

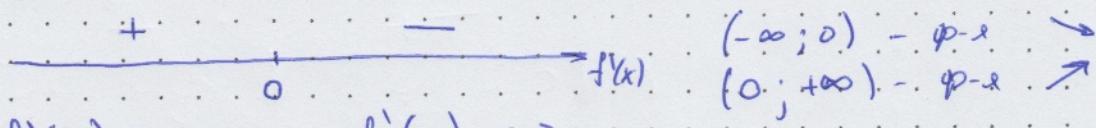
D/3 к зуонг № 7

① Найти интервалы возрастания и убывания функции

$$1) f(x) = x + e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{т.} \quad x=0 \quad - \text{крайняя точка}$$

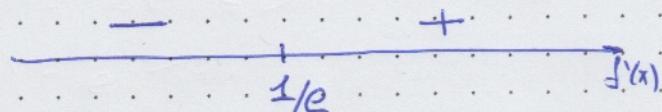


$$f'(-1) > 0, \quad f'(1) < 0$$

$$2) f(x) = x \cdot \ln x \quad D(f) = (0; \infty)$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{т.} \quad x = 1/e$$

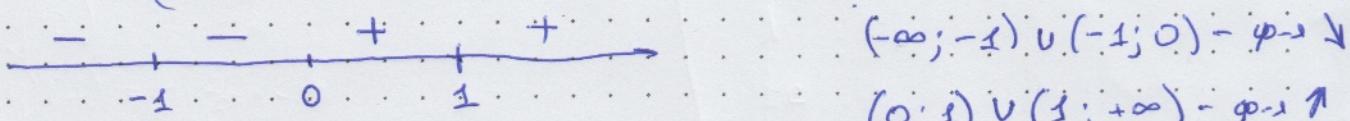


$$f'(0,1) \approx -1,302 < 0$$

$$f'(2) \approx 0,69 > 0$$

$$3) y = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$y' = + \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}, \quad y' = 0 \quad \text{при} \quad x=0, \quad \text{т.} \quad x=\pm 1 - \text{асимптоты}$$



$$y'(-2) = -\frac{4}{9} < 0, \quad y'(-0,5) = -0,64 < 0$$

$$y'(0,5) = 1,7 > 0, \quad y'(2) = \frac{4}{9} > 0$$

② Найти экстремумы функции

$$1) f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3, \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{при} \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$f''(\pm 1) = \pm 6 \Rightarrow f''(-1) < 0 \Rightarrow x=-1 - \text{т.} \text{ лок. максимум} \\ f''(x) = 0, \quad f''(1) > 0 \Rightarrow x=1 - \text{т.} \text{ лок. минимум}$$

2) $y = e^{x^2 - 4x + 5}$

 $y' = e^{x^2 - 4x + 5} \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 5)' = e^{x^2 - 4x + 5} (2x - 4)$
 $y'(x) = 0 \quad \text{б т.} \quad x = 2$
 $y''(x) = (e^{x^2 - 4x + 5})' (2x - 4) + e^{x^2 - 4x + 5} \cdot (2x - 4)' = e^{x^2 - 4x + 5} \cdot ((2x - 4)^2 + 2)$
 $y''(2) = e^0 \cdot 2 = 2e$
 $y'(2) = 0, \quad y''(2) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2 \quad \text{— т. локального минимума}$

3) $y = x - \arctan x$

 $y' = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad y'(0) \text{ — не существует} \Rightarrow \text{лев. док. и макр.}$
 $x = 0 \text{ — извнешне критическая точка.}$

(3) Найдите интервалы выпуклости и т. перегиба.

1) $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$

 $f'(x) = (-x^2)' \cdot e^{-x^2} = -2x \cdot e^{-x^2}$
 $f''(x) = (-2x)' \cdot e^{-x^2} + (-2x) \cdot (e^{-x^2})' = -2 \cdot e^{-x^2} + 4x^2 \cdot e^{-x^2} = 2e^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 1)$
 $f''(x) = 0 \quad \text{б т.} \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$f''(-2) = 7 \geq 0$
 $f''(0) = -1 \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (-\infty; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \cup (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty) = \text{п-е } \cup$
 $f''(2) = 7 \geq 0 \quad f''(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), f''(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \text{п-е } \cap$

2) $y = \cos 2x$

 $y' = -2 \sin x$
 $y'' = -2 \cos x, \quad y''(x) = 0 \quad \text{б т.} \quad x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, \quad x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$

$y''(0) = -1 \leq 0, \quad y''(\pi) = 1 \geq 0, \quad y''(2\pi) = -1 \leq 0$

$(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n) = \text{п-е } \cap$

$(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n) = \text{п-е } \cup$

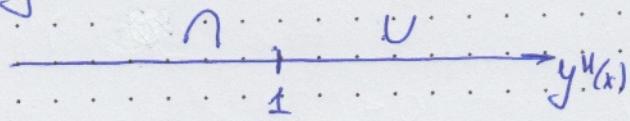
②

$$3) y = x^5 - 10x^2 + 7x$$

$$y' = 5x^4 - 20x + 7$$

$$y'' = 20x^3 - 20$$

$$y''(x) = 0 \quad \text{и} \quad x = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} y''(0) &= -20 < 0 & (-\infty; 1) &- \text{po-1} \cap \\ y''(2) &= 160 > 0 & (1; +\infty) &- \text{po-1} \cup \end{aligned}$$

④ Находим асимптоты графиков

$$1) y = \frac{3x}{x+2} \Rightarrow x = -2 \quad \text{т. разрыва II рода}$$

$x = -2$ - вертикальная асимптота

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2 \pm 0} \frac{3x}{x+2} = \pm \infty$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{x+2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x+2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{x}} = 3$$

$y = 3$ - горизонтальная асимптота.

$$2) y = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}, \quad D(f) : (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right)} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\infty \right] = \frac{1}{e^{-\infty}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \infty \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{- т. разрыва II рода}$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = 0 \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

$y = 1$ - горизонтальная асимптота

⑤ Исследование функций

$$1) y = \ln(1-x^2)$$

$$\text{a) } D(f) : (-1; 1)$$

b) по-1 кеперниогарескан, көмкөлөр

③

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} \ln(1-x^2) = \ln\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} (1-x^2)\right) = -\infty$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} \ln(1-x^2)$ — не существует.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \ln(1-x^2) — \text{не существует}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \ln(1-x^2) = +\infty$$

\Rightarrow т. $x=-1$ и $x=1$ — т. разрыва II рода

$$d) Ox: y=0 \Rightarrow \ln(1-x^2)=0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

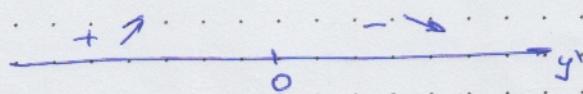
$$Oy: x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$e) f(x) < 0 \quad (-1; 0) \cup (0; 1)$$

$$f) \text{Asymptotes } y=-1, \quad y=1$$

$$g) y' = (\ln(1-x^2))' = \frac{(1-x^2)'}{1-x^2} = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$y'=0 \Rightarrow x=0$$



$$y'(0,5) = \frac{1}{1-(0,5)^2} > 0$$

$$y'(0,5) = \frac{-1}{1-(0,5)^2} < 0$$

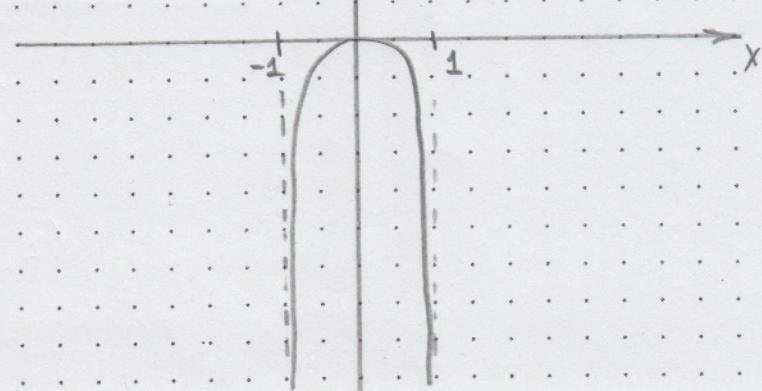
$$y'' = \left(-\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)' = \frac{(2x \cdot (1-x^2) - 2x \cdot (1-x^2)')}{(1-x^2)^2} = -\frac{\left(4x^2 - 2x^3 + 2\right)}{(1-x^2)^3} = \frac{2x^2 + 2}{(1-x^2)^3}$$

$$y''(0) = -2 \Rightarrow x=0 — \text{т. вто. неизогибаем.}$$

$$h) y=0 \Rightarrow x=0 — \text{критическая т. II рода}$$

$$y''(-0,5) \approx -4,46 < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{вогнутая вверх на } \mathcal{D}(f)$$

$$y''(0,5) \approx -4,46 < 0$$



$$2) \quad y = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$$

a) $D(f) : (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

b) φ -a непрерывная, разрыв

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1-} \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x^2} \right) = -\infty$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow x_* = \pm 1$ — т. разрыва II рода

d) $Ox : y=0 \Rightarrow x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=0$

$Oy : y(0)=0 \quad O(0,0)$

e) $y(-2) = -\frac{4}{3}, y(2) = -\frac{4}{3} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) < 0 \quad (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ y(-0.5) = 0(3) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad (-1; 1)$

f) Вертикальные асимптоты $x=1, x=-1$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{X \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - 1} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{x^2}} = -1$$

$y = -1$ — горизонтальная асимптота

g) $y' = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{(x^2)' \cdot (1-x^2) - x^2 \cdot (1-x^2)'}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x \cdot (1-x^2) - 2x^3 \cdot (-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}$

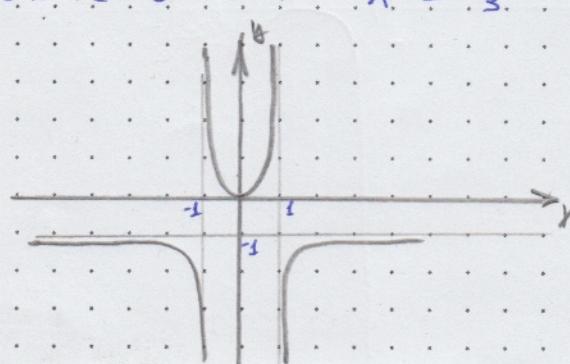
$$y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$y'(-2) = -\frac{4}{9} < 0$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{4}{9} > 0$$

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

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ — не имеет решений, т. экстремумов нет.}$$



$$3) \quad y = x^2 \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$a) \quad D(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

b) ф-я непрерывна, так как ее, как и ее производная

$$c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{e^x} \right)' = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{e^x} \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0 \quad \text{ф-я не имеет более высокого порядка}$$

$$d) \quad 0_x, 0_y : \quad D(0, 0)$$

$$e) \quad y(1) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0 \quad (-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$f) \quad \text{Асимптоты: } k = 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$g) \quad y' = (x^2 \cdot e^{-x})' = (x^2)' \cdot e^{-x} + x^2 \cdot (-e^{-x})' = x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (2-x)$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2 \quad \begin{array}{c} - \\ \rightarrow \\ + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad y'(x)$$

$$y'(-1) = -3e < 0$$

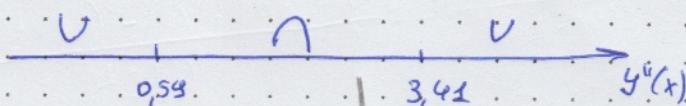
$$y'(1) = \frac{1}{e} > 0$$

$$y'(3) = \frac{-3}{e^3} < 0$$

$$y'' = x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (2-x) = x^2 \cdot e^{-x} - 4x \cdot e^{-x} + 2 \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 8 \quad x_1 \approx 3,41 \quad x_2 \approx 0,59$$



$$y''(0) = 2 > 0$$

$$y''(1) = -\frac{4}{e} < 0$$

$$y''(4) = \frac{2}{e^4} > 0$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	$4e^2$	e	0	$\frac{1}{e}$	$\frac{4}{e^2}$

