

Експериментальна робота

з мет аналізу

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група ТМО-11.

$$1. a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 4x - 30} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 4x - 30} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b. \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \left(\frac{(2 - \sqrt{x-3})(2 + \sqrt{x-3})}{(x^2 - 49)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \left(\frac{4 - x + 3}{(x-7)(x+7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{7-x}{(x-7)(x+7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{-(x-7)}{(x-7)(x+7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} = \frac{-1}{(7+7)(2 + \sqrt{7-3})} = -\frac{1}{56}$$

$$c. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1} \right)^{2x-3}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(8x) \cdot \tan(5x)}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin(10x) \cos(7x) + 5 \sin(8x)}{\cos(5x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin 10x \cdot \cos 8x + 5 \sin 8x}{4x \cdot \cos 5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{40 \cos(10x) \cos(8x) - 32 \sin(10x) \sin(8x)}{4 \cos(5x^2) - 20x \sin(10x)}$$

$$+ 40 \cos(8x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10 \cos 10x \cdot \cos 8x - 8 \sin 10x \cdot \sin 8x + 10 \cos 8x}{\cos(5x^2) - 5x \sin 10x} =$$

$$= \frac{10 \cos 0 \cos 0 - 8 \sin 0 \sin 0 + 10 \cos 0}{\cos(0)^2 - 5 \cdot 0 \sin 0} = 20.$$

$$2. a) y = (28x + 12)^{2020}$$

$$[(28x + 12) = g]$$

$$y' = (g^{2020})' \cdot (28x + 12)' = 2020 (28x + 12)^{2019} \cdot 28 =$$

$$= 56560 (28x + 12)^{2019}$$

$$8) y = e^{\cos(5x+2)}$$

$$y' = e^{\cos 5x+2} \cdot (-\sin(5x+2) \cdot 5) = -5e^{\cos(5x+2)} \cdot \sin(5x+2)$$

$$b) y = \sin^{10}(\ln^5(x^4+3))$$

$$y' = 10 \sin^9(\ln^5(x^4+3)) \cdot \cos(\ln^5(x^4+3)) \cdot 5 \ln^4(x^4+3) \cdot \frac{1}{x^4+3} \cdot 4x^3$$

$$2) y = (\arctg x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y' = e^{\ln(\arctg(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \ln(\arctg x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= e^{\ln(\arctg(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\arctg x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln(\arctg(x)) \cdot$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$3. y = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3}$$

$$1) D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$$

2) не горизонтальная, не вертикальная и не наклонная

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (kx + b - f(x))$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3}}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x}} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x^2 - 3x} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x + 13}{x - 3} = -3$$

$$y = x - 3$$

$$x_1 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3-0} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3} = \infty$$

$x_1 = 3$ - точка разрыва II рода.

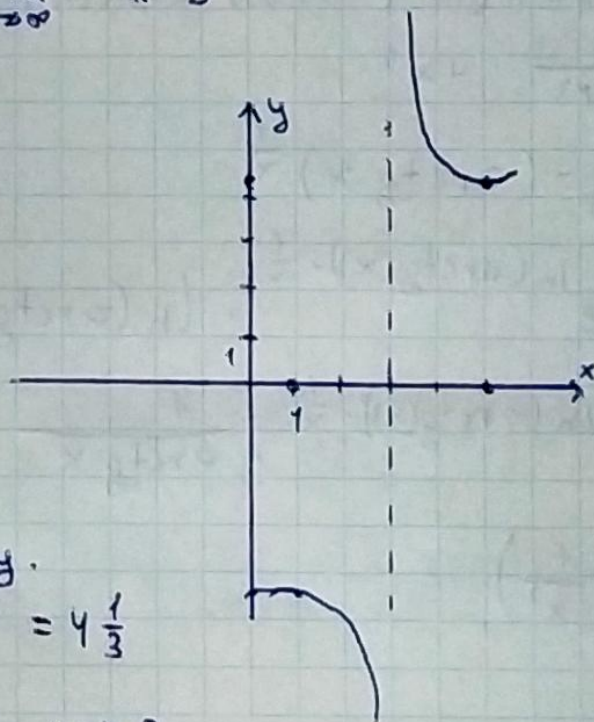
$$4. x=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{0 - 0 + 13}{0 - 3} = -\frac{13}{3} = 4\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3} = 0, x \neq 3$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 13 = 0$$

$$x_{\pm} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$$

$$D = 36 - 4 \cdot 13 = -16$$



$$x_1 = 5$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$5 \quad y' = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 13}{x - 3}$$

$$y' = \frac{(x^2 - 6x + 13)(x - 3) - (x^2 - 6x + 13) \cdot (x - 3)}{(x - 3)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x - 6)(x - 3) - (x^2 - 6x + 13) \cdot 1}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{(x - 3)^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{(x - 3)^2} = 0$$

$$x \neq 3$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$D = 36 - 4 \cdot 5 = 16$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 5$$