$$\frac{\text{Leeleeneep 20}(15.17.16)}{3agaxa} = \frac{\text{Denayars hepabenon}}{\text{Arctgx} \le x - \frac{x}{6}, x \in [0, 1]}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Peedenae}}{\text{Pacemanyaeu poo}}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(x - x + \frac{x^{3}}{6})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} - 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x^{4} - 2x^{2}}{2(1 + x^{2})} = \frac{x^{4} - 2x^{2}}{2(1 + x^{2})} = \frac{x^{2}(x^{2} - 1)}{2(x^{2} + 1)} \le 0$$

$$f(0) = \operatorname{arctg}(0 - 0 + \frac{0^{3}}{6} = 0)$$

$$= \Rightarrow (\forall x \in [0, 1]): f(x) \le 0$$

 $=>(\forall x \in [0,1]).$

 $\forall x \in [0,1]$: arctg $x \in x - \frac{x^2}{6}$ Bagana Donagass, 400 (X 6 (0, + 00) C ln(1+X) { X Рассиотрине до-го $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \cancel{x} = \frac{1-x-1}{1+x}$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x} < 0 \quad \text{nput} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$ \$(d) = ln1 -0 =0 => (∀x∈(0,+∞)): # 4(x) <0 $f'(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x} \begin{cases} < 0 & \text{npu} \ x \in \{0; +\infty\} \\ > 0 & \text{npu} \ x \in \{-1, 0\} \end{cases}$ $\forall x \in (0,+\infty)$ $\left(\forall x \in (-1, +\infty)\right) \cdot f(x) \leq f(0) = 0$ $\ln(1+x) \leq x$

Bunyacocrto a Congrecos Pynnesius H(x) nonzorberer al bungueeoù na manencythe a, b), ecelei (∀x, x, ∈(a, b), x, ∠x,): magnex opyneuseur y=f(x) Ha unteplace cercente boine repmos, coequius verser mourse magnina e ascigneceaux x, u x2. de(0,1)X + A g(X2-Xx) $(\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b), x_1 < x_2) (\forall d \in (0, 1))$ 1(x2+d(x2-X2))>f(x2)+d(f(x2)-f(x,1))

Mmb Ecues (X E/a, B) : f/x) <0 mo goynnesses H(x) bornymua na mancency The (a 8) Kax zanounuro? (;) f''(x) > 0Unp Torna xo EB nazabacras mources repensa, ecces 1) Pyracisces 4(x) nennepubæra b Tx; 2) Pragrux grynnigier f(x) wheem Kacameranyo / Concioneno beginnenacionegro 6 T.Xo 3) N/M nepercege reper T. Xo Pynnegies F(X) weenerer

выпучность на воличность. morka uzuana (het. kacat.) moreka neperesa morka bozbpama.

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Jagara
$$f(x) = e^{arctgx}$$

 $f'(x) = e^{arctgx}$ $f(x) = e^{arctg$

$$= (4x^{3} - 12x)^{-3} (4\frac{2}{3}(12x^{2} - 12)(4x^{2} + 4) + 8x(4x^{3} - 12x)$$

$$= -2(12x^{2} - 12)(9x^{2} - 9) + 24x(4x^{3} - 12x)$$

$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12)(12x^{2} - 9) + 24x(4x^{3} - 12x)$$

$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12x) + x(x^{3} - 3x)$$

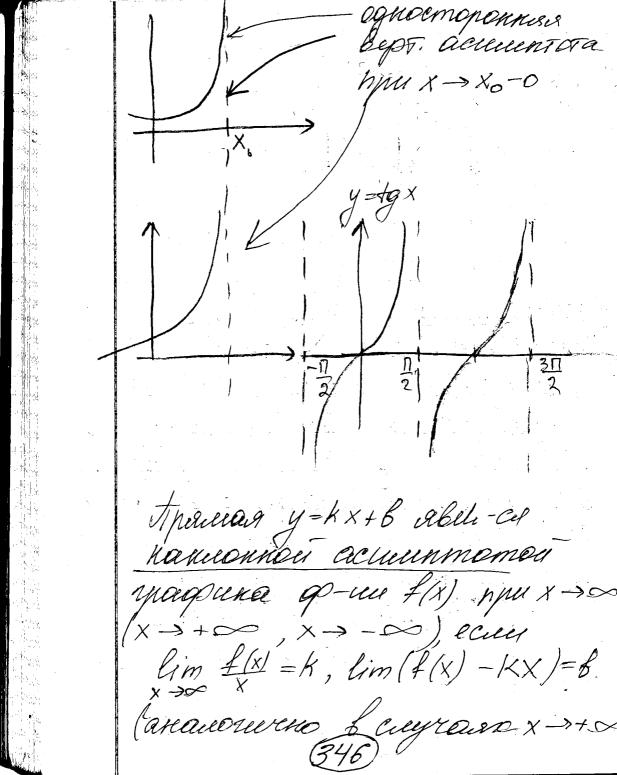
$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12x) + x(x^{3} - 3x)$$

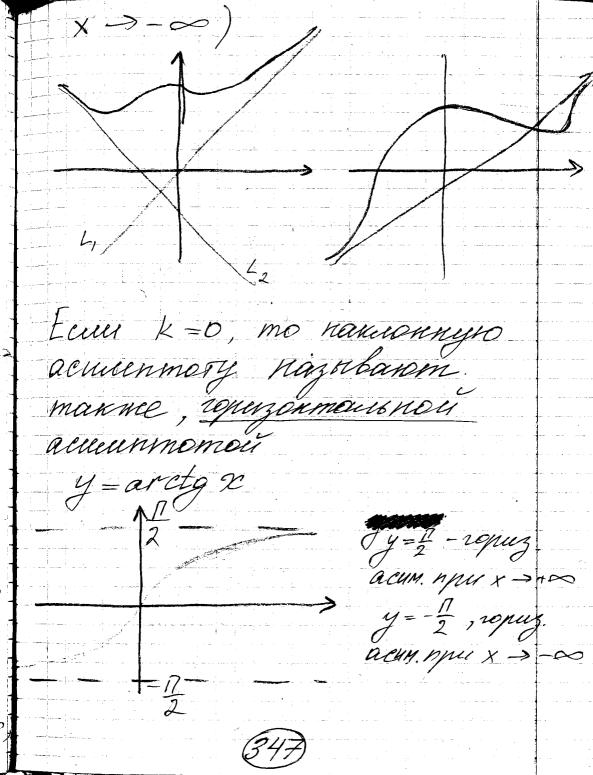
$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12x) + x(x^{3} - 3x)$$

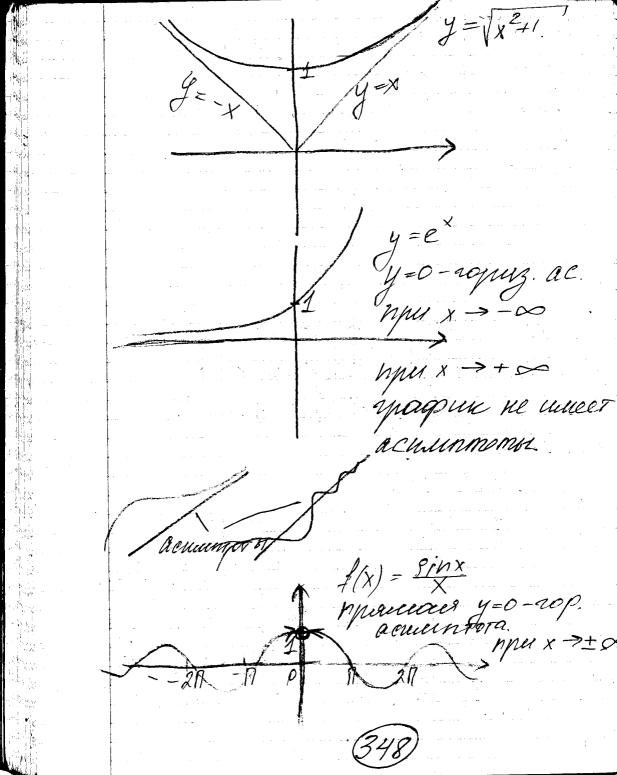
$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12x) + x(x^{3} - 12x)$$

$$= -3(12x^{2} - 12x) + x(x^{3$$

Actuermono Aceumora - Imo praceas K nomenois magnin op-us npuduencaence na secrone enocots Thrusas X=Xo abuserce beginn асшинтотой градина дрин $\phi(x)$, ecuse (in $f(x) = \infty$ (usees lim $f(x) = \infty$ lim $f(x) = \infty$) gbycmoponniais begov.







$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} - gainen$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{gainen}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} - gainen$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{gainen}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{$$

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x\sqrt{y}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{spaceaes } y = \ln x + 6 = \sqrt{y} \cdot x - \text{abuseros}$$

$$\text{pareman accountation in part } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Rea } q - uu \cdot f(x) \quad \text{span } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f(x) = x \cdot \ln(e + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$e + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$ex + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\frac{1}{c} \to 0} \frac{1}{|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{|x|}$$

 $\mathcal{D}(f) = (-\infty; -\frac{1}{e}) \, \nu(0; +\infty).$

2) Pyricesius 4(x) ne abis-cis resnou, ne reuneral necestron, ne abuseras repergurienois He includes in neglection 3) Pyring cust f(x) hen person becomes f(x) hen person becomes f(x) and $f(x) = \lim_{x \to -3+0} \frac{2x^3-x^2-x+6}{(x+3)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \to -3+0} \frac{(x+3)(x+2)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \to -3+0} \frac{(x+3)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \to -3+0} \frac{(x+3)}{(x+2)} = \lim_{x \to -3+0} \frac{(x+3)}{5} > 0$ $\lim_{X \to -3 - 0} f(x) = \lim_{X \to -3 - 0} \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - x + 6}{2x^3 - x^2 - x + 6}$ $\lim_{X \to 2 + 0} f(x) = \lim_{X \to 2 + 0} \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - x + 6}{(x + 3)(x - 2)}$ $-\lim_{X \to 2+0} \left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) \frac{2x^3-x^2-x+6}{x+3} = +\infty$ $f(x) = 1 = -\infty$ x=-3 u x=2-, Torku pazpolla 2-20 paga x + 1Thausse x = -3, x = 2,

beginneraum acquient acquient moral (gbyero-(353)

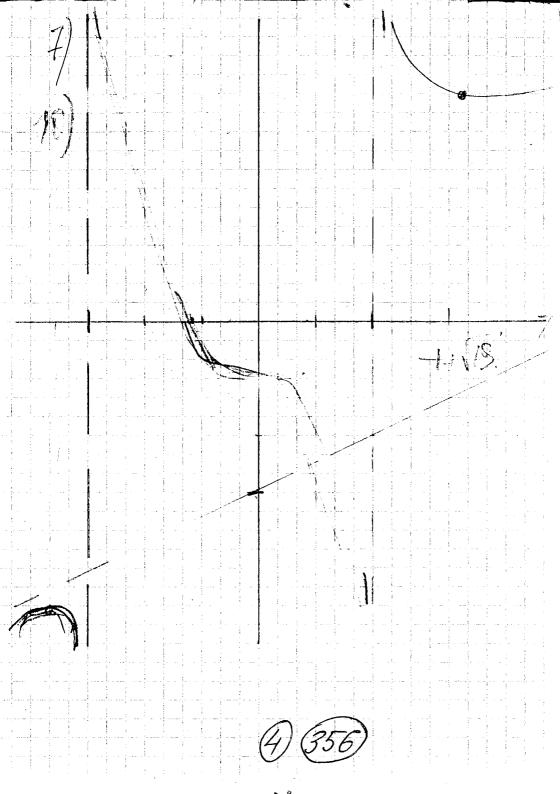
pennue)

5) Unyeur namionnote accuein-

mogn

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

nume³ boucee 76 nume bouce morka repecer ip cac. 6) Pragrue of gravesien y = f(x)
napecenaer oce Ox 6 morke (x0,0), rge x02. y = f(x)nepeeekaem oct mouke (0,-1)



 $x = -1 - \sqrt{19} - \tau$ reacc $y= 1 (-1 - \sqrt{19}) \approx -18,73$.

 $S) f(x) = \left(\frac{2x^3 - x^2 - x + 6}{x^2 + x - 6}\right)^{1}$

-1-V197y-3 y 0 y 2 2 1+V19

 $=\frac{2x^{2}(x^{2}+2x-18)}{(x+3)^{2}(x-2)^{2}}$

5 (357)

$$f(o) = 0$$
 -1 $f(o) = 0$

 $\frac{-3}{3}$

X=0-morka neperusa.

9) $f''(x) = 2\left(\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 19x^2}{(x^2 + x - 6)^2}\right) =$

 $= 2 \frac{(4x^{3}+6x^{2}-36x)(x^{2}+x-6)^{\frac{3}{2}}(2x+1)(x^{4}+2x^{3}-18x)}{(x^{2}+x-6)^{\frac{3}{2}}(2x+1)(x^{4}+2x^{3}-18x)}$ $= = \frac{4x(7x^{2}-18x+108)}{(x+3)^{3}(x-2)^{3}}$

znakgu (x)

Cencer 21 (16.12.16) Bagara No 13 mg TP (6, 13) empere f magner gp-un $f(x) = \sqrt{(x^2-3)^6}$ 1/competers Penenne 1) Mnonceembo oppegenens D(4)=[K 2) $A(-x) = \sqrt[5]{(-x)^2 - 3}$ f(x) abusences rennous. Pyrkinus AX/He above-cus nencoguerency 3) Pynasseur & f(x) rennepabris nnu XELK $4(x) = \sqrt[4]{(x^2-3)^4} - eynepnoziesuel$ nemperation apgunesissi 4) Toren paspada Her, bennieración acuelymous Kem (1) (359)

5) Muzeel name acummery Mul $X \rightarrow +\infty$ $K = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(X)}{f(X)} = \lim_$ $= \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{\chi_{5}^{8} \sqrt[3]{(1-3/x^{2})^{1/2}}}{\chi} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{\chi_{5}^{3} \sqrt[3]{$ $=+\infty \Rightarrow yagan q-un f(x)$ Re uneen nameonnois acuesto # monst npu x -> + \infty. thanaurro nou x -> - ... 6) Spagner opjnuseur f(x) nepecenaem oce Ox 6 Tornaz (-V3,0) 4 (V3,0). 1 pagner apyresus f(x) nepe ceraem oco Dy b Torne 10 3/81 znax f(x) -\sqrt{3'}

(2) (360)

8) $4/(x) = - = \frac{4x}{5\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 3}}$ X = -18 - morka mirruenza X = 0 - morka max cunque X = V3 - moreron recenerque (3) (361)

(4) (362)

Engara 14 mg TP Toanpours spagnin Enx Peruence 1) 2/4) = (0,1)VH,+00 2) Pyragues I(x) He recureras remnoer, ne aburences Keremicer, Ke Rece - Ces

repergenceron. 3) Ryunescus f(x) nenjæpabna ngis x c D(f) 4) $\lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{10}{100} = 0$ By $\lim_{x \to 1+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{x}{e_n x} = +\infty$ $\lim_{X \to 1-0} \mathcal{L}(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{e_n x} = -\infty$ X=1-mora pazzaba binoporo pega Tporceair x=1.-bepinimaciotai acueumora 5/ Muglees nancionerse acuantosos $h = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{X} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{f}{X} = 0$ b=lim (f(x)-kx)= 8lim (xx)= $= \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(x)}{(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ => magnin ne uncern nameannes accountated npu x - > + 50 (6) (364)

Cim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{-x} = +\infty$$

7)

6) Tragrux grynaiseur $f(x)$

we representeur per $f(x)$

we representeur per $f(x)$

we representeur per $f(x)$

we representeur per $f(x)$
 $f(x$

9)
$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{1}{2 \ln x} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{1}{2 \ln x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ range in broguen } 6 \text{ T. (0,0)}$$

$$\text{ ropus an auono}$$
9) $f''(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x} = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x \ln^2 x}$

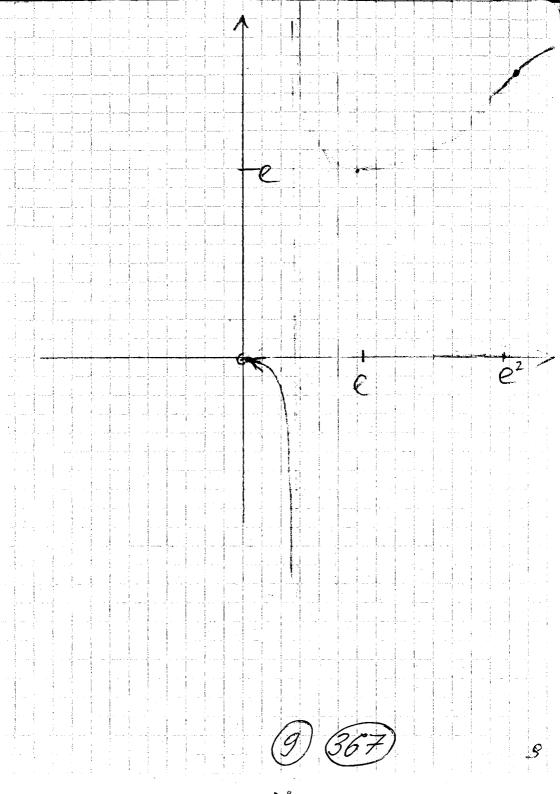
$$= \frac{2 - \ln x}{x \ln^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
8) $\frac{366}{366}$

 $8) + (x) = \left(\frac{x}{e_n x_{\bar{s}}}\right) = \dots$

4(e)=e

X= e- moura ellemenyma



Bagara

$$f(x) = (x-5)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 $f(x) = (x-5)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$
 $f(x) = (-\infty, 0) U(0, +\infty)$

2)

3) Hempepubua Ha $2(4)$

4) $\lim_{x\to 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+0} (x-5)e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x\to 0-0}$
 $\lim_{x\to 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+0} (x-5)e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x\to 0}$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to$

= lim(x-5/ex-(x-5)=5)= = lim (x-5)(ex-1) - lim 5 = = em [ex-100 1]= $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-5}{x} - 5 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1-3x}{x} - 5 =$ Spirueaux y - Kx+6= \$x-4-Hamesomair accueentora nou 6) Pragrix go-us f(x) repecences oco Ox b morcue [5,0] Magnik op-in flx/ke repecenses oco 09. (11) (369)

W

12 370