

$$y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5$$

1) :

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

2) :

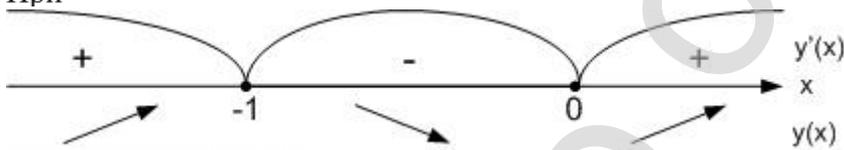
$$y(-x) = 2(-x)^3 + 3(-x)^2 - 5 = -2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5 \neq \pm y(x).$$

3) :

$$y' = 6x^2 + 6x.$$

$$y' = 0, \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

При



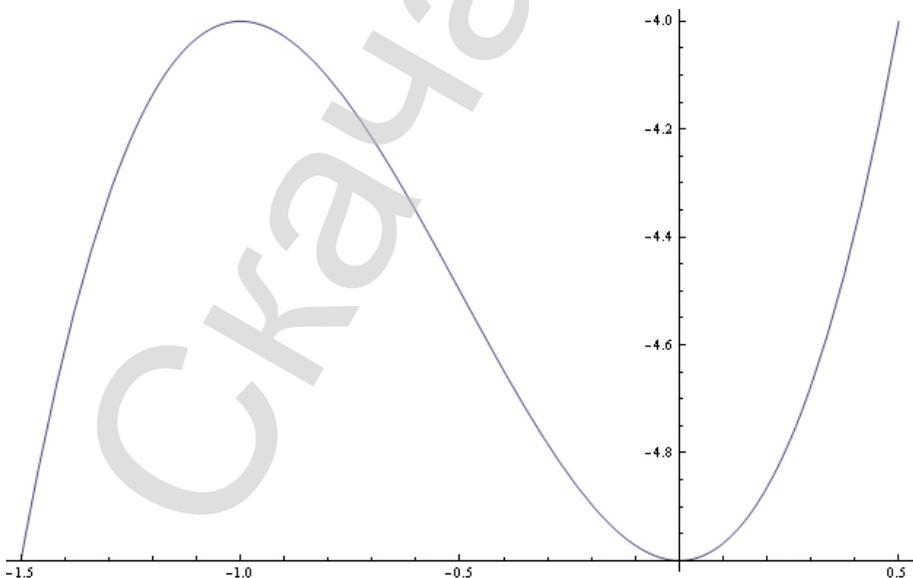
$$y(-1) = -4;$$

$$y(0) = -5.$$

$(-1; -4)$ — *max*;

$(0; -5)$ — *min*.

4) :



$$y = \sqrt[3]{x(x+2)}$$

1) :

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

2) :

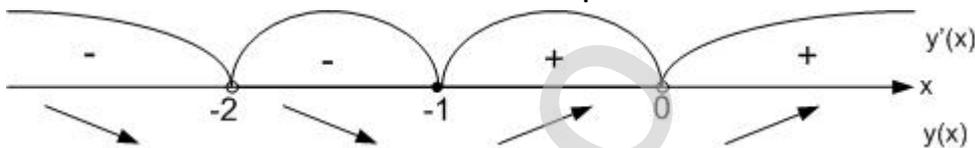
$$y(-x) = \sqrt[3]{(-x)(-x+2)} = \sqrt[3]{x(x-2)} \neq \pm y(x).$$

3) :

$$y' = ((x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}})' = \frac{(x^2 + 2x)'}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2 + 2x)^2}} = \frac{2x + 2}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2 + 2x)^2}}.$$

При $y' = 0 : x = -1$.

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ x = -2; \end{cases} - y'$$



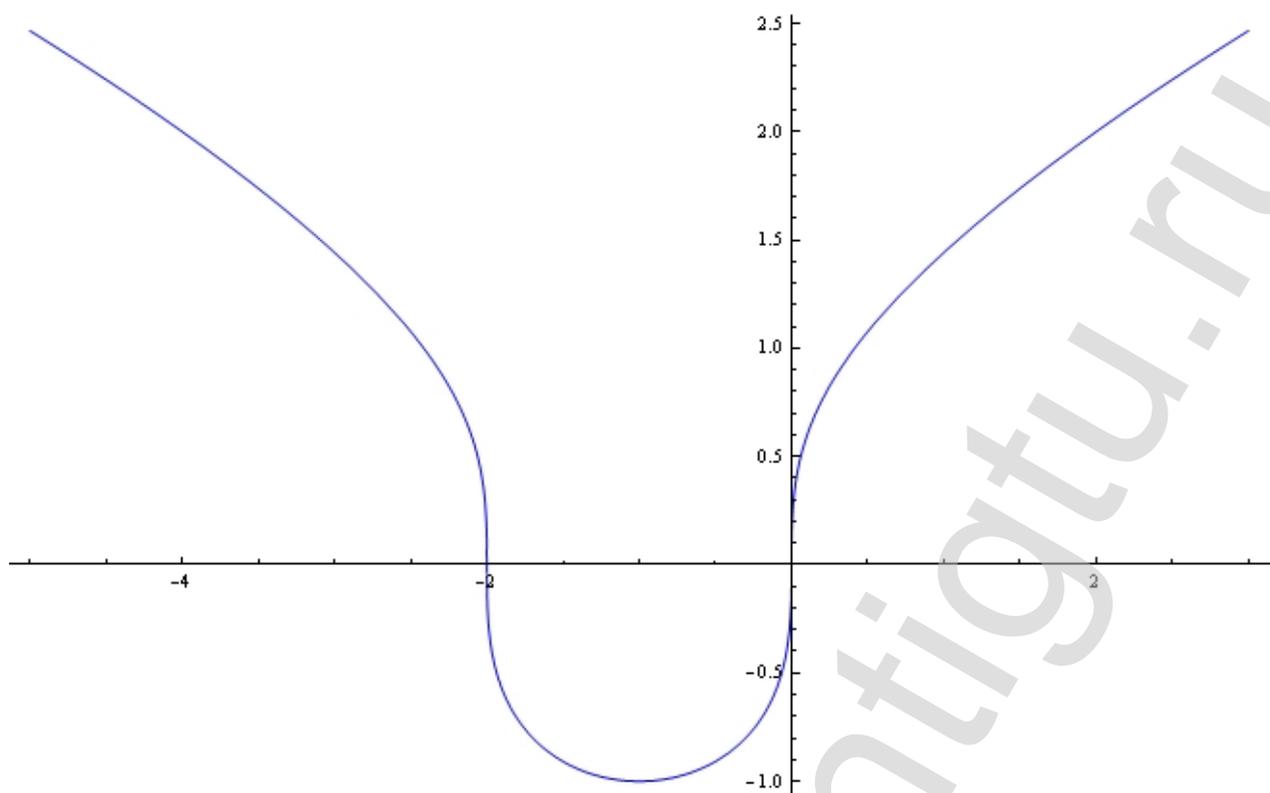
$$y(-2) = 0;$$

$$y(-1) = -1;$$

$$y(0) = 0.$$

$$(-1; -1) - \text{min.}$$

4) :



3-13

$$y = \frac{2(-x^2 + 7x - 7)}{x^2 - 2x + 2}, [1; 4]$$

1)

:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(\frac{2(-x^2 + 7x - 7)}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \right)' = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{(-2x + 7) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 2) - (-x^2 + 7x - 7) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{-2x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x + 7x^2 - 14x + 14 + 2x^3 - 14x^2 + 14x - 2x^2 + 14x - 14}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{-5x^2 + 10x}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{-10x(x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

2)

:

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

[1; 4]

$$y(1) = \frac{2(-1^2 + 7 \cdot 1 - 7)}{1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 2} = \frac{2(-1 + 7 - 7)}{1 - 2 + 2} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$y(2) = \frac{2(-2^2 + 7 \cdot 2 - 7)}{2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 + 2} = \frac{2(-4 + 14 - 7)}{4 - 4 + 2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$y(4) = \frac{2(-4^2 + 7 \cdot 4 - 7)}{4^2 - 2 \cdot 4 + 2} = \frac{2(-16 + 28 - 7)}{16 - 8 + 2} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$f_{max} = y(2) = 3$$

$$f_{min} = y(1) = -2$$

4-13

t , $\frac{t}{t+k}$, αt ?

$$k = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{2}{121}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{t}{t + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{121}t = \frac{2t}{2t + 1} - \frac{2}{121}t.$$

$$S'(t) = 2 \cdot \frac{2t + 1 - 2t}{(2t + 1)^2} - \frac{2}{121} = \frac{2}{(2t + 1)^2} - \frac{2}{121}.$$

$$\frac{2}{(2t + 1)^2} - \frac{2}{121} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -6, \\ t_2 = 5. \end{cases}$$

$t_1 = -6$ не удовлетворяет условию задачи.

$t_2 = 5$.

:5

5-13

$$y = 2x + x^2 - (x + 1) \cdot \ln(2 + x), \quad x_0 = -1$$

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

$$y'(-1) = 2 + 2(-1) - \ln(2-1) - \frac{-1+1}{2-1} = 2 - 2 - \ln 1 - 0 = 0$$

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

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

$$y''(-1) = 2 - \frac{3-1}{(2-1)^2} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$y'''(-1) = \frac{4-1}{(2-1)^3} = 3$$

$$x_0 = -1.$$

6-13 ()

$$y = \frac{3x^2 - 7}{2x + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2 - 7}{2x + 1}$$

1)

$$2x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(y) = \left(-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty\right)$$

2)

$$y(-x) = \frac{3 \cdot (-x)^2 - 7}{2 \cdot (-x) + 1} = \frac{3x^2 - 7}{-2x + 1} \neq \pm y(x)$$

3)

$$\text{ox: } \frac{3x^2 - 7}{2x + 1} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$3x^2 - 7 = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\text{oy: } y(0) = \frac{3 \cdot 0^2 - 7}{2 \cdot 0 + 1} = \frac{-7}{1} = -7$$

...

7-13

$$y = \frac{12 - 3x^2}{x^2 + 12}$$

1) область определения

$$D(y) = R$$

2) четность, нечетность, периодичность

$$y(x) = y(-x) \Rightarrow \text{функция четна, ни нечетна, не периодична}$$

3) интервалы знакопостоянства

$$y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$y \text{ не существует} \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$y(x) > 0 \text{ при } x \in (-2; 2)$$

$$y(x) < 0 \text{ при } x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty)$$

$$A_1(-2; 0); A_2(2; 0)$$

4) интервалы возрастания, убывания

$$y' = 3 \cdot \frac{-2x(x^2 + 12) - (4 - x^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 12)^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{-2x^3 - 24x - 8x + 2x^3}{(x^2 + 12)^2} = \frac{-96x}{(x^2 + 12)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$y' \text{ не существует} \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$y'(x) > 0 \text{ при } x \in (-\infty; 0) \Rightarrow y(x) \text{ возрастает при } x \in (-\infty; 0)$$

$$y'(x) < 0 \text{ при } x \in (0; \infty) \Rightarrow y(x) \text{ убывает при } x \in (0; \infty)$$

с учетом того, что y' меняет знак с "+" на "-" при переходе через $x = 0$, то

$B(0; y(0))$ – точка максимума

5) интервалы выпуклости, вогнутости

$$y'' = -96 \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 12)^2 - x \cdot 2(x^2 + 12) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 12)^4} = -96 \cdot \frac{12 - 3x^2}{(x^2 + 12)^3}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$y'' \text{ не существует} \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$y''(x) > 0 \text{ при } x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty) \Rightarrow y(x) \text{ вогнута при } x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty)$$

$$y''(x) < 0 \text{ при } x \in (-2; 2) \Rightarrow y(x) \text{ выпукла при } x \in (-2; 2)$$

$C_1(-2; y(-2)); C_2(2; y(2))$ – точки перегиба

б) асимптоты

а) вертикальные

вертикальных асимптот нет

б) наклонные

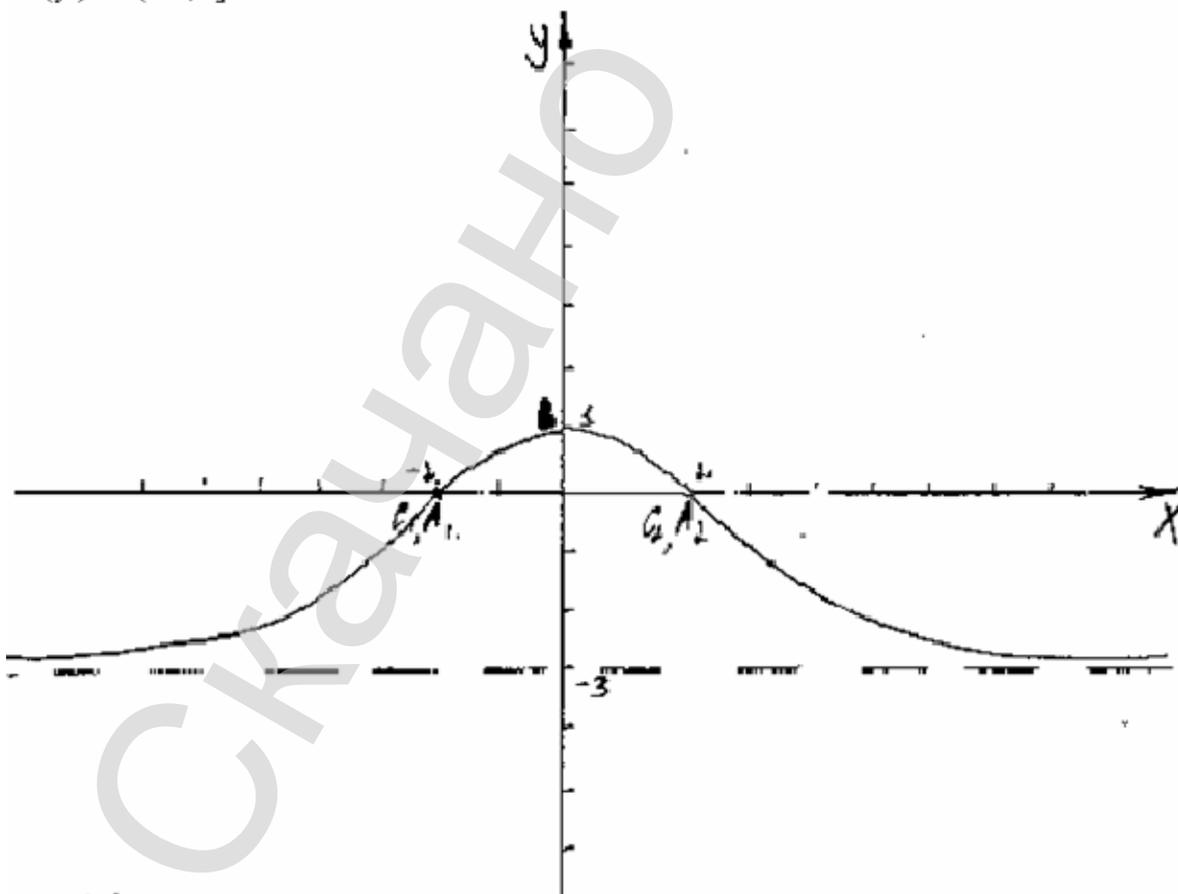
$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12 - 3x^2}{x(x^2 + 12)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12/x^2 - 3}{x(1 + 12/x^2)} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (y(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12 - 3x^2}{x^2 + 12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{12/x^2 - 3}{1 + 12/x^2} = -3 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow y = -3$ – правая и левая асимптота

7) область значений

$$E(y) = (-3; 1]$$



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

1) :

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

2) :

$$y(-x) = \sqrt[3]{(-x+3)(-x)^2} = -\sqrt[3]{(x-3)x^2} \neq \pm y(x).$$

3) :

$$ox: \sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2} = 0; \implies \begin{cases} x = -3, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$oy: y(0) = \sqrt[3]{(0+3)0^2} = 0.$$

4) :

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

5) :

) :

$$y = kx + b.$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} \right) = \{1 + 0\} = 1.$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2} - x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2} - x \right) \left(\sqrt[3]{(x+3)^2 x^4} + x \sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2} + x^2 \right)}{\sqrt[3]{(x+3)^2 x^4} + x \sqrt[3]{(x+3)x^2} + x^2} \right) =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + 1} \right) = \left\{ \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{1+0} + \sqrt[3]{1+0} + 1} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3}{3} \right\} = 1.$$

$$y = x + 1.$$

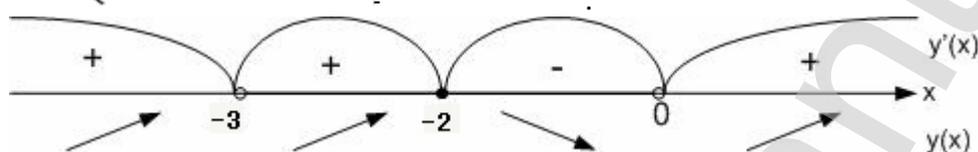
6)):

$$y' = \left((x^3 + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x^3 + 3x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (x^3 + 3x^2)' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x^3 + 3x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (3x^2 + 6x) =$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2}} = \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(x + 3)^2 x}}.$$

При $y' = 0 : x = -2$.

$$\begin{cases} x = -3, \\ x = 0; \end{cases} \quad -y'$$



$$\begin{aligned} &(-\infty; -3) \cup (-3; -2) \cup (0; +\infty) \quad (y' > 0); \\ &(-2; 0) \quad (y' < 0). \end{aligned}$$

$$y(-3) = 0;$$

$$y(-2) = \sqrt[3]{4} \approx 1,59;$$

$$y(0) = 0.$$

$$(-2; \sqrt[3]{4}) - \max;$$

$$(0; 0) - \min.$$

7) :

$$y'' = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot (x^3 + 3x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (3x^2 + 6x) \right)' =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{3} (x^3 + 3x^2)^{-\frac{5}{3}} (3x^2 + 6x)(3x^2 + 6x) + (x^3 + 3x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (6x + 6) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x^2 + 6x)^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^5}} + \frac{6x + 6}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2}} \right) =$$

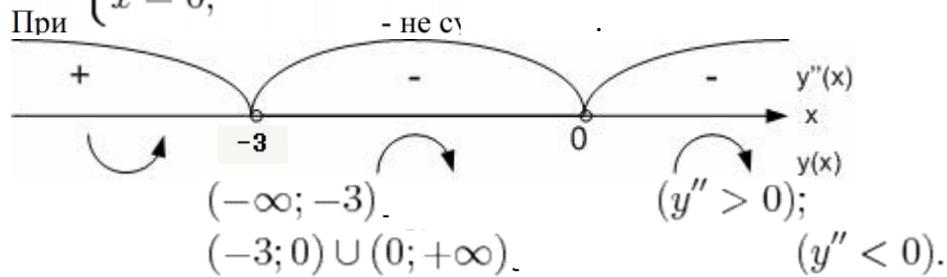
$$= \frac{-2(3x^2 + 6x)^2 + 3(6x + 6)(x^3 + 3x^2)}{9\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^5}} =$$

$$= \frac{18x^2(x + 1)(x + 3) - 18x^2(x + 2)^2}{9(x^3 + 3x^2)\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{18x^2((x^2 + x + 3x + 3) - (x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4))}{9x^2(x + 3x)\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 3x^2)^2}} =$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x = -3, \\ x = 0; \end{cases} \quad -y''$$



$$x = -3.$$

8) :

