-3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot 16 \sqrt{x^5} - (-8 - 3 \ln x) \cdot 8}{256 \cdot (x^{5/2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-48 \cdot x^{3/2} + (8 + 3 \ln x) \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot x^{3/2}}{256 \cdot x^{5/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{4x^{3/2} (-12 + (8 + 3 \ln x) \cdot 7)}{256 \cdot x^{5/2}} = \frac{44 + 21 \ln x}{64 \cdot \sqrt{x^5}}$$

$$d^3y = \frac{44 + 21 \ln x}{64 \cdot \sqrt{x^5}} dx^3$$

P/3  
⑤ m2  
 $dy, d^2y, d^3y$   
 $y = \ln^2(x^2)$

⑥ Notarum

$$\frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{\infty}{\infty} \left[ \begin{array}{l} 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin(2x))}{\ln 5x} \\ 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5}{x^2 \cdot \sin x} \end{array} \right]$$



$$[0 \cdot \infty \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty}]$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (x \cdot \ln x) = [0 \cdot \infty] =$$

(сnpдeл)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x^3} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) = [0-0] =$$

= [общ. знамен]

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

разложить  
(7) Повт. формулы Тейлора

D/3 в целом

- решить

— PDP

(конспект решения)

— Читай Т. 14, 5, 6

Вопросы по задаче  
от 12.10

$$1) y = \lg^2(x^5)$$

$$dy = 2 \lg(x^5) \cdot (\lg(x^5))' = 2 \lg(x^5) \cdot 5x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{10 \lg(x^5) \cdot x^4}{\cos^2 x^5} dx$$

$$d^2 y = \frac{(10 \lg(x^5) \cdot x^4)' \cdot \cos^2 x^5 - (10 \lg(x^5) \cdot x^4) \cdot (\cos^2 x^5)'}{\cos^4 x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{(10 \cdot 4x^3 \cdot 5x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x^5}) \cdot \cos^2 x^5 + 10 \lg(x^5) \cdot x^4 \cdot 4x^4 \cdot 2 \cos x^5 \sin x^5}{\cos^4 x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{200 \cdot x^7}{\cos^2 x^5} \cdot \cos^2 x^5 + 80 \lg(x^5) \cdot x^8 \cdot \cos x^5 \sin x^5}{\cos^4 x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{200 \cdot x^7 + 80 \sin^2 x^5 \cdot x^8}{\cos^4 x^5} dx^2$$

$$d^3 y = \frac{(200x^7 + 80 \sin^2 x^5 \cdot x^8)' \cdot \cos^4 x^5 - (200x^7 + 80 \sin^2 x^5 \cdot x^8) (\cos^4 x^5)'}{\cos^8 x^5} =$$

$$(200 \cdot 7x^6 + 80 \cdot 2 \sin x^5 \cdot \cos x^5 \cdot 5x^4 \cdot 8x^7) \cdot \cos^4 x^5 + 4 \cos^3 x^5 \cdot 5x^4 \cdot \sin x^5 \cdot$$

$$\cos^4 x^5$$

$$\cdot (200x^7 + 80 \sin^2 x^5 \cdot x^8) =$$



$$\frac{(1400x^6 + 6400x^4 \cdot \sin^3 x \cos^5 x) \cdot \cos^4 x^5 + 20x^4 \cdot \cos^3 x^5 \cdot \sin x^5}{\cos^8 x^5}$$

$$= \frac{(200x^7 + 80 \sin^2 x^5 x^3) \cdot 200x^4 (7 + 32x^5 \sin x^5 \cos x^5) \cdot \cos^4 x^5}{\cos^8 x^5}$$

$$= 200x^4 \cdot \cos^3 x^5 \cdot \sin x^5 \cdot (5 + 2 \sin^2 x^5 \cdot x) \cdot dx^3$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin(7x))}{\ln 5x} = \frac{\ln(\sin 0)}{\ln 0} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

no 2-way probably L'Hopital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin 7x)}{\ln 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln(\sin 7x))'}{(\ln 5x)'} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(7x)' \cdot (\sin 7x)' \cdot \ln(\sin 7x) \cdot \ln 5x - \ln 5x \cdot (5x)'}{(\ln(\sin 7x))'}$$

$$\cdot (\ln(\sin 7x))'$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7x' \cdot \sin 7x \cdot \ln(\sin 7x)}{\ln 5x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 \cdot \cos 7x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 7x}}{5 \cdot \frac{1}{5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 \cdot \cos 7x \cdot x}{\sin 7x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

no 1-way probably L'Hopital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 \cdot \cos 7x \cdot x}{\sin 7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(7 \cdot \cos 7x \cdot x)'}{(\sin 7x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 \cdot (-7 \sin 7x) \cdot x + \cos 7x}{7 \cdot \cos 7x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-49x \cdot \sin 7x + \cos 7x}{7 \cdot \cos 7x} = \frac{0 + 1}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5}{x^2 - \sin x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4}{2x - \cos x} = \frac{5 \cdot 0^4}{2 \cdot 0 - \cos 0} =$$

$$= \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot \ln x) = [0 \cdot \infty]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\left( \frac{0 \cdot x - 1 \cdot 1}{x^2} \right)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x^3} - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) = [0-0] =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x^2}{(1-x)(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} \right) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$