Занятие 21. Исследование функций и построение угарихов (продолжение)

> N5.493. $4 = \sqrt[3]{|x^2 - 1|}$

Pemerne.

1. D(y)=R

2. P-2 renj. ra IR, TOYER pcypuba net.

3. VÉTHOUS, T.K. $y(-x) = \sqrt[3]{(-x)^2 - 11} = \sqrt[3]{1x^2 - 11} = y(x)$; Herephogus

4. T. A C OCPULLY K-T:

1) c Ox: $y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ 2) c Oy: x=0=> y=1

5. Typomexytku znakonocorencela: g+ + + + x

6. HAMTUR TOTHER Y(X):

$$\langle 2 \rangle$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 1} &, eccu |x| \ge 1 \\ \sqrt[3]{1 - x^2} &, eccu |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

1)
$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3(x^2-1)^{3/3}}, eccu|x| \ge 1 \\ \frac{-2x}{3(1-x^2)^{2/3}}, eccu|x| < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{|x^2-1|^2}}, eccu|x| > 1 \\ \frac{-2x}{3\sqrt[3]{|x^2-1|^2}}, eccu|x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

2)
$$\mathcal{D}(y^i)$$
: $x \neq \pm 1$, $\tau \cdot e \cdot x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ - $x \neq x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

3)
$$y'=0 \Rightarrow X=0$$
 -Kpur. T. φ -yuu

8. Интервалы монотонности:
$$y(x)$$
 Л на $(-1;0)$; $(1;+\infty)$ $y(x)$ \rightarrow на $(-\infty;-1)$; $(0;1)$

Torku экстремума
$$\exists k$$
стремума $\exists k$ стремуми $X_{min} = -1$ $Y_{min}(-1) = 0$ $X_{max} = 0$ $Y_{max}(0) = 1$ $Y_{min}(1) = 0$

10. If put. TOTKU
$$y'(x)$$
:
$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \times (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \times (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$(2 - (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + x)(-\frac{2}{3})$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} \chi(\chi^{2}-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} (\chi^{2}-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \chi(-\frac{2}{3})(\chi^{2}-1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} 2\chi \end{cases} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{(\chi^{2}-1)^{2/3}} - \frac{4\chi^{2}}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} \right) = \frac{2(3+\chi^{2})}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(3+\chi^{2})}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(3+\chi^{2})}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(3+\chi^{2})}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(3+\chi^{2})}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(\chi^{2}+3)}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3}} = \frac{2(\chi^{2}+3)}{3(\chi^{2}-1)^{5/3$$

$$2)\mathcal{D}(y'') = \mathcal{D}(y')$$



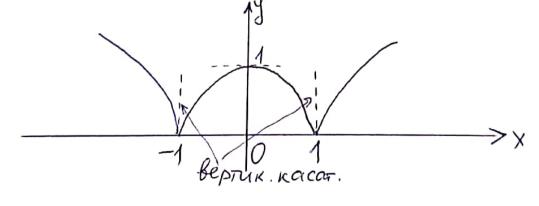
12. Интервалот выпуклосае:
$$y(x)$$
 выпукло вверх на $(-\infty;-1);(-1;1);(1;+\infty)$

1) BEPTIKACIONORE - MET, T.K. MET POTER X=a:
$$\lim_{x \to a} y(x) = \infty$$

2) Harroheroe:
$$y = kx + b$$

$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{|x^2 - 1|}}{x} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt[3]{|x^2 - 1|} = \infty$$



16.
$$E(y) = [(1 + \infty)]$$





X	(-0;-1)	-1	(-1;0)	0	(0;1)	1	$(1; \infty)$	
y'		∄ (=∞)	+	0] (= >>)	+	
y"		#				#		
y	<u></u>	0		1:	→ ·	0		

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$$\sqrt{5.500}$$
. $y = x e^{-x^2/2}$

Perrerere.

2 P-2 y(x) renp. 40 IR, TOTEK pcyporba Het

3. HEYETHOUR, T.K. Y (-x) = -x e - (-x)/2 = -xe = -y(x); Henephrogue

4. TOYKU REPRECERENCE C OCHELLU K-T:

1)
$$c \circ 0x : y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$
 2) $c \circ 0y : x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

5. ThomasyTku zucikonocroluciba poster y(x):

6. Exprimer. Torku q-yeun
$$y(x)$$
:

1) $y' = e^{-x^{2}/2} + xe^{-x^{2}/2} (\frac{-2x}{Z}) = e^{-x^{2}/2} (1-x^{2}) = -e^{-x^{2}/2} (x-1)(x+1)$

2) $\mathcal{D}(y') = \mathcal{D}(y)$

3) $y' = 0$ $x = \pm 1$



$$\frac{7}{y} = \frac{y'}{y} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y}$$

8. Интервалы монотонноси: $y(x) \nearrow Ha(-\infty; -1); (1; +\infty)$

9. Torku экстремума Экстремумот
$$y_{min}(-1) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{e}}$$
 $y_{min}(-1) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = 0.6$

10. Shperrum. Torky
$$y'(x)$$
:

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

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \times (x-\sqrt{3})(x+\sqrt{3})$$
2) $\mathcal{D}(y'') = \mathcal{D}(y)$

3)
$$y''=0$$
 $x=0$, $x=\pm \sqrt{3}$



$$\frac{y'' - y'' - y'' - y''}{y'' - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{y'' - y''}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{y'' - y''}{\sqrt{3}} =$$

12. Интервалот вогнуклосте:
$$y(x)$$
 вогнукла вверх на $(-\infty; -\sqrt{3}); (0; \sqrt{3})$ внеу на $(-\sqrt{3}; 0); (\sqrt{3}; +\infty)$

13. Точки перениба:

Xneperuor
$$(0) = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow (0,0)$
Xneperuor $(0) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (0,0)$
Xneperuor $(0) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (0,0)$
Xneperuor $(0) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (0,0)$
Yneperuor $(0) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (0,0)$

14. Асимплого: 1) вергикального нет

$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0$$
; $k = \lim_{x \to \infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} q(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty}$

$$=\lim_{\substack{x\to\infty}}\frac{x}{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}}=(\infty)=\lim_{\substack{x\to\infty}}\frac{1}{e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}.x}=0 \implies y=0-vo\mu y, ac-ra$$

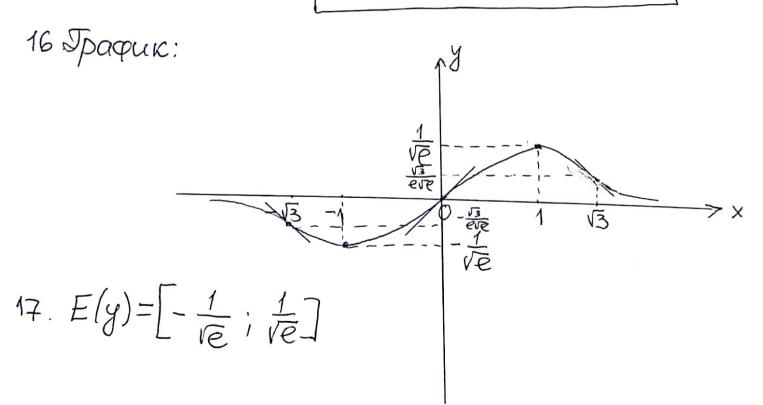
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15. Жасатемьные в точках перегиба:
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0) + y_0$$
 $x = 0$ $y'(0) = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = x$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$
 $y'(\pm \sqrt{3}) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1-3) = -2e^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-2}{e\sqrt{e}} \Rightarrow 0,4$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ му } x = \sqrt{3} : y' = -\frac{2}{e\sqrt{e}}(x-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{e\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ му } x = -\sqrt{3} : y' = -\frac{2}{e\sqrt{e}}(x+\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{e\sqrt{e}}$$





В одной таблице:

X	(>; -1)	-1 (-1)	; 1)	1	(1; +~	
y'		0	+	0	_	
y"	-13	+	0	_	V3	+
y		-1 Ve	7	1 Ve	7	
	-V3 eve		0		<u>v3</u> eve	

D/3II: N 5.502



На огрезке [9,6]:

1) HOLLITU KPUET. TOYKU Q-GULL Y(x),

2) 0708 paro Te Kpur. TOYKU, KOROPOTE E [9,8],

3) HOLETTY JUGITENIER Q-YOUNG & BOTO PATHOTIX KPUT. TOUKOX 4 HOR KOHYCEX [9,6],

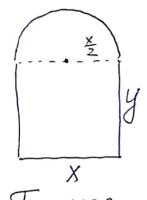
4) выбрать нашбольшее и нашиеньшее значения

N5.427



Окно имеет форму премоугольника, завершенного полукругом. Задан периметр р этой фигуры.

Гун каких размерах х ч у окно будет пропускать наибольшее кол-во света? D/311:N 5.428



Pemerne.

1) COCTABULU PYHKYUKO GIL UCCILG. $S = XY + \frac{1}{2}J(\frac{X}{Z})^2 = XY + \frac{2}{3}X^2$ Borpaguou S' repej ogny neuzbecrnego $P = X + 2y + \frac{2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} = X + 2y + \frac{\pi}{2} X = \frac{2 + \pi}{2} X + 2y$ $2y = P - \frac{2451}{Z}X$ $y = \frac{p}{2} - \frac{2ty}{4} X$ Jiloga $\sqrt{S-1}X\left(\frac{P}{2}-\frac{2+J}{4}X\right)+\frac{J}{8}X^2=\frac{P}{2}X-\frac{2+J}{4}X^2+\frac{JJ}{8}X^2=$ $=\frac{P}{2}X+\frac{X^{2}}{8}(\pi-4-2\pi)=\frac{P}{2}X-\frac{\pi+4}{8}X^{2}$

В Д-К с основанием а и высотой в вписан пресио-Δ-κα, α gle веришней - на боковых сторонах Найти наибольшую площадь впис премоугольника Pemerue. D'Cocrahien Pynkyun gul uccueg.

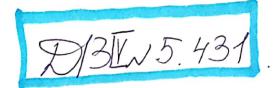
1. Sp. = xy Bryaguen & repej ogny neuzbecnyp. = xy + xh + cey - xy = Cuy, ah = xh+ay $cy = \frac{\alpha h - xh}{\alpha} = \frac{(\alpha - x)h}{\alpha}$ Icn. $\triangle ABC \sim_{\triangle} A_1BC_1 \Rightarrow \frac{h-y}{0} = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow h-y = \frac{hx}{a} \Rightarrow y = h - \frac{hx}{a} = \frac{h(a-x)}{a}$ Thoya $\left| S_{\square} = \frac{x(a-x)h}{a} \right| = \frac{h}{a}(ax-x^2)$

$$(2)_1)\mathcal{D}(S) = (0; a)$$

$$2)S' = \frac{h}{\alpha}(\alpha - 2x) = -\frac{2h}{\alpha}(x - \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(S') = \mathcal{D}(S)$$

$$S'=0 \iff x=\frac{\alpha}{2}$$



4)
$$\chi_{max} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow S_{max} = \frac{h}{\alpha} \left(\alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{4}\right) = \frac{h\alpha^2}{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{h\alpha}{4}$$

5)
$$X + aus = \frac{a}{2}$$
, $S + aus = \frac{ha}{4}$. Ombern: $\frac{ha}{4}$

Oδογχρεκίνε
$$S = -\frac{h}{\alpha}x^2 + hx$$
. Τραφιίκ- παραδολά, βος hi βκινή (δερ προιβροκός) Ησιίδ. ζπατ S goca n b τ $x_b = \frac{-b}{2\alpha} = \frac{-k}{-2 \cdot \frac{h}{\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ (δερ προιβροκός) Τοτ χε στθετ.

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16

В полукруп радиуса R вписан премоугольных с наибальшей плоизадью. Определию его основание х и высоту у.

Demenne

Dementer

B

X

(1) Cocrahien pynkyeno:
$$S_D = xy$$

Britishen S reper ogny neighboring:

AR

OR

 $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = R^2 - \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{x^$

 $\begin{aligned}
&\text{Thinga} \quad S_{\square} = x \sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}} \\
&\text{2)} \quad \mathcal{D}(S) = (0; 2R) \\
&\text{2)} \quad \mathcal{S}'(x) = \sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}} + x \frac{-\frac{2x}{4}}{2\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} = \sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}} - \frac{x^{2}}{4\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} = \frac{4(R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}) - x^{2}}{4\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} \\
&= \frac{4R^{2} - 2x^{2}}{4\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} = \frac{-2(x^{2} - 2R^{2})}{4\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} - \frac{-(x - \sqrt{2}R)(x + \sqrt{2}R)}{2\sqrt{R^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}}} \\
&\text{2)} \quad S' = O < \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{2}R} \quad 4\mathcal{D}(S')
\end{aligned}$



4)
$$x \max = \sqrt{2}R \implies y_{\max} = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{(\sqrt{2}R)^2}{4}} = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{2}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Ombem:
$$X = \sqrt{2}R, y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$y = RSind$$

$$\frac{X}{2} = RCold \Rightarrow X = 2RCold$$

$$= R^{2}Sin2d$$

$$= R^{2}Sin2d$$

Solution of Hamb graveness
$$S = 30$$
 goannaer Hamb graves $S = 1$, $T = 2$ and $S = 3$ and

Посроит кривую, заданную парамец
$$f = t^2 - 2t$$
, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

Решения.

$$\int x = t^2 - 2t$$

$$y = t^2 + 2t$$

Pennerne.

$$y = t^{2} + 2t$$

$$\frac{\xi \theta}{-2} - 1 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$= y = (-1) + \infty$$

$$\frac{16}{-2} \xrightarrow{-1} 0$$

$$y(+6) = y(-1) = 1-2 = -1$$

$$= y \in [-1; +\infty)$$

$$2t = y(+1) = xpubae$$

(2)
$$X(-t)=(-t)^2-2(-t)^2-2t=y(t)$$
 } $\Rightarrow \text{ kpulsal } \overline{t} = 2 \Rightarrow y=8, x$ $y(-t)=(-t)^2+2(-t)=t^2-2t=x(t)$ } $\Rightarrow \text{ kpulsal } \overline{t} = 0 \Rightarrow x=9, y=1$

$$F_{0}$$
 F_{0} F_{0

(3)
$$\chi'(t) = 2t - 2 = 2(t - 1)$$
 $y'(t) = 2t + 2 = 2(t + 1)$
 $\chi'(t) - + + > t$ $y'(t) - + > t$
 $\chi(t) > 1$ y
 $\chi(t) > 1$ y
 $\chi(t) = 1$ y

$$x'(t) = 2t - 2 = 2(t - 1) \qquad y'(t) = 2t + 2 = 2(t + 1)$$

$$x'(t) - + + > t \qquad y'(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y'(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y'(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y'(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y'(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y''(t) - + > t$$

$$x(t) > 1 > 7 \qquad y''(t) - + > t$$

$$x'(t) = 1 > 1 > 1 > 1 > t$$

$$x''(t) = 2t + 2 = 2(t + 1)$$

$$y''(t) = 2t + 2 = 2(t + 1)$$

$$y''(t) = 1 > 1 > t$$

$$x''(t) = 1 > t$$

4) x''(t) = 2 y''(t) = 2

(5) Up (3) (4) => 1) $y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{t+1}{t-1}$ $y(x) + \frac{-}{y(x)} + \frac{+}{y(x)} = \frac{t+1}{y(x)}$ $y(x) = \frac{t+1}{y(x)} = \frac{t+1}{y(x)}$ $y(x) = \frac{t+1}{y(x)} = \frac$

 $y'(x)=0 \iff t=-1 \implies x=3, y=-1.$ B TOUKE (x,y)=(3,-1) YMAPLIC UMEET LOPLYOHT. KACAT.

2)
$$y''(x) = \frac{y''(t)x'(t) - y'(t)x''(t)}{(x'(t))^3} = \frac{2(2t-2) - (2t+2)2}{(2t-2)^3} = \frac{-1}{(t-1)^3}$$

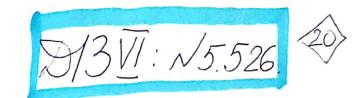
 $S^{2}(M,0)$ Y''(x) + 0 $\rightarrow t$

(6) Acuelin 70701: $\begin{cases} \lim_{t\to\infty} (x^2(t)+y'(t)) = \infty \Rightarrow \alpha e^{-701} \text{ bose of note of the total of t$ => Her HO MAN t > ± 00 XH> + 00

2) Haves. $k = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t^2 + 2t}{t^2 - 2t} = 1; b = \lim_{t \to \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (k^2 + 2t) - (t^2 - 2t) = \infty$ $\Rightarrow \text{Her}$

(7
	4

t	(-0°, -1)	-1	(-1; 1)	1	$(1; +\infty)$
Х	$(3;+\infty)$		(-1;3)	1	(-1; +∞)
y	$\left(-1\right)+\infty$	-1	(-1;3)	3	(3;+00)
y'(x)	-	0		∞	. +
y"(x)	+	1/8;	+	∞	. —
y(x)	7	-1 T.MUH	>>	T. bolopes	à 7
J				Tienerus	Ja 🖳



 $y = t^{2} + 2t$ $y = 2t^{2}; y - x = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{y - x}{4}$ $y = 2t^{2}; y - x = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{y - x}{4}$ $x = 2t^{2}; y - x = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{y - x}{4}$ $x = 2t^{2}; y - x = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{y - x}{4}$

Journelle $x+y=\frac{1}{8}(y-x)^2 \Rightarrow y'=\frac{1}{8}x'^2$ napadora