

B-27

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17-21

① Значимые упрощения

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2x} - 1}{\ln x + 1 - x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] \hat{=}$$

$$\hat{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2x} (2 \ln(x) + 2)}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} \right) =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{0} \right] = +\infty$$

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

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] \hat{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{\frac{3}{x} - 3}{3 \ln 3x + \frac{3x-1}{x}} \right) = \left[ \frac{6}{0} \right] = +\infty$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x+7)}{\sqrt[7]{x-3}} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \hat{=}$$

$$\hat{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 \sqrt[7]{(x-3)^6}}{x+7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 \sqrt[7]{\left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^6}}{\sqrt[7]{x} + \frac{7}{\sqrt[7]{x^6}}} =$$

$$= 7 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{x}} = \left[ \frac{1}{\infty} \right] = 0$$



$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{4}{5+2\ln x}} = [0^0] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{4 \ln x}{2 \ln x + 5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \ln x}{2 \ln x + 5} \stackrel{1}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{1}{=} 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{4 \ln x}{2 \ln x + 5}} = e^2$$

10) знаменна моріжна функція

$$1) y = \frac{e^{\cos 3x}}{(2x+4)^5} - \sqrt[3]{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^4}$$

$$y' = \frac{(e^{\cos 3x})' \cdot (2x+4)^5 - (2x+4)^5' \cdot e^{\cos 3x}}{(2x+4)^{10}} - \frac{5\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3} + \frac{8}{x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\cos 3x} \cdot (\cos 3x)' (2x+4)^5 - 5(2x+4)^4 \cdot (2x+4)' \cdot e^{\cos 3x}}{(2x+4)^{10}} - \frac{5\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3} + \frac{8}{x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\cos 3x} (2x+4)^5 (-\sin 3x)(3x)' - 5(2x+4)^4 \cdot 2e^{\cos 3x}}{(2x+4)^{10}} - \frac{5\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3} + \frac{8}{x^5} =$$

$$= \frac{-3(2x+4)^5 e^{\cos 3x} \sin 3x - 10(2x+4)^4 e^{\cos 3x}}{(2x+4)^{10}} - \frac{5\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3} + \frac{8}{x^5}$$



$$2) y = \sqrt[3]{4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2}} - \frac{\ln 3x}{\operatorname{ctg}(x-3)}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})^2}} (4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})' -$$

$$- \frac{(\ln 3x)' \operatorname{ctg}(x-3) - (\operatorname{ctg}(x-3))' \cdot \ln 3x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2(x-3)} =$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 + (\sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})'}{3 \sqrt[3]{(4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{ctg}(x-3) - \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2(x-3)}\right) \ln 3x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{20x^4}{3 \sqrt[3]{(4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})^2}} - \frac{\frac{\operatorname{ctg}(x-3)}{x} - \left(-\frac{\ln 3x}{\sin^2(x-3)}\right)}{\operatorname{ctg}^2(x-3)} =$$

$$= \frac{20x^4}{3 \sqrt[3]{(4x^5 + \sqrt[7]{\lg \cos 2})^2}} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg}(x-3)x} - \frac{\ln 3x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2(x-3) \sin^2(x-3)}$$

$$3) y = \sqrt[3]{\lg 2x} \cdot \arccos 2x^3 + \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^2 5x}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}}$$

$$y' = (\arccos 2x^3)' \sqrt[3]{\lg 2x} + (\sqrt[3]{\lg 2x})' \arccos^3 2x + \frac{(\operatorname{arctg}^2 5x)' \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x} - (\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x})' \operatorname{arctg}^2 5x}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^4 x}}$$

$$= 3 \arccos^2 2x \sqrt[3]{\lg 2x} (\arccos 2x)' + 3 \arccos^3 2x \sqrt[3]{\lg 2x} (\lg 2x)' +$$

$$+ \frac{2 \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x} \operatorname{arctg} 5x \cdot (\operatorname{arctg} 5x)' - \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^2 5x}{3 \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{ctg}^4 x}} =$$



$$= \frac{6 \arccos^2 2x \lg^3 2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} + \frac{6 \arccos^3 2x \lg^2 2x}{\cos^2 2x} + \frac{10 \sqrt[3]{4x} \arctg 5x}{25x^2+1} + \frac{\arctg^5 5x}{3 \sqrt[3]{4x^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{\arctg^5 5x}{3 \sqrt[3]{4x^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 x} + \frac{10 \arctg 5x}{25x^2+1 \sqrt[3]{4x^2}} - \frac{6 \arccos^2 2x \lg^3 2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} + \frac{6 \arccos^3 2x \lg^2 2x}{\cos^2 2x}$$

$$4) y = 2^{-x} \arctg^3 4x - \frac{3 \ln(x^2+5)}{(x-7)^2}$$

$$y' = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \arctg^3 4x - \frac{3 \ln(x^2+5)}{(x-7)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} \arctg^3 4x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x x$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+16x^2} \cdot 4 - \frac{3}{x^2+5} \cdot 2x(x-7)^{-2} - 3 \ln(x^2+5) \cdot 2(x-7)^{-3}$$

$$5) y = \operatorname{th}^5 3x \cdot \operatorname{arccos} \sqrt{x} + (\operatorname{sh} 5x) \operatorname{arctg}(x+2)$$

$$\operatorname{sh}'_1 = \frac{15 \operatorname{th}^4 3x \cdot \operatorname{arccos} \sqrt{x}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} - \frac{\operatorname{th}^5 3x}{2\sqrt{x} + 2x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}'_2 = (\operatorname{sh} 5x)^{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2)} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+2))' (\ln(\operatorname{sh} 5x))' = (\operatorname{sh} 5x)^{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2)} x$$

$$\times \frac{1}{x^2+4x+5} \cdot \ln(\operatorname{sh} 5x) + \frac{5 \operatorname{ch} 5x \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(x+2)}{\operatorname{sh} 5x}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}'_3 = \frac{15 \operatorname{th}^4 3x \operatorname{arccos} \sqrt{x}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} - \frac{\operatorname{th}^5 3x}{2\sqrt{x} + 2x\sqrt{x}} + (\operatorname{sh} 5x)^{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2)} x$$

$$\times \left( \frac{\ln(\operatorname{sh} 5x)}{x^2+4x+5} + \frac{5 \operatorname{ch} 5x}{\operatorname{sh} 5x} \right)$$



$$6) y = (\operatorname{th} 7x)^{\sin(3x+2)} - \frac{\sqrt[5]{(x-2)^3} (x-1)^3}{(x+1)^2 (x+3)^4}$$

$$① y'_1 = (\operatorname{th} 7x)^{\sin(3x+2)} \left( \frac{7 \cdot \sin(3x+2)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 7x \cdot \operatorname{th} 7x} + 3 \ln(\operatorname{th} 7x) \cos(3x+2) \right)$$

$$② y'_2 = \frac{\sqrt[5]{(x-2)^3} (x-1)^3}{(x+1)^2 (x+3)^4} \left( \frac{3}{5(x-2)} + \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{4}{x+3} \right)$$

$$③ y' = (\operatorname{th} 7x)^{\sin(3x+2)} \left( \frac{7 \cdot \sin(3x+2)}{\operatorname{ch}^2 7x \cdot \operatorname{th} 7x} + 3 \ln(\operatorname{th} 7x) \cos(3x+2) \right) - \frac{\sqrt[5]{(x-2)^3} (x-1)^3}{(x+1)^2 (x+3)^4} \left( \frac{3}{5x-10} + \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{4}{x+3} \right)$$

• ⑪ знайти похідні функції

$$1) \sqrt[3]{y} = e^{xy}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{y} - e^{xy} = 0$$

$$f_x = -y e^{xy}$$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{y^2}} - x e^{xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{-y e^{xy}}{\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{y^2}} - x e^{xy}} = \frac{-y e^{xy}}{\frac{1 - 3x e^{xy} \sqrt[3]{y^2}}{3\sqrt[3]{y^2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{3y e^{xy} \sqrt[3]{y^2}}{1 - 3x e^{xy} \sqrt[3]{y^2}}$$



$$2) x^3 + y^3 = \arcsin xy$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - \arcsin xy = 0$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$$

$$f_y = 3y^2 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$$

$$y' = - \frac{\frac{3x^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} - y}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}}{\frac{3y^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}} = - \frac{3x^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} - y}{3y^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} - x}$$

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

$$(12) \quad y'_x = ? \quad y''_{xx} = ? \quad y'_{xy} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} \quad y''_{xxy} = \frac{(y'_{xy})'_t}{x'_t}$$

$$1) \begin{cases} x = 2(t - \sin t) \\ y = 4(2 + \cos t) \end{cases}$$

$$y'_t = 4(0 - \sin t) = -4 \sin t$$

$$x'_t = 2(1 - \cos t) = 2 - 2 \cos t$$

$$y'_x = \frac{-4 \sin t}{2 - 2 \cos t} = - \frac{2 \sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$



$$(y'x)'t = \left( \frac{-2\sin t}{1-\cos t} \right)' = \frac{-2\cos t(1-\cos t) + 2\sin(0+\sin t)}{(1-\cos t)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-2\cos t + 2\cos^2 t + 2\sin^2 t}{(1-\cos t)^2} = \frac{-2\cos t + 2}{(1-\cos t)^2}$$

$$y''_{xx} = \frac{\frac{-2\cos t + 2}{(1-\cos t)^2}}{2-2\cos t} = \frac{1}{(1-\cos t)^2}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x = \ln^2 t \\ y = t + \ln t \end{cases}$$

$$y't = 1 + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$x't = 2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t}}{2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t}} = \frac{t+1}{2 \ln t}$$

$$(y'_x)'t = \left( \frac{t+1}{2 \ln t} \right)' = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \ln t - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} (t+1)}{4 \ln^2 t} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \ln t - 2 - \frac{2}{t}}{4 \ln^2 t} = \frac{2 \left( \ln t - 1 - \frac{1}{t} \right)}{4 \ln^2 t} = \frac{\ln t - 1 - \frac{1}{t}}{2 \ln^2 t}$$

$$y''_{xx} = \frac{\frac{\ln t - 1 - \frac{1}{t}}{2 \ln^2 t}}{2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t}} = \frac{t \ln t - t - 1}{4 \ln^3 t}$$



③ Známe rozložení funkce

$$1) y = x^2 \ln(x-1) \quad y^{(5)} = ?$$

$$u' = 2x$$

$$u'' = 2$$

$$u''' = 0$$

$$u^{(4)} = 0$$

$$u^{(5)} = 0$$

$$v' = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

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

$$v^{(4)} = -\frac{6}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$v^{(5)} = \frac{24}{(x-1)^5}$$

$$y^{(5)} = u \cdot v^{(5)} + \binom{5}{1} u' v^{(4)} + \binom{5}{2} u'' v^{(3)} + \binom{5}{3} u''' v^{(2)} + \binom{5}{4} u^{(4)} v^{(1)} + \binom{5}{5} u^{(5)} v^{(0)} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{24}{(x-1)^5} + 5 \cdot 2x \left( -\frac{6}{(x-1)^4} \right) + 10 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} + 0 + 0 + 0 = \frac{24x^2}{(x-1)^5} - \frac{60x}{(x-1)^4} + \frac{40}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$2) y = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$y^{(n)} = ?$$

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

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

$$y^{(3)} = \frac{6}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$y^{(4)} = -\frac{24}{(x+1)^5}$$

$$y^{(5)} = \frac{120}{(x+1)^6}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$$



14) скласти рівняння дотичної та нормалі до кривої у заданій точці:

$$1) y = 3\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt{x} \quad x_0 = 1$$

рівняння дотичної:

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

рівняння нормалі:

$$y = f(x_0) - \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

$$f(1) = 3\sqrt[4]{1} - \sqrt{1} = 2$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt[3]{x^3}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt[3]{1^3}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

рівняння дотичної:

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

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1\frac{3}{4}$$

рівняння нормалі:

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

$$y = -4x + 6$$



$$2) \quad x = 2 \operatorname{tg} t \quad y = 2 \sin^2 t + \sin 2t \quad t_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \operatorname{tg} t \\ y = 2 \sin^2 t + \sin 2t \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = 2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 = 2$$

$$y_0 = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \left( 2 \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2$$

$$(x)'t = \frac{2}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$(y)'t = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin t \cdot \cos t + 2 \cos 2t = 2 \sin 2t + 2 \cos 2t$$

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

$$= -\cos^2 t (\sin 2t + \cos 2t)$$

$$y'_x(t_0) = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} (\sin 2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos 2 \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} (1+0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

прямая касательная

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

прямая нормальная

$$y = 2 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} (x - 2) = 2 - 2(x - 2) = -2x + 6$$



$$3) x = 3 \cos t \quad y = 3 \sin t \quad z = 5t \quad M_0(-3; 0; 5\pi)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \cos t \\ y = 3 \sin t \\ z = 5t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -3 = 3 \cos t \\ 0 = 3 \sin t \\ 5\pi = 5t \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_0 = \pi$$

$$x'(t) = -3 \sin t \quad ; \quad x'(\pi) = 0$$

$$y'(t) = 3 \cos t \quad ; \quad y'(\pi) = -3$$

$$z'(t) = 5 \quad ; \quad z'(\pi) = 5$$

$$g: \frac{x+3}{0} = \frac{y-0}{0-3} = \frac{z-5\pi}{5} \quad - \text{рівняння площини}$$

$$0(x+3) - 3(y-0) + 5(z-5\pi) = 0$$

$$-3y + 5z - 25\pi = 0 \quad - \text{рівняння площини}$$

⑮ знайти проміжки монотонності функції

$$y = -\frac{1}{16} (x-2)^2 (x-6)^2$$

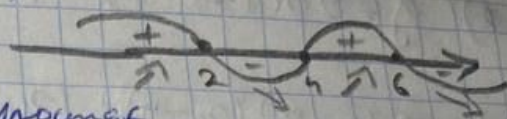
$$y' = -\frac{1}{16} (2(x-2) \cdot (x-6)^2 + (x-2)^2 \cdot 2(x-6)) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} (x-2)(x-6)((x-6) + (x-2))$$

$$y'(x) = 0$$



$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2)(x-6)(x-4) = 0$$



$(-\infty; 2) \cup (4; 6)$  — функции возрастает

$(2; 4) \cup (6; +\infty)$  — функции убывает

16)  $\min_{[a,b]} f(x) = ?$

1)  $y = (3-x)e^{-x} \quad [0; 5]$

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

$$y' = \frac{-e^x - (3-x)e^x}{e^{2x}} = -\frac{4e^x + xe^x}{e^{2x}} = -\frac{e^x(-4+x)}{e^{2x}} = -\frac{-4+x}{e^x}$$

$$y' = 0$$

$$-\frac{-4+x}{e^x} = 0 \quad (\text{не имеет смысла при } e^x = 0)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{3-0}{e^0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$f(4) = \frac{3-4}{e^4} = -\frac{1}{e^4}$$

$$f(5) = \frac{3-5}{e^5} = -\frac{2}{e^5}$$

$$\min_{[0,5]} f(x) = f(4) = -\frac{1}{e^4}$$

$$\max_{[0,5]} f(x) = f(0) = 3$$



$$2) y = \sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2(x-4)} \quad [-4, 2]$$

$$y' = \frac{2(x+2)(x-4) + (x+2)^2}{3\sqrt[3]{((x+2)^2(x-4))^2}} = \frac{3x^2 - 12}{3\sqrt[3]{((x+2)^2(x-4))^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt[3]{((x+2)^2(x-4))^2}} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2(x-4)^2}}$$

$$f(-4) = \sqrt[3]{(-4+2)^2(-4-4)} = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$f(2) = \sqrt[3]{(2+2)^2(2-4)} = \sqrt[3]{16(-2)} = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$f(-2) = \sqrt[3]{(-2+2)^2(-2-4)} = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$$

$$\min_{[-4, 2]} f(x) = f(-4) = f(2) = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\max f(x) = f(-2) = 0$$

⑦ Знайти максимум функции и использовать его в графике:

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

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

$$2. O_x: x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0 \quad \text{красная переплетенная}$$



3.  $f(x) < 0$  при  $x \in (0; +\infty)$



4.  $f(-x) = x \ln^2 x - x \neq f(x)$

$-f(x) = x \ln^2 x = f(x)$

гармонического бинария

5. Асимптоты:

$x=0$ :  $f(0+) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} -x \ln^2 x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} = 0$

вертикальной асимптотой не является.

$y = kx + b$

$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{-x \ln^2 x}{x} = -\infty$

горизонтальной асимптотой не является.

6. монотонности функции

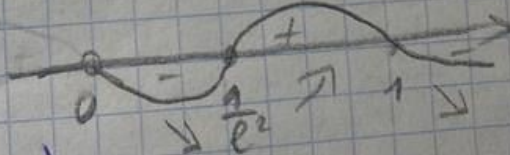
$f'(x) = 0$

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

$= -\ln x (\ln x + 2) = 0$

$f(x) \nearrow$  при  $x \in (\frac{1}{e^2}; 1)$

$f(x) \searrow$  при  $x \in (0; \frac{1}{e^2}) \cup (1; +\infty)$

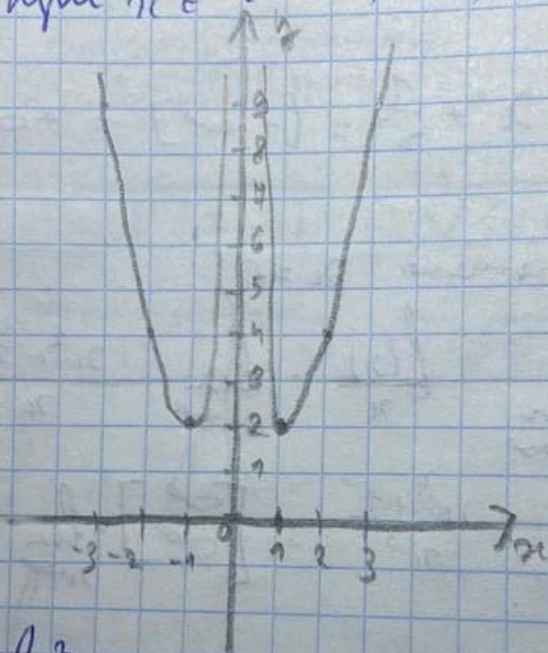




$$\begin{aligned}
 7 \quad f''(x) &= \left( \frac{2x^4 - 2}{x^3} \right)' = \frac{8x^3 \cdot x^3 - (2x^4 - 2) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \\
 &= \frac{8x^6 - 6x^6 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{2x^6 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{x^2(2x^4 + 6)}{x^6} = \\
 &= \frac{2x^4 + 6}{x^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$  V nym  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

8.



$$6) y = -x \ln^2 x$$

$$1) D(y) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$2) O_y: D(y)$$

$$O_x: -x \ln^2 x = 0$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$M(1, 0)$$



$$3. f(x) > 0 \text{ при } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$4. f(-x) = (-x)^2 + \frac{1}{(-x)^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ — функция нечетная}$$

5. Асимптоты:

$$x=0: f(0^-) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = [+\infty] = +\infty$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = [+\infty] = +\infty$$

вертикальная асимптота  $x=0$ ;

$$y=kx+b: K = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 (1 + \frac{1}{x^4})}{x^3} = \infty$$

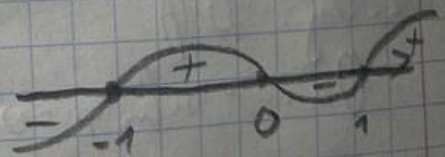
горизонтальная асимптота не есть

6. Монотонность функции:

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

$$f(x) \uparrow \text{ при } x \in (-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \downarrow \text{ при } x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; 1)$$



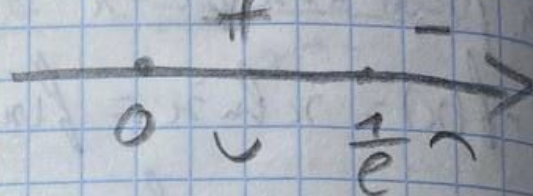


$$7. f''(x) = (-\ln^2 x - 2\ln x)' = -2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x} (\ln x + 1)$$

$$f(x) \cup \max x \in (0; \frac{1}{e})$$

$$f(x) \cap \max x \in (\frac{1}{e}; +\infty)$$



8.

