

9.0ct61. Решите

№187. Р15

решить неравенства

из б. н. - б. 1.24.

6.1.3.

Самостоятельная работа

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№112.1.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 9}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$\square D(x^3 + 9) = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$D(x^3 + 1) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$D\left(\frac{x^3 + 9}{x^3 + 1}\right) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty)$$

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

$$D(\log_3(-x)) = \mathbb{R} \setminus (-\infty, 0)$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty, 0)$$

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

□

$$\begin{aligned} \exists (x^2 - 8x + 10) &= (-\infty) \cup \infty \\ D(x^2 - 8x + 10) &= \{10\} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 10 > 0$$

$$x = 2 \cup 5$$

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

$$6.1.7 \quad f(x) = x^k + t_8 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(x^k) &= (-\infty; \infty) & D(f) &= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D(t_8 x) &= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 9-x &\geq 0 & 10-x &\geq 0 \\ x &\leq 9 & x &\leq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(f) = [7; 10]$$

6.1.9.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 - 2) &\neq 0 \\ x &\neq \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2 &\geq 0 \\ x &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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

Gegeben  
M.2.1.

6.1.10

$$D \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}}$$

$$x+2 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -2$$

$$1-x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1-x} \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$-x \geq -1$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$D(F) = [-2; 1]$$

6.1.12

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

$$x-2 \geq 0 \quad -1 \leq x-2 \leq 1$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$D(F) = (2; 3]$$

6.1.14

$$D \quad f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12 \geq 0 \quad E(f) = ?$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12 \geq (x-4)^2 \geq 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

Dz. 6.1.25 - 6.1.38. Jums vēlēšies.

Danavas pārdoma.

6.1.15

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

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

$$E\left(\frac{1}{3^x}\right) = [1, 0] \quad \text{■}$$

6.1.16.

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

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

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

$$E(2 \sin x - 7) = [-9, -5] \quad \text{■}$$

6.1.17

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

$$E(f(x)) = \mathbb{R}, \{0\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$8) f(8-2) = (8-2)^3 \cdot 2^{(8-2)} = 2^3 \cdot 8^3 - 2^{8-2} \cdot 64 + 2^{8-2} = 128^2$$

6.1.22

$$\square d(z) = \frac{\sqrt{z+5}}{z^2}$$

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

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

$$3) d\left(\frac{5}{9}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}+5}}{\frac{25}{9}} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$4) d(2+3) = \frac{\sqrt{2+8}}{2+6} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

6.1.24

$$\square 1) F(x) = \sin x$$

$$D(F) = (-\infty, \infty) \cup (0, \infty) \text{ unu.}$$

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

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

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \text{ R. unu.}$$

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

$$3) f(x) = \int x$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \text{ R. unu. odg. raga}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. 1. 26.

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

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

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

$$3) f(x) = \ell_8(12x - 1)$$

$$\ell_8 x : T_0 = \pi$$

$$\ell_8(12x + \pi) = \ell_8(12x + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 2T = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$2) f(x) = |x| - \text{gerim herweg}$$

$$4) f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{7} - \ell_8 x$$

$$(\ell_8 x = 1) \ell_8(x + \pi)$$

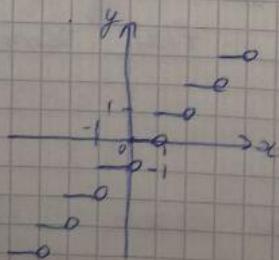
$$7\pi / \pi ; 4\pi = 4\pi$$

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

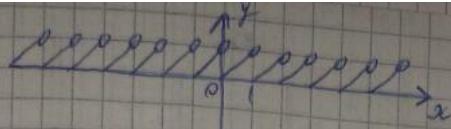
$$\sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x = \sin(3(x + \pi)) \cdot \cos(3(x + \pi)) \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

6. 1. 27.

$$\square y = [x]$$



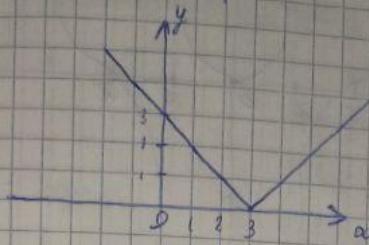
$$2) y = \{x\}$$



6.1.29

$$\square y = |x - 3|$$

$\rightarrow 3$



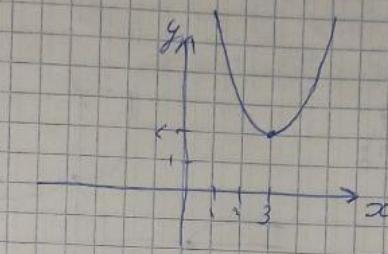
6.1.30

$$\square y = 2x^2 - 6x + 11$$

$$y = 2x^2$$

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

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

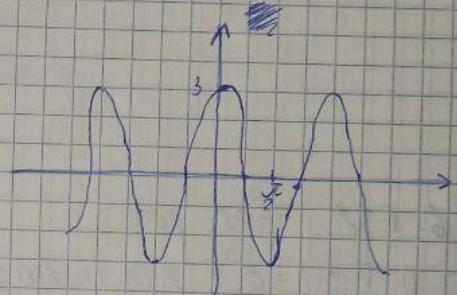


6.1.31  $\square y = 3 \cos 2x$

$$y = \cos 2x$$

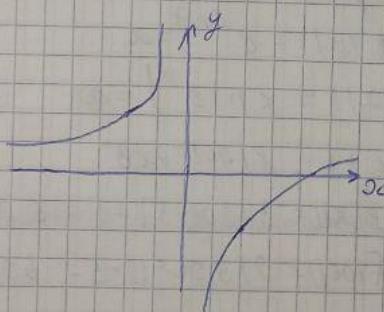
$$y = \cos 2x \rightarrow 2 \text{ no } O_x$$

$$y = 3 \cos 2x \downarrow 3 \text{ no } O_y$$



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

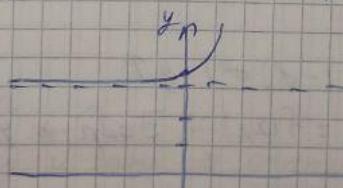
$\square$



6.1.33

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

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

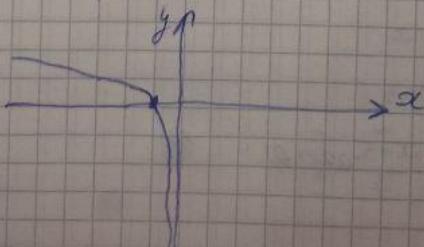


6.1.34

$$\square y = \log_3(-x)$$

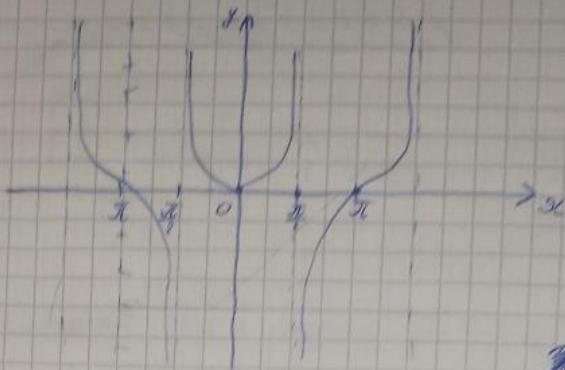
$$y = \log_3 x$$

$$y = \log_3 -x \rightarrow$$



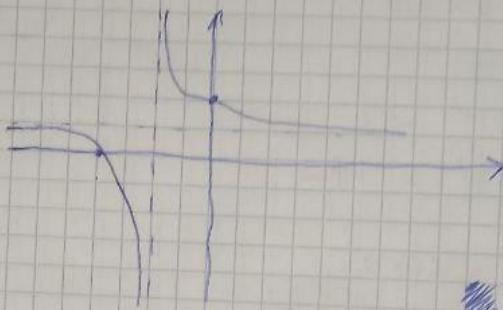
6.1.35

$$\text{D } y = \lfloor x \rfloor$$



6.1.36

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



6.1.38  $f \circ g, g \circ f$

$$\text{D 1) } f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \ln x$$

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.41

$$\text{D } y = 3x + 5 \quad \text{Na } (-\infty, \infty) \text{ y n}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \Rightarrow \exists \text{adj. po. y'}$$

$$x = 3y + 5$$

$$3y + 5 = x$$

$$3y = x - 5$$

$$y' = \frac{x-5}{3} \text{ adj. sp.}$$

6.1.42

$$\square y = x^3 - 2$$

$\text{на } (-\infty; 0) \text{ } y \uparrow \Rightarrow \exists \text{ одн. } y'$

$$x = y^3 - 2$$

$$y^3 = x + 2$$

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

6.1.43  $y = |x|$

$\square$   $f$ -функция  $\downarrow$  на  $(-\infty; 0)$   $\Rightarrow$  не существует одн. производной  
 $\uparrow$  на  $(0; +\infty)$

6.1.44

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

$\text{на } (-\infty; 0) \text{ } f$ -функция  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow \exists \text{ одн. } y'$

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

~~узнать производную~~

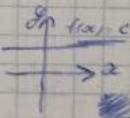
$$x = y - 2 - xy = 0$$

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

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

6.1.45

$\square f(x) = C - \text{п-функция не убывает и не возрастает}$



6.1.46

$$\square f(x) = \sin^2 x$$

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

$f$ -функция симметрична относительно  $x = \pi/2$   $\Rightarrow$  симметрична

6.1.47

$$\square f(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

$f$ -функция симметрична относительно  $x = 0$

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

6.1.48

$$\square f(x) \quad f'(x) = -x^2 \cdot 12x$$

Якщо вираз, т.е. наше значення дотичного нулю  $f(1)$  та  
 $f(-1)$

6.1.49

$$\square f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+5}, \quad \text{якщо } x \neq -5 \Rightarrow \text{намалювати}$$

ограничення, т.к.  $x \neq -5$

6.1.54

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

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

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

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

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

$$|y| = 1-x$$

$$|y^2| = 1-x$$

$$y^2 = 1-x$$

$$y = 1-x$$

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

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

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

6.1.55

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

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

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

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

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