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Jagura !
     (7 x6 + 3x2 = - (0-x)3+x-a
     3 \times {}^{2} \left(9_{x} + 1\right) = \left(x - \alpha\right)^{3} + x - \alpha
     3 \times (3 \times +1) = (x-a)((x-a)^2 + 1)
      3 \times ((3 \times 2)^{2} + 1) = (x - 3)((x - 4)^{2} + 1)
        3 x 2 - x + & = 0
       D=(-x)2 -4.3x2.4>0
              x2 - 12 x2. a > 0
              x2 > (2 x2.0)
               1 > 120
                 Q < 12
        Duben: Q ∈ (-∞; 1/2)
      Bagara 2.
                                                                      \int \int (x)^2 \frac{x}{4x^2} \qquad \mathcal{D}(f) : x \neq +2
           on) f(x)=1+4x2-2x1 D(f)=R
                                                                                   \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(4-x^{2})^{2}}{(4-x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{(4-x^{2})^{2} + 4x^{4}}{(4-x^{2})^{2}} = 0
= \frac{(4-x^{2})^{2}}{(4-x^{2})^{2}} = 0
          \frac{2}{2}(x) = 8x - \frac{3x}{8x_8 \cdot x} = 8x - \frac{3}{8x_8}
          5 (x) = 8 - 24x2. x 2 8-8x2
           f(x)=0
                                          \int_{-1}^{11} (x) = \frac{(y + x^{2})^{2}}{(y - x^{2})^{2}} + \frac{(y + x^{2}) \cdot (\frac{1}{(y - x^{2})^{2}})^{2}}{(y - x^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2x}{(y - x^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2x}{(y - x^{2})^{2}}
                x= 1
          Ompen: no (-1,1) f. no primisers parishers peops = \sqrt{(\lambda-x_5)} + \sqrt{(\lambda-x_5)} = \sqrt{(\lambda-x_5)}
                                                                                                                                                                Onbem: μα (- => ; -2) U (-2; υ) φ-με hungma befor
μα (0; 2) U (2; + >>) φ-με hungma hung
x-0 - m. nepeme
                                                                                           = 2x (x2 +12)
                                                                                                (4-x2)3
           Bagora 3.
                                                    (x) = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3}
             a) f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3
             D(f) = R
                                                             \mathcal{D}(\xi) = R
                                                              \int (x) = 8 \frac{x^4}{8} - 8 \frac{x^2}{8} = x^4 - x^2 = x^2 (x^2 - 1) = 0
               f'(x)=2x-2=0
                         2x=2
                                                               x2=0 mm x2-1=0
                                                             + - - + ×
              Inhen: X=1 - morra min
         f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1
                                                                     4) \int (x) = 2x + 3\sqrt[3]{\chi^2}
                                                                      \mathcal{D}(\xi) = R
            D(f)= R
                                                                      f(x) = (2x + 3^{2}\sqrt{x^{2}})^{2} = 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{x} = 2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x}
            \int '(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0
                                                                                    & + 1 =0 => x + 0
          7 -1 >> x
           Onben: x,=-1 - m. max
                     x2=1- m. min
                                                                        4 - 1 X
                                                                                      x = 0 - v. min
          300gara 4.
                                                                                                                                                                  B) f(x) = \frac{4}{xe^x} = \frac{4e^x}{x}
                                                                            S)f(x)=\sqrt{x}\cdot S!N(x)\cdot \infty S(x)=
            a) f(x) = \frac{x-5}{2x-5}
                                                                                = \sqrt{\chi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)
           \mathcal{D}(\xi) \in \left(-\infty; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; +\infty\right)
                                                                                                                                                                    D(5)= (-0,0) U(0,0)=(7)
          \frac{x_{0} = \frac{5}{4}}{\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{x_{0} = \frac{5}{4}}{2 \cdot 5 - 0 - 5}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{2 \cdot 5 - 0 - 5} = \frac{-\frac{5}{4}}{-0} = +\infty
                                                                               Omben: f(x) venfopulus un been 023
                                                                                                                                                                   Vim 46 x - 46 σ - - ∞
                                                                                                                                                                    lim x= 10 x = 4 e = + x
           \lim_{X \to 5} \frac{X-5}{40} = -\frac{5}{4} = -\infty
                                                                                                                                                                   Ombern: Xo - m.p. I poga
           Onbem: xo-mp I poga
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