Домашна работа № 4 на Петър Парушев с ФН 61620, група 1, СИ

Задача 1.

A)

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1} - \sqrt[5]{x^2 + 5x + 1}}{\frac{\text{arcsinxarctgx}}{x \cdot x} \cdot x^2} &= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{5x^4 + 2}{2\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1}} - \frac{2x + 5}{5\sqrt[5]{(x^2 + 5x + 1)^4}}}{2x} = \\ \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5\sqrt[5]{(x^2 + 5x + 1)^4} (5x^4 + 2) - 2(2x + 5)\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1}}{2.5x\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1}} = \\ \frac{1}{20} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5 \cdot 4(2x + 5)(5x^4 + 2)}{5\sqrt[5]{(x^2 + 5x + 1)^4}} + 5\sqrt[5]{(x^2 + 5x + 1)^4}(20x^3) - \\ 2.2\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1} - \frac{2(2x + 5)(5x^4 + 2)}{2\sqrt{x^5 + 2x + 1}} = \frac{1}{20}(4.5.2 - 4 - 5.2) = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{13}{10} \end{split}$$

Б)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\arcsin^3 x} - \frac{\operatorname{arct} gx}{\operatorname{tg}^{3x}} \right) \sim \frac{\sin x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 x - \operatorname{arct} gx \cdot \operatorname{arcsin}^3 x}{\operatorname{arcsin}^3 x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 x} \sim$$

$$\sim \frac{(x + \frac{x^3}{3})^3 (x - \frac{x^3}{6}) - (x + \frac{x^3}{6})(x - \frac{x^3}{3})}{x^6} \sim$$

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

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

Нека $t = \frac{x^2}{2}$. При x->0 и т->0.

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(1+2t)^3 (1-t) - (1+t)(1-2t)}{6t} \sim \frac{-6t^4 + t^3 + 9t^2 + 4t}{6t} \sim \frac{4}{6} \sim \frac{2}{3}$$

B)

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

полагаме $\frac{1}{x} = t = > x = \frac{1}{t}$, щом $x \to -\infty = > t \to 0$, заместваме с t

$$\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t) = \frac{t - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}}{2t} = \frac{1+t-1}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} *$$

$$=> \lim_{x\to -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

T)

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\frac{1+x}{1-x})^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})} - e^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^2(e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1)}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2x} - 1}{e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{2} - 2$$

$$e^{2}lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ln \ (\frac{1+x}{1-x})-2x}{x^{3}} = e^{2} \ lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{(1-x)}{(1+x)\cdot(1-x)^{2}}-2}{3x^{2}} = e^{2} \ lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{2-2+2x^{2}}{(1-x)^{2}3x^{2}}}{(1-x)^{2}3x^{2}} = e^{2}.$$

Задача 2.

A)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

ДМ: $x \neq 0$, при x = 0 имаме вертикална асимптота.

За наклонените такива имаме:

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = > & \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = & \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^4}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \\ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{(1 - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4})} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 = k \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) - x &=> \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4 + \frac{5}{x^2}}{x^2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) = \\ \lim_{x \to +\infty} x(\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) \end{split}$$

Полагаме $\frac{1}{x} = t = > t \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{1}{t}\left(\sqrt{1-4t^2+5t^4}e^t-1\right)=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\left(\sqrt{1-4t^2+5t^4}e^t-1\right)}{t}=\\ &\lim_{t\to 0}\{\frac{-8t-20t^3}{2\sqrt{1-4t^2+5t^4}}e^t+\sqrt{1-4t^2+5t^4}e^t\}=1=l \end{split}$$

От тук следва, че асимптота в $+\infty$ е y=x+1

Аналогично в $-\infty$ у = -(x+1)

Сега на тръгълника образуван от асимптотите е равно на 1, защото AO=1, а BC=2, тръгълника е правоъгълен => $S=\frac{AO.BO}{2}=\frac{1.2}{2}=1$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{(4x^3 - 8x)x^2 - 2x(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5)}{x^4}}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{(4x^3 - 8x)x^2 - 2x(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5)}{2x^4} - \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2}} \frac{1}{x^2}) =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{(4x^5 - 8x^3 - 2x(4x^5 - 8x^3 + 10x) - \frac{(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5)}{x^2}}{2x^4} \frac{2x^4}{x^2}) =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{10x - 2(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5)}{x^2}) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{5x - x^4 + 4x^2 - 5}{x^2})$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{10x - 2(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5)}{x^2}) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\frac{5x - x^4 + 4x^2 - 5}{x^2})$$

Полиномът $-x^4 + 4x^2 + 5x - 5$ има 4 реални или имагинерни корена.

Б),В) и Д) ще намерим като сметнем втората производна. На местата където тя се анулира имаме инфлексни точки, а в зависимост от знаците ще определим изпъкналостта и ще разберем дали функцията е над или под наклонените асимптоти.