Bapiant l.

Bapiant l.  $y = y(t) = 2\cos^2 t$   $x = x(t) = 2\sin^2 t$  $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dx}{2} \cdot \frac{x'(t)}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} \cos^{2}t - \sin^{2}t - \frac{2}{2} \cos^{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{2}t + \frac{$ Nº 2. Bujajiro d'y rapez grapeperusiamu u, dy = - sin 2u. 2. du; d2y = -2 cos 2m. 2 du. du- 2 sin 2m d2y= = -2(cos 2u · 2 du + s lu 2u d²u).

Nº3. Populagiro l'orini Torine Ko=Og Tor-nictio go x³ opyrimisiso f(x)=orcety x-sin(cosx-1)  $f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x + \frac{f'''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + o(x^3)$ overly  $x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^2)$  $sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + 6(x^3)$  $f(x)=x-\frac{x^{3}}{3}-\sin\left(1-\frac{x}{2!}-1\right)+o(x^{3})=$  $= x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \sin(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}) + o(x^{3}) =$   $= x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - (-\frac{x^{2}}{2}) + o(x^{3}) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + o(x^{3}).$ N=4. Dourgits характер оперегості оружені  $f(x)=x^2\ln x$  ка пенети  $A=(0;+\infty)$  (x>0) f"(x)>0 V | f'(x)=2xlnx+x  $|f''(x)| \ge 0 \cap |f''(x)| = 2 \ln x + 2 + 1 = 3 + 2 \ln x$ J1 y=lux f"(x)=0 - T. nepenesey; X  $\ln x = -\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^3}}$   $x = e^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{e^3}$ / x>1 -ongke breez

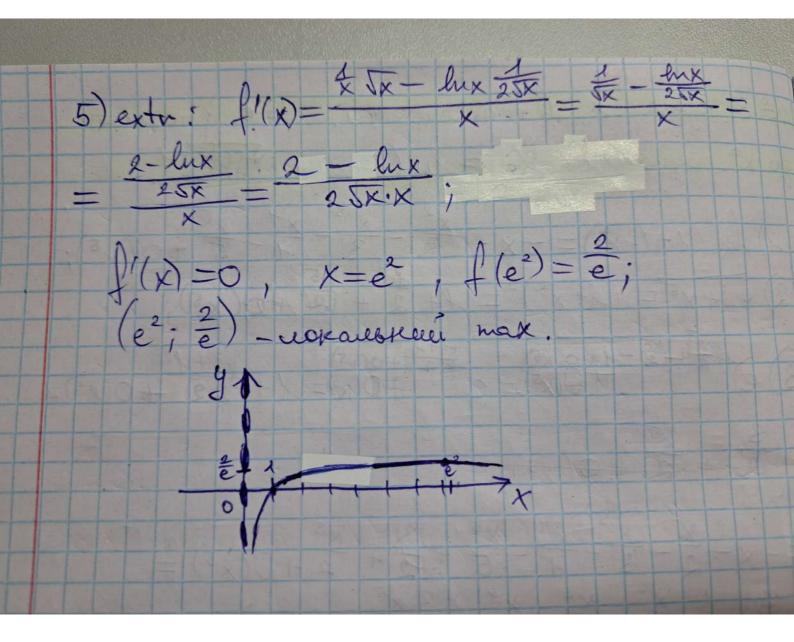
Nº l. 3 Kaingers dez, ge y = y(x) jagara cuil bispowejepaer x2-ordgy = ytordgx; 2x-1+y2 · y(x) = y(x) + 1+x2 2x - 1+x2 = y'(x) (1+ 1+y2);  $y'(x) = \frac{2x - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{1+y^2}};$   $y''(x) = \frac{(2x + 2x^3 - 1)(1+y^2)}{(1+x^2)(2+y^2)} = \frac{(2x + 2x^3 - 1)(1+y^2)}{(1+x^2)(2+y^2)}$   $= \frac{(2+6x^2)(1+y^2) + (2x + 2x^3 - 1)(2y \cdot y'(x))(1+x^2)(2+y^2)}{(1+x^2)(2+y^2)^2}$ 

N=2. Bratique n-ry noxigny appreción  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x(1-x)}$ f(x)(w) = (-1)" n! + (-1)" n! (1-x) n+1. N=3. Pojkeapiro 6 okoli rocku Xo = 0 1 rorpicaro go x3 openekurie f(x)=(cosx) tg(sinx) mosx tgsinx 1)  $tg(sin x) = tg(x - \frac{x^3}{8}) + o(x^3) =$   $= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{(x - \frac{x^3}{6})^3}{6} + o(x^3) =$   $= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{2x6x^3}{2x6x^3} + o(x^3) =$   $= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{2x6x^3}{2x^3} + o(x^3) =$   $= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{2x6x^3}{2x^3} + o(x^3) = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3);$ 2)  $\ln(\cos x) = \ln(1 + (-\frac{x^2}{2})) + o(x^3) = \frac{x^2}{2} - (-\frac{x^2}{2})^2 + o(x^3) = \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3);$ 3)  $\left(x + \frac{x^3}{6}\right) \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + o(x^3) = -\frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^5}{12} + o(x^3) =$  $=-\frac{x^3}{2}+o(x^3);$ 4)  $e^{\left(-\frac{x^{3}}{2} + o(x^{3})\right)} = 1 - \frac{x^{3}}{2} + o(x^{3});$   $f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^{3}}{2} + o(x^{3}).$ 

Nº 4, Louigure kapaktep ongkeert opgikent f(x) = x2+1 na venoncesni A=R (xeR).  $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1 - (x + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 - 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} =$  $= \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$  $\int ||(x)| = \frac{(-2x-2)(x^2+1)^2 + (x^2+2x-1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^4} + \frac{(x^2+2)(x^2+1)^4}{(x^2+2)(x^2+1)^4}$  $= \frac{-2(x+1)(x^2+1)^2+4(x-1)^2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^4}; <0$ f''(x) 20 - ongree bropey. x (-0; 100) 

Bapiager S. Nº 1. Brangiro de , sexuso y=y(t)=t2-5++1 x=x(t)=lut-t3  $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2t-5}{t-3t^2} = \frac{2t-5}{t-3t^3} = \frac{1-3t^3}{t} = \frac{1-3$ 2t2-5t 1-3t3  $f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) =$ 1-3t3 t 2+3-5+2 - (1-3+3)2. 1/22. Brangers de er noxigny Deprence spepikeris, ge y= wrecto x. X= otgy  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\text{olx}} = \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 y} = -\text{sin}^2 y = -\text{sin}^2 (\text{ovect} yx) = -\frac{1}{\text{olx}} = \frac{1}{\text{olx}} = \frac{1}{\text{$ 

N=3. Populagito 6 okolei torkee  $K_0=0$  j torniono go  $x^5$  opynpessio  $f(x) = \ln(1-x) + e^{\sqrt{1+x^5}-1}$ . 1)  $\ln(1+(-x)) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} + O(x^5);$ 2)  $\sqrt{1+x^5} = (1+x^5)^{\frac{9}{2}} = 1+\frac{1}{2} + O(x^5);$ 3)  $e^{(x^5-1)} + 0(x^5) = e^{\frac{x^5}{2}} + 0(x^5) = 1 + \frac{x^5}{2} + 0(x^5) \neq$ = 1 + 2 + O(x5);  $f(x) = -x - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} + 1 + \frac{x^5}{2} + 0(x^5) =$   $= 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3x^5}{10} + o(x^5).$ 124. Modygyute spagik opynkesti f(x) = hix 1) x>0, Df=(0;+00) 2)  $\int f(x) \neq f(-x)$  - ni napre,  $\int f(-x) = f(x)$  we here pre 3) X = 1 (1;0) f(x) = 01) a cum toru: lim (hx) = +00 => x=0 lepi.ac.



Nº 2. Brangire moory (6) not. go-è y=sin² 3 x  $y = \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 6x}{2}$  $y^{(w)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^{n} (\cos 6x + \frac{\pi u}{2})$   $y^{(e)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^{e} (\cos 6x + 3\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^{e} (\cos 6x + \pi) = -\frac{1}$ N=3. Populagiro b oxali torke Xo=0 y torkietro go x³ apperexiso f(x)=sin(cosx) + exhn(1-x) 1)  $\sin \cos x = \sin \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}\right) + o(x^3) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - \frac{x^2}{2!}$  $(1-\frac{x^2}{2})^3 + O(x^3) = 1-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{(2-x^2)^3}{3\cdot 8} + O(x^5) =$  $= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{(8 - 12x^2)}{24} + O(x^5) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$   $= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$   $= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$   $= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$ 2)  $\times \ln(1+(+x)) = \times(-x - \frac{x^2}{2}) + o(x^3) = -x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)$ 3)  $e^{(-x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2})} + o(x^3) = 1 - x^2 + o(x^3);$  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{5}{3} - x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3),$ 

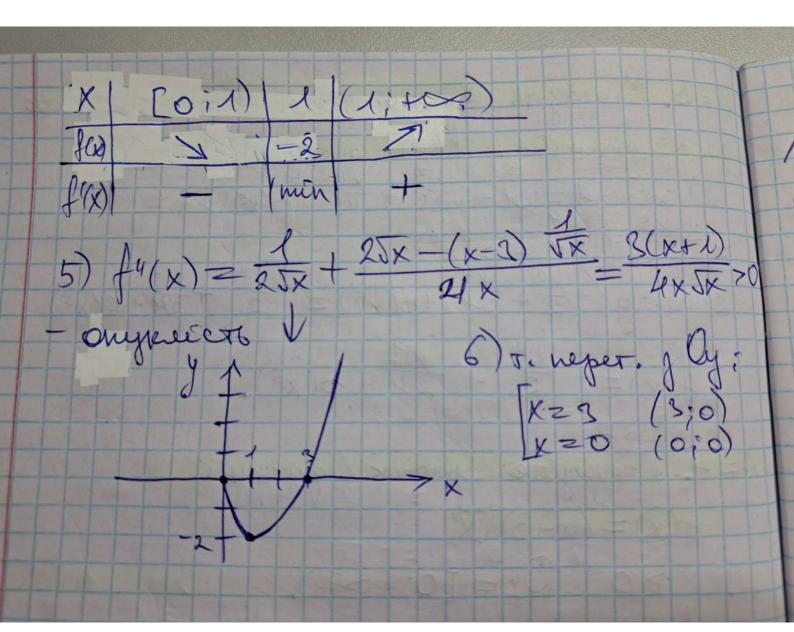
y=sin23x. 1=4. Dolecon repibricas: 1+ 2- x = = 1+x, x = 0; (+21)= 3)  $\varphi''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \psi''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \varphi''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}; \quad \varphi''(0) = -\frac{1}{4};$ 4)  $\varphi''(x) = 0$ ,  $\psi'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} > 0$ (x5) = 4"(x) < 4"(x) + x 2 = 3:  $\psi(x) = \psi(x)$ .

Saprant 5. N=l. Brangito dx2, quero  $y = y(t) = (t-1)e^{t}$   $x = x(t) = t \cdot e^{t}$ f'(x) = dy = y'(t) = e+(t-1)et = + 1+ + + = e++tet = = et + tet - et = 1 - 1+t; +  $f''(x) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{t}{e^t(1+t)} = \frac{t}{e^t(1+t)^2}$ N= 2. Skarighte de se noxigny odepnesse ep. ge yz wretg x X= toyy  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} = \cos^2 \left( \operatorname{arctgx} \right) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

N=3. Populações b oroni vorte xo =0 j vorteros

go x<sup>5</sup> appraxio f(x) = arctg(cosx-1).

1)  $coex-l=1-\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x}{4!}+o(x^5)=1$  $= -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} + o(x^{5});$ 2) and  $(-\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24}) + o(x^{5}) = -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} + o(x^{5})$  $f(x) = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}u + o(x^5).$ N=4. Todygyére pagik gynkyti  $f(x) = (x-3)\sqrt{x}$ 1) x > 0, Df = [0;+00). 2)  $f(-x) = (-x-3)\sqrt{-x} = -(x+3)\sqrt{-x}$  $2f(x) \neq f(-x) - \mu i napre,$   $2f(-x) \neq -f(x) \qquad \mu i napre.$ 3) acummoru: lim((x-3)5x)=0-remet x-70 bepr. Re lim ((x-3) Tx) = - remae x-ropy. ac. 4) extr: f'(x) = 5x + (x-1)f'(X) 20, X=1-uox. min



(lux) (n) (-p), n! = f (-1), n! f(x)(w) = f. ((-1)4. n.)2 x. ((-1)4. n.)2 Nº3. Popule piro 6 okoni torke Ko=0 11=4. Roggyvie yagor gypresite  $f(x) = \sqrt{1-e^{x^2}}. \quad 1) \text{ CDS: } 1-e^{x^2} = 0$   $e^{x} \leq 1$   $2) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad D_1 = \mathbb{R}.$ 3) happe 11) accuse proper ac. (lim flor =0) y=1-represent. ac. 5) extr: \( \( \text{x} \) = \( \text{1-ex}^2 \) (-\( \text{x} \)) 11(x)20, 0 excrpeneymil senge. 6) f(x)-f(0)= J1-e-x2 >0 6 - X=0 - ver. min ja ope. excrp. 

Nº 11. Dobecou repibriero npu x>1: x4+8x+12x2 lux >8x3+1; Dy(1)=9, 4()=9, 2) \(\phi'(x)=4x^3+8+12\left(2x\lnx+x^2\frac{1}{x}\right)= = 4x3+8+24xlux+12x,  $\psi'(x) = 24x^2$  $\varphi'(4) = 24, \quad \varphi'(1) = 24;$ 3)  $\varphi'(x) = 12x^2 + 12 + 24(\ln x + x \cdot x) =$ =  $12x^2 + 12 + 24\ln x + 24$ ,  $\psi''(x) = 48x$ 4"(1)=48, 4"(1)=48 4)  $\varphi''(x) = 24x + \frac{24}{x}$  $\psi'''(x) = 48$ ;  $\varphi'''(\lambda) = 48, \quad \psi'''(\lambda) = 48;$ 

5)  $\psi^{(4)}(x) = 24 + 24 (-1) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $\psi^{(4)}(x) = 0$ ; φ(4) (1) = 0, μ(4) (x) = 0; 6)  $\varphi^{(5)}(x) = -24.(2) \frac{1}{x^3}$  $\psi^{(5)}(x) = 0$ 415/(1) = 48, 415/(1)=0  $\psi^{(5)}(1) > \psi^{(5)}(1),$  $\varphi(x) > \psi(x)$ . Nº 2. Branta n-ry noxigny openkeric y= x y=ex.x (p) (-1) n. (ex) (w) = ex.

y(m) = (1) m n! ex

x n+1

Ne 1. Breeauts za ope, eiby ta upaby noxigni apyrkesti fr R-R y toresi Ko 20,  $f(x) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}, \quad x < 0;$   $f(x) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}, \quad x < 0.$ lim f'(x) = f'(x0) lim f'(x) = f+ (xo) P(x)z 2x, x20, -cosx, x20. lim 2x 20; llu (-cosx)=-1 x-0+0

N=2. Documento que f: R-R na guspepenes. ne uen. Df, energo f(x) = e |x1.  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ e^{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , Ko =0 lim f(x) = f'(x0) = lim e = 1 x=x0-0 lun f(x)= f+ (x0)= lime == 1 x->x0+0 f'(xo) = f+ (xo) - gregepenne nobre 163. Pourcette f(31)(3), except f(x)=lu(x2-4x+4). 

Nº 4. Done gitt gp-10 f: R-> R re excrpereyun pe vep. Df, exergo  $\int(x) = x^2 \ln x \qquad D_f = (0; +\infty)$ f'(x)=3x2lux+x=3x2lux+x2; f'(x)=0; x2/3hx+1)=0 [X=0] [X=0-vorke populy; lux=3 [X=e<sup>3</sup>-vorke inin.  $X \left(0; \frac{1}{e^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^5}; +\infty\right)$ huin 7