

1. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ $C_f = +\infty$
- A2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
3. $f'(x) > 0$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
4. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$; $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$; $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x) = -\infty$
3. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $[r, s]$ $\int_a^s f(x)dx = f(s) - f(r)$
4. $\left(\int_a^s f(x)dx \right)' = 0$, $x \in [r, s]$
5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
(3+3+6+3+10=25)

- $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + ax & x \leq 1 \\ x^3 + x - 5 & x > 1 \end{cases}$ μ
- μ \mathbb{R} .
1. $a = 2$ $s = -1$.
 2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.
 3. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ()
- $y = 7x - 3$.

4. μ C_f x
 $x = -2$ $x = 2$.
(6+6+6+7=25)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ μ μ $f(0) = 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot f'(x) - x \cdot e^{-f(x)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot e^{-f(x)}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$.
2. μ f .
3. μ f .
4. μ C_f x
 $x = -1$ $x = 1$.
(7+6+6+6=25)

$f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ μ μ $\ln x \leq f(x) \leq x - 1$ $x > 1$

1. μ μ $M(1, f(1))$.
2. $x \ln x - x + 1 \leq \int_1^x f(t) dt \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$ $x \geq 1$.
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\int_1^x \frac{f(t) - \ln x}{x-1} dt \right)$.
4. $\sqrt{2E} \leq e - 1$ μ
 C_f x $x = e$.
5. μ $f(x)$ μ $y = \} x + s$ μ $s \leq -1$,
 $s(x-1) - \frac{(-1)x^2}{4} = f(x)$ μ

(5x5=25)

!!!

1. . 280
2. . 169
3. . 253
4. . 273

5.

- >
- >
- >
- >
- >

1.

f : $\mu \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 + ax) = 1 + a \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^3 + x - b) = 2 - b \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \quad \mu \quad a = 1 - b \quad (3)$$

f : $\mu \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 1 :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = f'(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 + ax - (1 + a)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1) + a(x - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x + 1 + a) = 2 + a \quad (4)$$




$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3 + x - b - (1 + a)}{x - 1} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3 + x - b - 1 - 1 + b}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3 + x - 2}{x - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 2)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 + x + 2) = 4$$

$$2 + a = 4 \Leftrightarrow a = 2 \quad (3) \quad \mu \quad b = -1$$

2.

$$\mu \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & x \leq 1 \\ x^3 + x + 1 & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2 & x \leq 1 \\ 3x^2 + 1 & x > 1 \end{cases} .$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
f'		-	+	+
f				

O.E.

$$f \quad \quad \quad (-\infty, -1], \quad \quad \quad [-1, 1], \quad \quad \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$-1 \quad \quad \quad f(-1) = -1$$

3.

$$x \in (-\infty, 1], f'(x) = 7 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 2 = 7 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \notin (-\infty, 1]$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty), f'(x) = 7 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 1 = 7 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 = 6 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \quad x = -\sqrt{2},$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \notin (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = 3\sqrt{2} + 1 \quad f'(\sqrt{2}) = 7 \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$y - f(\sqrt{2}) = f'(\sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow y = 7x - 4\sqrt{2} + 1$$

B4.

$$E = \int_{-2}^2 |f(x)| dx = \int_{-2}^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_1^2 |f(x)| dx = \int_{-2}^0 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_1^2 |f(x)| dx =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^0 (-f(x)) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 (-x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_1^2 (x^3 + x + 1) dx =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_1^2 = \dots = 12 - \frac{37}{12}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1] \quad f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0, 1),$$

$$f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-2, 0) \quad \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad f(x) = x^3 + x + 1 > 0.$$

1.

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

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

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

$$\left(e^{f(x)} \right)' = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x \right)' \stackrel{+ \in \in \text{OMT}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$e^{f(x)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x + c \stackrel{f(0)=0}{\Rightarrow} c = 0$$

$$e^{f(x)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+1}+x > 0 \quad x \quad :$$

) $x \geq 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2+1}+x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+1} > -x$

) $x < 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2+1}+x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2+1} > -x \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x^2+1})^2 > (-x)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2+1 > x^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 > 0$

2.

$$\sqrt{x^2+1}+x > 0 \quad x \quad \mu \quad f \quad A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} > 0$$

$$f, \quad , \mu \quad \mu \quad A = \mathbb{R}.$$

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$$\mu \quad f(A) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)\right)$$

$$\mu \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})(x - \sqrt{x^2+1})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - 1}{x \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right)} = 0$$

$$u = x + \sqrt{x^2+1}, \mu \quad u \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \dagger r \in x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\ln(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)\right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln u) = -\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty}$$

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

$$w = x + \sqrt{x^2+1}, \mu \quad w \rightarrow +\infty \quad \dagger r \in x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)\right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln u) = +\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty}$$

$$f(A) = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)\right) = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

3.

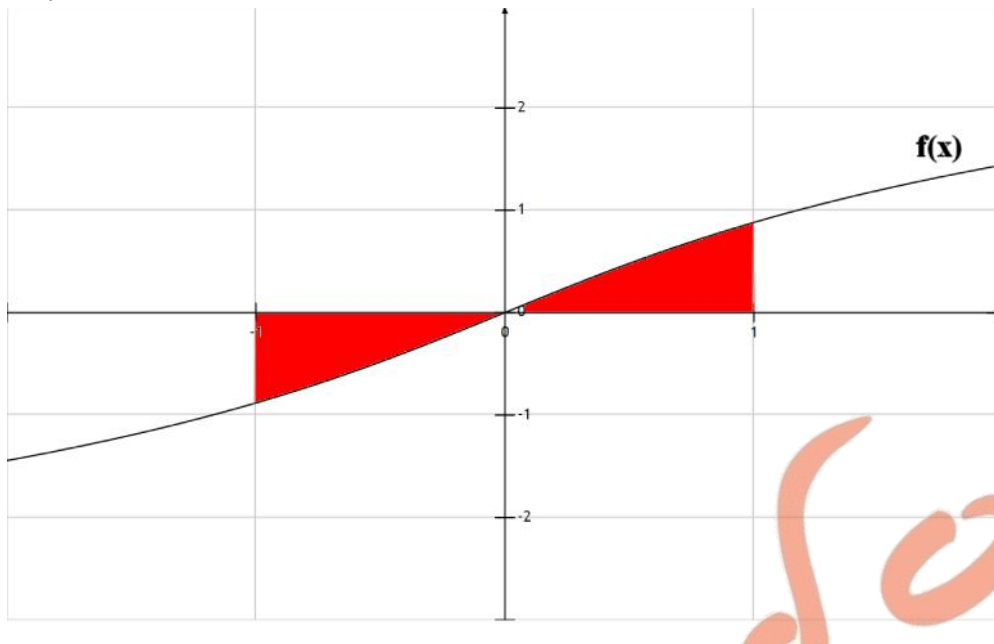
$$f \quad \mu \quad x=0 \quad f(0)=0$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad r \in x < 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad r \in x > 0$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
f(x)	-	0	+

4.



$$E = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = -\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx = E_1 + E_2$$

$$: E_1 = -\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x)' \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx =$$

$$\left[x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 x \cdot \left(\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right)' dx =$$

$$\left[x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx =$$

$$\left[x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx =$$

$$\left[x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right]_{-1}^0 =$$

$$\ln(\sqrt{2} - 1) - 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$E_1 = -\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = -\ln(\sqrt{2} - 1) + 1 - \sqrt{2} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$E_2 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx =$$

$$\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

(μ	f	$f(-x) = f(x)$
$\mu\mu$	$E_1 = E_2$		

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad E = 2 \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + 2 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

μ
1.

$$f : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \ln x \leq f(x) \leq x-1 \quad x > 1.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{K...П...}} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{+} \epsilon \text{vt } g} f(1) = 0$$

$$\mu \quad : \ln x \leq f(x) - f(1) \leq x-1 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} \leq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x-1)'} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{K...П...}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = 1 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1$$

$$\mu \quad (1, f(1)) \quad y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1) \Rightarrow y = x-1$$

2.

$$\ln t \leq f(t) \leq t-1 \Rightarrow \int_1^x \ln t \, dt \leq \int_1^x f(t) \, dt \leq \int_1^x (t-1) \, dt \Rightarrow x \ln x - x + 1 \leq \int_1^x f(t) \, dt \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$$

$$x \geq 1.$$

$$\int_1^x \ln t \, dt = \int_1^x (t)' \ln t \, dt = [t \ln t]_1^x - \int_1^x 1 \, dt = [t \ln t - t]_1^x = x \ln x - x + 1$$

$$\int_1^x (t-1) \, dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right]_1^x = \frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$$

3.

μ

$$\int_1^x \frac{f(t) - \ln x}{x-1} \, dt = \frac{1}{x-1} \left(\int_1^x f(t) \, dt - \ln x \int_1^x 1 \, dt \right) = \frac{\int_1^x f(t) \, dt}{x-1} - \ln x$$

2

:

μ

$$x \ln x - x + 1 \leq \int_1^x f(t) dt \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{x-1} \leq \frac{\int_1^x f(t) dt}{x-1} \leq \frac{(x-1)}{2} \Rightarrow$$

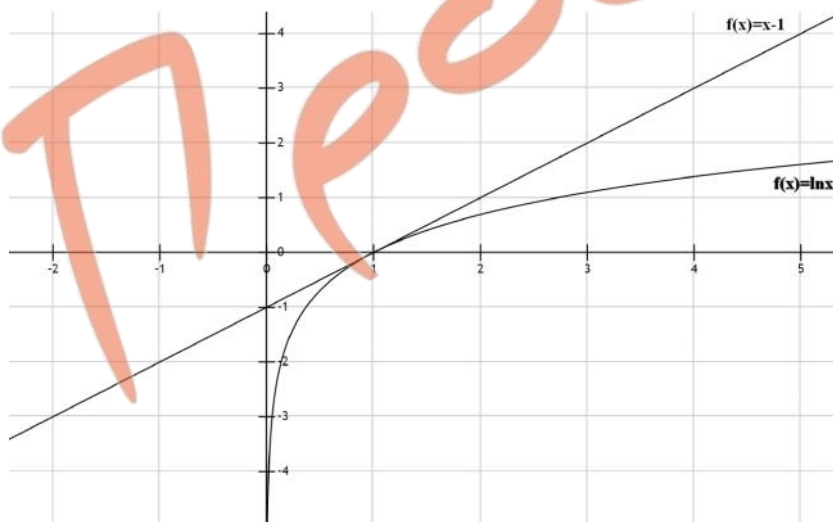
$$\frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{x-1} - \ln x \leq \frac{\int_1^x f(t) dt}{x-1} - \ln x \leq \frac{x-1}{2} - \ln x \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\ln x - x + 1}{x-1} \leq \frac{\int_1^x f(t) dt}{x-1} - \ln x \leq \frac{x-1}{2} - \ln x \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\ln x - x + 1}{x-1} \leq \int_1^x \frac{f(t) - \ln x}{x-1} dt \leq \frac{x-1}{2} - \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$\mu \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - x + 1}{x-1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x - x + 1)'}{(x-1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \int_1^x \frac{f(t) - \ln x}{x-1} dt = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} - \ln x \right) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

4.



$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \mu \quad x \geq 1. \quad y = \ln x \quad y = x-1 \quad x \geq 1$$

$$o \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad E = \int_1^e f(x) dx > 0$$

$$\mu \quad 2 \quad \mu \quad \int_1^x f(t) dt \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \quad x \geq 1.$$

$$x = e \quad \mu \quad \int_1^e f(t) dt \leq \frac{(e-1)^2}{2} \Rightarrow E \leq \frac{(e-1)^2}{2} \Rightarrow 2E \leq (e-1)^2 \stackrel{E > 0}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt{2E} \leq e-1.$$

5.

$$f(x) \quad \mu \quad y = } x + S$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = s \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - sx) = S \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$s(x-1) - \frac{(s-1)x^2}{4} = f(x) \Leftrightarrow 4s(x-1) - (s-1)x^2 = 4f(x) \Leftrightarrow 4f(x) - 4s(x-1) + (s-1)x^2 = 0$$

$$h(x) = 4f(x) - 4s(x-1) + (s-1)x^2$$

$$h(1) = 4f(1) - 4s(1-1) + (s-1)1^2 = s-1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{h(1) \leq 0} \quad :$$

$$\ln x \leq f(x) \leq x-1 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq \frac{f(x)}{x} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}} 0 \leq s \leq 1 \quad :$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right) \stackrel{\left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right)}{=} \lim_{DLH \ x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = s, \text{ rf } \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$h(2) = 4f(2) - 4s(2-1) + 4(s-1) = 4(f(2) - s + s - 1) = 4(f(2) - s + s - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{h(2) > 0} \quad :$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \ln 2 \leq f(2) \leq 2-1 \Rightarrow f(2) > 0 \quad (1) \\ 0 \leq s \leq 1 \Rightarrow s \geq 0 \quad (2) \\ s \leq -1 \Rightarrow -1 - s \geq 0 \quad (3) \end{array}$$

$$\underline{) \quad h(1)=0}$$

μ , $x=1$.

$$\underline{) \quad h(1)<0}$$

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μ (1,2).

μ