lant: Tap xoic dinh via y = arcsin (1->c) + log(log x) la l= (aib]. Tinh b-a=?

Giai:

Hain so xatinh (=) $\begin{cases}
-1 \le 1-x \le 1. \\
x > 0.
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
-1 \le 1-x \le 1. \\
x > 0.
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
-1 \le 1-x \le 1.
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
-1 \le$ Jinh b - a =? =) b-a = 1. Cau 2: Tim a, b de ham si sau lien ruc rrong mien xarinh wa chung: $f(n) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^3 & i & x \leq 0 \\ \alpha x + b & i & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$ \sqrt{x} Giai: f(x) lien ruc trên R =thi f(n) phoù lien ruc tai x=0; x=1+, $\lim_{n\to 0} f(n) = \lim_{n\to 0} (n-1)^3 = -1 = f(0)$ $\lim_{n\to 0} f(n) = \lim_{n\to 0} (a_n+b) = b.$ lim f(xc) = lim (an+b) = a+b $\chi = 1$ $\lim_{n \to 1} f(n) = \lim_{n \to 1} \sqrt{x} = 1 = f(1)$ $\lim_{n \to 1} f(n) = 2$ =) a=2; b=-1 (aû 3: Tim m de hain so' $f(x) = \frac{\chi^2(\chi^2-2) + (2m^2-2) \cdot \chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2+1} - m}$. là hain chân? giai: OKXO: \(\nu\text{t1 \fm. (*)}\)

Gia su ham chan =) \(\xi(-n) = \xi(n)\) (=) $f(-\pi) = \frac{\chi^2(\chi^2-2) + (2m^2-2) \cdot \chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2+1} - m} = \frac{\chi^2(\chi^2-2) + (2m^2-2) \cdot \chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2+1} - m}$ (=) $Q(m^2-1)x=0$ (=) $m^2-1=0$ (=) m= ±1.

+,
$$V_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x'+1-1}} c_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = \sqrt{x'+1} \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$P_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1} c_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1} c_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = f(x)$$

$$= \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1} c_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = f(x)$$

$$= \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x'+1}+1} c_{\text{th}}^{\text{th}} f(x) = f(x)$$

$$= \frac{x'(x'-9)}{\sqrt{x'+1}+1}$$

9 a+ b= 3.

Cau 6:
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{2020} (0) U di \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + 1) . \cos x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\cos x) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2!} + \frac{\pi^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} . \quad \pi^{2n} + o(\pi^{2n})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\pi^2 + 1) . \cos x = \pi^2 . \cos x + \cos x$$

$$= \left[\pi^2 . \left(1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-2)!} \right) + \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \right] + o(\pi^{2n}) \right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\pi^2 + 1) . \quad \pi^{2n} = \left[(-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^n \right] - \pi^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \cdot \chi^{2n} = \left[\left(\frac{-1}{2n-2} \right)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{-1}{2n} \right)^{n} \right] - \chi^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2020!} + \frac{2020!}{(0)} = \frac{2020!}{2020!} + \frac{1}{2018!} = 1 - \frac{2020!}{2018!}$$

Cau 7: Cho ham số y = 2x2 + 16. cosx - cos 2x. Hoanh do cóc dicin uon cua do thi ham so nay là?

=)
$$y'' = 4 - 16.005x + 4.0052x = 4.(1-4105x + 0052x)$$

= $4.(2005x - 4005x) = 8.005x.(005x - 2)$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\text{dem uon:} \quad y''=0 \quad \triangle) \quad \cos x = 0 \quad \triangle) \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$; $k \in \mathcal{Z}$.

Cau 8: Prong bhai mien da shire x4-5x3+5x2+x+2 shanh luy shira cua x-2. He số cua (x-2)2 lã:

Giài:
$$f'(2) = 4. x^3 - 15. \pi^2 + 10 \pi + 1.$$

$$f''(2) = 10 \pi^2 - 30. \pi + 10 = -2.$$

=) Thuo Rehai men Taylor: he st wa
$$(n-2)^2 \cdot l\bar{a}$$
:
$$\alpha_2 = \frac{4''(2)}{2!} = \frac{-2}{2!} = -1.$$

(au 9: Viết công thuếc khai min Maclaurin vua hàm số $f(x) = ln\left(\frac{\sin xc}{xc}\right)$ ten $o(x^7)$.

Già:
$$\frac{\sin \pi}{\pi} = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\chi^4}{120} - \frac{\chi^6}{7!} + o(\chi^7).$$
 $(\chi \neq 0)$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\sin \pi}{\pi}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \omega\right) = \omega - \frac{\omega^2}{2} + \frac{\omega^3}{3} + o(\omega^3)$$

$$Vai \omega = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\chi^4}{120} - \frac{\gamma^6}{7!} + o(\chi^7)$$

Po ito:
$$\ln\left(\frac{8in7l}{7l}\right) = -\frac{2l^2}{6} + \frac{2l^4}{120} - \frac{2}{7l} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2l^4}{36} - \frac{2}{360}\right) - \frac{2}{648} + O(x^7)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{6} - \frac{2}{180} - \frac{2}{2835} + O(x^7)$$

Caulo: Mina dinh não sau day ding: y = 20° arccot 20 ?

egiair:

[XI): D= P => altoing cong khong co niem can oliting.

 $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{arcCot} x}{1+xe^2} = 0. \Rightarrow \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{arcCot} x}{1+xe^2}$

lim $y = \lim_{N \to -\infty} \frac{\chi^2 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \cot x}{1 + \chi^2} = \lim_{N \to -\infty} \operatorname{arc} \cot x = T$.

 $\lim_{|x-7+\infty|} y = \lim_{|x-7+\infty|} \operatorname{curc Cot} x = 0$.

of thi ham số có 2 nêm cán ngang: $y = \pi$; $y = \pi$.

Cay 11: Chon bien slute dring.

arctan $x = \arcsin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+\pi^2}}$ $\sqrt{1+\pi^2}$ $\sqrt{1+\pi^2}$ $\sqrt{1+\pi^2}$

Cau 12. Cho $\int \frac{3.\sin x + 2.\cos x}{2.\sin x + 3.\cos x} dx = A.\ln|B.\sin x + C.\cos x| + D.x + E.$ Chon nhân trish thing.

Giv:
$$\int \frac{3\sin x + 3\cos x}{2\sin x + 3\cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-5}{13} \cdot (2\cos x - 3\sin x) + \frac{12}{13} \cdot (2\sin x + 3\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \int \frac{9\cos x - 3\sin x}{2\sin x + 3\cos x} dx + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \int dx$$

$$= \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \int \frac{9\cos x - 3\sin x}{2\sin x + 3\cos x} dx + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \int dx$$

$$= \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \int \ln |2\sin x + 3\cos x| + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \int dx$$

$$= \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \int \ln |2\sin x + 3\cos x| + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \int dx$$

$$= \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \int \ln |2\sin x + 3\cos x| + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{13} \cdot \int dx + \int dx + \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{13} \cdot \int dx + \int dx + \int dx + \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \int dx + \int dx$$

$$= \int \int \int dx + \int dx +$$

Cou 14: Cho ham si sau, xac dinh ava b suo cho y khavi tai'

1=0: y= { an+b i x < 0 }

(a cos x + b sin x i x > 0.

giai: Xet rinh lien ric: lim y = lim (a. cosx + b. sin x) = a. ? => y lièn ruc (=> \alpha = b. lin y= lim (an+b) = b. Voi a= b i xet leha vi: $y'(0^{-1}) = \lim_{\gamma_1 \to 0^{-1}} \frac{Q \cdot (\cos x + b \sin x_1) - \alpha}{\gamma_2} = \lim_{\gamma_2 \to 0^{-1}} \frac{Q \cdot (x - \frac{\gamma_1}{2})}{\gamma_2} = \alpha$ $y'(\bar{0}) = \lim_{\gamma 1 \to 0} \frac{y(\gamma_1) - y(0)}{\gamma_1 - 0} = \lim_{\gamma 1 \to 0} \frac{Q \cdot \gamma_1 + Q - Q}{\gamma_1 - 0} = Q.$ = 9 y hha' vi tai o. khi a= b Courts: De thi brown st $y = \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot e^{\pi} + 1}$ con new can dang $y = a_{g_{e}} \cdot x + b_{g_{e}}$ Tim menh de dung. $2 \cdot e^{\pi} + 1$ gvai. $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\pi}{2e^{N}+1} = 0.$ $\rightarrow y=0.$ $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\pi}{2e^{N}+1}$ a=lin 4 = 1. $b = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \left(\frac{\eta c}{2 \cdot e^{\eta} + 1} - \eta c \right) = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{2 \cdot \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta} + 1} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta} + 1} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \frac{-2 \eta \cdot e^{\eta c}}{2 \cdot e^{\eta c}} = \lim_{\eta \to \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2}{-e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} 2e^{x} = 0.$ =) $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k - 1}{k} = 1$ $\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k = 0$ $\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2 = 1$ a PN(1+x+x2) + On(1-x+x2)