

Урок 4.

1. Найти однозначные определения фн.

$$f(x) = \ln(x+2)$$

Чтобы однозначно выделить наше значение
надо уравнять $y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$ это же
определение для ненулевых
значений. $\Rightarrow x + 2 > 0$

$$x > -2$$

$$f(x) \ni (-2; +\infty)$$

2. Найти монотонные промежутки фн.

a) $f(x) = 2x^2$

б) $f(x) = 3 - 5 \cos x$

а) $2x^2 = 0$.

x	0	1	-1	-2	2
y	0	2	2	8	8

$x = 0$.

$y \geq 0$. $E(f) = [0; +\infty)$

б) $\cos x \rightarrow [-1; 1]$

$$-5 \leq -5 \cos x \leq 5$$

$$-2 \leq 3 - 5 \cos x \leq 8$$

$$E(f) : [-2; 8]$$

3. Наищироуда зерткалар үзүүлүшүн

a) $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$

б) $y = -2 \sin 3x$

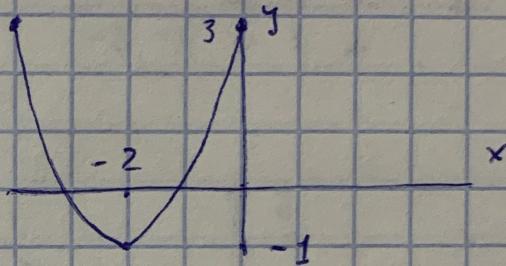
в) $y = | \{x\} - \frac{1}{2} |$

(a) Тортуңа төмөнкүлөрдөнде $2x + 4 = 0$

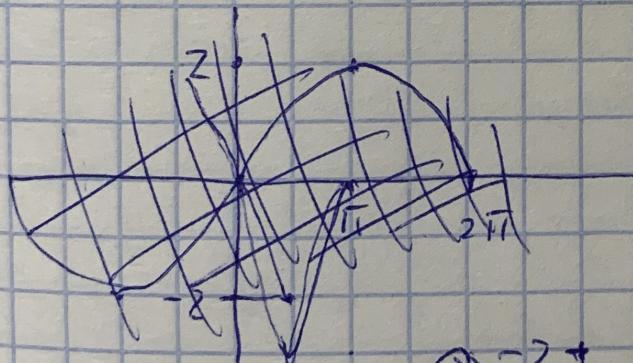
$$x = -2$$

min.

x	-4	-2	0
y	3	-1	3

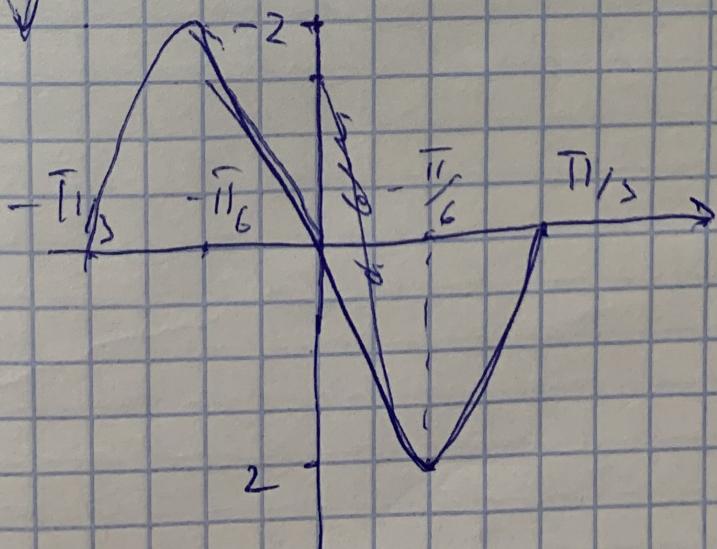


б) $-2 \leq -2 \sin 3x \leq 2$ $T = \pi$



$$x : -\pi/3 \quad 0 - \pi/6$$

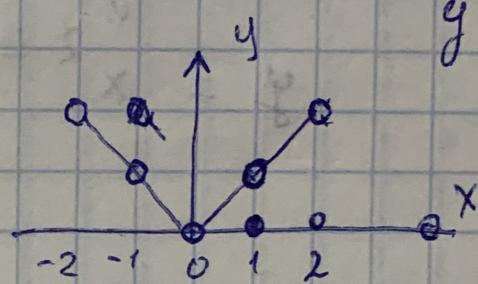
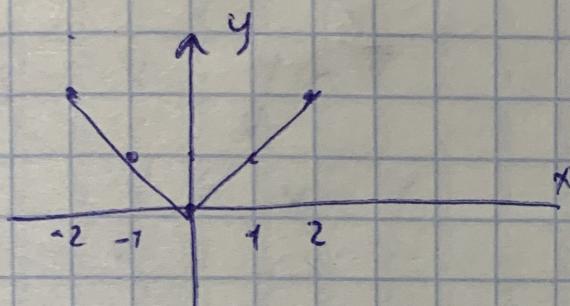
$$y : 0 \quad 0 \quad 2$$



$$b) y = \left| \{x\} - \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

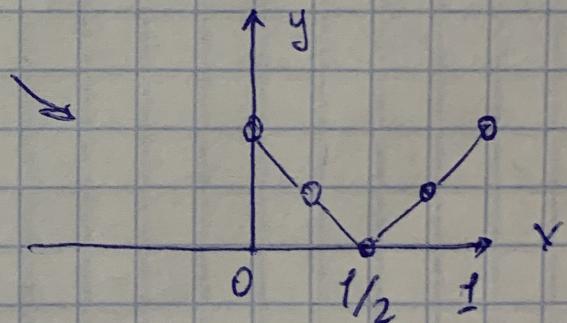
$\{x\}$ - irgendwelche Zahlenwerte, die bekanntermaßen gelten.

$$y = |x|$$



$$y = \left| \{x\} \right|$$

$$y = \left| \{x\} - \frac{1}{2} \right|$$



4) Наимену однозначного отображения

$$a) y = x - 1$$

$$\delta) y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$@) x = y - 1$$

$$y = x + 1$$

$$\delta) x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$y = x^2$$

5 Mais nincs upotenciál

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (5x^2 + 2x - 1) = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} x^2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} x - 1$$

$$= 5 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot (-2) - 1 = 15$$

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

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{(x-5)(x-1)}{(x-5)(x+5)} =$$

$$= \frac{+4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^3 + 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + x + 2)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + 1)} = \frac{4}{3}$$

no upotenciál hőnemű

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - 3}{\sqrt{x-2} - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

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

$$(\sqrt{2x+3} - 3)(\sqrt{2x+3} + 3) = 2x + 3 - 9 = 2x - 6$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} \cdot \sqrt{2x+3} + 3\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{2x+3} - 3 =$$

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

$$5) \quad \cancel{2x+3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - 3}{\sqrt{x-2} - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$$

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

$$a_1 = \sqrt{2x+3} + 3 \quad \frac{2(x-3)}{a_1}$$

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

$$a_2 = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$$

$$= x-2 + \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x-2} - 1 = x-3$$

$$\frac{x-3}{a_2}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3) a_2}{x-3 a_1} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{a_2}{a_1} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2+4} - x = \infty - \infty =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+4} + x} = \frac{4/x^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1+0} + 0} = 0$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{(1 - 1 + 2\sin^2(\frac{x}{2}))}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \left(\sin^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right)^{1/2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{4} \left(\frac{\sin x/2}{x/2} \right)^2 =$$

$$\lim \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \text{tg } x = x \cdot x + (0)x =$$

$$= 0$$