Практическое задание к уроку 6

Тема "Понятие о производной"

1. Katīu npouzloguyo borpauceuu:

a. $(\sin x \cdot \cos x)' = (\sin x)' \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot (\cos x)' =$ $= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

b. $(\ln(2x+1)^3)' = 3 \cdot \ln(2x+1)^2 \cdot (\ln(2x+1))' =$ $= 3 \cdot \ln(2x+1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot (2x+1)' =$ $= \frac{3 \cdot \ln(2x+1)^2}{2x+1} \cdot 2 = \frac{6 \cdot \ln(2x+1)^2}{2x+1}$

$$C. \left(\sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}} \cdot \left(\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))}} \cdot \left(\sin^{2}(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\sin(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \sin(\ln(x^{3}))} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\sin(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \sin(\ln(x^{3}))} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\sin(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{3 \cdot \cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\sin(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{3 \cdot \cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\sin(\ln(x^{3}))\right)' = \frac{1}{a \cdot \cos(\ln(x^{3}))} \cdot \left(\ln(x^{3})\right)' = \frac{3 \cdot \cos(\ln(x^{3}))}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\ln(x^{3})\right)' = \frac{3 \cdot \cos(\ln(x^{3})}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(\ln(x^{3})$$

$$d. \left(\frac{x^{4}}{\ln(x)}\right)' = \frac{(x^{4})' \cdot \ln(x) - (\ln(x))' \cdot x^{4}}{(\ln(x))^{2}} = \frac{4 \cdot x^{3} \cdot \ln(x) - \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^{4}}{(\ln(x))^{2}} - 4 \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{\ln(x)} - \frac{x^{3}}{(\ln(x))^{2}}$$

2. Katitu borpancenne nponzbognoù gegnnes un u ee zuarenne b torne

$$f(x) = \cos(x^{2} + 3x), \quad x_{0} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(\cos(x^{2} + 3x))' = -\sin(x^{2} + 3x) \cdot (x^{2} + 3x)' =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x)$$

$$f(x_{0}) = -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

$$= -(\partial x + \partial x) \cdot \sin(x^{2} + \partial x) =$$

3. Kaūtu znarenne nponybognoù gynnigun b torne;

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3}, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 1}{1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3}\right)' = \frac{(x^3 - x^2 - x - 1)' \cdot (1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3) - (x^3 - x^2 - x - 1) \cdot (1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3)'}{(1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3)^2} = \frac{(3x^2 - 2x - 1) \cdot (1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3) - (x^3 - x^2 - x - 1) \cdot (2 + 6x - 12x^2)}{(1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3)^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3} + \frac{(x^2 - x^2 - x - 1) \cdot (12x^2 - 6x - 2)}{(1 + 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3)^2}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{-1}{1} + \frac{(-1) \cdot (-2)}{12} = -1 + 2 = 1$$

4. Kautu yron naknona kacatenbuoù k ipagniny grynnisun b torke: $f(x) = \sqrt{3x} \cdot \ln x , \quad x_0 = 1$ Obnaet on pegenenia x > 0

 $f'(x) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln(x)\right)' = \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \ln(x) + \sqrt{x} \cdot \left(\ln(x)\right)'\right) =$ $= \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \ln(x) + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\ln(x)}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}}$

Прошьодния равна танченсу учна нашена насаченьной и градину дунизии в данной точне.

 $f'(x_0) = \sqrt{3}, \frac{\ln(4)}{2\sqrt{7}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} = 0 + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$ $tg \mathcal{X} = \sqrt{3} \qquad \mathcal{X} = arctg(\sqrt{3})$

Ombem: 6 paguauax 1.0471975518044 6 rpagyeax 60.00000034823