

Задача 821

Определить приращение Δx аргумента x и соответствующее приращение Δy функции $y = \lg x$, если x изменяется от 1 до 1000.

Из условия задачи $x = 1$, $x_1 = 1000$

$$x_1 = x + \Delta x \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \Delta x = x_1 - x = 1000 - 1 = 999$$

$$\Delta y = \lg(x_1) - \lg(x) = \lg \frac{x_1}{x} = \lg \frac{x + \Delta x}{x} = \lg \frac{1000}{1} = \log_{10} 1000 = \log_{10} 10^3 = 3$$

Ответ: $\Delta x = 999$, $\Delta y = 3$

Задача 822

Определить приращение Δx аргумента x и соответствующее приращение Δy функции $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$, если x изменяется от 0.01 до 0.001.

Из условия задачи $x = 0.01$, $x_1 = 0.001$

$$x_1 = x + \Delta x \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \Delta x = x_1 - x = 0.001 - 0.01 = -0.009$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{x_1^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{(0.1^3)^2} - \frac{1}{(0.1^2)^2} = \frac{1}{0.1^6} - \frac{1}{0.1^4} = 10^6 - 10^4 = 990000$$

Ответ: $\Delta x = -0.009$, $\Delta y = 990000$

Задача 823

а) $y = ax + b = f(x)$

$$\Delta y = f(x_1) - f(x) = ax_1 + b - ax - b = a(x + \Delta x) - ax = ax + a\Delta x - ax = a\Delta x$$

Ответ: $a\Delta x$

б) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\Delta y = f(x_1) - f(x) = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = ax_1^2 + bx_1 + c - ax^2 - bx - c =$$

$$a(x_1^2 - x^2) + b(x_1 - x) = a((x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2) + b(x + \Delta x - x) = a(x^2 + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - x^2) + b\Delta x =$$
$$a(2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) + b\Delta x = (2ax + b)\Delta x + a(\Delta x)^2$$

Ответ: $(2ax + b)\Delta x + a(\Delta x)^2$

в) $y = a^x$

$$\Delta y = f(x_1) - f(x) = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = a^{x+\Delta x} - a^x = a^x(a^{\Delta x} - 1)$$

Ответ: $a^x(a^{x+\Delta x} - 1)$

Задача 827

Закон движения точки от оси Ох дается формулой

$$x = 10t + 5t^2$$

где, t - время в секундах и x - расстояние в метрах. Найти среднюю скорость движения за промежуток времени $20 \leq t \leq 20 + \Delta t$ и произвести численный расчет, если

а) $\Delta t = 1$

$$\Delta y = 10(t + \Delta t) + 5(t + \Delta t)^2 - 10t - 5t^2 = 10(t + \Delta t - t) + 5((t + \Delta t)^2 - t^2) = 10(20 + 1 - 20) + 5(21^2 - 20^2) = 10 + 5(21 - 20)(21 + 20) = 5 \cdot 41 + 10 = 205 + 10 = 215$$

б) $\Delta t = 0.1$

$$\Delta y = 5(t_1^2 - t^2) + 10(t_1 - t) = 5((20.1)^2 - 20^2) + 10 \cdot 0.1 = 5 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 40.1 + 1 =$$

Задача 828

Исходя из определения производной, непосредственно найти производные следующих функций:

а) $x^2 = 2x$

б) $x^3 = 3x^2$

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

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

е) $\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

ф) $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

Задача 829

Найти $f'(1)$, $f'(2)$, $f'(3)$ если

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x-3)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= ((x-1)(x-2)^2(x-3)^3)' = ((x-1)(x-2)^2)'(x-3)^3 + (x-1)(x-2)^2((x-3)^3)' = ((x-2)^2 + 2(x-2)(x-1))(x-3)^3 + (x-1)(x-2)^2 3(x-3)^2 = (x-2)(1+2x-2)(x-3)^3 + 3(x-1)(x-2)^2(x-3)^2 = \\ &= (x-2)(x-3)^2((2x-1)(x-3) + 3(x-1)(x-2)) = (x-2)(x-3)^2(2x^2 - 7x + 3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6) = \\ &= (x-2)(x-3)^2(5x^2 - 16x + 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = (1-2)(1-3)^2(5-16+9) = -1 \cdot 4 \cdot (14-16) = -4 \cdot (-2) = 8$$

$$f'(2) = (2-2)(\dots) = 0$$

$$f'(3) = (2 - 3)(3 - 3)(\dots) = 0$$

Задача 830

Найти $f'(2)$, если $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x - 2)$

$$(x^2 \sin(x - 2))' = 2x \cdot \sin(x - 2) + \cos(x - 2) \cdot x^2$$

$$f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(2 - 2) + \cos(2 - 2) \cdot 2^2 = 4 \cdot (\sin 0 + \cos 0) = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

Задача 831

Найти $f'(1)$, если

$$f(x) = x + (x - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x + (x - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} \right)' &= 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} + (x - 1) \left(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} \right)' = 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} + \\ (x - 1) \sqrt{x + 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{x + 1} &= 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \cdot \frac{(x + 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}}{x + 1} = 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} + \\ \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1 - x)}{2(x + 1)\sqrt{x}} &= 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + 1}} + \frac{x - 1}{2(x + 1)\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 1}} + \frac{0}{4} = 1 + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Задача 834

$$y = 2 + x - x^2$$

$$y' = (2 + x - x^2)' = 1 - 2x$$

$$y'(0) = 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$y'(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$y'(1) = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$y'(-10) = 1 - 2 \cdot (-10) = 1 + 20 = 21$$

Задача 835

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$$

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

$$1) \ x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \quad D = 1 + 4 \cdot 2 = 1 + 8 = 9 = 3^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{-1 - 3}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$2) x^2 + x - 2 = -2 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x^2 + x = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x(x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -1$$

$$3) x^2 + x - 2 = 10 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 12 \cdot 4 = 1 + 48 = 49 = 7^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1+7}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = \quad x_2 = \frac{-1-7}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$\mathbf{836:} \quad y' = (a^5 + 5a^3x^2 - x^5)' = 10a^3x - 5x^4$$

$$\mathbf{837:} \quad y' = \left(\frac{ax+b}{a+b} \right)' = \left(\frac{ax}{a+b} \right)' + \left(\frac{b}{a+b} \right)' = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\mathbf{838:} \quad y' = ((x-a)(x-b))' = (x-a)'(x-b) + (x-a)(x-b)' = x-b + x-a = 2x-a-b$$

839:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Из задачи 829: } y' &= ((x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3)' = ((x^3+5x^2+8x+4)(x+3)^3)' = (3x^2+10x+ \\ &8)(x+3)^3 + 3(x+3)^2(x^3+5x^2+8x+4) = (x+3)^2((3x^2+10x+8)(x+3) + 3(x^3+5x^2+8x+4)) = \\ &(x+3)^2(3x^3+19x^2+38x+24+3x^3+15x^2+24x+12) = (x+3)^2(6x^3+34x^2+62x+36) = 2(x+ \\ &3)^2(3x^3+17x^2+31x+18) = 2(x+3)^2(3x^3+6x^2+11x^2+22x+9x+18) = 2(x+2)(x+3)^2(3x^2+11x+9) \end{aligned}$$

840:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ((x \sin a + \cos a)(x \cos a - \sin a))' = (x^2 \sin a \cos a + x \cos^2 a - x \sin^2 a - \sin a \cos a)' = \\ &2x \sin a \cos a + \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a \end{aligned}$$

841:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ((1+nx^m)(1+mx^n))' = (1+nx^m+mx^n+nm x^{n+m})' = nm x^{m-1} + nm x^{n-1} + nm(n+ \\ &m)x^{n+m-1} = nm(x^{m-1} + x^{n-1} + (n+m)x^{n+m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

842:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= ((1-x)(1-x^2)^2(1-x^3)^3)' = ((x-1)(x^2-1)(x^3-1))' = \\ &((x-1)(x^4-2x^2+1)(x^3-1)^3)' = ((x^5-x^4-2x^2+3x-1)(x^3-1)^3)' = \\ &(5x^4-4x^3-4x+1)(x^3-1)^3 + 3(x^3-1)^2(x^5-x^4-2x^2+3x-1) = \\ &(x^3-1)^2((x-1)(5x^4-4x^3-4x+1) + 3(x^5-x^4-2x^2+3x-1)) = \\ &(x^3-1)^2(5x^5-4x^4-4x^2+x-5x^4+4x^3+4x-1+3x^5-3x^4-6x^2+9x-3) = \\ &(x^3-1)^2(8x^5-12x^4+4x^3-10x^2+14x-4) = 2(x^3-1)^2(4x^5-6x^4+2x^3-5x^2+7x-2) = \\ &2(x^3-1)^2(4x^5-4x^4-2x^4+2x^3-5x^2+5x+2x-2) = 2(x^3-1)^2(x-1)(4x^4-2x^3-5x+2) = \end{aligned}$$

842.1:

$$y' = ((5+2x)^{10}(3-4x)^{20})' = 10(5+2x)^9 \cdot 2(3-4x)^{20} + 20(3-4x)^{19} \cdot (-4)(5+2x)^{10} = 20(5+2x)^9(3-4x)^{20} - 80(5+2x)^{10}(3-4x)^{19} = 20(5+2x)^9(3-4x)^{19}(3-4x-20-8x) = -20(5+2x)^9(3-4x)^{19}(17+12x)$$

843: $y' = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}\right)' = (x^{-1} + 2x^{-2} + 3x^{-3})' = -x^{-2} - 4x^{-3} - 9x^{-4} = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{9}{x^4}$

845: $y' = \left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)' = \frac{(2x)'(1-x^2) - (1-x^2)'(2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2) - (-2x)(2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2+2}{(1-x^2)^2}$

846:

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

847:

$$y' = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2(1+x)^3}\right)' = \frac{(1-x)^2(1+x)^3 - x \cdot ((1-x)^2(1+x)^3)'}{(1-x)^4(1+x)^6}$$
$$((1-x)^2(1+x)^3)' = 2(1-x)(-1)(1+x)^3 + 3(1+x)^2(1-x)^2 = 2(x-1)(x+1)^3 + 3(x+1)^2(x-1)^2 = (x-1)(x+1)^2(2(x+1) + 3(x-1)) = (x-1)(x+1)^2(5x-1)$$
$$\frac{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3 - x(x-1)(x+1)^2(5x-1)}{(1-x)^4(1+x)^6} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)^2(x^2-1-5x^2+x)}{(1-x)^4(1+x)^6} = \frac{x-1-4x^2}{(x-1)^3(1+x)^4} = \frac{1+4x^2-x}{(1-x)^3(1+x)4}$$

848:

$$y' = \left(\frac{(2-x^2)(2-x^3)}{(1-x)^2}\right)' = \left(\frac{(x^2-2)(x^3-2)}{(x-1)^2}\right)' = \frac{((x^2-2)(x^3-2))'(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(x^2-2)(x^3-2)}{(x-1)^4}$$
$$((x^2-2)(x^3-2))' = 2x(x^3-2) + 3x^2(x^2-2) = 2x^4 - 4x + 3x^4 - 6x^2 = 5x^4 - 6x^2 - 4x$$
$$\frac{(5x^4 - 6x^2 - 4x)(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(x^2-2)(x^3-2)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{(x-1)(5x^4 - 6x^2 - 4x) - 2(x^2-2)(x^3-2)}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{5x^5 - 6x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x^4 + 6x^2 + 4x - 2(x^5 - 2x^2 - 2x^3 + 4)}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{5x^5 - 6x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x^4 + 6x^2 + 4x - 2x^5 + 4x^2 + 4x^3 - 8}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{3x^5 - 5x^4 - 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x - 8}{(x-1)^3}$$

849:

$$y' = \left(\frac{(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^q}\right)' = \frac{p(1-x)^{p-1}(1+x)^q - q(1+x)^{q-1}(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^{2q}} = \frac{p(1-x)^{p-1}(1+x) - q(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^{q+1}} = \frac{(1-x)^{p-1}(p(1+x) - q(1-x))}{(1+x)^{q+1}}$$

850:

$$y' = \left(\frac{x^p(1-x)^q}{1+x}\right)' = \frac{(x^p(1-x)^q)'(1+x) - x^p(1-x)^q}{(1+x)^2}$$
$$(x^p(1-x)^q)' = px^{p-1}(1-x)^q + q(1-x)^{q-1}x^p = x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}(p(1-x) + qx) = x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}(p - x(p-q))$$

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

$$\frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{(x+1)^2} \cdot (p-px-px^2+qx+qx^2-x+x^2)$$

$$\mathbf{851:} \quad y' = (x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})' = (x + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})' = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\mathbf{852:} \quad y' = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right)' = (x^{-1} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})' = -x^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} + \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{3^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\mathbf{853:} \quad y' = \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)' = (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{854:} \quad y' = (x\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$