

## Zadania - pochodne, zastosowania pochodnych.

1. Obliczyć pochodne: a)  $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x^2)}{1 + \cos^3 x}$  b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot \ln^3 x$  c)  $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x^3}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 4x}$  d)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$   
 e)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(x-5)^2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 x$  f)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^4 x}{\operatorname{arctg}(x^3)}$  g)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\ln x} \cdot (3x^2 + 5)$  h)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sqrt{4 + \sin x}}$   
 i)  $f(x) = (2 + \ln^2 x) \cdot (\operatorname{ctg} \sqrt{x})$  j)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}}{\sin^2 x} + \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x$  k)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} 2x}$  l)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\ln(\cos x)} - \frac{1}{\ln^3 x}$   
 m)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 2x}{\sqrt{4 + x^6}}$  n)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}$  o)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \sin\left(\frac{\operatorname{ctg} 3x}{x^2 + 6}\right)$  p)  $f(x) = \frac{(\cos x)^3}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 2x}}$   
 r)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} 2x}$  s)  $f(x) = 3^{\frac{\ln x}{e^x}}$  t)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}}{\sin^2 x}$ .
2. Obliczyć drugą pochodną funkcji (wynik w najprostszej postaci): a)  $f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x$  b)  $f(x) = x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x}$   
 c)  $f(x) = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x$  d)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} e^{2x}$  e)  $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 5})$ .

3. Sprawdzić, że funkcja  $y = y(x)$  spełnia podane obok równanie: a)  $y = \frac{x-5}{x+2}$ ;  $2(y')^2 = (y-1) \cdot y''$   
 b)  $y = \operatorname{sine}^x$ ;  $y' - y'' = e^{2x} y$  c)  $y = e^{\sqrt{x}}$ ;  $4xy'' = y - 2y'$  d)  $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ ;  $y^3 \cdot y'' = -1$ .

4. Korzystając z tw. L'Hospitala, znaleźć granicę (w ramce [...] są odpowiedzi): a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - e^x - e^{-x}}{\cos x - 1}$  [2]  
 b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{e^x - e^{-x}}$  [ $\frac{1}{2}$ ] c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 e^{-x^4})$  [0] d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \cdot \ln^2 x)$  [0] e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x}$  [0] f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \pi}$  [0]  
 g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^3 \cdot e^{-3x})$  [0] h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - e^{-2x}}{\sin 4x}$  [ $\frac{3}{2}$ ]  
 i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \pi}$  [ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{\frac{2}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(1+x^2)}{2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$ ]  
 j)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\operatorname{tg} x}$  [ $\infty^0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\operatorname{tg} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\operatorname{ctg} x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] =$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1} = 0$ , więc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\operatorname{tg} x} = e^0 = 1$ ].

5. Znaleźć dziedzinę, przedziały monotoniczności i ekstrema funkcji (ew. obliczyć granice i narysować wykres):

- a)  $f(x) = x \cdot \ln^2 x$  b)  $f(x) = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2}$  c)  $f(x) = \frac{\ln^3 x}{x}$  d)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5 \ln(x+6)$  e)  $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x^2}$ .

### Rozwiązania wybranych zadań:

1. a)  $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x^2)}{1 + \cos^3 x}$   $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^4} (1 + \cos^3 x) + 3 \operatorname{arctg} x^2 \cdot \cos^2 x \sin x$   
 $2(1 + \cos^3 x)^2$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{e^{-x^3}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 4x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-e^{-x^3} \left( 3x^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 4x + \frac{8}{\cos^2 4x} \right)}{\operatorname{tg}^3 4x}$$

$$e) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(x-5)^2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 x \quad f'(x) = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}^3 x}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x-5}} + \frac{3\operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x-5)^2}}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$g) f(x) = \sqrt{\ln x} \cdot (3x^2 + 5), \quad f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 5}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}} + \sqrt{\ln x} \cdot 6x$$

$$k) f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} 2x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(1 + \operatorname{ctg} 2x) \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} 2x} \cdot \sin^2 2x}$$

$$l) f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\ln(\cos x)} - \frac{1}{\ln^3 x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \cdot \ln(\cos x) + \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x}}{\ln^2(\cos x)} + \frac{3}{x \ln^4 x}$$

$$s) f(x) = 3^{\frac{\ln x}{e^x}} \quad f'(x) = 3^{\frac{\ln x}{e^x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} e^x - \ln x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} = 3^{\frac{\ln x}{e^x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{e^x}$$

$$2. a) f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x \quad f''(x) = \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)' = -2 \cos^{-3} x \cdot (-\sin x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$c) f(x) = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x, \quad f'(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}.$$

$$d) f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} e^{2x}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{4e^{2x} - 4e^{6x}}{(1 + e^{4x})^2} \quad e) f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 5}), \quad f''(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 2x - 7}{(x^2 + 2x - 5)^2}.$$

$$3. c) y = e^{\sqrt{x}}, \quad 4xy'' = y - 2y'; \quad y' = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad y'' = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} - e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot 4x}, \quad L = 4xy'' = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} - e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}},$$

$$P = y - 2y' = e^{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} - e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad \text{czyli } L = P.$$

$$d) y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}; \quad y^3 \cdot y'' = -1; \quad y''(x) = \left( \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-1}{(2x-x^2) \cdot \sqrt{2x-x^2}};$$

$$L = \left( \sqrt{2x-x^2} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{-1}{(2x-x^2) \cdot \sqrt{2x-x^2}} = -1, \quad \text{czyli } L = P.$$

$$5. b) f(x) = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2}; \quad D: x \in (0, +\infty), \quad f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - 2x \ln^2 x}{x^4} = \frac{2x \ln x (1 - \ln x)}{x^4},$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ lub } x = e,$$

x	(0,1)	1	(1,e)	e	(e,+∞)
f'(x)	-	0	+	0	-
f(x)	maleje	min	rośnie	max	maleje

$$f_{\min} = f(1) = 0, \quad f_{\max} = f(e) = \frac{1}{e^2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} = 0 \quad (\text{granice słuŹą do narysowania wykresu}).$$

$$d) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5 \ln(x+6) \quad D: x \in (-6, +\infty), \quad f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 5}{x+6}, \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -5 \text{ lub } x = -1,$$

x	(-6,-5)	-5	(-5,-1)	-1	(-1,+∞)
f'(x)	+	0	-	0	+

f(x)	rośnie	max	maleje	min	rośnie
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$$f_{\max} = f(-5) = \frac{25}{2}; \quad f_{\min} = f(-1) = \frac{1}{2} + 5 \ln 5, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -6} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty.$$

e)  $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x^2}$ ,  $D: x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f'(x) = 2x e^{-x^2} + x^2 e^{-x^2} (-2x) = e^{-x^2} 2x(1-x^2)$ ,  
 $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$  lub  $x = 1$  lub  $x = 0$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
f'(x)	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
f(x)	rośnie	max	maleje	min	rośnie	max	maleje

$$f_{\min} = f(0) = 0, \quad f_{\max} = f(-1) = f(1) = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{2x \cdot e^{x^2}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}} = 0.$$