

$$\S 13$$

$$179(2) \quad y = |\sin x| = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin(x)) \sin(x)$$

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

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

$$\text{т.о.} \quad \nexists y' \forall x: \sin x = 0, \text{ т.о. } \nexists \operatorname{sgn}'_{\sin x} \forall x: \sin x = 0.$$

$$197(5) \quad y = 2x^2 - x^4, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad y = 3/4$$

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

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

$$x_0: \quad 3/4 - 1 = -1 + 2x^2 - x^4$$

$$-1/4 = -(x^2 - 1)^2$$

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

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

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ не } \in x_0 \text{ д. в } (0; 1) \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$N \rightarrow 3. \text{ 2-? } y = \begin{cases} |x|^d \sin(1/x), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{6. } x=0 \\ \text{1) не пр. 2) } \exists y' \text{ 3) } \exists \text{ не пр. 3) } \end{matrix}$$

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

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

$$(d > 0): |x|^d - \delta.м., \sin(1/x) - \text{огр.} \Rightarrow |x|^d \sin(1/x) - \delta.м.$$

$$d = 0: \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(1/x). \quad \square \text{ можно взять по след-тв}$$

$$\text{Гейне } x'_n = \frac{1}{\pi n} \text{ и } x''_n = \frac{1}{\pi/2 + \pi n}, n \in \mathbb{N}. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x''_n) \quad \square$$

$$d < 0: |x|^d - \delta.д., \text{ берем те же послед-тв получаем, что } \nexists.$$

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

Аналогично 1) при  $d := d-1 \Rightarrow (d-1 > 0)$

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

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

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

$$\delta.м. \text{ только } d > 1 \text{ (2)} \Rightarrow d(-x)^{d-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \delta.м. \text{ и } \text{огр.} - \delta.м. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f'(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} (-x)^{d-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow d > 2 \text{ (аналогично (3))}$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{x(3)} \quad \S 14$$

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

Донатик

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\S 15 \text{ N1(6)} \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), \quad y'' = ?$$

$$y' = \frac{f'}{f}, \quad f = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}, \quad f' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, \quad f'' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x^2 + 1} = (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{N10(4)} \quad y = \arctg \frac{2+x^2}{2-x^2}, \quad x=0 \quad d^2y = ?$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2+x^2}{2-x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2x(2-x^2) + 2x(2+x^2)}{(2-x^2)^2} = \frac{8x}{(2-x^2)^2 + (2+x^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{8x}{8 + 2x^2} = \frac{4x}{4 + x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{4(4+x^2) - 2x \cdot 4x}{(4+x^2)^2} = \frac{16 - 4x^2}{(4+x^2)^2} \quad y''(0) = 1 \Rightarrow d^2y = dx^2$$

$$\sqrt{13(1)} \quad y = u(2+v) \quad d^2y - ?$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{14(7)} \quad x = \frac{e^t}{1+t}, \quad y = (t-1)e^t \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - ?$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{22(4)} \quad d^2y \text{ в } \tau. (1; 0) \quad y = y(x)$$

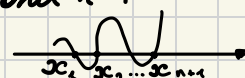
$$F(x, y) = 3(y - x + 1) + \arctg(y/x) = 0$$

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

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

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

§16 Л5. Мат. индукция: База - верна по Т. Ронна.  
Зверко для  $n-1$

Укал:  применяем Т. Ронна ко всем

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

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

№15(4) Т. Лагранжа для  $f = e^x$  на  $(0; x-1)$  ( $x > 1$ )

$$\exists \xi \in (0; x-1) : \frac{e^{x-1} - e^0}{x-1-0} = f'(\xi) = e^\xi > 1, \text{ т.к. } \xi > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x-1} - 1 > x - 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{x-1} > x \Leftrightarrow e^x > ex \quad \blacksquare$$

№19.  $\exists f'(x)$  отн. т.е.  $\exists M : |f'(x)| < M \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

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

$\forall x \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$  по Т. Лагранжа для  $f$  на  $(x, \frac{a+b}{2})$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}) : f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f(x)}{\frac{a+b}{2} - x} \Rightarrow f(x) =$$

$$= f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x).$$

$$\text{Тогда } |f(x)| = |f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)| < |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| +$$

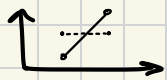
$$+ |f'(\xi)(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)| < |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| + |f'(\xi)| (|\frac{a+b}{2}| + |x|) <$$


$$< |f(\frac{a+b}{2})| + M (|\frac{a+b}{2}| + \max(|a|, |\frac{a+b}{2}|)) =$$

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

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

$f(x)$  отн. в  $\frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow f(x)$  отн. на  $(a, b)$   $\nRightarrow f'$  не отн. на  $(a, b)$ .

№33. а) если  $f$  непрерывна на  $[a, b]$ , то возможна такая ситуация:  такой  $\xi \notin$ .

б) нет, пример  $|x|$  на  $[-1; 1]$   такой  $\xi \notin$

в) нет, пример  $x$  на  $[0; 1]$  такой  $\xi \notin$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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