

5. $y = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 3}$

105

$$x^2 + 2ax + a^2$$

a, $f(x) = \frac{(x+a)^2}{x^2+3}$ $x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 117$

다음과 같은 경우

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 일 때 } f(x) \text{ 가 } 117 \text{ 이면 } a \text{ 는?}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{2(x+a)(x^2+3) - 2x(x+a)^2}{(x^2+3)^2} \\&= \frac{2(x+a)[x^2 + 3 - x^2 - ax]}{(x^2+3)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$0 = 2(x+a)[3 - ax]$$

$$x = -a$$

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= 3 - ax \\x &= \frac{3}{a}\end{aligned}$$

$$-a = \frac{3}{a}$$

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

$$a = -6 \quad .107$$

$$\begin{array}{c}y \\ \hline x = 0\end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{36}{3} = 12$$

$$(0, 12)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}x \\ \hline a = 0\end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c}y \\ \hline b = 0\end{array}$$
$$0 = (x-6)^2$$
$$6 = x$$
$$(6, 0)$$

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

: 115, 17, 2

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

$$0 = 2(x-6)[6x+3]$$

\downarrow

$$6 = x$$

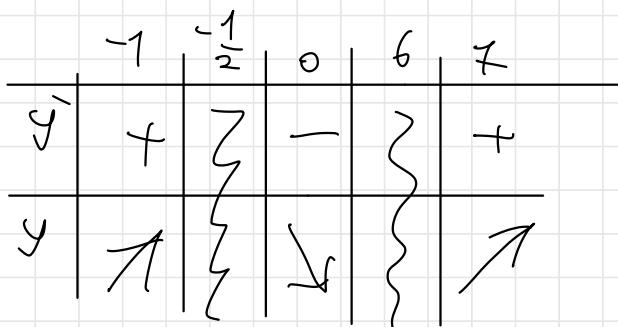
$$0 = 6x+3$$

$$6x = -3$$

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

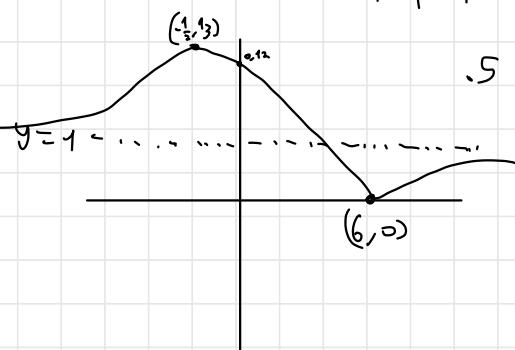
$(6, 0)$ min

$(-\frac{1}{2}, 13)$ max



$$6 < x \quad , \quad x < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \underline{\text{interv. 3}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 6 \quad \underline{\text{interv. 2}}$$



$(-\frac{1}{2}, 13), (6, 0)$

min max

115, 17, 2

$$y = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 12x + 36}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{\infty^2}{\infty^2} = 1 \quad \text{115, 17, 2}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$g(x) = -f(x) \quad .2$$

$$y_g = y_f \quad \text{115, 17, 2}$$

$$\text{השאלה שאלת}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 6 \quad \underline{\text{interv. 2}}$$

$$x > 6 \quad , \quad x < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \underline{\text{interv. 1}}$$

$$10. f(x) = \frac{a}{x^2 - 4}$$

$x = -3$ は不正解

$f(-3) = 6$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot (x^2 - 4) - a \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

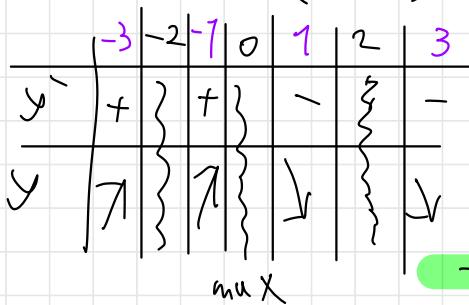
$$6 = \frac{6a}{(9 - 4)^2}$$

$$6 \cdot 25 = 6a$$

$25 = a$

$$f(x) = \frac{25}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-50x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$



$x \neq \pm 2$ は $a = 1$ の場合

左側の値は y の値 . 2

$$\frac{y}{x}$$

$x = 0$

$$y = \frac{25}{-4}$$

$$\left(0, -\frac{25}{4} \right)$$

1. 次に y . 3

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$0 = -50x$$

$$0 = x$$

$$\left(0, -\frac{25}{4} \right)_{\max}$$

-6.25

2. 次に y . 4

$$-2 < x < 0 \quad x < -2$$

3. 次に y

$$2 < x$$

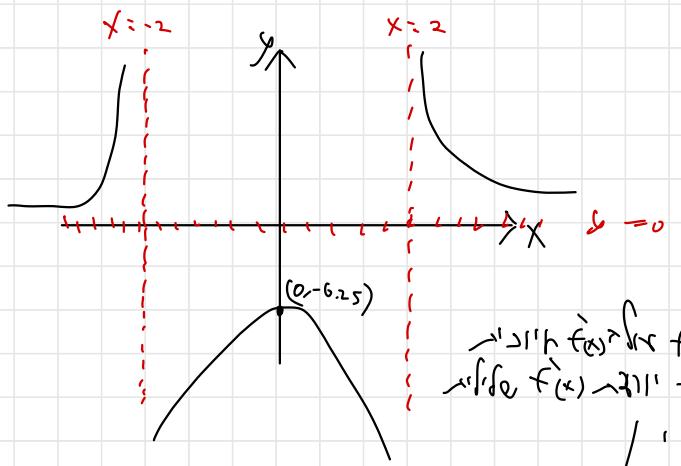
$$0 < x < 2$$

4. 次に y . 5

$$x = -1 \cup x = -2 \quad x = 2$$

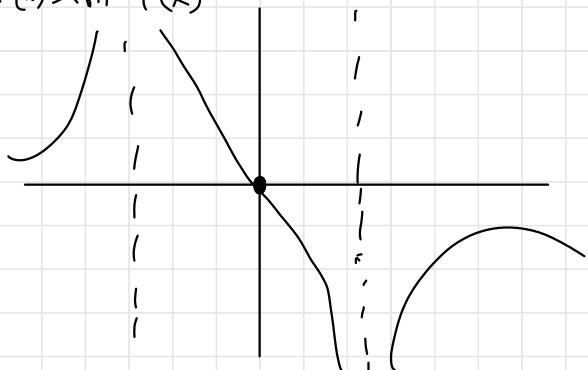
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{25}{\infty^2} = \frac{1}{\infty^2} = 0$$

5. 次に y



$$f'(x) < 0$$

$f''(x) > 0$ $f'(x)$ ↗ $f(x)$



$$13, f(x) = \frac{x+a}{bx-x^2}$$

$$x = 3$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x f(t) dt = f(x)$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(1)=0}{x(x)=10(3x-x^2)-(x+a)(2x+3)} = x(b-x) \quad \text{at } x=0$$

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

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

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

$$0 = 1 + za - 3a$$

$$-1 = -a$$

$$1 - \alpha$$

$$\underline{4} f(x) = \frac{x+1}{3x-x^2}$$

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

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

$$x_{1_2} = 1, -3$$

$(1, 1)$ min

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 3 \quad x = 0 \quad ; \quad \text{near zero} \rightarrow$$

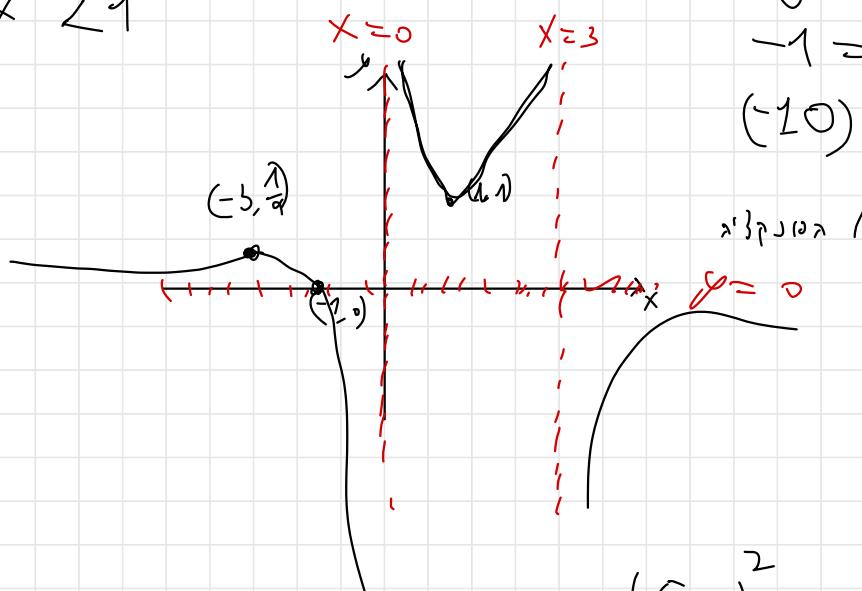
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{3x-x^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty^2} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad ; \quad \text{near infinity}$$

$y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 < x < 3 & \quad x < -3 \\ 3 < x & \\ -3 < x < 0 & \\ 0 < x < 1 & \end{aligned}$$

domain and range

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{x}{x+1} \\ y &\neq 0 \\ 0 &= x+1 \\ -1 &= x \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{graph } y &\geq 0 \text{ near } x = 0 \quad \text{near } x = -1 \quad (y_f)^2 = y \\ (-1, 0), (1, 1), (-3, \frac{1}{8}) & \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$y' = \frac{3x^4 - 2x^4 - 2ax}{x^4}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^4 - 2ax}{x^4}$$

$$y(-1) = -1+a$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } y = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 12 = m(x - 0)$$

$$y = mx + 12$$

$$x = -1 \quad y = -1 + a$$

$$m = \frac{x^4 - 2ax}{x^4}$$

$$y = \frac{x^4 - 2ax}{x^4} \cdot x + 12$$

$$-1 + a = \frac{-2a(-1)}{4} + 12$$

$$-1 + a = -1 - 2a + 12$$

$$3a = 12$$

$$a = 4$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad ; \quad \underline{\underline{a = 4}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2}$$

$$-4 = x^3$$

$$-1.587 = x$$

$$() \overbrace{-4, 0}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^4 - 2x^2}{x^4}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^4 - 8x}{x^4}$$

$$y' = 0$$

$$0 = x^4 - 8x$$

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

$$\boxed{0 = x}$$

$$8 = x^3$$

$$\boxed{2 = x}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2}$$

\rightarrow $f(2) = 0$

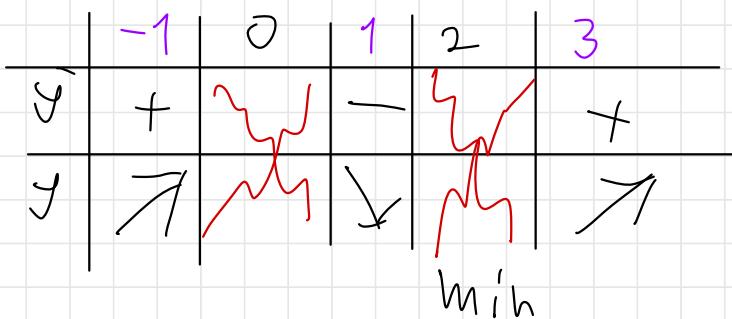
$$(0,)$$

$f(2)$

$$(2, 3)$$

$$y_{(2)} = \frac{8 + 4}{4} =$$

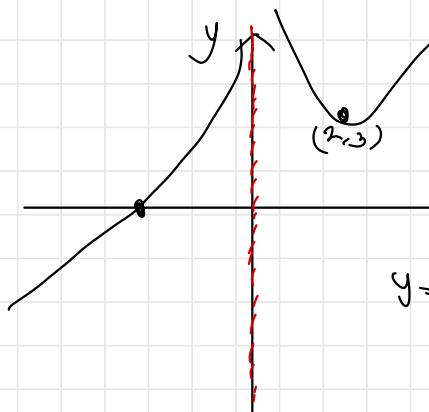
$\stackrel{?}{=} 0$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \infty$$

לפניהם לא ניתן .?

לפניהם לא ניתן



$$y = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2}$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 4 \geq 0 \quad \text{לפניהם } x > 0 \quad .$$

$$x^3 + 4 \geq 3x^2 \quad \because x^2$$

$$x^3 + 4 \geq 3$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2} \geq 3$$

$$y \geq 3$$

ככל ש- x הולך וגדל מינימום של y לא ניתן לרשום .*

155 \approx

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-8}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Definition域} \\ x \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{定义域} \\ x \geq 0 \end{array}$$

解方程

$$\begin{array}{l} x\sqrt{x}-8=0 \\ 4\sqrt{4}-8=0 \\ x=4 \end{array}$$

$$x \geq 0, x \neq 4$$

→ 定义域为 $x \geq 0, x \neq 4$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{y}'s \\ x=0 \end{array}$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{y}'s \\ x=0 \end{array}$$

$$(0, 0)$$

当 $x=0$ 时， $y=0$ ，即 $(0, 0)$ 是一个驻点。

$$x=0, y=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-8} \rightarrow \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x}}}{\cancel{x}\cancel{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$y=0$$

$$y' = \frac{(x\sqrt{x}-8)}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x\sqrt{x}-8}{(x\sqrt{x}-8)^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} ? = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x\sqrt{x})' = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{array}$$

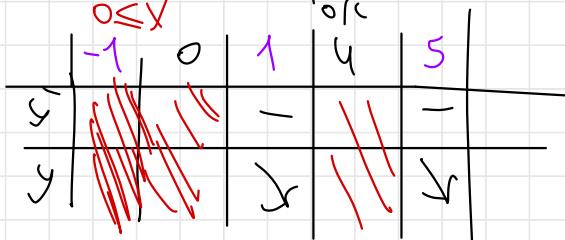
$$y = \frac{-2(x\sqrt{x} + 4)}{(x\sqrt{x}-8)^2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$0 = x\sqrt{x} + 4$$

$$\sqrt[3]{16} = x$$

$$0 \leq x$$



$$(0, 4)$$

$$x > 4$$

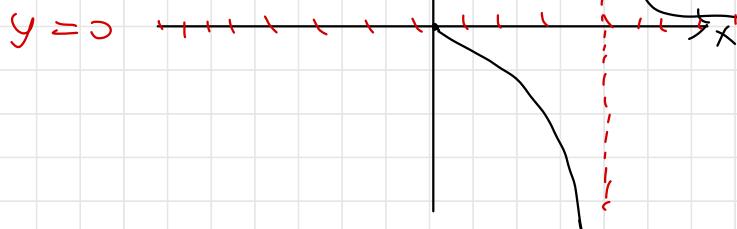
$$|N|$$

$$x < 0 < x < 4$$

$$x = 4$$

$$(1, 4)$$

..1



$$f(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } x < 0$$

$$f(x) < 0$$

graph of the function $f(x) = -2(x\sqrt{x} + 4)/(x\sqrt{x}-8)^2$ is symmetric about the y-axis. It has a vertical asymptote at $x = 4$. The graph passes through the origin $(0,0)$ and is below the x-axis for $x < 0$ and $x > 4$. The graph is above the x-axis for $0 < x < 4$. The graph is symmetric about the y-axis.

גיאומטריה ותבניות

ס-6

.102.

$$1. f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x + 3 &\neq 0 : \underline{\text{אך, }} \\ &\text{פונק'ה} \\ &\Downarrow \\ &\text{קס } \underline{\text{אך}} \end{aligned}$$

ב. מינימום פונק'ה

X

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x^2 + 5 \\ -5 &= x^2 \end{aligned}$$

פונק'ה פונק'

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y}{x} &= 0 + 5 \\ \frac{0+5}{0+0+3} &= \frac{5}{3} \\ \left(0 - \frac{5}{3}\right) & \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x(x^2+x+3)-(x^2+5)(2x+1)}{(x^2+x+3)^2}$$

! פונק'ה

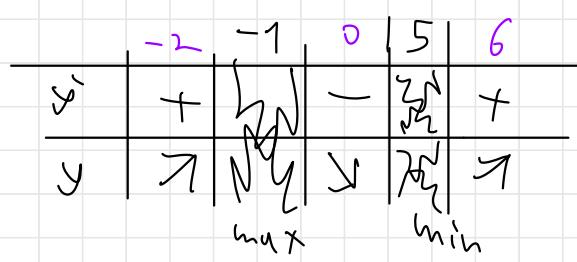
$$= \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 6x - 2x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 5}{(x^2+x+3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{(x^2+x+3)^2}$$

y=0

$$0 = x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad x_2 = -1$$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$f(5) = \frac{30}{33}$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$\left(5, \frac{10}{11}\right) \text{ min}$$

$$\left(-1, 2\right) \text{ max}$$

$x < -1$, $x > -1$

$-1 < x < 5$

intervalle 3

intervalle 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + x + 3} \rightarrow \frac{\infty^2}{\infty^2} = 1 \quad y = 1 \quad \text{horizontal asymptote}$$

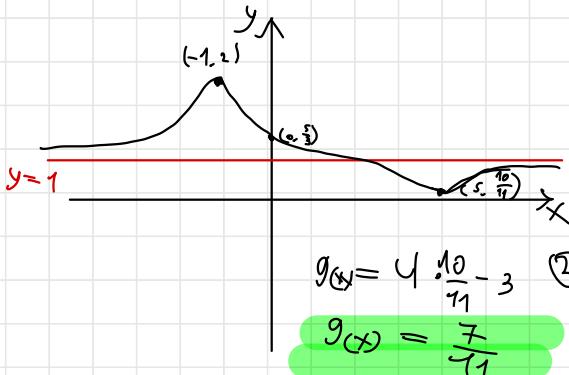
lim : horizontale asymptote .

$$y = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$\cancel{x^2 + x + 3} = \cancel{x^2 + 5}$$

$$x = 2$$



$$g(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{10}{11} - 3 \quad ②$$

$$g(x) = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$5 = b_2 - 3$$

$$8 = 2b$$

$$b = 6$$

→ 3170 . b

$$g(x) = b + f(x) - 3 \quad ①$$

$$b > 0$$

.5 $g(x)$ 定義 , 定理

.2 $f(x)$ 定義 , 定理

$$10. f(x) = \frac{a}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -3 \rightarrow \\ f(-3) = 6 \end{array}$$

$$x \neq \pm 2; a \neq 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot (x^2 - 4) - a \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

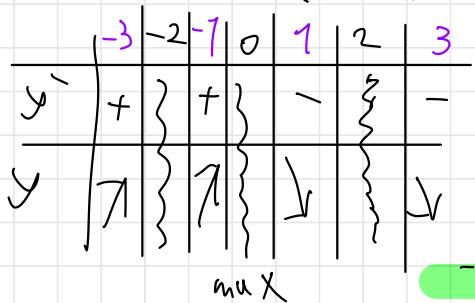
$$6 = \frac{6a}{(9 - 4)^2}$$

$$6 \cdot 25 = 6a$$

$$25 = a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{25}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-50x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Durchsetzen in } f'(x) = 0 \\ & \frac{y'}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{x'}{50} = 0 \\ & y = \frac{25}{x} \\ & \left(0, -\frac{25}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Punkt } P, 3 \\ f(x) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$0 = -50x$$

$$0 = x$$

$$\left(0, -\frac{25}{4} \right)_{\max}$$

Aufgabe 4

$$-2 < x < 0 \quad x < -2$$

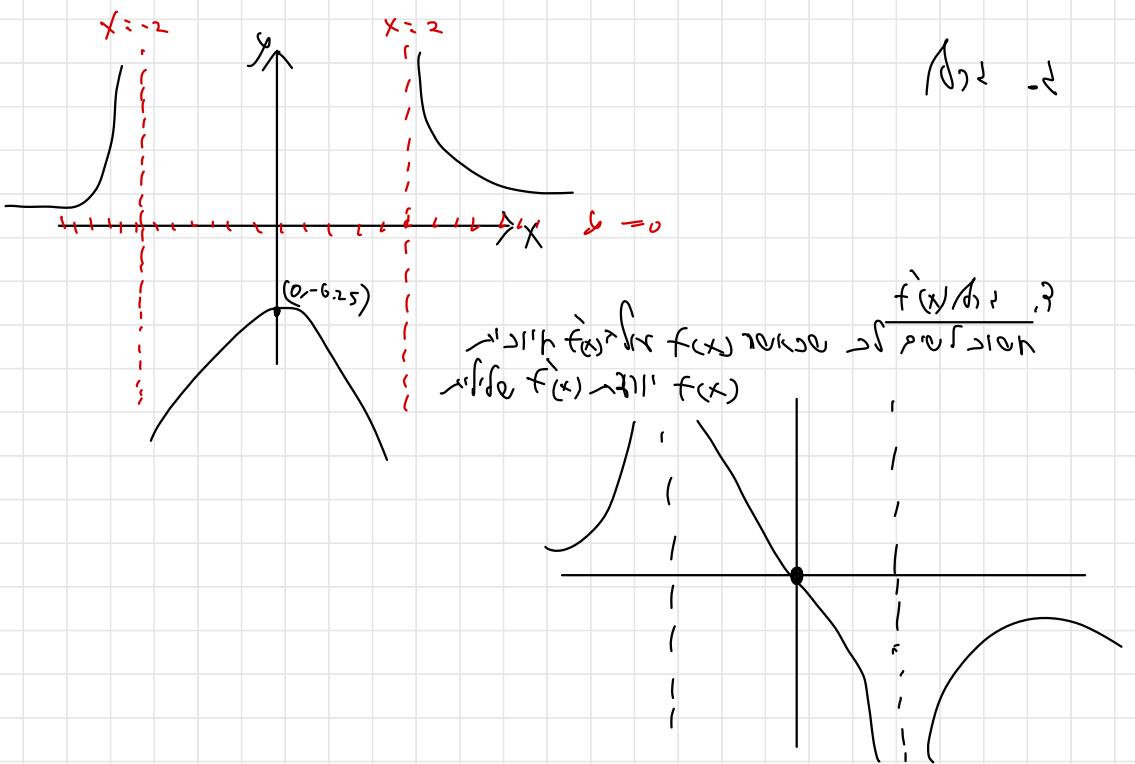
Max

$$2 < x$$

$$0 < x < 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Extrema } x = -2 \quad x = 2 \\ \rightarrow \text{Extrema } .5 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{25}{\infty^2} = \frac{1}{\infty^2} = 0$$



$$23. \quad y = \frac{x+2a}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{def h} \\ a > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{x \neq 0, 1}$$

def h und y = 0

$$\begin{matrix} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{matrix}$$

$\frac{y}{x} = 1 + \frac{2a}{x}$

$$\begin{matrix} y=0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x + 2a \\ -2a &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$(-2a, 0)$$

def h und y = 0

$$\underline{x \neq 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2a}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty^2} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \text{def h}$$

$$y = 0$$

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

def h

$$= \frac{x^4}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 4ax}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 - 4ax}{x^4}$$

$$y > 0 \quad 0 = x(-x - 4a)$$

$$0 = x \quad \text{fals}$$

$$-4a = x$$

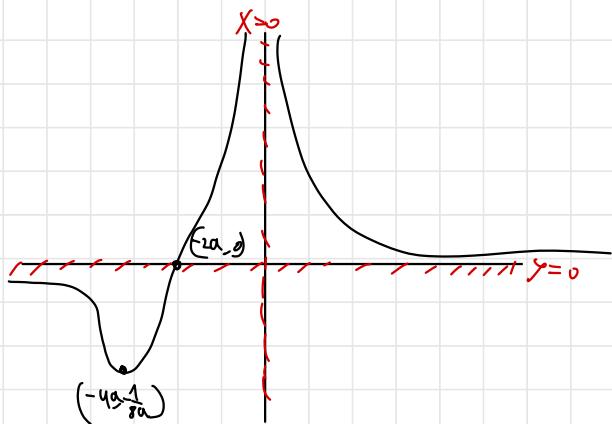
$$y(-4a) = \frac{-2a}{16a^2} = -\frac{1}{8a}$$

$$(-4a, -\frac{1}{8a})$$

	$-5a$	$-4a$	$-2a$	0	1	
y	-	\nearrow	+	\searrow	-	
y'	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow	

min

$x \rightarrow 0$



7)

$$0 < x < -4a \quad \text{and} \quad$$

$$x > -4a \quad \text{if} \quad x < 0 \quad \text{is?}$$

$$25. \quad a > 2 \quad -\infty = \frac{x-2}{x^2-a^2}$$

$$\frac{(x+a)(x-a)}{x^2-a^2} \underset{x \neq \pm a}{\underset{\approx}{\rightarrow}} 1$$

\Rightarrow $x \in X = -a, x = a$

\therefore $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

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

$$y = 0$$

$$\frac{y' \cdot b}{x=0}$$

$$\frac{x \cdot 3}{y=0}$$

$$\frac{-2}{-a^2}$$

$$0 = x - 2$$

$$\left(0, \frac{-2}{-a^2}\right)$$

$$(2, 0)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{7(x^2-a^2)-(x-3)(2x)}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

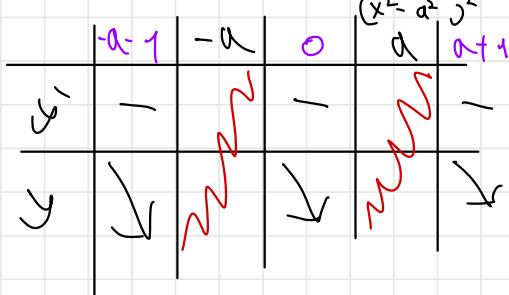
$$= \frac{x^2-a^2-2x^2+4x}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

$$= -x^2+4x-a^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0 \\ 0 &= -x^2+4x-a^2 \\ -4 &\pm \sqrt{16-4(-1-a^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$-2$$

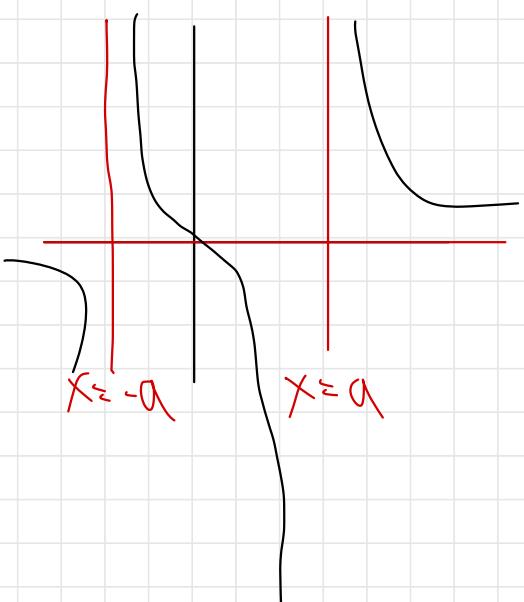
$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4a^2}}{-2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y_{(-a-1)} &= -(-a-1)^2 + 4(-a-1) - a^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2a - 4 - 4a - 4 - a^2 \\ &= \frac{-2a - 8}{-2} = \frac{4}{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(a+1) = \frac{-(a+1)^2 + 4(a-1) - a^2}{7}$$

$$y=0$$



28.

$$f > 0, \quad f(x) = \frac{(x - 3b)^2}{(x - b)^4}$$

; $x \neq b$. K

$$x - b \neq 0$$

$$x \neq b$$

x = b : \rightarrow JK xGbaN'K . K

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x - 3b)^2}{(x - b)^4} = \frac{\infty^2}{\infty^4} = \frac{1}{\infty^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{rdoIK}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{punkt} \\ \hline x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{punkt} \\ \hline y = 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$y = \frac{9}{b^2}$$

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

$$3b = x$$

$$(3b, 0)$$

$$\left(0, -\frac{9}{b^2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x - 3b) \cdot 1(x - b)^4 - (x - 3b)^2 \cdot 4(x - b)^3 \cdot 1}{(x - b)^8}$$

$$= \frac{2(x - 3b)(x - b)^3 [x - b - 2(x - 3b)]}{(x - b)^8}$$

$$= \frac{2(x - 3b)(x - b)^3 (-x + 5b)}{(x - b)^8}$$

$$y = 0 \quad 0 = (x - 3b)(x - b)^3 (-x + 5b)$$

मान अनुसार $f(x)$

$$x = 3b$$

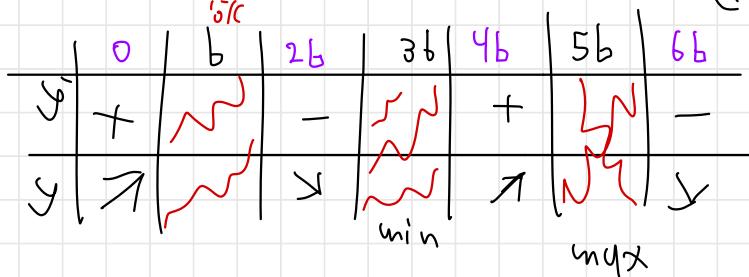
$$x = b$$

$$x = 5b$$

$(3b, 0)$ मिनीमम
 $(5b, \frac{1}{64b^2})$ माक्स

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

$$f(5b) = \frac{(2b)^2}{(4b)^4} = \frac{1}{64b^2}$$

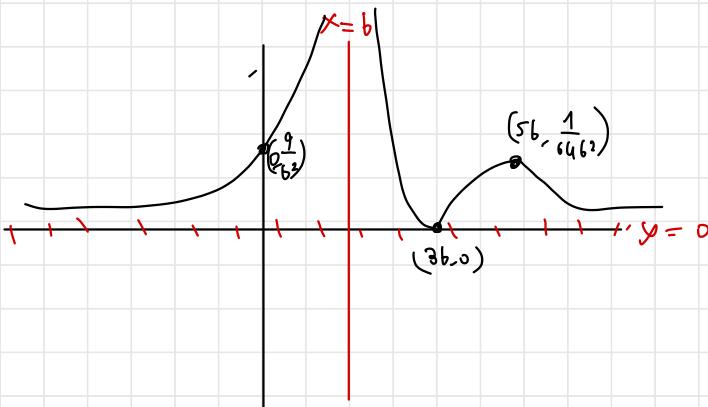


$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x - 3b)(x - b)^3(-x + 5b)}{(x - b)^{16}} =$$

$$f(0) = (-) (-) (+) \quad f(4b) = (+) (+) (+)$$

$$f(2b) = (-) (+) (+)$$

$$f(5b) = (+) (+) (-)$$



mr
758

13. $y = \frac{x+4a}{\sqrt{x+a}}$ $a > 0$

$x+a \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -a$

$x \geq -a$

$\sqrt{x+a} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x+a \neq 0$
 $x \neq -a$

$x \geq -a$ \Rightarrow $x \geq -a$

graph $y = \frac{x+4a}{\sqrt{x+a}}$

$\frac{y'}$
 $y=0$

$\frac{x'}$
 $x=0$

$(0, 4\sqrt{a})$

$0 = x + 4a$
 $-4a = x$

$(-4a, 0)$

max min f(x) f(x)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+4a}{\sqrt{x+a}} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\sqrt{\infty}} = \infty$

↗
 $x = -a$; ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗

; ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗

↗ ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗

$y = \frac{\cancel{x+a} - (x+4a)}{\cancel{(x+a)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+a}}$

\therefore
 $x = -a$; ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗
 $0 = x - 2a$ $y(-2a) = \frac{6a}{\sqrt{3a}}$
 $2a = x$

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

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

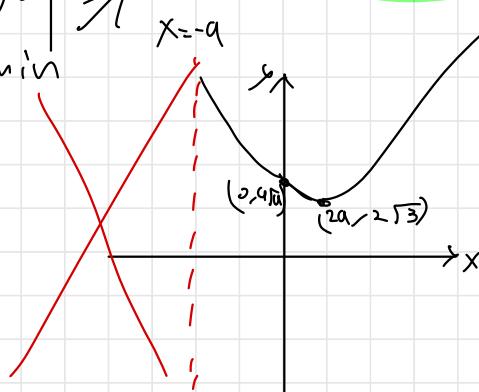
$(2a - 2\sqrt{3a})_{\min}$

	$-a$	0	$2a$	$3a$
δ	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow
γ	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow

$2a < x$ $\underline{\quad}$.7

$-a < x < 2a$ $\underline{\quad}$.8.7

$x = -a$
min



.1

$a < 0$.9.5

לפ' א-1 מילון
לפ' א-1 מילון
 $x = -a$
 $x = 2a$ מילון
 $x = -a$ מילון

$$x = -a$$

.2 + 3

