

10mn | 13 Super

$$f(x) = \ln(\tan^{-1} x) \quad (3)$$

$$\tan^{-1} x > 0 \quad \text{לפניהם}$$

$$\arctan x > 0$$

$$\downarrow \\ D(f) (0, \infty)$$

! נס

$$f((0, \infty)) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \right)$$

(המ"ש מז'ן) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) > 3$ גורף (ה' נר')

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

לפניהם $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} G_2 > 3$ גורף

: מילון מילון מילון

$$f((\infty, \infty)) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(\arctan x), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\arctan x) \right)$$

$$R(f) = (-\infty, \ln(\pi/2))$$

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

$$\rightarrow x \in$$

$$x^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$D(f) \subset R$$

מזהן כרונ'

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{x}{x} - \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = x+1 \rightarrow \infty$$

$\infty \rightarrow$ when $a < 0$ no limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2} \leq \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{2x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$a=1$ when $a > 0$ no limit

*

b) \Rightarrow ∞

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}} - x =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x\sqrt{1+0}} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x} - x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+2-x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \text{not defined}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

\downarrow

$$\boxed{y = x+1}$$

$\infty \rightarrow$ when $a > 0$ no limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{-x\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{-x^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{2x+1}{-2x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$a=-1$

b) \Rightarrow ∞ ∞

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})}} + x =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{-x} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2-x^2}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{-x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\boxed{y = x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{-x-1}{1} = \infty$$

$\therefore (-\infty, -1)$

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

$$0 = (2x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+1}) - \frac{x^3+x^2+2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

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

$$x^3+x^2+2x = (2x+1)(x^2+1)$$

$$x^3+x^2+2x = 2x^3+2x^2+x^2+1$$

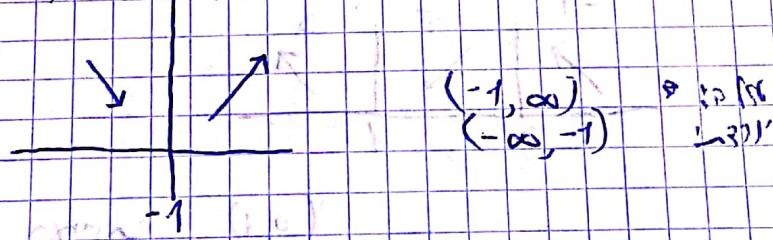
$$0 = x^3+1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f(x = -1) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(-1, \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = 1$$



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

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

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

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

$$(100(x+1)) \frac{2x^3 + 2x - x^2 + 1 - x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3+1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) =$$

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

$$0 = \frac{3x^2(x^2+1)(\sqrt{x^2+1})(\sqrt{x^2+1}) - (x^3+1) \cdot 3x(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

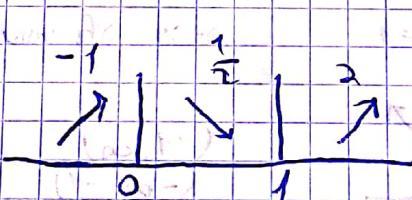
$$0 = 3x^2(x^2+1)^2 - (x^3+1) \cdot (3x^3+3x)$$

$$0 = 3x^2(x^4+2x^2+1) - (3x^6+3x^4+3x^3+3x)$$

$$0 = 3x^6 + 6x^4 + 3x^2 - 3x^6 - 3x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x$$

$$0 = 3x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x$$

$$0 = x(3x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 3) \quad x_1 = 0$$



$(0, 1)$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$

\cap

\cup

new line $y = -x - 1$

$(-1, \sqrt{2})$

$(0, -1)$

$$y = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ (increasing)}$$

$$y \rightarrow \infty \text{ (increasing)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x^3+1}$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

graph (1)
x ≠ -1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} = \frac{-\infty}{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{3x^2} = 0$$

$$y=0 \quad \text{horizontal asymptote}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x}{x^3+1} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3x^2} = 0$$

$$0 = y$$

graph (2)

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

$$0 = \frac{x^3+1 - 3x^3}{(x^3+1)^2} \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - 2x^3 \Rightarrow 2x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x^3 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y = 0.529$$



graph (3)
 $(-\infty, \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}) \setminus \{-1\}$ ↗ ↘ ↗
 $(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}, \infty)$ ↗ ↘ ↗

$$\max(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}, 0.529)$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-6x^2(x^3+1)^2 - (1-2x^3) \cdot 2(x^3+1) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3+1)^4}$$

$$0 = -6x^2(x^3+1)^2 - 6x^2(1-2x^3)(x^3+1)$$

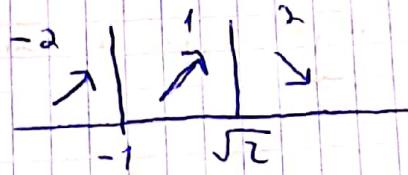
$$(x^3+1) \rightarrow \text{f}_n$$

$$-6x^2 \rightarrow \text{ריבוע} \backslash 0 = -6x^2(x^3+1) - 6x^2(1-2x^3)$$

$$0 = x^3 + 1 - 1 - 2x^3$$

$$x^3 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$



$$(-\infty, \sqrt[3]{2}) \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\cup [\sqrt[3]{2}, \infty)$$

יכירנו



לעומת

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1}$$

$$x = 0 \quad (0,0)$$

לעומת

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} \quad (0,0)$$

$$(3) F(x) = x^3 e^x$$

($x \in G$)

הגדרה:

הגדרה

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 e^x = 0$$

וניהו נס, מוגדר גורן ה- G ב-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 e^x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 e^x}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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

ר'גון $\Rightarrow G(60 \cdot 10) \text{ נ'ל}$

ר'גון $\Rightarrow 1.17 \cdot 10^3$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x$$

$$0 = e^x (x^3 + 3x^2)$$

$$0 = x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$0 = x^2(x+3)$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -3$$

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = -27e^{-3} = -1.344$$



ר'גון \Rightarrow ר'גון

$$(-3, -27e^{-3}) \text{ mn}$$

ר'גון ר'גון

$$f''(x) = e^x (x^3 + 3x^2) + e^x (3x^2 + 6x)$$

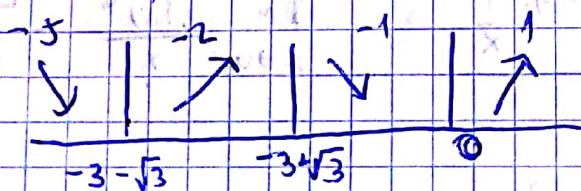
$$0 = e^x (x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x)$$

$$0 = x(x^2 + 6x + 6)$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_3 = -3 - \sqrt{3} / -4.73$$

$$x_2 = -3 + \sqrt{3} / -1.26$$



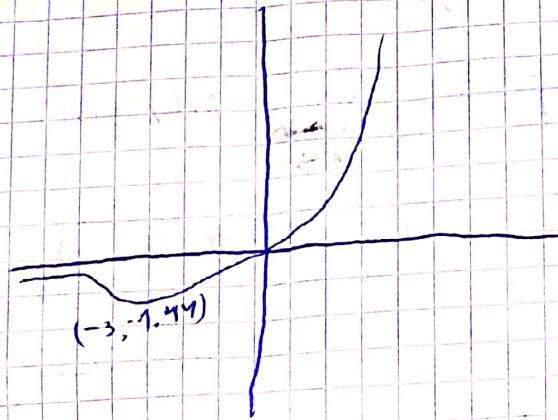
$$(-\infty, -3 - \sqrt{3}) \cup (-3 + \sqrt{3}, 0)$$

ר'גון \Rightarrow ר'גון

$$(-3 - \sqrt{3}, -3 + \sqrt{3}) \cup (0, \infty)$$

ר'גון \Rightarrow ר'גון

C_1, C_{20}



$$0 = x^3 e^x$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$y = 0^3 e^0$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad y \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$$

④ $f(x) = 4(\ln x)^2 - 4\ln x - 3$

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

graph: increasing decreasing local max local min

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4(\ln x)^2 - 4\ln x - 3 =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4\ln x = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln x)^2 = 4(-\infty)^2 = \infty$$

! no limit indefinite what's next?

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4(\ln x)^2 - 4\ln x - 3}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8\ln x}{x} - \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8\ln x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8\ln x}{x} - 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8}{x} = 0$$

$x=0$ no function

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 4(\ln x)^2 - 4\ln x - 3 = \infty$

$$f'(x) = \frac{8\ln x}{x} - \frac{4}{x}$$

$$0 = \frac{8\ln x}{x} - \frac{4}{x}$$

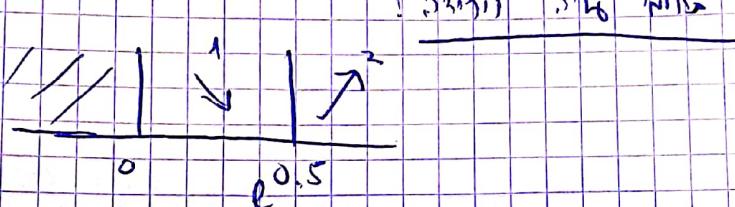
$$\frac{4}{x} = \frac{8\ln x}{x}$$

$$8x\ln x = 4x$$

$$0 = x(8\ln x - 4)$$

$\text{Bis Vn } x_1 > 0$ $x_2: \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow e^{0.5}$

$$y_2 = -4$$



$(e^{0.5}, -4)$ min

$$f''(x) = \frac{8\ln x + 4}{x}$$

inflection point

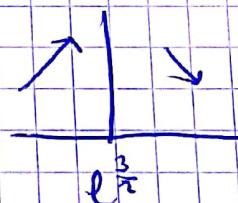
$$f''(x) = \frac{8}{x^2} - \frac{(8\ln x + 4)}{x}$$

$$0 = 8 - 8\ln x - 4$$

$$8\ln x = 4$$

$$\ln x = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\therefore x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$(-\infty, e^{\frac{1}{2}})$ \nearrow \nwarrow V
 $(e^{\frac{1}{2}}, \infty)$ \nearrow \nwarrow \cap

concave

