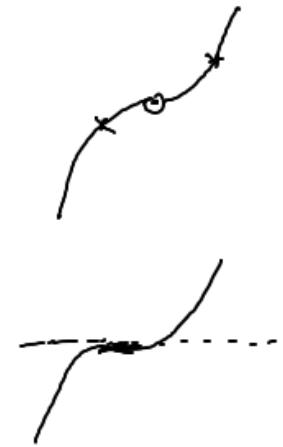


46 d)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3-x^2}$   $\mathbb{D}_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$   $\left(\frac{g}{h}\right)' = \frac{g'h - gh'}{h^2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^3)' \cdot (3-x^2) - x^3 (3-x^2)'}{(3-x^2)^2} = \frac{3x^2(3-x^2) - x^3 \cdot (-2x)}{(3-x^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2(9-3x^2+2x^2)}{(3-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2(9-x^2)}{(3-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2(3-x)(3+x)}{(3-x^2)^2}$$



|      | $(-\infty, -3)$ | $-3$    | $(-3, -\sqrt{3})$ | $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$                           | $0$        | $(0, \sqrt{3})$ | $(\sqrt{3}, 3)$                         | $3$        | $(3, \infty)$ |
|------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------|-----------------|---|------------|---------------|
| $f'$ | -               | 0       | +                 | +  | 0          | +               | +                                       | 0          | -             |
| $f$  | $\searrow$      | min blk | $\nearrow$        | $\nearrow$ <small>nic<br/>ma dest.</small> | $\nearrow$ | $\nearrow$      | $\nearrow$ <small>nabs<br/>blk.</small> | $\searrow$ |               |

ne  $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$

$+ \nearrow$

$+ \searrow$  ne  $(-\infty, -3]$ ,  $[3, \infty)$

$f \nearrow$  ne  $[-3, -\sqrt{3})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$ ,  $(\sqrt{3}, \infty)$

b7 a)

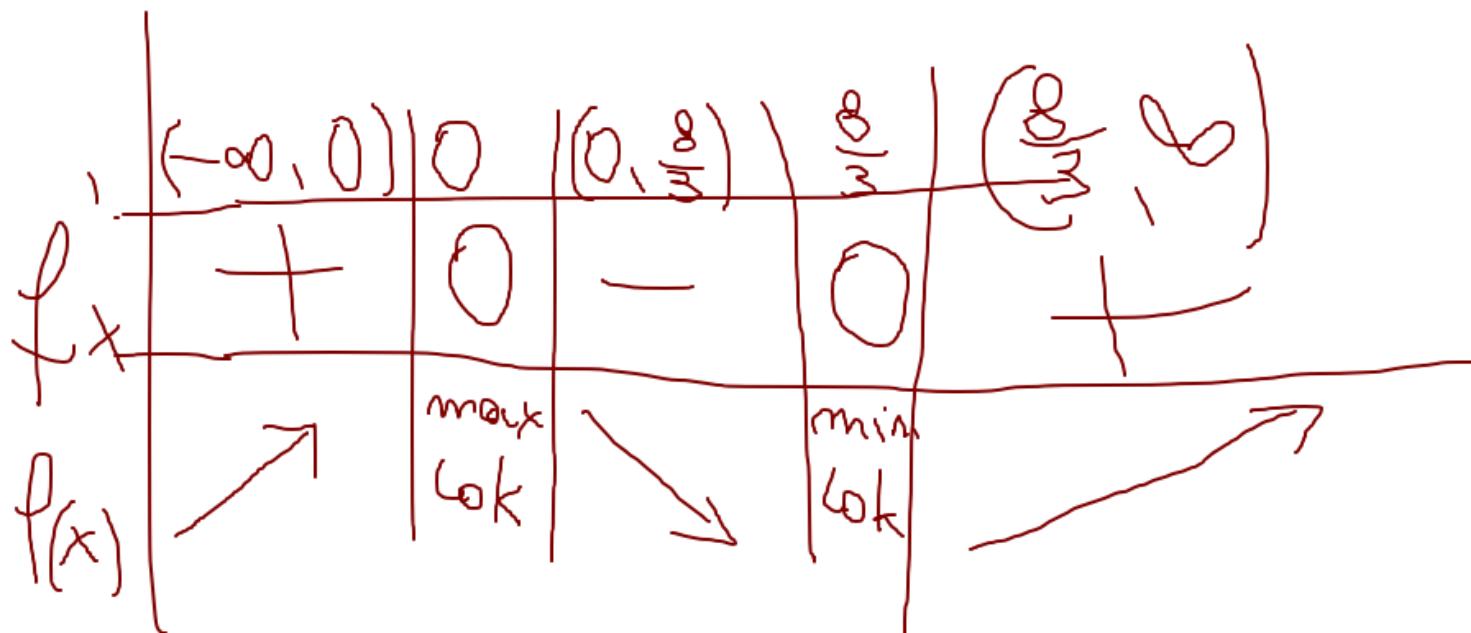
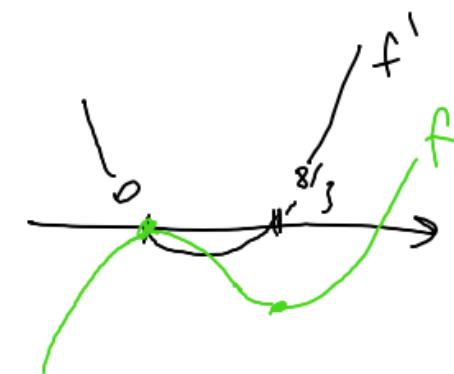
$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x$$

$$3x^2 - 8x = x(3x - 8) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{8}{3}$$



c)  $f(x) = \frac{2^x}{x}$   $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

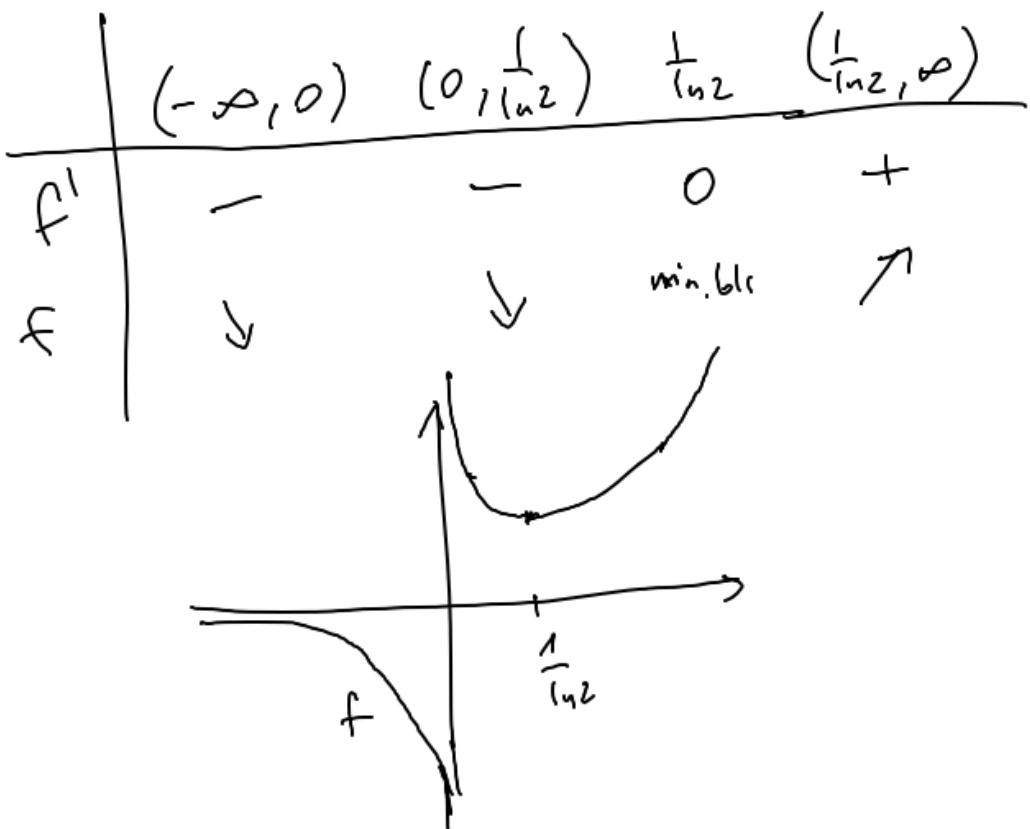
$$f'(x) = \frac{(2^x)' \cdot x - 2^x \cdot (x)'}{x^2} = \frac{2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot x - 2^x \cdot 1}{x^2} =$$

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

$$x \ln 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x \ln 2 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\ln 2} > 0$$



- } Fall d.  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset D_f$   
 Jede L:  $f'(x_0) = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $x_0$   
 •  $f''(x_0) > 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow x_0$   
 f ma min. bks.  
 •  $f''(x_0) < 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow x_0$   
 f ma max. bks.

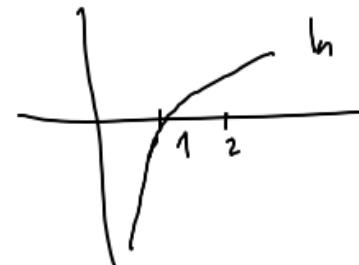
$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$cf(x) = -x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$cf'(x) = -2x$$

$$f''(x) = 2$$



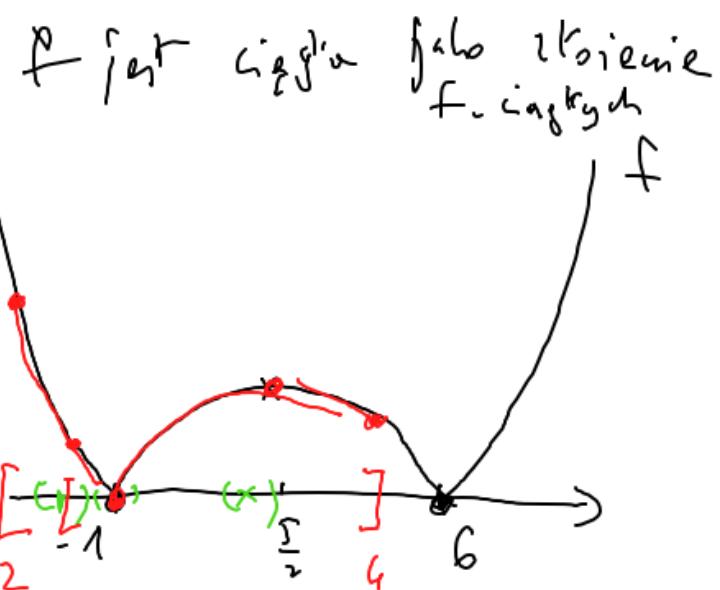
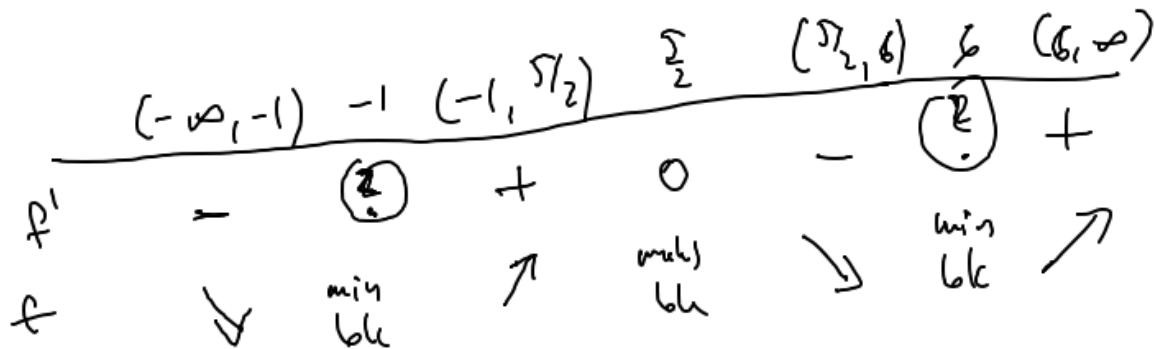
f)

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 5x - 6| = |(x-6)(x+1)|$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x - 6 & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (6, \infty) \\ -(x^2 - 5x - 6) & x \in [-1, 6] \end{cases}$$

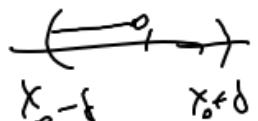
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 5 & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (6, \infty) \\ 5 - 2x & x \in (-1, 6) \end{cases}$$

↑  
durchg!.



$f$  hat min. lokale in  $-1 : 0$   
max. lokale in  $\frac{5}{2}$

$f$  ist sing. in  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ ,  
 $f' < 0$  in  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0)$ ,  
 $f' > 0$  in  $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow f$  hat min. lok. in  $x_0$



Uwaga

~~f~~ f:  $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  jest ciągła, to (z tw. Wierstraßa) istnieją punkty  $x_0, x_1 \in [a, b]$  taki

$$f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_1) \quad (x \in [a, b]).$$

Te punkty  $x_0, x_1$  są jedynymi z wartością punktu:

- ~~a~~ lub  $b$
- punkty, w których  $f'$  nie istnieje
- -l —————  $f'$  się zeruje

a)  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x$  [1,5]

Szukamy punktów, w których  $f$  ma te przymierzane wartości ekstremalne:

• 1 :  $f(1) = 2 - 15 + 36 = 23 \leftarrow$  najmniejsza

• 5 :  $f(5) = 2 \cdot 125 - 15 \cdot 25 + 36 \cdot 5 = 25(10 - 15) + 180 = -125 + 180 = 55$

\*  $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 15 \cdot 2x + 36 = 6(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 6(x-3)(x-2)$

$f' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2, 3 \in [1, 5]$

$f(2) = 2 \cdot 8 - 15 \cdot 4 + 72 = 16 + 12 = 28$

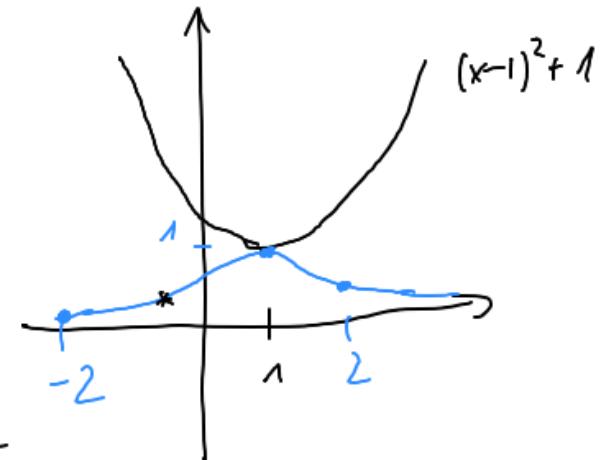
$f(3) = 2 \cdot 27 - 15 \cdot 9 + 36 \cdot 3 = 27(2 - 5 + 4) = 27$

największa

b)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \quad [-2, 2]$$

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



$f$  jest ciągła na  $[-2, 2]$ , więc małości ekstremały  
osiąga w jednym z wst. punktach:

- kraw. punktu:  $-2: f(-2) = \frac{1}{(-3)^2 + 1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{10}}$  — nieskończoność

$$2: f(2) = \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

- punkty, w których  $f'$  nie istnieje lub się zeruje

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 2)' = \frac{-1}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} \cdot (2x - 2) \quad f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{0+1} = \boxed{1} \quad \text{— nieskończoność}$$

d)  $f(x) = (x-3)^2 e^{|x|}$   $\subseteq [-1, 4]$  - cigarette

$$= \begin{cases} (x-3)^2 \cdot e^{-x}, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ (x-3)^2 e^x, & x \in [0, 4] \end{cases}$$

$f$  ist die cigarette  $\rightarrow$  vrt. Extremwerte  $\Leftrightarrow$  jetzige  $\Rightarrow$  rest. Punkte:

- keine Punkte:  $-1$   $f(-1) = \boxed{16 \cdot e}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  mindestens eine vrt. Maximalstelle
- $f(0) = \boxed{e^4}$

- $0 - 6$  mindestens  $\rightarrow 0$   $f'$  nie istreie:  $f'(0) = \boxed{0}$

- $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-3)e^{-x} + (x-3)^2 \cdot e^{-x}(-1) = e^{-x}(x-3)(2-(x-3)) = e^{-x}(x-3)(5-x), & x \in (-1, 0) \\ 2(x-3)e^x + (x-3)^2 \cdot e^x = e^x(x-3)(2+x-3) = e^x(x-3)(x-1), & x \in (0, 4) \end{cases}$

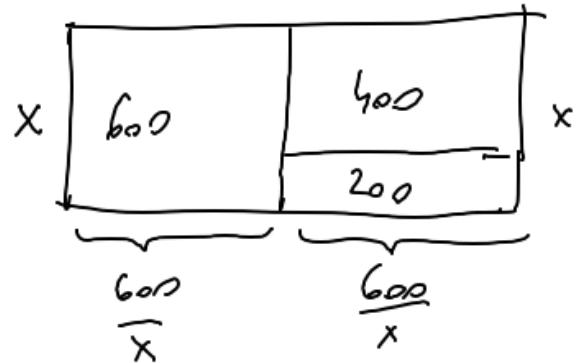
$$f'(1) = \boxed{4e}$$

$$f'(3) = \boxed{0} \rightarrow \text{Maximalstelle}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^3 > 16 \\ ? \end{array} \right.$$

dy: Maximalstelle  $\rightarrow 0$   
 Maximalwert  $\rightarrow \max(16e, e^4)$

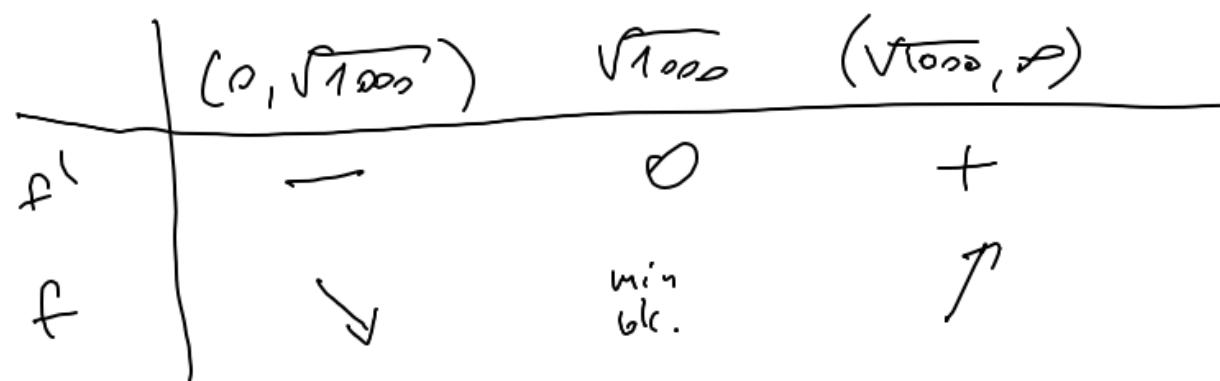
49 o)



keine  $\lambda$  I  
reden 46, 47, 48

$$\text{dkw p;: ogrodzenia } (x) = f(x) = \frac{1200}{x} \cdot 2 + \frac{600}{x} + 3x = \frac{3000}{x} + 3x, x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-3000}{x^2} + 3 = \frac{3x^2 - 3000}{x^2} = \frac{3(x^2 - 1000)}{x^2} = \frac{3(x - \sqrt{1000})(x + \sqrt{1000})}{x^2}$$



$\Rightarrow$  f punkt wort. najmniejsz  $\vee \sqrt{1000}$

