

$$\S 13 \\ \text{f79(2)} \quad y = |\sin x| = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) \sin x$$

$$y' = \operatorname{sgn}'_{\sin x} \cdot \sin' x \sin x + \sin' x \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x).$$

$$\forall x: \sin x \neq 0 \quad \exists \operatorname{sgn}'_{\sin x} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall x: \sin x \neq 0 \mapsto \exists y' \text{ при}$$

этот $\exists y'$ в $x: \sin x = 0$, т.е. $\exists \operatorname{sgn}'_{\sin x}$ в $x: \sin x = 0$.

$$\text{197(5)} \quad y = 2x^2 - x^4, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad y = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - 4x^3, \quad 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = x'_y = (4x - 4x^3)^{-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$x'(y_0) = (4x_0 - 4x_0^3)^{-1}, \quad 0 < x_0 < 1$$

$$x_0: \quad \frac{3}{4} - 1 = -1 + 2x_0^2 - x_0^4$$

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

$$\pm \frac{1}{2} = x^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ в } \text{вн} \text{ в } (0; \pi) \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x'(y_0) = (2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})^{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{N201(3)} \quad x = a \cos t, \quad y = b \sin t, \quad 0 < t < \pi \quad y'_x - ?$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^{-1} = b \cos t (-a \sin t)^{-1} = -\frac{b}{a} \operatorname{ctg} t$$

$$\text{N214(2)} \quad d(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\ln x}{x}) = \operatorname{arctg}' \frac{\ln x}{x} d(\frac{\ln x}{x}) =$$

$$= \operatorname{arctg}' \frac{\ln x}{x} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' x dx = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2}} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 + \ln^2 x} dx. \quad \text{В } t = x_1 = \frac{1}{e} : \frac{1}{e^2 + 1} dx = \frac{2e^2}{1 + e^2} dx. \quad \text{В } t = x_2 = e: 0.$$

Донатик

$$\text{N} \leftarrow 3. \text{ d-?} \quad y = \begin{cases} |x|^d \sin(1/x), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{1) неяв. 2) } \exists y' \exists \text{ кпр.} \\ \text{у}^4 - 4x^4 - 6xy = 0, M(1; 2) \end{matrix}$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^d \sin(1/x) = 0$$

$$(d > 0): |x|^d - \text{д.н.}, \sin(1/x) - \text{одн.} \Rightarrow |x|^d \sin(1/x) - \text{д.н.}$$

$$d = 0: \not\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(1/x). \quad \square \text{ иначе в зажать послед-ть}$$

$$\text{Гипот. } x'_n = \frac{1}{\pi n} \text{ и } x''_n = \frac{1}{\pi n_2 + \pi n}, n \in \mathbb{N}. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x''_n)$$

$d < 0: |x|^d - \text{д.д.}, \text{берём те же послед-ти получаем, что } \not\exists.$

$$2) f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = \left| \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x := x}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = |x|^{d-1} \cdot \sin(1/x) \right.$$

$$\cdot \sin(1/x). \text{ Аналогично 1) при } d := d-1 \Rightarrow d-1 \geq 0$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 0$$

$$\forall x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} (x^d \sin(1/x))' = dx^{d-1} \sin(1/x) - x^{d-2} \cos(1/x), & x > 0 \\ ((-x)^d \sin(1/x))' = d(-x)^{d-1} \sin(1/x) - (-x)^{d-2} \cos(1/x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} d(-x)^{d-1} \sin(1/x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (-x)^{d-2} \cos(1/x). \text{ т.к. для } \exists f' \text{ не}$$

$$\text{дко } \Rightarrow d > 1 \quad (2) \Rightarrow d(-x)^{d-1} \sin(1/x) - \text{д.н. на отр. - д.н.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f'(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (-x)^{d-2} \cos(1/x) = 0 \Rightarrow d \geq 2 \text{ (аналогич. 1)}$$

$$\text{Аналогично } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow d \geq 2.$$

$$1) d > 0; 2) d \geq 1; 3) d \geq 2.$$

$$\sqrt{40(3)} \sqrt{14}$$

Донатик

$$y^4 - 4x^4 - 6xy = 0, M(1; 2)$$

$$4y^3y' - 16x^3 - 6y - 6xy' = 0$$

$$\text{в т. M}(1; 2) : 32y'(x_M) - 16 - 12 - 6y'(x_M) = 0$$

$$26y'(x_M) = 28 \Rightarrow y'(x_M) = \frac{14}{13}$$

$$\text{касат. : } y = y(x_M) + y'(x_M)(x - x_M) = 2 + \frac{14}{13}(x-1) = \frac{14}{13}x + \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\text{перпендикуль. : } y = y(x_M) - \frac{1}{y'(x_M)}(x - x_M) = 2 - \frac{13}{14}(x-1) = -\frac{13}{14}x + \frac{41}{14}$$

$$\text{т.е. кас. : } 14x - 13y + 12 = 0, \text{ перп. : } 13x + 14y - 41 = 0$$

$$\text{§15 №1(6) } y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), y'' - ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{f'}{f}, f = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}, f' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, f'' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} \\ y'' &= \frac{f''f - (f')^2}{f^2} = \frac{f''}{f} - \left(\frac{f'}{f}\right)^2 = \frac{\frac{(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}^{1/2}}^2 - \left(\frac{1 + x(x^2 + 1)^{-1/2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}^{1/2}}\right)^2}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} - x}{(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2}} - \frac{1 + 2x(x^2 + 1)^{-1/2} + x^2(x^2 + 1)^{-1}}{x^2 + 2x(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} + x^2 + 1} = \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} - x}{(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2}} - (x^2 + 1)^{-1} \frac{x^2 + 1 + 2x(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} + x^2}{x^2 + 2x(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} + x^2 + 1} = \\ &= ((x^2 + 1)^{1/2} - x)(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2} - (x^2 + 1)^{-1} = -x(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{№10(4) } y = \arctan \frac{2+x^2}{2-x^2}, x = 0 \quad d^2y - ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2+x^2}{2-x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2x(2-x^2) + 2x(2+x^2)}{(2-x^2)^2} = \frac{8x}{(2-x^2)^2 + (2+x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{8x}{8 + 2x^2} = \frac{4x}{4 + x^2} \\ y'' &= \frac{4(4+x^2) - 2x \cdot 4x}{(4+x^2)^2} = \frac{16 - 4x^2}{(4+x^2)^2} \quad y''(0) = 1 \Rightarrow d^2y = dx^2 \end{aligned}$$

Домашник

$$\text{N13(1)} \quad y = u(2+v) \quad d^2y - ?$$

$$y'' = 2u'' + (uv)'' = 2u'' + (u'v + v'u)' = 2u'' + u''v + 2u'v' + uv'' = \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} (2+v) + 2 \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} + u \frac{d^2v}{dx^2}$$

$$d^2y = y'' dx^2 = d^2u(2+v) + 2du dv + u d^2v$$

$$\text{N14(2)} \quad x = \frac{e^t}{1+t}, \quad y = (t-1)e^t. \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - ?$$

$$y'_x = y'_t t'_x = (e^t + (t-1)e^t) \frac{1}{x'_t} = te^t \frac{(1+t)^2}{e^{t(1+t)} - e^t} = (1+t)^2$$

$$y''_x = (y'_x)'_t t'_x = 2(1+t) \frac{(1+t)^2}{te^t} = \frac{2(1+t)^3}{te^t}$$

$$\text{N22(4)} \quad d^2y \text{ в т. (1;0)} \quad y = y(x)$$

$$F(x, y) = 3(y - x + 1) + \arctan(y/x) = 0$$

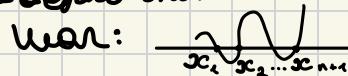
$$dF(x, y) = 3(dy - dx) + \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \left(3 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dy - \left(3 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dx = 0 \Rightarrow dy = \frac{3x^2 + 3y^2 + x}{3x^2 + 3y^2 + y} dx. \text{ В т. (1,0) } 3x^2 + 3y^2 + y = 3$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 + x = 4 \Rightarrow dy = \frac{3}{4} dx. \text{ в т. (1,0)}$$

$$d^2y = d\left(\frac{3x^2 + 3y^2 + x}{3x^2 + 3y^2 + y}\right) dx = \frac{4(6x dx + 6y dy + dy) - 3(6x dx + 6y dy + dy)}{16} dx = \frac{6x dx + 6y dy + 4dy - 3dx}{16} dx = \frac{6 \cdot 1 dx + 0 + 3 dx - 3 dx}{16} dx = \frac{3}{8} dx^2$$

§16 НС. Мат. индукция: база - Верна по Т. Ромне.

Берно для $n-1$

Что:  применение Т. Ромне к всем

(x_i, x_{i+1}) , $1 \leq i \leq n$. Получим, что $u(x_i, x_{i+1}) \exists c_i \in$

$\in (x_i, x_{i+1}) : f'(c_i) = 0 \Rightarrow$ т.к. отрезков n штук
 f' имеет $\geq n$ нулей. Т.к. f дифф и раз, то f'
 дифф. $n-1$ раз \Rightarrow по предположению индукции
 $\exists \xi : (f')^{(n-1)}(\xi) = f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 \blacksquare$

№15(4) Т. Лагранжа для $f = e^x$ на $(0; x-1)$ ($x > 1$)
 $\exists \xi \in (0; x-1) : \frac{e^{x-1} - e^0}{x-1 - 0} = f'(\xi) = e^\xi > 1$, т.к. $\xi > 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow e^{x-1} - 1 > x - 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{x-1} > x \Leftrightarrow e^x > ex \blacksquare$

№19. $\exists f'(x)$ одн. и т.е. $\exists M : |f'(x)| \leq M \forall x \in (a, b)$

Рассм f на $(a, \frac{a+b}{2})$, $(\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$. В $\frac{a+b}{2}$ f одн. т.к. f -дифф.

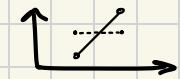
$\forall x \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$ по Т. Лагранжа для f на $(x, \frac{a+b}{2})$
 $\exists \xi \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}) : f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f(x)}{\frac{a+b}{2} - x} \Rightarrow f(x) =$
 $= f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)$.

Тогда $|f(x)| = |f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)| \leq |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| +$
 $+ |f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)| \leq |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| + |f'(\xi)| \left(\left| \frac{a+b}{2} \right| + |x| \right) \leq$
 $< |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| + M \left(\left| \frac{a+b}{2} \right| + \max(1|a|, 1|\frac{a+b}{2}|) \right) =$

$= C$, т.е. $\exists C : \forall x \quad |f(x)| < C \Rightarrow f(x)$ одн. на

$(a, \frac{a+b}{2})$. Аналогично док-во, что $f(x)$ одн. на $(\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$

$f(x)$ одн. в $\frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow f(x)$ одн. на $(a, b) \setminus \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow f'$ кнч. на (a, b) .

№33. а) если f неприменима на $[a, b]$, то воз-
можна такая ситуация:  такой $\xi \notin \mathbb{Z}$.

б) кем, пример $|x|$ на $[-1; 1]$  такой $\xi \notin \mathbb{Z}$

в) кем, пример x на $[0; 1]$ такой $\xi \notin \mathbb{Z}$

№30. Используем Т. Коши для $f(x)$ и $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
на отрезке $[1; 2]$: $\exists \xi \in (1; 2)$: $\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{f'(1)}{g'(\xi)}$

$$f(2) - f(1) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(1) / \left(-\frac{1}{\xi^2}\right) = \frac{\xi^2}{2} f'(1) \blacksquare$$

Т.1. Заметим, что $\operatorname{th}'(f(x)) = \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} f(x)}{\operatorname{ch} f(x)}\right)' =$
 $= \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 f(x) - \operatorname{sh}^2 f(x)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 f(x)} f'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 f(x)}$

По Т. Лагранжа $\exists \xi \in (2024, 2028)$:

$$\frac{\operatorname{th}(f(2028)) - \operatorname{th}(f(2024))}{2028 - 2024} = \operatorname{th}'(f(\xi))$$

$$\operatorname{th}(t) = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} = 1 - \frac{2e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^{2t} + 1}$$

$$\forall t_1, t_2 \quad \operatorname{th}(t_1) - \operatorname{th}(t_2) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{e^{2t_2} + 1} - \frac{1}{e^{2t_1} + 1} \right) < 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (2024, 2028) : \operatorname{th}'(f(\xi)) = \frac{\operatorname{th}(f(2028)) - \operatorname{th}(f(2024))}{4} <$$

$$< \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ Т.е. } \exists \xi \in (2024, 2028) : \operatorname{th}' f (\xi) =$$

$$= \frac{f'(\xi)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 f(\xi)} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f'(\xi) < \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 f(\xi)}{2} < \operatorname{ch}^2 f(\xi) \blacksquare$$

Доказательство