

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$$

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1)

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$$\begin{cases} \ln x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$: D(f) = (0;1) \cup (1;+\infty).$$

x ,

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2)

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{0}{-\infty} = 0 \cdot (-0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{-0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{+0} = +\infty$$

$x = 1$

$f(x)$ $x \rightarrow 1$.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x) = +\infty$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x^2) = +\infty$$

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$x \rightarrow +\infty$

3)

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$$f(x) < 0, \quad x \in (0;1).$$

$$f(x) > 0, \quad x \in (1;+\infty),$$

4)

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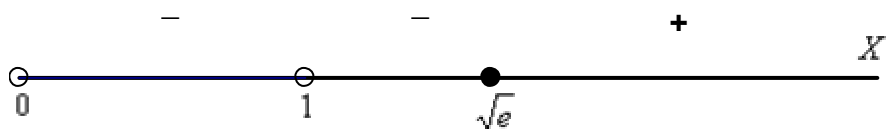
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$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{\ln x} \right)' = \frac{(x^2)'(\ln x) - x^2(\ln x)'}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{2x \ln x - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{2x \ln x - x}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{x(2 \ln x - 1)}{\ln^2 x} = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{e} \approx 1,65 -$$

$f'(x):$



$$f(x) \quad (0;1) \cup (1;\sqrt{e}) \quad (\sqrt{e};+\infty)$$

$$x = \sqrt{e} \quad : \quad f(\sqrt{e}) = 2e \approx 5,44.$$

5)

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \left(\frac{2x \ln x - x}{\ln^2 x} \right)' = \frac{(2x \ln x - x)' \cdot \ln^2 x - (2x \ln x - x) \cdot (\ln^2 x)'}{\ln^4 x} = \\ &= \frac{\left(2 \ln x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) \cdot \ln^2 x - (2x \ln x - x) \cdot \frac{2 \ln x}{x}}{\ln^4 x} = \frac{(2 \ln x + 1) \cdot \ln x - 2(2 \ln x - 1)}{\ln^3 x} = \\ &= \frac{2 \ln^2 x + \ln x - 4 \ln x + 2}{\ln^3 x} = \frac{2 \ln^2 x - 3 \ln x + 2}{\ln^3 x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

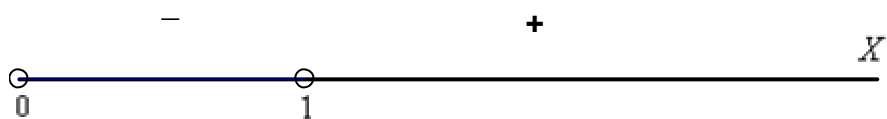
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$$\ln x = t$$

$$2t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 16 = -7 < 0$$

$f''(x):$



$$f(x) \quad (0;1) \quad (1;+\infty).$$

6)

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x	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	1,2	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5
$f(x)$	-0,36	-0,70	-1,37	-2,87	7,90	5,55	5,77	6,82	8,19	9,78

