

Часть 1. Решение

ПРАКТ. РАБ

Решить нереш. на занах + изм. камер  
ср. 6.11. - 6.1.24.

Самостоятельная работа

Требуется Армен Геворкян  
УБ №2.1.

6.1.3.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\square D(x^2 + 9) = (-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$D(x^2 + 1) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$D\left(\frac{x^2 + 9}{x^2 + 1}\right) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

6.1.4  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{|x| - 2}$

$$\square D\left(\frac{1}{|x| - 2}\right) = (-\infty; -2) \cup (-2; 2) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

$$D(\sin) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty; -2) \cup (-2; 2) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

6.1.5  $f(x) = \log_3(-x)$ .

$$\square D(\log_3(-x)) = (-\infty; 0)$$

$$\square D(f) = (-\infty; 0)$$

6.1.6  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 4x + 10}$

$\square$

$$D(x^2 - 7x + 10) = (-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$D(4x^2 - 7x + 10) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$(-8; 2] \cup [5; +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 \geq 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ u } 5$$

$$6.1.7 \quad f(x) = x^k + \lg x$$

$$D(x^k) = (-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$D(\lg x) = \left\{ \frac{x}{2} + \pi k \right\}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D(\lg x) = \left\{ \frac{x}{2} + \pi k \right\}$$

$$6.1.8 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x-9} + \sqrt{10-x}$$

$$x-9 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 9$$

$$10-x \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 10$$

$$D(f) = [9; 10]$$

$$6.1.9.$$

$$D(f(x)) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}}$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-2} \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2 \neq 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 2 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq \sqrt{2}$$

$$D(f) = (0; \sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; \infty)$$

$$6.1.10$$

$$D(f(x)) = \sqrt[4]{x+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$x+2 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -2$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$1-x \geq 0$$

$$-x \geq -1$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$D(f) = [-2; 1)$$

$$6.1.12$$

$$D(f(x)) = \arccos(x-2) - \ln|x-2|$$

$$x-2 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$-1 \leq x-2 \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$D(f) = [2; 3]$$

$$6.1.14$$

$$D(f(x)) = x^4 - 8x + 20$$

$$E(f) = ?$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 8x + 20 = (x-4)^2 + 4$$

$$(x-4)^2 \geq 0$$

$$(x-4)^2 \geq 4$$

$$f(x) = [4; \infty)$$

$$f \circ g = f(g(x)) = (2x-1)^3$$

$$g \circ f = g(f(x)) = 2x^3 - 1$$

Д/з. 6.1.25 - 6.1.38. Зумить реше.

Данная работа.

6.1.15

$$f(x) = 3^{x^2}$$

$$\square \quad 3^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{3^{x^2}} \quad - \quad E(3^{x^2}) = [1; \infty)$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{3^{x^2}}\right) = [1; 0]$$

6.1.16

Д

$$f(x) = 2 \sin x - 7$$

$$E(\sin x) = [-1; 1]$$

$$E(2 \sin x) = [-2; 2]$$

$$E(2 \sin x - 7) = [-9; -5]$$



6.1.18

$$D f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 4$$

$$E(x^{-1}) = R, \{0\}$$

$$6.1.18. D f(x) = x^3 \cdot 2^x$$

$$1) f(1) = 2$$

$$2) f(-3) = -27 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$3) f(-\sqrt{5}) = -5 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$4) f(-x) = -x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^x}$$

$$5) f(3x) = (3x)^3 \cdot 2^{3x} = 27x^3 \cdot 8^x$$

$$6) f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^3}$$

$$7) \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x^3 \cdot 2^x}$$

$$8) f(6-2) = (6-2)^3 \cdot 2^{(6-2)} = 2^{6-2} \cdot 6^3 \cdot 2^{6-2} \cdot 6^3 \cdot 2^{6-2} \cdot 6^3 \cdot 2^{6-2} = 12 \cdot 6^3 \cdot 2^4$$

6.1.22

$$D \quad 2(f) = \frac{\sqrt{t+5}}{t^2}$$

$$1) 2(-1) = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$2) 2(-5) = 0$$

$$3) 2\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}}{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{4^2}{25} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$4) 2(z+3) = \frac{\sqrt{2+8}}{2^2+6z+9}$$

6.1.24

$$D \quad 1) f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty) \text{ Ann.}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} = \frac{-\sin x}{-x} = \frac{\sin x}{x} = f(x) \text{ Remk.}$$

$$2) f(x) = x^5 + 3x^3 - x$$

$$D(f) = x \in R \text{ Ann.}$$

$$f(-x) = -x^5 - 3x^3 + x = -f(x) \text{ - Merem.}$$

$$3) f(x) = \int_0^x$$

$$D(f) = x \geq 0$$

Merem. oddig. foga

$$4) f(x) = \arcsin x$$

$$D(f) = x \in [-1, 1] \quad \text{arcsin}$$

$$f(-x) = \arcsin(-x) = -f(x) \quad \text{merem}$$

$$5) f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty, \infty) \quad \text{sin}$$

$$f(-x) = -\sin x + \cos x \neq -f(x) \quad \text{merem}$$

$$6) f(x) = |x| - 2$$

$$D(f) = x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = |-x| - 2 = f(x) \quad \text{merem}$$

6.1.26.

$$1) f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\cos x: T_0 = 2\pi$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{4} = \cos \left( \frac{x}{4} + 2\pi \right) = \cos \left( \frac{1}{4}x + 8\pi \right) \Rightarrow T = 8\pi$$

$$3) f(x) = \lg(2x-1)$$

$$\lg x: T_0 = \pi$$

$$\lg(2x) = \lg \left( 2 \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \lg \left( \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$2) f(x) = |x| - \lg x \quad \text{merem}$$

$$4) f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{7} - \lg x$$

$$\lg x = \lg(x + \pi)$$

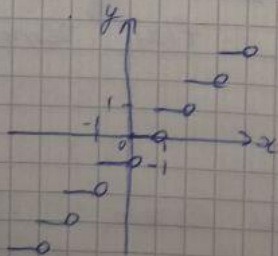
$$\text{Hok } [\pi; 4\pi] = 4\pi$$

$$5) f(x) = \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x$$

$$\sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x = \sin(3(x + \pi)) \cdot \cos(3(x + \pi)) \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

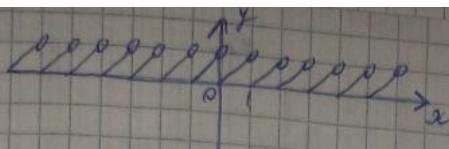
6.1.27.

$$y = [x]$$





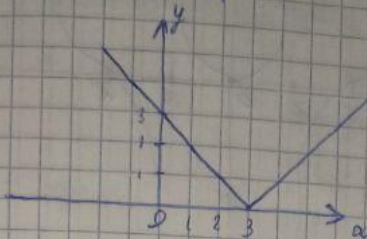
2)  $y = \{x\}$



6.1.29

D  $y = |x-3|$

3 →



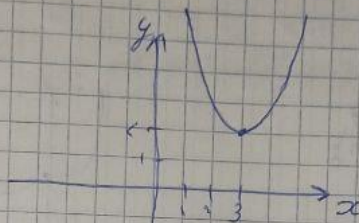
6.1.30

D  $y = x^2 - 6x + 11$

$y = x^2$

$y = (x-3)^2 \rightarrow 3$

$y = (x-3)^2 + 2 \uparrow 2$



6.1.31 D  $y = 3 \cos 2x$

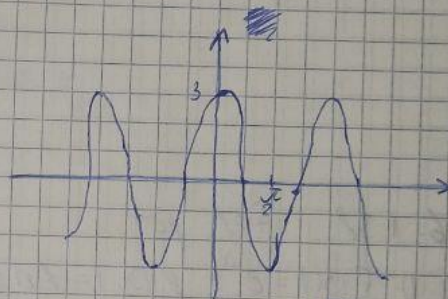
$y = \cos 2x$

$y = \cos 2x$

→ 2 no 0x

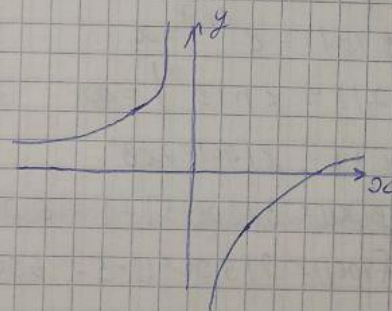
$y = 3 \cos 2x$

↑ 3 no 0y



6.1.32  $y = -\frac{2}{x} + 1 \uparrow 1$

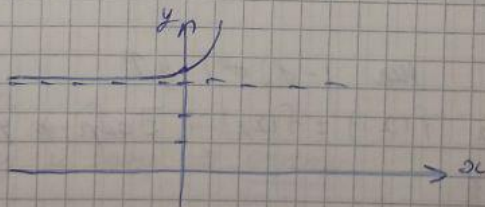
D



6.1.33

D  $y = 2^{x-1} + 3$

$y = 2^x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3$

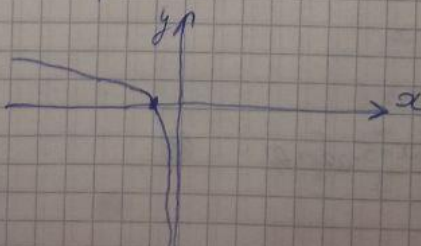


6.1.34

D  $y = \log_3 |x|$

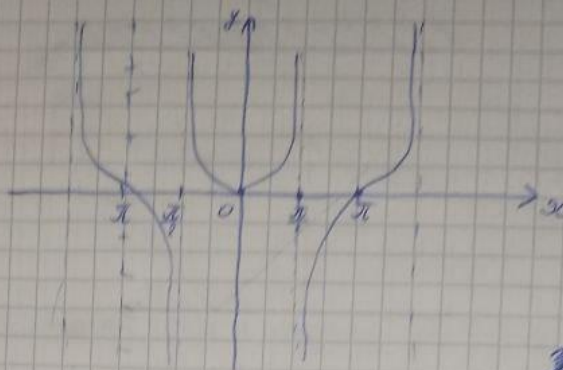
$y = \log_3 x$

$y = \log_3 -x \rightarrow$



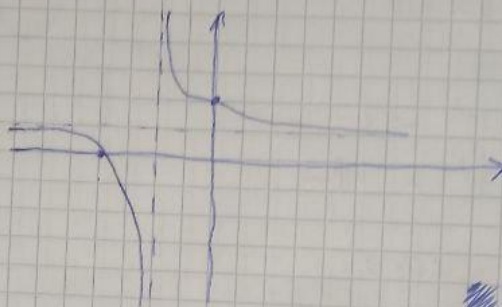
6.1.35

$y = \ln|x|$



6.1.36

$y = \frac{x+4}{x+2} \leftarrow y$   
 $x+2 \rightarrow x+2$



6.1.38 fog, fof

1)  $f(x) = e^x$ ,  $g(x) = \ln x$

$f \circ g = f(g(x)) = e^{\ln x} = x$

$g \circ f = g(f(x)) = \ln(e^x) = x$

2)  $f(x) = 3x+1$ ,  $g(x) = 2x-5$

$f \circ g = f(g(x)) = 3(2x-5)+1 = 6x-14$

$g \circ f = g(f(x)) = 2(3x+1)-5 = 6x-3$

6.1.41

$y = 3x+5$  for  $(-2, \infty)$   $y \uparrow$

$x_1, x_2$  for  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f$  is strictly increasing

$x = 3y+5$

$3y+5 = x$

$3y = x-5$

$y = \frac{x-5}{3}$



6.1.42

$$D \quad y = x^3 - 2$$

на  $(-\infty; \infty)$   $y \uparrow \Rightarrow \exists$  обр. ф.  $y^{-1}$

$$x = y^3 - 2$$

$$y^3 = x + 2$$

$$y^{-1} = \sqrt[3]{x+2} - \text{обр. ф.}$$

6.1.43  $y = |x|$

$D$   $f$  - функция  $\downarrow$  на  $(-\infty; 0]$   $\Rightarrow$  не имеет обр. функцию  
 $\uparrow$  на  $(0; +\infty)$

6.1.44

$$D \quad y = \frac{x-2}{x}$$

на  $(-\infty; \infty)$  функция  $\uparrow \Rightarrow \exists$  обр. функция  $y^{-1}$

$$x = \frac{y-2}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x}$$

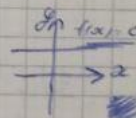
$$x = y - 2 - xy = 0$$

$$y(1-x) = 2$$

$$y = \frac{2}{1-x} - \text{обр. ф.}$$

6.1.45

$D \quad f(x) = C$  - функция не убывает и не возрастает



6.1.46

$$D \quad f(x) = \sin^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

функция имеет локальный максимум  $\Rightarrow$  ограничен

6.1.47

$$D \quad f(x) = \arctan x$$

функция имеет локальный максимум  $\Rightarrow$  ограничен

$$f(x) \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \text{ограничен}$$



6.1.48

$$\square f(x) f'(x) = -x^2 \ln x$$

Решая уравн, мы найдем знак функции  $f(1)$  и  $f(-1)$

6.1.49

$$\square f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+5}, \text{ оп-ция } \uparrow \text{ на } (-2; +2) \Rightarrow \text{монотонно}$$

уравнения, мы  $x \neq 5$

6.1.54

$$\square 1) \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$$

$$9y^2 = 4x^2 - 36$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 - 36}{9}} = 2 \quad (\text{---})$$

$$2) x + |y| = 1$$

$$|y| = 1 - x$$

$$|y'| = 1 - x$$

$$y' = \pm (1 - x)$$

$$y = 1 - x$$

$$3) e^x - \sin y = x^2$$

$$\frac{y}{e} - \sin y = x^2 \cdot e$$

$$y - e \sin y = e \cdot x^2 \quad \emptyset$$

6.1.55

$$\square y + \cos y - x = 0$$

$$A(1, 0): 0 + \cos 0 - 1 = 0 \\ 1 - 1 = 0 \\ 0 = 0$$

$$B(0, 0): 0 + \cos 0 - 0 = 0 \\ 1 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$C\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right): \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ 0 = 0$$

$$D(\pi, 1): \pi + \cos \pi - \pi + 1 = 0 \\ -1 + 1 = 0$$