## 1 Предел последовательности

№ 62

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} nq^n = 0, \quad |q| < 1$$

- Случай q = 0 очевиден
- ullet Разберем случай  $\mathbf{q} 
  eq \mathbf{0}$ :

Т. к. 
$$|q| \in (0;1)$$
, то  $|q| = \frac{1}{d+1}$ , где  $d>0$ ; Тогда  $nq^n = \frac{n}{(1+x)^n}$  Заметим, что  $(1+x)^n = 1+nx+\frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2+\dots>\frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2$  Таким образом:  $|nq^n|<\frac{n}{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2}=\frac{2}{(n-1)x^2}<\epsilon$   $(\epsilon>0)\leftrightarrow n>1+\frac{2}{\epsilon x^2}$  Значит по определению предела:  $\lim_{n\to\infty}nq^n=0$ 

№ 63

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, (a > 0)$$

По определению предела нужно доказать следующее неравенство:  $|\sqrt[n]{a}-1|<\epsilon$ 

- Рассмотрим случай а > 1  $|\sqrt[n]{a} 1| < \epsilon, \quad \epsilon > 0 \leftrightarrow |a^{\frac{1}{n}} 1| < \epsilon.$  Так как а > 1, то  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} 1 > 0$ . Опустим модуль в неравенстве.  $a^{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \epsilon \leftrightarrow (1 + \epsilon)^n > a$   $(1 + \epsilon)^n = 1 + \epsilon n + ... > \epsilon n > a \leftrightarrow n > \frac{a}{\epsilon}$  Значит при а > 1 неравенство верно.
- Случай а = 1 очевиден

• Рассмотрим случай а < 1

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a})}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}}} = 1$$
 Так как  $1/a > 1$ , то  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}} = 1$  (1 пункт)

№ 58

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\log_a n}{n} = 0, \ \mathrm{a} > 1$$

Рассмотрим пример №61:  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{b^n}=0,\ {\rm b}>1=>\frac{1}{b^n}<\frac{n}{b^n}<1\ (*),\ {\rm B}$  окрестночти  $+\infty$ 

Пусть 
$$\mathbf{b} = a^p, \ \mathbf{p} > 0 => \mathrm{pln} \ a = \ln b$$
 (\*):  $\frac{1}{a^{pn}} < \frac{n}{a^{pn}} < 1 \leftrightarrow \log_a(\frac{1}{a^{pn}}) < \log_a(\frac{n}{a^{pn}}) < 1 \leftrightarrow 0 < \log_a(\frac{a^{pn}}{n}) < \log_a(\frac{1}{a^{pn}}) \leftrightarrow 0 < \mathrm{pn} \ (1 < \mathbf{n} < a^{pn} \ \leftrightarrow 0 < \log_a(a^{pn}) = \mathrm{pn})$  Разделим все на  $\mathbf{n}$ :  $1 < \frac{\log_a(a^{pn})}{n} < \mathbf{p}$ 

\_\_\_\_\_

№ 65

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$
 
$$\text{При } n \ge 2: \sqrt[n]{n} > 1$$
 
$$\text{n} = (\sqrt[n]{n})^n = [1 + (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)]^n = 1 + \text{n}((\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)) + \dots + (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^n > \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2$$
 
$$\text{n} > \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2 \iff 0 < (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2 < \frac{2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n-1} \to 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 < \sqrt[n]{n} < 1 + \frac{2}{n-1} \to 1$$

№ 66

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$$

Докажем, что n!  $> (\frac{n}{3})^n$  (\*) при n  $\to \infty$  методом матиматической индукции:

## База:

$$\begin{array}{l} n=1{:}\;1>\frac{1}{3}\\ n=2{:}\;2!=2>(\frac{2}{3})^2 \end{array}$$

Переход: нредположим, что (\*) верно. Тогда  $n! > (\frac{n}{3})^n$   $(n+1)! = (n+1)n! > (n+1) (\frac{n}{3})^n$   $\frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n < e < 3 \leftrightarrow (\frac{n}{3})^n > \frac{(n+1)^n}{3^{n+1}}$  Таким образом:  $0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} < \frac{3}{n} \to 0$ 

## $N_{\overline{2}}$ 75

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$$

## № 76

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) = \ln a$$

# 2 Предел функции

## 2.1 Область определения

$$y = f(x), x,y \in \mathbb{R}$$
  
ДЗ: 151 - 165

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{N}_{2} \ \mathbf{152} \\ \mathbf{y} = \sqrt{3x - x^{2}} \\ \mathbf{D}: \ 3x - x^{2} \geq 0 \ \leftrightarrow \ x^{2} - 3x \leq 0 \ \leftrightarrow \ x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (3; +\infty) \end{array}$$

## Определние

Пусть 
$$\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{a}$$
 - внутренняя точка  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{f}) \leftrightarrow \exists \ \delta>0$ :  $(a-\delta;a+\delta)\subset D(x)$  Тогда  $\mathbf{A}=\lim_{x\to a}f(x),$  если  $\forall \ \epsilon>0$   $\exists \ \delta>0$  такое, что  $\exists \ \mathbf{x}\in(a-\delta;a+\delta)=>|f(x)-A|<\epsilon$ 

## Замечательные пределы

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = +\infty$$

#### 2.3 Свойства пределов

1. 
$$\lim_{x \to a} [Af(x) + Bg(x)] = A \lim_{x \to a} f(x) + B \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \to a} [Af(x)g(x)] = A \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}$$

Если существуют два из трех пределов, то существует и третий, и справедливы свойства 1-3

#### 2.4Примеры

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x)-1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x+11x^2+6x^3}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} [6 + 11x + 6x^2] = 6$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 10}} \frac{(1+x)^5 - (1+5x)}{x^5 + x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^5 + 5x^4 + 10x^3 + 10x^2 + 5x + 1 - 5x - 1}{x^5 + x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 10}{1 + x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 10}{1 + x^3}$$

**№** 416

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{30}}} \frac{(2x-3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty}} \frac{x^{50}(2-\frac{3}{x})^{20}(3+\frac{2}{x})^{30}}{x^{50}(2+\frac{1}{x})} = \frac{2^{20}3^{30}}{2^{50}} =$$

№ 418

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3(x - 2))}{(x - 3)(x - 5)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x - 2}{x - 5} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

№ 419

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

№ 422

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x - 1)}{(x+1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x - 1)} = \frac{1 - (-1) - 1}{1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1) - 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{100} - 2x + 1}{x^{50} - 2x + 1} \stackrel{\left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}(x^{100} - 2x + 1)}{\mathrm{d}x}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x^{50} - 2x + 1}{\mathrm{d}x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{100x^{99} - 2}{50x^{49} - 2} = \frac{98}{48}$$

## 2.5 Иррациональные функции

№ 435

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}}}{\sqrt{x + 1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

№ 437

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2} \stackrel{\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(\sqrt{1+2x}-3)(\sqrt{1+2x}+3)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)(\sqrt{1+2x}+3)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(1+2x-9)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(x-4)((\sqrt{1+2x}+3))} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{1+2x}+3)} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

24.09.2021

№ 440

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2 - 9} \stackrel{\left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 3} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})}{(x^2 - 9)(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} \\ = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x+13 - 4x - 4}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = -3 \cdot \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x - 3}{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{6 \cdot (4+4)} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{27+x} - \sqrt[3]{27-x}}{x+2\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \stackrel{\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{27+x} - \sqrt[3]{27-x})((\sqrt[3]{27+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{27+x}\sqrt[3]{27-x} + (\sqrt[3]{27-x})^2)}{x(1+2\sqrt[3]{x})((\sqrt[3]{27+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{27+x}\sqrt[3]{27-x} + (\sqrt[3]{27-x})^2)} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}(1+2\sqrt[3]{x})((\sqrt[3]{27+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{27-x} + (\sqrt[3]{27-x})^2)} = \frac{2}{3^2+3\cdot 3+3^2} = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}$$

$$\Pi_{\text{УСТЬ}} x = t^{n \cdot m} \implies \sqrt[m]{x} = t^n \quad \sqrt[n]{x} = t^m$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^n - 1}{t^m - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{(t - 1)(1 + t + t^2 + \dots + t^{n-1})}{(t - 1)(1 + t + t^2 + \dots + t^{m-1})} = \frac{n}{m}$$

№ 457

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x \right]^{-[\infty-\infty]} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(x+a)(x+b) - x^2}{\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} + x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\cancel{\cancel{x}}[(a+b) + \frac{ab}{x}]}{\cancel{\cancel{x}}(1 + \sqrt{(1 + \frac{a}{x})(1 + \frac{b}{x})})} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

ДЗ: 436, 455.1, 456, 458

27.09.2021

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x})^{-[\infty - \infty]} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2 - (x^2 - 2x)^3}{(\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5 + (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + \dots + (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x})^5} \\ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^6 + 6x^5 + 9x^4 - (x^6 - 6x^5 + 12x^4 - 8x^3)}{(\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5 + (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5 + (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5 + (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^8 (12 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2})}{x^8 ((\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2})^5 + \dots + (\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}})^5)} = \\ = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

## 2.6 Тригонометрические функции

(1) Замечательный предел

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = 1$$

(2) Тригонометрические формулы

1. 
$$sin(2x) = 2sin(x)cos(x)$$

2. 
$$cos(2x) = cos^2(x) - sin^2(x) = 2cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2sin^2(x)$$

3. 
$$1 + cos(x) = 2cos^2(\frac{x}{2})$$

4. 
$$1 - \cos(x) = 2\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})$$

5. 
$$sin(\alpha + \beta) = sin(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) + cos(\alpha) \cdot sin(\beta)$$

 $N_{2}$  471

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{x} = |t = 5x| = 5 \cdot \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = 5$$

№ 472

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

$$0 \le \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = \frac{|\sin x|}{x} \le \frac{1}{x} \to 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(x) - \sin(x)}{\sin^2(x)} \stackrel{\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x)(\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\cos(x)})}{\sin(x) \cdot \sin^2(x)} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}}\right]^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

№ 476

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(5x) - \sin(3x)}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{\sin(x)} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(x)} = 5 - 3 = 2$$

№ 480

$$\lim_{x \to 1} (1 - x) t g(\frac{\pi x}{2})^{[0 \cdot \infty]} = \lim_{x \to 1} (1 - x) \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - x}{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sin(\frac{\pi (x - 1)}{2})} = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\pi t}{2}}{\sin(\frac{\pi t}{2})} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

№ 488

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(a+2x) - 2\sin(a+x) + \sin(a)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sin(a+2x) + \sin(a)) - 2\sin(a+x)}{x^2} = \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin(a+x) \cdot \cos(x) - 2\sin(a+x)}{x^2} = 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(a+x) (\cos(x) - 1)}{x^2} = -2\sin(a) \cdot \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{(\frac{x}{2})^2 \cdot 4} = -\sin(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2(x) + \sin(x) - 1}{2\sin^2(x) - 3\sin(x) + 1} \stackrel{\left[\begin{array}{c}0\\\overline{0}\end{array}\right]}{=} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(2\sin(x) - 1)(\sin(x) + 1)}{(2\sin(x) - 1)(\sin(x) - 1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -3$$

01.10.2021

№ 499

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + tg(x)} - \sqrt{1 + sin(x)}}{x^3} \stackrel{\left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(x) - sin(x)}{x^3 (\sqrt{1 + tg(x)} + \sqrt{1 + sin(x)})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{sin(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - cos(x)}{x^2 cos(x)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{4(\frac{x}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

№ 502

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos(x^2)}}{1 - \cos(x)} \stackrel{\left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 \sin^2(\frac{x^2}{2})}}{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^2}{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{x^2}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac$$

ДЗ: 503, 504, 505, 688, 689

## 3 Непрерывность функции

Опр. Пусть  $f(x), x \in \mathbb{X} \subseteq R$   $a \in \mathbb{X}$  - внутренняя точка, т. е  $(a - x_0; a + x_0) \subset \mathbb{X}, x_0 > 0$  Тогда f(x) - непрерывная в точке x = a, если  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a)$ 

#### № 687

$$y=rac{x}{(x+1)^2}$$
  $x
eq -1 \implies x=-1$  - точка разрыва?  $\lim_{x o -1}rac{x}{(x+1)^2}=-\lim_{x o -1}rac{1}{(x+1)^2}=-\infty$   $\implies$   $\mathbf{x}=$  -1 - точка разрыва II рода

$$y=rac{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{1}{x}}$$
 Особые точки:  $x=0, x=-1, x=1$   $y=rac{\frac{1}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{1}{x(x-1)}}=rac{x-1}{x+1}, \quad x\in\mathbb{D}(\mathbf{y})$   $\lim_{x\to -1}y=\lim_{x\to -1}rac{x-1}{x+1}=-2\lim_{x\to -1}rac{1}{x+1}=-\infty \implies x=-1$  - точка разрыва II рода  $\lim_{x\to 0}y=\lim_{x\to 0}rac{x-1}{x+1}=-1 \implies \mathbf{x}=0$  - точка разрыва III рода  $\lim_{x\to 1}y=\lim_{x\to 0}rac{x-1}{x+1}=0 \implies \mathbf{x}=1$  - точка разрыва III рода

$$y(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n}, \quad x \ge 0$$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases} \implies x = 1$$
—точка интереса

$$x=1$$
 - точка разрыва I рода, т. к.  $\lim_{x \to 1-} y(x) = 1; \lim_{x \to 1+} y(x) = 0$ 

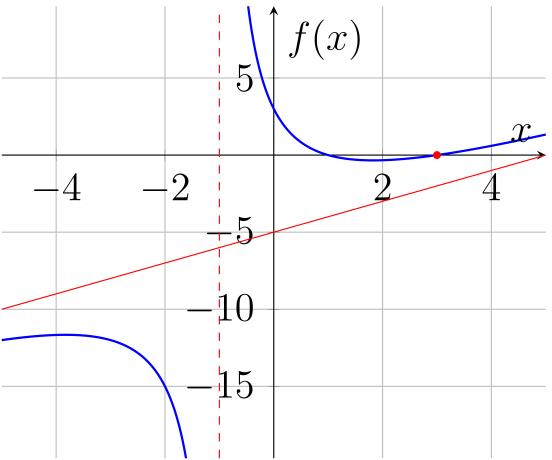
## 3.1 Исследование функций. Построение графиков

04.10.2021

$$y = f(x)$$

- 1. Найти D(f(x)) & найти корни f(x) = 0
- 2. Найти особые точки x=a :  $\lim_{x\to a+} f(x), \lim_{x\to a-} f(x)$ ? Найти асимптоты
- 3. Поведение функции в окрестностях  $\pm \infty$
- 4. Монотонность f(x)
- 5. График

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x + 1} = x - 5 + \frac{8}{x + 1}$$
$$\lim_{x \to -1} [x - 5 + \frac{8}{x + 1}] = -6 + 8 \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1}{x + 1} = \infty$$



$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x + 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x + 1} = -\infty$$

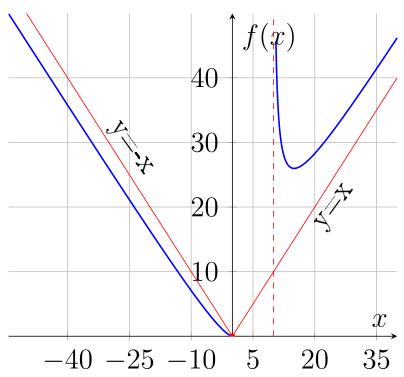
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x - 10}}$$

1. 
$$D(y): \frac{x^3}{x-10} \ge 0 \quad \leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x \ge 0, & x-10 > 0 \implies x \le 0 \\ x < 0, & x-10 < 0 \implies x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D(y) = (-\infty; 0] \cup (10; +\infty)$$

- 2. x=10 вкртикальная асимптота, т. к.  $\lim_{x\to 10}y(x)=+\infty$   $\lim_{x\to 0+}y(x)$  не существует  $\lim_{x\to 0-}y(x)=0$ 
  - $x > 10 \implies y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-10}} = x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-10}}^1 \implies y = x$  наклонная асимптота
  - $x < 10 \implies y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x-10}} = -x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{10-x}}^1 \implies$  $\implies y = -x$  - наклонная асимптота



## 3.2 Производные

22.10.2021

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

## 3.2.1 Таблица производных

1. 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1} \ \forall \ n \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. 
$$(sinx)' = cosx$$
  $(cosx)' = -sinx$ 

3. 
$$(e^x)' = e^x$$
  $(a^x)' = (e^{xln(a)})' = a^x \cdot lna$ 

4. 
$$(lnx)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

5. 
$$(arcsinx)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
  $(arctgx)' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$ 

## 3.2.2 Правила дефференцирования

1. 
$$[f(x) + g(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

2. 
$$[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

3. 
$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

4. 
$$(f[g(x)])'=f'(g(x))\cdot g'(x)$$
 - Производная сложеной функции

## 3.2.3 Примеры

№ 918

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \arccos(x) \\ y' &= \mathcal{X} + \frac{-x \cdot \arccos(x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = -\frac{x \cdot \arccos(x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x \cdot arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}) + arctg(\sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$y = x + x^{x} + x^{x^{x}}$$

$$(x)' = 1$$

$$(x^{x})' = (e^{xln(x)})' = x^{x}(lnx + 1)$$

$$(x^{x^{x}})' = (e^{x^{x}ln(x)})' = x^{x^{x}} \cdot [x^{x-1} + lnx \cdot x^{x} \cdot (lnx + 1)]$$

$$y' = 1 + x^{x}(lnx + 1) + x^{x^{x}} \cdot [x^{x-1} + lnx \cdot x^{x} \cdot (lnx + 1)]$$

№ 963

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

ДЗ: 901-903, 913-930

## 3.2.4 Самостоятельная работа

25.10.2021

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3-1}}$$

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3-1)^2}} = \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-1)^4} \sqrt[3]{(x^3+1)^2}}$$

$$\begin{split} y &= 4\sqrt[3]{ctg^2x} + \sqrt[3]{ctg^8x} \\ y' &= 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{ctgx}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{sin^2x}) + \frac{8}{3}\sqrt[3]{ctg^5x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{sin^2x}) = \\ &= -\frac{8}{3sin^2x\sqrt[3]{ctgx}} (1 + ctg^2x) = -\frac{8\sqrt[3]{tgx}}{3sin^4x} \end{split}$$

## № 896

$$y = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

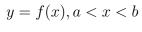
$$y' = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

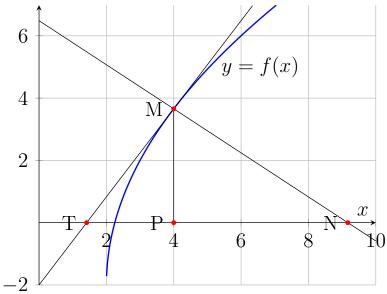
$$y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x})$$

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

## 3.2.5 Геометрические приложения производных

08.11.2021





МТ - касательная

MN - нормаль

РТ - подкасательная

PN - поднормаль

$$(MT): y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + y_0, (MN): y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$|PT| = \left| \frac{y_0}{f'(x_0)} \right|$$

$$|PN| = \left| y_0 \cdot f'(x_0) \right|$$

$$|MT| = \left| \frac{y_0}{f'(x_0)} \right| \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x_0)}$$

$$|MN| = \left| y_0 \right| \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x_0)}$$

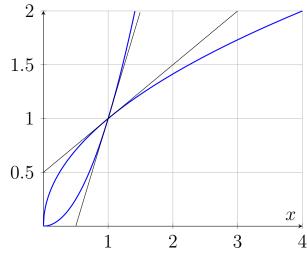
## $N_{2}$ 1055

$$y = (x+1)\sqrt[3]{3-x}$$

1. 
$$M_1(-1,0)$$
  $y'=\sqrt[3]{3-x}-(x+1)\cdot\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2}}=\frac{9-3x-x-1}{3\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2}}=\frac{4(2-x)}{3\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2}}$   $y'(-1)=\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{2}}$   $y=\sqrt[3]{4}(x+1)$   $y=-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}(x+1)$  - У доски

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad a \neq 0$$
  
 $y = a(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$   
 $y' = a(x - x_0) + a(x - x_1)$   
 $y'(x_0) = a(x_0 - x_1), \quad y'(x_1) = a(x_1 - x_0) = -y'(x_0) \implies$   
 $\implies$  углы равны

$$y = x^2, \qquad x = y^2 \implies y = \sqrt{x}$$



$$y_1 = 2(x-1) + 1, y_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1$$

$$\varphi = tg(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = \frac{tg(\varphi_1) - tg(\varphi_2)}{1 + th(\varphi_1)tg(\varphi_2)} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} \implies \varphi = arctg(\frac{3}{4})$$

ДЗ: 1070, 1075

12.11.2021

## **№** 1071

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b = 0 \leftrightarrow x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$y = 0 \cdot (x + \frac{b}{2a}) + a \cdot (\frac{b}{2a})^2 + b \cdot (-\frac{b}{2a}) + c = \frac{b^2 - 2b^2 + 4ac^2}{4a} = -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = 0$$

$$= 0 \leftrightarrow D = b^2 = 4ac = 0$$

$$M_{0}(x_{0}; y_{0}) : \begin{cases} x_{0}^{2} - y_{0}^{2} = a^{2} \\ x_{0} \cdot y_{0} = b^{2} \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y_{0} = \frac{b^{2}}{x_{0}} \\ x_{0}^{4} - a^{2}x_{0}^{2} - b^{4} = 0 \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_{0}^{2} = \frac{a^{2} \pm \sqrt{a^{4} + 4b^{4}}}{2} \\ y_{0} = \frac{b}{x_{0}} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{1} = \sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}, \ y_{2} = \frac{b^{2}}{x^{2}}$$

$$y'_{1} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}}, \ y'_{2} = -\frac{b^{2}}{x^{2}}$$

$$y'_{1} \cdot y'_{2} = -\frac{b^{2}}{x\sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}} = -1$$

# 3.2.6 Касательные кривых, заданныз параметрически или неяв-

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} t \in (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t}$$

$$t_0 \implies (x_0, y_0), \quad x_0 = x(t_0)$$

$$y'_x(x_0) = \frac{y'_t(t_0)}{x'_t(t_0)}$$

## **№** 1077

$$x=2t-t^2\ y=t-t^3\$$
  $y=t-t^3\$   $y'_x(x)=rac{y'_t(t)}{x'_t(t)}=rac{3-3t^2}{2-2t}=rac{3}{2}(1+t)$   $\begin{cases} y'_x=rac{3}{2}\implies y(t)=rac{3}{2}(1+t)(2-t-t^2)\ x(t)=2t-t^2 \end{cases}$  - касательная в  $t$ 

## $N_{2} 1084$

$$rac{x^2}{100}+rac{y^2}{64}=1, \quad M_0(6,6.4)$$
  $rac{x}{50}+rac{y\cdot y'}{32}=0 \implies y'(6)=-rac{16x}{25y}=-rac{3}{5}$  Касательная:  $y=y_0+y'(x-x_0)\leftrightarrow y=10-0.6x$ 

ДЗ: 1073, 1078

## 3.2.7 Производные высшего порядка

15.11.2021

## Основные формулы

1. 
$$(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x \implies (a^x)^{(n)} = a^x (\ln(a))^n$$

2. 
$$(sin(x))^{(n)} = sin(x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$$
  
 $(cos(x))^{(n)} = cos(x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$ 

3. 
$$(x^m)^{(n)} = m(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-n+1)x^{m-n}$$

4. 
$$(\ln(x))^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{x})^{(n-1)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!x^{-n}$$

5. 
$$(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}$$

## Примеры

## **№** 1189

$$y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}$$
$$y^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{x-1})^{(n)} - (\frac{1}{x})^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{x^n} - \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-1)^n}$$

#### **№** 1193

$$y = \sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$$
$$y^{(n)} = -2^{n-1}\cos(2x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y = sin^3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - cos(2x))sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}sin(x)cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}sin(x) - \frac{1}{4}sin(3x) + \frac{1}{4}sin(x) = \frac{3}{4}sin(x) - \frac{1}{4}sin(3x)$$
$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{4}sin(x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{3^n}{4} \cdot sin(3x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y = x\cos(mx)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k x^{(k)} (\cos(mx))^{(n-k)} = m^n \cdot x\cos(mx + \frac{\pi n}{2}) + nm^{n-1} \cdot \cos(mx + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2})$$

## № 1204

$$y = (x^{2} + 2x + 2) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (x^{2} + 2x + 2)^{(k)} \cdot (e^{-x})^{(n-k)} = (-1)^{n} \cdot (x^{2} + 2x + 2) \cdot e^{-x} + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n \cdot (2x + 2) \cdot e^{-x} + (-1)^{n-2} \cdot n(n-1) \cdot e^{-x}$$

## 3.2.8 Дифференцируемость функции

22.11.2021

$$f(x), a \le x \le b, f'(x)$$

## Теорема Ролля

- 1. f(x) определена на интервале [a;b]
- 2.  $\exists f'(x)$  ограниченная на (a;b)

3. 
$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\implies \exists c \in (a; b) \implies f'(c) = 0$$

## $N_{\overline{2}}$ 1235

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \implies [a;b] = [1;3]$$

- 1. 1 выполнено
- 2. f'(x) = (x-1)(x-2) + (x-1)(x-3) + (x-2)(x-3) выполнено
- 3. Выполнено

?
$$\exists c \in (1;3) \implies f'(c) = 0$$
  
 $f'(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6 + x_2 - 3x + 2 + x^2 - 4x + 3 = 3x^2 - 12x + 11 = 0 \leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = c$ 

## **№** 1236

$$f(x)=1-\sqrt[3]{x^2},[-1;1]$$
  $f(-1)=0$   $f(1)=0$   $f'(x)=-\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}\neq 0$  Не выполнено условие 2 теоремы Ролля

- 1.  $f(x), x \in [x + 0; x_1]$
- 2.  $f^{n-1}(x)$  непрерывная функция
- 3.  $f^{(n)} (x_0; x_1)$

4. 
$$f(x_0) = f(x_1) = \ldots = f(x_n)$$
  
Доказать, что  $\exists \ \xi \in (x_0; x_n) \implies f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$  - ДЗ

## Теорема Лагранжа

1. 
$$f(x), x \in [a; b]$$
 и непрерывна на  $(a; b) \Longrightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0)$ 

2. 
$$|f'(x)| \leq c, \forall x \in (a; b)$$

Тогда:

$$\exists c \in (a;b): f(b) - f(a) = (b-a)f'(c)$$

## N 1244

$$y = x^3$$
  
  $A(-1; -1), B(2; 8)$ 

Касательная через M(x;y) такая, что она параллельна прямой

$$(AB)$$
 - ?

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$k_{(AB)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 = 3 \implies \begin{bmatrix} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. x = 1:

$$y = 3(x-1) + 1 \leftrightarrow y = 3x - 2$$

2. 
$$x = -1 : -1 \notin (-1; 2)$$

## $N_{2} 1245$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \in [a; b], \quad ab < 0$$

- а)  $|sin(x) sin(y)| \le |x y|$ ,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  Рассмотрим  $0 <= x < y <= \pi$ :  $|sin(x) sin(y)| = 2|cos(\frac{x+y}{2}) \cdot sin(\frac{x-y}{2})| \le 2|sin(\frac{x-y}{2})|$  y = x касательная к y = sin(x) в x = 0. Т. к. sin(x) выпукла вверх, то  $sin(x) < x \implies |sin(x) sin(y)| = 2|sin(\frac{x-y}{2})| \le x y$
- b) |arctg(x) arctg(y)| <= |x y|  $z = arctg(x) arctg(y) \implies tg(z) =$   $= tg(arctg(x) arctg(y)) = \frac{tg(arctg(x)) tg(arctg(y))}{1 + tg(arctg(x) \cdot tg(arctg(y))} = \frac{x y}{1 + xy} \implies |arctg(x) arctg(y)| = |arctg(\frac{x y}{1 + xy})| \le |x y|$  Если  $xy < 0 \implies |\frac{x y}{1 + xy}| \le |x y|$

## 3.3 Правило Лопиталя

26.11.2021

$$L = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 или  $\begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \end{bmatrix}$  
$$L = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{P'(x)}{Q'(x)}$$

## **№** 1320

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{tg(x) - x}{x - sin(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{cos^2(x)} - 1}{1 - cos(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - cos(x))(1 + cos(x))}{(1 - cos(x))cos^2(x)} = 2$$

## **№** 1321

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3tg(4x) - 12tg(x)}{3sin(4x) - 12sin(x)} \Big[ \frac{0}{0} \Big] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{12}{\cos^2(4x)} - \frac{12}{\cos^2(x)}}{12cos(4x) - 12scos(x)} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{(\cos(4x) - \cos(x))(\cos(4x) + \cos(x))}{(\cos(4x) - \cos(x))(\cos^2(4x)\cos^2(x))} = -2$$

## **№** 1323

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xctg(x) - 1}{x^2} {\begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ctg(x) - \frac{x}{\sin^2(x)}}{2x} {\begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}} = \lim_{x \to 0} f \frac{-\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) - 1}{\sin^2(x) + 2x\sin(x)\cos(x)} {\begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin(x)\cos(x) - 2\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2\sin(x)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + 2x(\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x))} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sin(x)\cos(x) + x\cos(2x)} {\begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{bmatrix}} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{2\cos(2x) - 2x\sin(2x)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

## $N_{2} 1324$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{tg(x)} - 1}{2sin^2(x) - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{tg^2(x)}cos^2(x)}}{4sin(x)cos(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

## $N_{2} 1325$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)^{\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + xe^x - e^x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{t}e^x}{6\cancel{t}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

## **№** 1327

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin(2x) - 2\arcsin(x)}{x^3} {\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \overline{0} \end{smallmatrix} \right]} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{x^2} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3x^2}{x^2(\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-4x^2})} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 1 \end{split}$$

## $N_{2} 1343$

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

29.11.2021

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

## $N_{2} 1351$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (tg(\frac{\pi x}{2x+1}))^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(tg(\frac{\pi x}{2x+1}))}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{tg(\frac{\pi x}{2x+1}) \cdot \cos^2(\frac{\pi x}{2x+1}) \cdot (2x+1)^2}} = e^{2\pi \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2 \sin(\frac{2\pi x}{2x+1})}} = e^{2\pi \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}} = e^{2\pi \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{2\pi x}{2x+1}) \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}}} = e^{-4 \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)\cos(\frac{2\pi x}{2x+1})}} = e^{0} = 1$$

## **№** 1353

$$\begin{split} L &= \lim_{x \to 0} (\frac{a^x - x l n(a)}{b^x - x l n(x)})^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \ ^{[1^{\infty}]} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot l n(\frac{a^x - x l n(a)}{b^x - x l n(x)})} \\ &\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot l n(\frac{a^x - x l n(a)}{b^x - x l n(x)}) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{l n(a^x - x l n(a)) - l n(b^x - x l n(b))}{x^2} \ ^{\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]} = \\ &= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(b^x - x l n(b)) \cdot (a^x l n(a) - l n(a)) - (a^x - x l n(a)) \cdot (b^x l n(b) - l n(b))}{2x(a^x - x l n(a))(b^x - x l n(b))} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} (b^x - x l n(b)) \cdot \frac{l n(a)(a^x - 1)}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} (a^x - x l n(a)) l n(b) \cdot \frac{b^x - 1}{x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (l n^2(a) - l n^2(b)) = \frac{l n(\frac{a}{b}) \cdot l n(ab)}{2} \\ L &= e^{\frac{l n(\frac{a}{b}) \cdot l n(ab)}{2}} = (ab)^{\frac{1}{2} l n(\frac{a}{b})} \end{split}$$

## N 1354

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x(e^x - 1)} {\left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x(x + 1) - 1} {\left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x(x + 2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{N}_{-} \mathbf{1357}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{x}ln(1+x)}}_{x \to 0} \cdot \frac{x - (x+1)ln(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (x+1)ln(x+1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - [ln(x+1)+1]}{2x} =$$

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

$$\text{ДЗ: 1355, 1356}$$

## 3.4 Экстремум функции

06.12.2021

$$y = f(x), x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$$

Опредиление: Говорят, что f(x) принимает в точке  $x=x_0\in\Omega$  минимальное (максисальное) значение, если  $\exists \epsilon>0$  - такое, то в  $\epsilon$  корестности:  $|x-x_0|<\epsilon$  имеет место неравенство:  $f(x)>f(x_0)$ 

Teopema: Если  $x=x_0$  - точка экстремума y=f(x), то необходимо выполнение условия:  $f'(x_0)=0$  (\*)

Теорема 2: При этом если  $f''(x_0) > 0$ , то  $f(x_0) = \min_{|x-x_0| < \epsilon} f(x)$ 

$$\left[ f''(x_0) > 0, \text{ to } f(x_0) = \min_{|x - x_0| < \epsilon} f(x) \right]$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}y=2+x-x^2\\y'=1-2x=0\leftrightarrow x=\frac{1}{2}\\y''=-2\end{array}\right\}\implies x=\frac{1}{2}$$
- точка максимума

## $N_{2}$ 1474

$$y = \frac{2-x^2}{1+x^4}$$

- 1.  $D = \mathbb{R}$
- 2. Функция четна
- 3. Экстремум  $y' = \frac{-2x(1+x^4)-4x^3(2-x^2)}{(1+x^4)^2} = \frac{2x\cdot(x^4-4x^2+1)}{(1+x^4)^2}$

4. 
$$y' = 0 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x = 0 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 
$$y'' = \frac{-2(x^2+1)(3x^6+11x^2+1)}{(1+x^4)^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 - x^2}{1 + x^4} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 - x^2}{1 + x^4} = 0$$

10.12.2021

## $N_{2}$ 2

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

1. 
$$D = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$
$$\lim_{x \to -1} y = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)^2} = -\infty$$
$$\lim_{x \to 1} y = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{4(1-x)} = \infty$$

2. 
$$y' = \frac{3x^2(1+x)^2(1-x)-x^3(1-x^2-2x(1+x))}{(1+x)^4(1-x)^2} = \frac{x^2(3+3x-3x^2-3x^3+3x^3+2x^2-x)}{(1+x)^4(1-x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-x^2(x^2 - 2x - 3)}{(1+x)^4(1-x)^2} = -\frac{x^2(x - 3)}{(1+x)^3(1-x)^2} = 0 \iff \begin{bmatrix} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y(0) = 0$$
$$y(3) = -\frac{27}{32}$$

3. 
$$y''(x) = \dots$$
  $\Longrightarrow$   $y''(x_k) > 0 \Longrightarrow x = x_k$  - точка  $minf(x)$   $y''(x_k) < 0 \Longrightarrow x = x_k$  - точка  $maxf(x)$