

# Флагшафт 2

## § 21

№ 4 (5)

$$5) \quad y = \frac{x^3}{x-1}$$

1.  $D(y) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ .

$y > 0$  при  $x > 1$

$y \leq 0$  при  $1 > x \geq 0$

$y > 0$  при  $x < 0$

Ребеселение с  $Ox$ :  $0 = \frac{x^3}{x-1} \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow$  вт.  $(0,0)$

Ребеселение с  $Oy$ :  $y = \frac{0}{0-1} = 0 \Rightarrow$  вт.  $(0,0)$

$y$  не чёт. и не нечёт.

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty \Rightarrow x=1$  - верт. асимптота

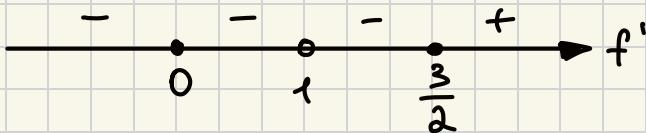
наклонных асимптот нет ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \infty$ )

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty \Rightarrow$  горизонт. асимптот нет

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} y = +\infty ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} y = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = +\infty ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = +\infty$

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



$x = \frac{3}{2}$  - экстремум, локальный минимум

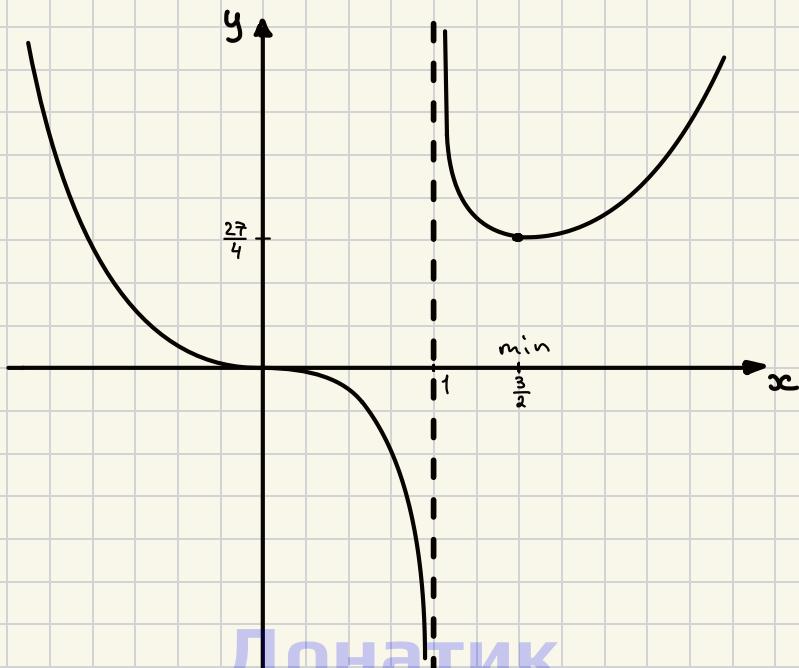
$$y\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad y'' &= 2\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2 + (2x-3) \cdot 2\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(\frac{x-1-x}{(x-1)^2}\right) = \\ &= 2\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2 - 2(2x-3)\frac{x}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}(x^2(x-1) - \\ &- (2x-3)x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)^3}(x^2 - 3x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

$D = 9 - (2 < 0 \Rightarrow)$  куки  $f'' : 0$



5.



Донатик

№5(2)

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

1.  $D(y) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

$y > 0$  при  $x > 1$

$y = 0$  при  $x = 1$  - Ребесечение с  $O_x$

$y < 0$  при  $x < 1$

Ребесечение с  $O_y$ :  $(0; -\frac{1}{4})$

$y$  ке чёт. и ке квадрат. при  $x = 1$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} y = +\infty \Rightarrow x=2$  - Врт. асимптота

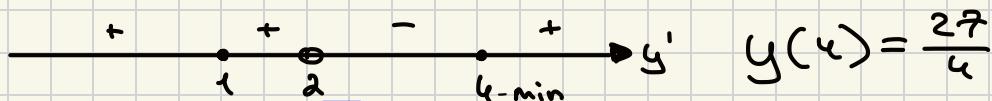
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} y = +\infty$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty \Rightarrow$  врт. асимптота кет

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow$  есть наклонная асимптота  $x+b$

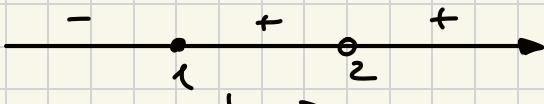
$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y-x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 4x - 4} = 1 \Rightarrow$$
 наклонная асимптота:  $x+1$

3.  $y' = \frac{3(x-1)^2(x-2)^2 - 2(x-2)(x-1)^3}{(x-2)^4} = \frac{(x-1)^2(x-4)}{(x-2)^3}$



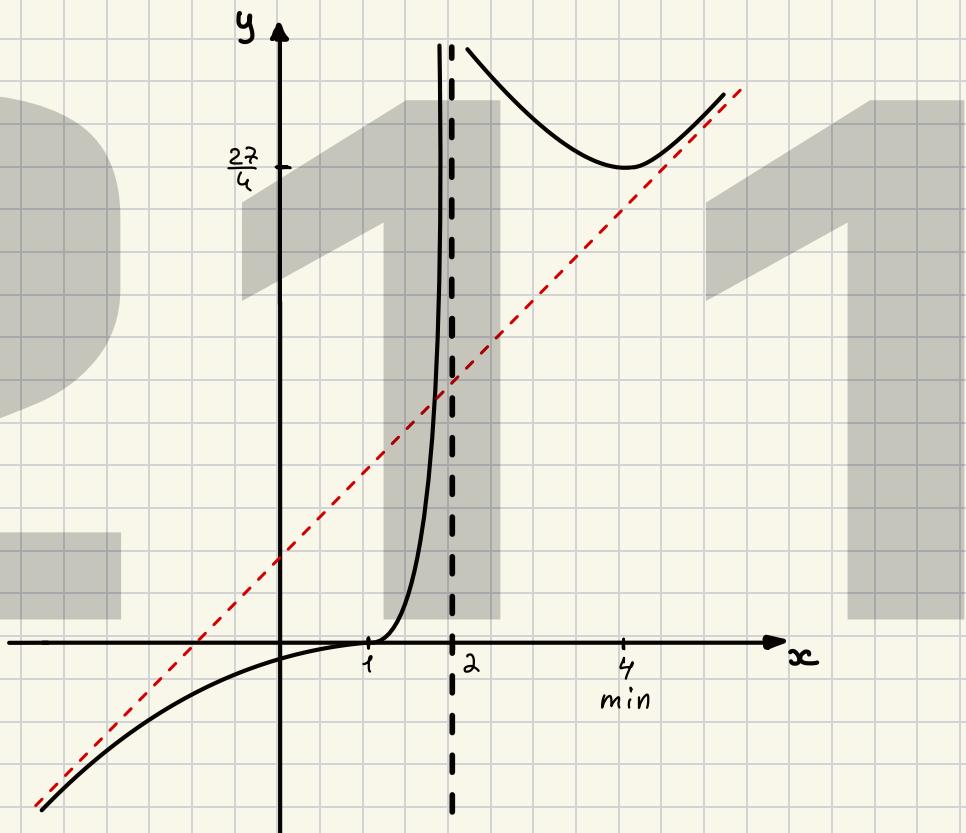
4.  $y'' = \frac{6x-6}{(x-2)^4}$

Донатик



точка перегиба

5.



$$\sqrt{1/(x-2)}$$

$$8) \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{1/(x-2)}}{x-2}$$

$$1. D(y) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left( \{2\} \cup (-1; 1) \right)$$

$y > 0$  при  $x > 2$

$y = 0$  при  $x = \pm 1$

$y < 0$  при  $x < 2$  У нечёт. и нечётн.

Донатик

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} y = +\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} y = -\infty \Rightarrow x=2$  - верт. асимпт.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 0 \Rightarrow y=0$  - горизонт. асимптота

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow$  каскадных асимптот нет

3.  $x > 0$  ( $> 1$  в смысле  $D(y)$ ):

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

$$= \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{x-1}(x-2)^2} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in D(y)$$

$x < 0$  ( $< -1$  в смысле  $D(y)$ ):

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

$$= \frac{-(x-2) - 2(-x-1)}{2\sqrt{-x-1}(x-2)^2} = \frac{x+4}{2\sqrt{-x-1}(x-2)^4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & + & \text{re} & - & - \\ \bullet & 0 & \text{онр.} & 0 & 2 & \rightarrow & y' \\ -4 & -1 & & & & & \end{array}$$

4.  $x > 0$  ( $> 1$  в смысле  $D(y)$ ):

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

$$= \frac{-2(x-1)(x-2) + x((x-2) + 4(x-1))}{4(x-1)^{3/2}(x-2)^3} = \frac{3x^2 - 4}{(x-1)^{3/2}(x-2)^3} \quad x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$x < 0$  ( $< -1$  в смысле  $D(y)$ ):

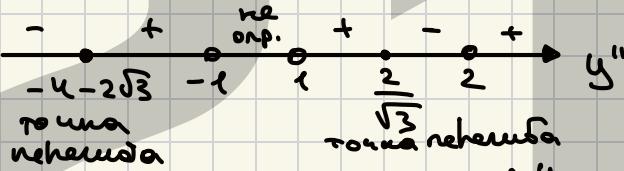
$$y'' = \frac{2\sqrt{-x-1}(x-2)^2 - (x+4)((x-2)^2 \frac{-1}{\sqrt{-x-1}} + 4(x-2)\sqrt{-x-1})}{4(-x-1)(x-2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2(-x-1)(x-2) - (x+4)(-(x-2) - 4(x+1))}{4(-x-1)^{3/2}(x-2)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 24x + 12}{4(-x-1)^{3/2}(x-2)^3} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{x^2 + 8x + 4}{(-x-1)^{3/2}(x-2)^3}$$

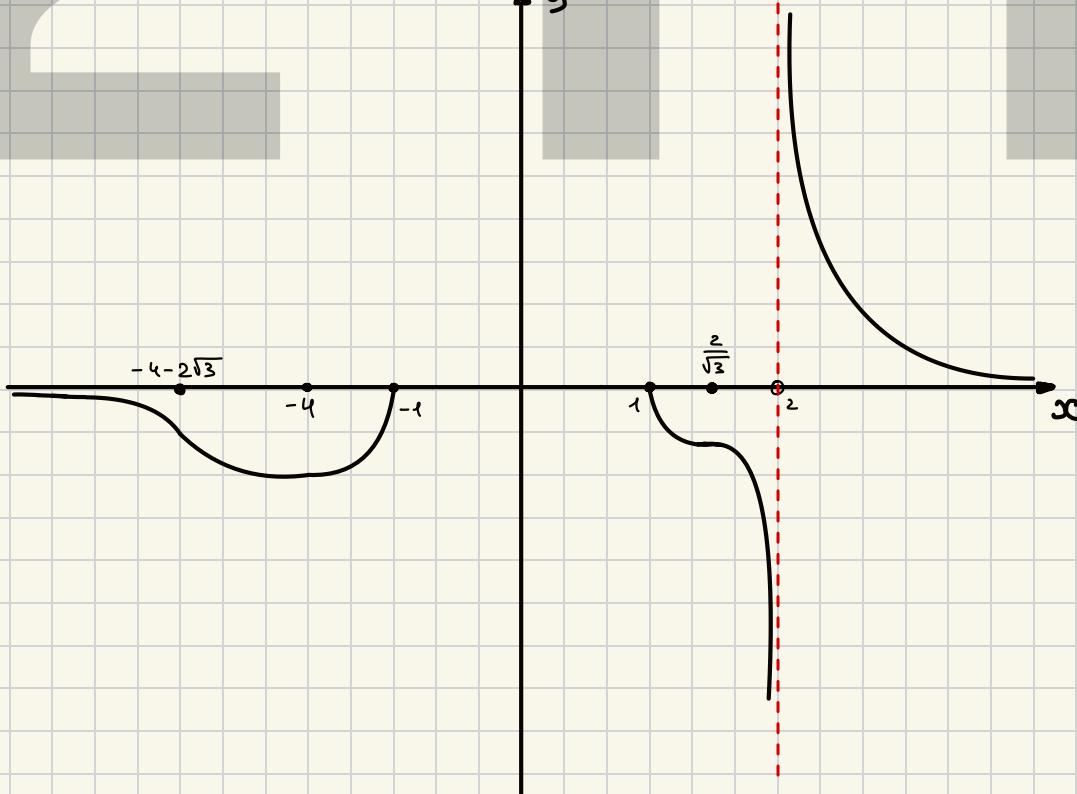
$$x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64-16}}{2} = -4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}; -4 + 2\sqrt{3} > -1$$



точка неясна

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  точка неясна



Донатик

$$(1) \quad y = \sqrt[3]{x^2(2-x)}$$

$$1. \quad D(y) = \mathbb{R}$$

$y = 0$  при  $x = 0$  и  $x = 2$  в окр. точках  $y > 0$ .

у не чёт. и не нечёт.

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y/x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y/x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{x}} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^2(x-2)} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{x} - 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{2}{3} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{x}} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( -\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( -1 + \frac{2}{3x} + 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Значит, если каскадные асимптоты  $x - \frac{2}{3}$  при

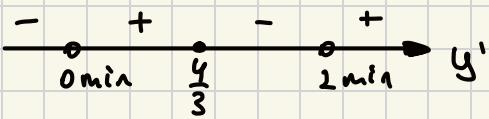
$x \rightarrow +\infty$  и  $-x + \frac{2}{3}$  при  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$3. \quad x > 2 : \quad y' = \frac{1}{3} (x^2(x-2))^{-2/3} (2x(x-2) + x^2) = \\ = \frac{1}{3} (x^2(x-2))^{-2/3} x (3x-4)$$

$$x < 2 : \quad y' = \frac{1}{3} (x^2(2-x))^{-2/3} (2x(2-x) - x^2) =$$

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

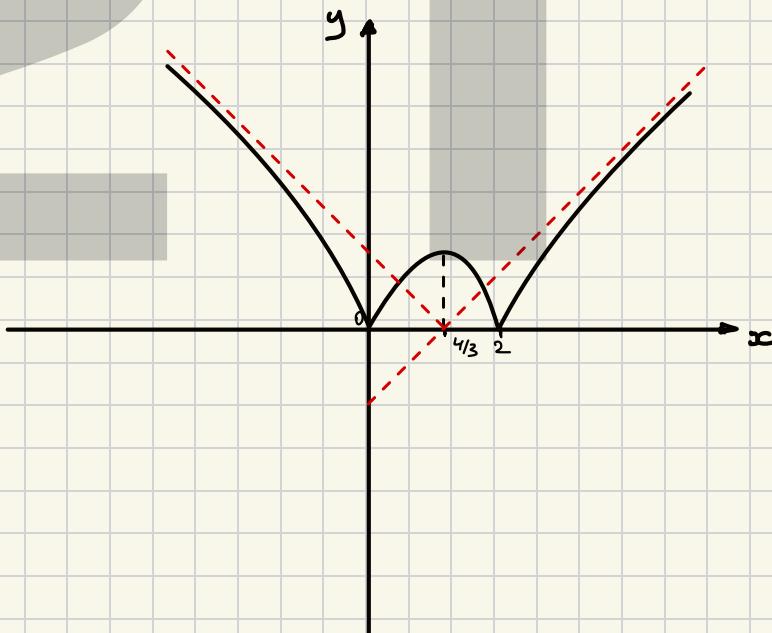
Доматик



$$4. \quad x > 2 : y'' = -\frac{2}{g} (x^2(x-2))^{-5/3} (2x(x-2) + x^2) +$$

$$+ (6x-4) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x^2(x-2))^{-2/3} = -\frac{8}{gx} (x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x)^{-1/3} (x-2)$$

$$x < 2 : y'' = -\frac{8}{gx} (x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x)^{-1/3} (2-x)$$



№ 14(3)

$$3) \quad y = (x-2)e^{-1/x}$$

$$\text{1. } D(y) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$x > 2 \quad y > 0 \quad \text{Динатик}$$

$$x < 2 \quad y < 0 \quad y \text{ не чёт. и не неч.}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = 0 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y = 0 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y = -\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y - x = (e^{-\frac{1}{x}} - 1)x - 2e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = -1 - 2 = -3$$

$$3. y' = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + (k-2)e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \frac{x^2 + k-2}{x^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

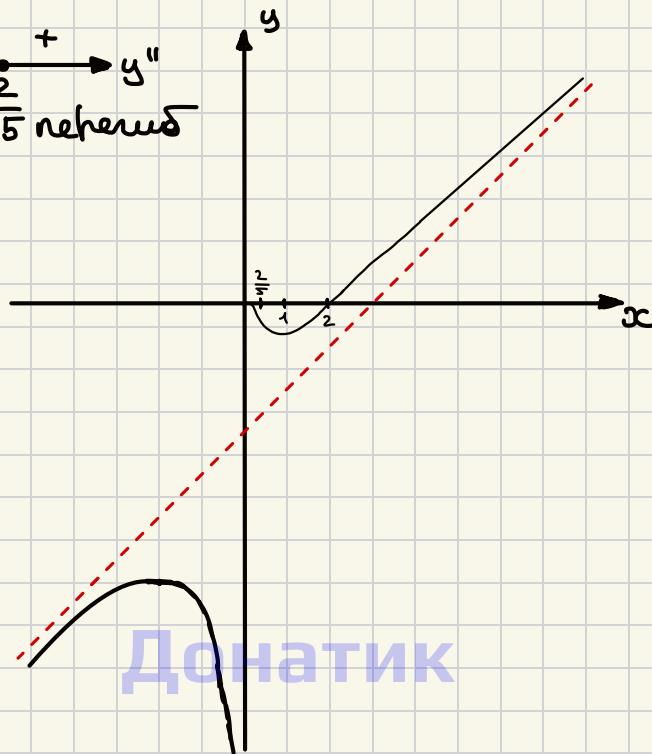
+	-	-	+
-2 max	0	1 min	

$y'$

$$4. y'' = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{(x-1)(k+2)}{x^4} + \frac{(k-1+x+2)x^2 - 2x(x-1)(k+2)}{x^4} \right) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^4}$$

$$\cdot (x^2 + k-2 + 2x^3 + k^2 - 2k^3 - 2x^2 + 4x) = x^{-4} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (5x-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \\ \hline - & - & + \\ \hline 0 & \frac{2}{5} \text{ нечетн} \end{array}$$



$\sqrt{5}(6)$

6)  $y = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$

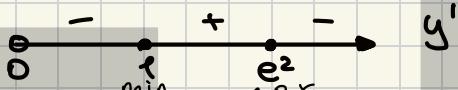
1.  $D(y) = (0; +\infty)$

$y > 0$  when  $x \neq 1$   $y \neq 0$  &  $x = 1$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\ln x \cdot x/x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$

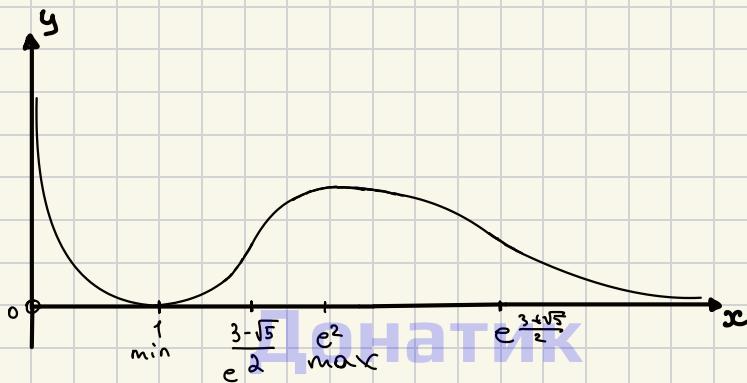
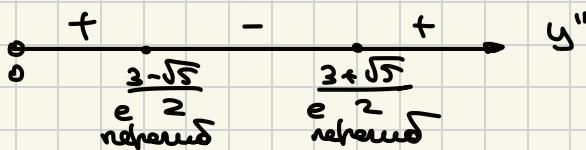
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = \infty$

3.  $y' = \frac{2\ln x - \ln^2 x}{x^2} = \ln x \frac{2 - \ln x}{x^2}$



4.  $y'' = \frac{(2/x - 2\ln x/x)x^2 - 2x(2\ln x - \ln^2 x)}{x^2} =$

$= \frac{2x - 2x\ln x - 4x\ln x + 2x\ln^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2 - 6\ln x + 2\ln^2 x}{x^3}$



Данатик

§ 24

$$\text{№50. } x = 3t - t^3 \quad y = 3t^2 \quad z = 3t + t^3$$

кас. //  $3x + y + z + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$  неравн.  $\bar{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{\tau}$ -кас.  $\vec{\tau} \parallel \vec{r}'$

$$\vec{r}' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 3t^2 \\ 6t \\ 3 + 3t^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 3t^2 \\ 6t \\ 3 + 3t^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 9t^2 + 6t + 3 + 3t^2 = 0$$

$$6t^2 - 6t - 12 = 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$(t+1)(t-2) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -1 \text{ или } t = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  искомые точки -  $(-2; 3; -4)$  и  $(-2; 12; 14)$

$$\text{№51. } \exists t = x \Rightarrow \text{ищем } \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \\ z = 2t^2 \end{cases}, \text{ т.е. } \bar{r} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ 2t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

касательное:  $\vec{\tau} \parallel \vec{r}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4t \end{pmatrix}$

т.ч. пл-ть лежит на прямой  $x = y = z$ , т.о.

коинцидентна с пл-тью  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ул-е кас-ти:  $(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0, \vec{r}'_0) = 0$

$$(x - x_0)x'_0 + (y - y_0)y'_0 + (z - z_0)z'_0 = 0$$

$$(x - x_0) \cdot 1 + (y - y_0) \cdot 1 + (z - z_0) \cdot 4t_0 = 0$$

$$x + y + 4t_0 z - x_0 - y_0 - 4t_0 z_0 = 0$$

$$\text{Т.а. наклон} \alpha \text{ на-ру } -\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) \Rightarrow 4t_0 = 1 \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x + y + z - x_0 - y_0 - z_0 = 0$$

$$x_0 = t_0 \quad y_0 = t_0 \quad z_0 = 2t_0^2$$

$$x_0 = 1/4 \quad y_0 = 1/4 \quad z_0 = 1/8$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y + z - 5/8 = 0$$

$\sqrt{78}(3)$

$$3) \quad x = a(t - \sin t) \quad y = a(1 - \cos t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$r = \frac{[r', r'']}{|r'|^3}$$

$$\bar{r} = \begin{pmatrix} a(t - \sin t) \\ a(1 - \cos t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{r}' = \begin{pmatrix} a(1 - \cos t) \\ a \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{r}'' = \begin{pmatrix} a \sin t \\ a \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|[r', r'']| = \begin{vmatrix} a(1 - \cos t) & a \sin t \\ a \sin t & a \cos t \end{vmatrix} = a^2 (\cos t - \cos^2 t) -$$

$$- a^2 \sin^2 t = |a^2 (\cos t - 1)| = a^2 (1 - \cos t)$$

$$|r'|^2 = a^2 ((-2 \cos t + \cos^2 t) + a^2 \sin^2 t = 2a^2 (1 - \cos t))$$

Доказательство

$$k = \frac{a^2(1-\cos t)}{a^3(2-2\cos t)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a 2^{3/2} (1-\cos t)^{1/2}}$$

$\sqrt{80}(1)$

$$1) \quad y^5 + y - x^2 = 0, \quad M_0(\sqrt{2}; 1)$$

$$5y''y' + y' - 2x = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{1+5y^4}$$

$$\text{В т. } M_0 \quad y' = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$20y^3y'^2 + 5y^4y'' + y'' - 2 = 0$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 - 20y^3y'^2}{5y^4 + 1}$$

$$\text{В т. } M_0 \quad y'' = \frac{2 - 20 \cdot \frac{2}{9}}{6} = \frac{9}{27} - \frac{20}{27} = -\frac{11}{27}$$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{11/27}{(1+\frac{4}{9})^{3/2}} = \frac{11/27}{(11/9)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$\sqrt{81}(6)$

$$y = \ln \operatorname{ch} x \quad K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \operatorname{th} x \quad y'' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow K(x) = \frac{1/\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{(1+\operatorname{th}^2 x)^{3/2}} = \frac{1/\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\left(\frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x + \operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{(\operatorname{sh}^2 x + \operatorname{ch}^2 x)^{3/2}} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{(\operatorname{ch}^2 x)^{3/2}}$$

Донатик

$$k'(x) = \frac{\operatorname{ch}^4 x (\operatorname{ch} 2x)^{3/2} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2x} \cdot \operatorname{sh} 2x \cdot 2x \cdot \operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{ch}^3 2x} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch}^{3/2} 2x = \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{ch}^{1/2} x \operatorname{sh} 2x \cdot 2x \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = 3 \operatorname{sh} 2x = 6 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x (1 - 6 \operatorname{ch} x) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = 0, \text{ т.к. } \operatorname{ch} x \geq 1$$

$$\xrightarrow[\underset{0}{\bullet}]{{}^+ \quad -} k'(x) \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ - точка макс.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{\max} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 0}{(\operatorname{ch} 0)^{3/2}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\log(1,3)}$$

$$1) x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt$$

$$r' = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin t \\ a \cos t \\ b \end{pmatrix}, r'' = \begin{pmatrix} -a \cos t \\ -a \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{соприкас.: } (\bar{r} - \bar{r}_0, r_0', r_0'') = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} x - a \cos t & y - a \sin t & z - bt \\ -a \sin t & a \cos t & b \\ -a \cos t & -a \sin t & 0 \end{array} \right| = (x - a \cos t)(a \sin t) +$$

$$+ (y - a \sin t)a \cos t + (z - bt)a^2 = 0$$

$$a \sin t x + a \cos t y + (z - bt)a^2 = 0$$

$$\sin t x + \cos t y + z \frac{a}{b} - at = 0$$

Доказательство

$$\text{коши}: (\pi - \pi_0, r'_0) = 0$$

$$(x - x_0) x'_0 + (y - y_0) y'_0 + (z - z_0) z'_0 = 0$$

$$(x - a \cos t_0)(-\alpha \sin t_0) + (y - a \sin t_0) \alpha \cos t_0 + (z - b t_0) b = 0$$

$$-\alpha \sin t_0 x + \alpha \cos t_0 y + (z - b t_0) b = 0$$

$$\sin t_0 x - \cos t_0 y - \frac{b}{\alpha} z + \frac{b^2}{\alpha} t_0 = 0$$

сфасимосу.:

$$\bar{r} = \frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{r'}{|r'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \sin t \\ \alpha \cos t \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{r}}{ds} = \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + b^2} \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \cos t \\ -\alpha \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \text{коши к сир. аз-ти}$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$-\alpha \cos t_0 (x - x_0) - \alpha \sin t_0 (y - y_0) = 0$$

$$-\alpha \cos t_0 x - \alpha \sin t_0 y + \alpha^2 \cos^2 t_0 + \alpha^2 \sin^2 t_0 = 0$$

$$\cos t_0 x + \sin t_0 y - a = 0$$

$$3) x = e^t, y = e^{-t}, z = t\sqrt{2}$$

$$r' = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ -e^{-t} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, r'' = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^{-t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

кошикас.

$x - e^{t_0}$	$y - e^{-t_0}$	$z - t_0 \sqrt{2}$
$e^{t_0}$	$-e^{-t_0}$	$\sqrt{2}$
$e^{t_0}$	$e^{-t_0}$	0

$$= (x - e^{t_0})(-\sqrt{2}e^{-t_0}) - (y - e^{-t_0})(-e^{t_0}\sqrt{2}) + (z - t_0\sqrt{2})(1+1) = e^{-t_0}x + e^{t_0}y +$$

$$+\sqrt{2}z + 2t_0 = 0$$

$$\text{коффиц.: } (x - e^{+t_0})e^{+t_0} + (y - e^{-t_0})(-e^{-t_0}) + (z - \sqrt{2}t_0)\sqrt{2} = \\ = e^{+t_0}x - e^{-t_0}y + z\sqrt{2} + 2(t_0 \leftarrow \sinh 2t_0) = 0$$

$$\text{символ.: } [\bar{r}_0', \bar{r}_0''] = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ e^{+t_0} & e^{+t_0} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ e^{+t_0} & e^{-t_0} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-t_0}\sqrt{2} \\ e^{+t_0}\sqrt{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[[\bar{r}_0', \bar{r}_0''], \bar{r}_0'] = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -e^{-t_0}\sqrt{2} & e^{+t_0}\sqrt{2} & 2 \\ e^{+t_0} & -e^{-t_0} & \sqrt{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(e^{+t_0} + e^{-t_0}) \\ 2(e^{-t_0} + e^{+t_0}) \\ \sqrt{2}(e^{-2t_0} - e^{2t_0}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$( \bar{r} - \bar{r}_0, [[\bar{r}_0', \bar{r}_0''], \bar{r}_0'] ] ) = (x - e^{+t_0}) \cdot 2(e^{+t_0} + e^{-t_0}) + (y - e^{-t_0}) \cdot \\ \cdot 2(e^{-t_0} + e^{+t_0}) + (z - t_0\sqrt{2}) \cdot \sqrt{2}(e^{-2t_0} - e^{2t_0}) = 2x(e^{+t_0} + e^{-t_0}) + \\ + 2y(e^{-t_0} + e^{+t_0}) + \sqrt{2}z(e^{-2t_0} - e^{2t_0}) - 2t_0(e^{-2t_0} - e^{2t_0}) = \\ = x + y - \sqrt{2} \sinh t_0 z + 2(\cosh t_0 - \sinh t_0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha^2 \omega^2(t)}$$

$$\text{1) } x = a \sinh t, y = a \sinh t, z = b t$$

$$v' = \begin{pmatrix} a \sinh t \\ a \sinh t \\ b \end{pmatrix}, v'' = \begin{pmatrix} a \sinh t \\ a \sinh t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[v', v''] = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a \sinh t & a \sinh t & b \\ a \sinh t & a \sinh t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i(-b \sinh t) - j(-a b \sinh t) +$$

$$+ k \alpha^2 = 0 \quad |[v', v'']| = \sqrt{a^2 b^2 \sinh^2 t + a^2 b^2 \cosh^2 t - a^4} = \\ = a \sqrt{b^2 \cosh^2 t + a^2}$$

$$|v'|^3 = (a^2 \sinh^2 t + a^2 \cosh^2 t + b^2)^{3/2} = (a^2 \cosh^2 t + b^2)^{3/2}$$

$$k = a (a^2 + b^2 \cosh^2 t)^{1/2} (a^2 \cosh^2 t + b^2)^{-3/2}$$

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