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11. $y = x^2 - 4 \sin x$

$$y' = 2x - 4 \cdot \cos x$$

14. $y = x^2 \sin(-x)$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2x \cdot \sin(-x) + x^2 \cdot \cos(-x) \cdot (-1) \\ &= -2x \cdot \sin x - x^2 \cdot \cos x \\ &= -2x \cdot \sin x - x^2 \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(-x) &= -\sin x \\ \cos(-x) &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

13. $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-1 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

23. $y = x \cos 2x$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 1 \cdot \cos 2x + x \cdot 2 \cdot -\sin 2x \\ &= \cos 2x - 2x \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

25. $y = \cos(x^3)$

$$y' = -\sin(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

30. $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \sin x}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{(\cos x)^2}$$

32. $y = 3 \tan x - x^2$

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

35. $y = \frac{1}{2} \tan 3x$

$$y' = \frac{3}{2 \cdot \cos^2 3x}$$

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12. $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \quad y = \cos 2x - \cos x$

$$y' = -\sin 2x \cdot 2 + \sin x$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$= -2 \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x + \sin x$$

$$= \sin x (-4 \cos x + 1)$$

$$y' = 0$$

$$0 = \sin x (-4 \cos x + 1)$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \pi = 1.318$$

$$x_3 = \pi$$

$$x_1 = 1.318 + 2\pi$$

$$x_2 = -1.318 + 2\pi$$

k	x_3
-1	-x
0	0 ✓
1	π ✓
2	2π ✓
3	x

$$(0, 0) \text{ Max}$$

$$(\pi, 2) \text{ Min}$$

$$(2\pi, 0) \text{ Max}$$

$$(1.318, -1.2) \text{ Min}$$

k	x_1
-1	-x
0	1.318 ✓
1	3 x

k	x_2
-1	-X
0	-X
1	4.965 ✓
2	X

$(4.965, -1.2)$ min

	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	1.318	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	1.1 π	4.965	1.9 π	2 π
y'		-		+		-		+	
y									
			min		max		min		

היכנסו לטבלה

$4.965 < x < 2\pi$ $1.318 < x < \pi$ היכנסו

$0 < x < 1.318$ $\pi < x < 4.965$ היכנסו

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

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

$$y = \cos 2x - \cos x$$

$$y = \cos 0 - \cos 0 = 0$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$0 = \cos 2x - \cos x$$

$$0 = 2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x \quad \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$t = \cos x$$

$$0 = 2t^2 - t - 1$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$t = 1, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$x_3 = 2\pi k$$

k	x_3
-1	x
0	0 ✓
1	2π ✓

k	x_2
-1	-x
0	-x
1	$\frac{1}{3}\pi$ ✓

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

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2\pi k$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2\pi k$$

k	x_1
-1	x
0	$\frac{2}{3}\pi$ ✓
1	x

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi, -1\right)$$

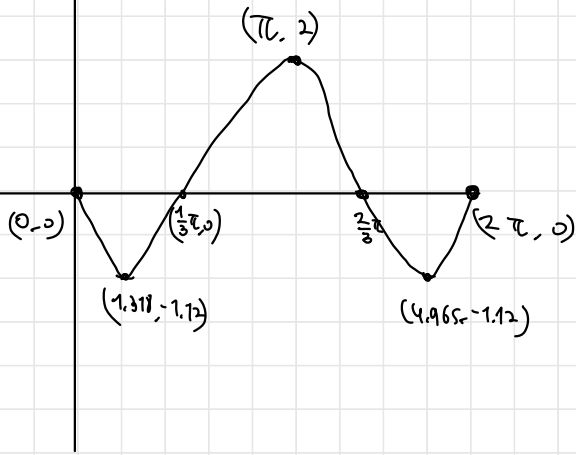
$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi, 0\right)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(2\pi, 0)$$

gib mir die Lösungen

! \$ \rightarrow \text{Chap. 2}



$$228 \sim 8$$

21.

$$f(x) = \cos 2x - 7 \sin x - 4 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$y = 0 \quad x, y$$

$$0 = 1 - 2\sin^2 x - 7\sin x - 4$$

10. 7. 2021

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

$$t = \sinh x$$

$$= -2t^2 - 7t - 3$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2}, t = -3$$

$$S'_{14} x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = -3$$

مجلس

$$x_1 = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

k	x_1
-1	x

0	X
---	---

$$1 \mid \frac{11\pi}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}, 0\right) - (2\pi, -3)$$

k	X_2^6
-1	X

0 $\frac{7}{6}\pi$ ✓

7	X
---	---

$$\left(\frac{7}{6} \pi, 0\right)$$

$$(0, -3)$$

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

$$1 - 0 - 4 = -3$$

$$f(x) = \cos 2x - 7 \sin x - 4$$

השאלה היא: מהו המינימום?

$$f'(x) = -\sin(2x) \cdot 2 - 7 \cos x$$

$$= -4 \sin x \cdot \cos x - 7 \cos x$$

$$= \cos x (-4 \sin x - 7)$$

$$f' = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

↓

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

אין פתרון

k	$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$
-1	x
0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ ✓
1	x

k	$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$
-1	x
0	x
1	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ✓

$(\frac{\pi}{2}, -12)$ min

$(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2)$ max

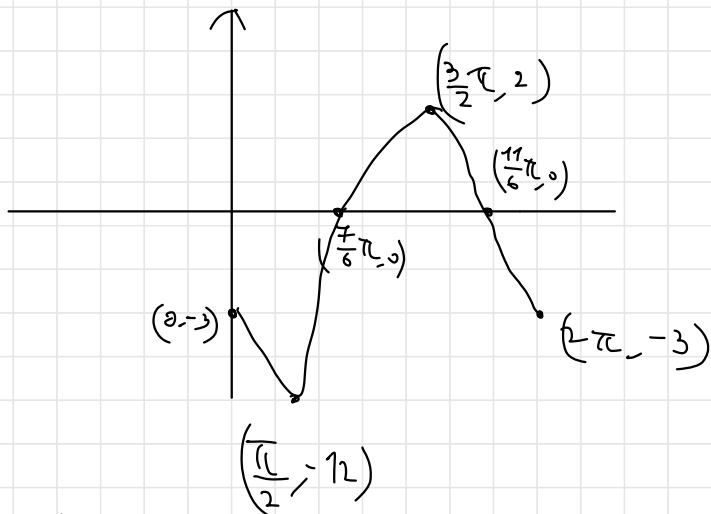
	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	2π
f'	~	-	~	+	~	-	~
f	~	↓	~	↑	~	↓	~

min

max

$\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$, $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$: הפונקציה יורדת

$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$: הפונקציה עולה



ה. נרצה להראות כי $f(x) > 0$ עבור $x \in (\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad | \text{נבדוק}$$

אם $x \in (\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ אז $f(x) > 0$

$$\frac{7\pi}{6} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

25.

$$f(x) = 2x + a \cos x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ ist die Stelle, an der

$$f'(x) = 2 - a \sin x$$

$$0 = 2 - a \sin\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sin\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)} = a$$

$$\boxed{4 = a}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 - 4 \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$0 = 2 - 4 \sin x$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

k	x_1
-1	x

0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$ ✓
---	-------------------

1	x
---	-----

	0	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{11\pi}{12}$	π
y	~	+	~	-	~	+	~
y	~	↗	~	↘	~	↗	~

max

min

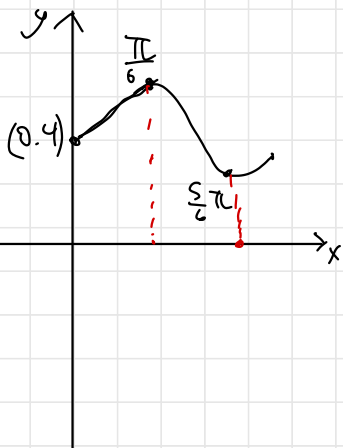
$(\pi, 2.28)$

k	x_2
-1	x
0	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ✓
1	x

$\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 1.77\right)$ min

$\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 4.51\right)$ max

$(0, 4)$



$$y = 2x + 4 \cos x$$

$$y(0) = 0 + 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

$$y(\pi) = 2\pi + 4 \cdot (-1) = 2.28$$

2

$$y(x) = f(x) + 6 \quad \}$$

$$4.511 = 6$$

$$1.77 = 6$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6}$$

1)

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} < x < \pi$$

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25

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24. $y = 3x \sin 3x + \cos 3x$

$$y' = 3(\sin 3x + x \cos 3x \cdot 3) - \sin 3x \cdot 3$$

$$= 3 \sin 3x + 9x \cos 3x - 3 \sin 3x$$

$$= 9x \cos 3x$$

33. $y = x \cdot \tan x$

$$y' = \tan x + \frac{x}{\cos^2 x}$$

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21. $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \quad f(x) = 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1$

x's als Variable $\hat{x}$.ic

$$y=0$$

$$0 = 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1$$

$$\cos x = t$$

$$0 = 2t^2 + t - 1$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}, -1$$

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

$$x_1 = +\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

k	$x_1 = +\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$
-1	x
0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$ ✓
1	x

k	$x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$
-1	x
0	x
1	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$ ✓

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$x_3 = \pi + 2\pi k$$

$$x_4 = -\pi + 2\pi k$$

k	$x_3 = \pi + 2\pi k$
-1	x
0	π ✓
1	x

$$k \quad X_{01} = -\pi + 2\pi k \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right), (\pi, 0), \left(\frac{5}{3}\pi, 0\right)$$

$$-1 \quad X$$

$$0 \quad - \quad X$$

$$1 \quad \pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 4\cos x \cdot (-\sin x) - \sin x = -\sin x (4\cos x - 1)$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x = \pi k$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$k \quad X = \pi k$$

$$-1 \quad -$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 \quad \pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \quad 2\pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 1.82 + 2\pi k$$

$$x = -1.82 + 2\pi k$$

$$k \quad x = 1.82 + 2\pi k$$

$$-1 \quad -4. \quad X$$

$$0 \quad 1.82 \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 \quad X$$

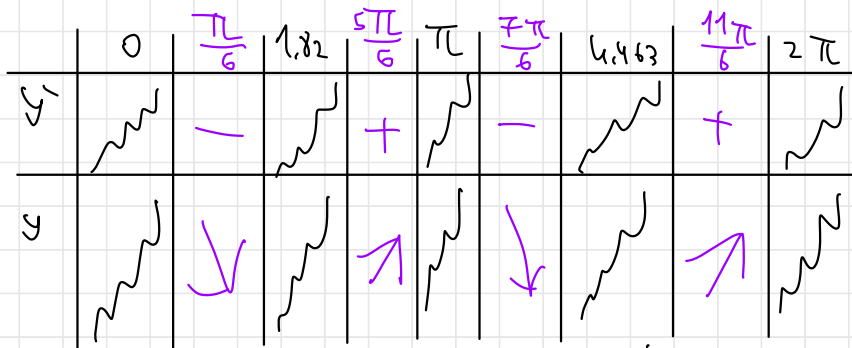
$$k \quad x = -1.82 + 2\pi k$$

$$-1 \quad X$$

$$0 \quad X$$

$$1 \quad 4.463 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(0, 2) \quad (\pi, 0)$$



min

max

min

$$(2\pi, 2) \quad \text{max}$$

$$(1.82, -\frac{9}{8}) \quad \text{min}$$

$$(4.463, -\frac{9}{8}) \quad \text{min}$$

$$(0, 2)$$

$$(1.82, -\frac{9}{8})$$

$$(4.463, -\frac{9}{8})$$

$$(2\pi, 2)$$

o

$$g'(x) = f(x) \quad \text{מקסימום} \quad g(x) \text{ ?}$$

1. נמצא את הנקודות הקיצוניות של $g(x)$ על ידי הצבת $g'(x) = 0$ ופישוט.

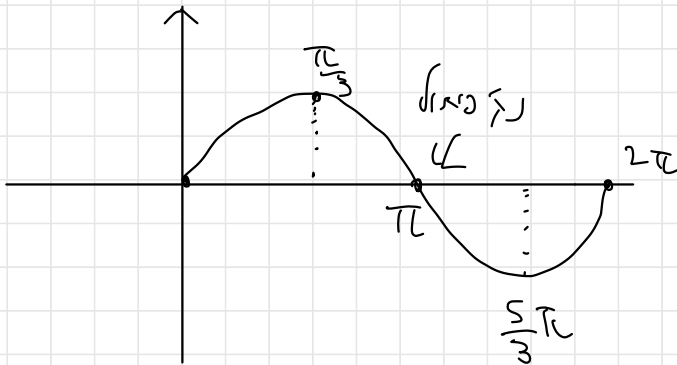
נמצא את הנקודות הקיצוניות של $g(x)$ על ידי הצבת $g'(x) = 0$ ופישוט.

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right) \quad \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 0\right)$$

2. נבדוק את הנקודות הקיצוניות של $g(x)$ על ידי הצבת $g'(x) = 0$ ופישוט.

$$\frac{5\pi}{3} < x < 2\pi, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{נבדוק}$$

$$\pi < x < \frac{5\pi}{3}, \quad \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \pi \quad \text{נבדוק}$$



33.

$$a > \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$0 = \cos^2 x + a^2 \cos x$$

$$0 = \cos x (\cos x + a^2)$$

$$\cos X = 0$$

$$\cos x = -a^2$$

$$a \Rightarrow \int_2^4 x' \, dx$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$\cos x = -2$$

$$0 \leq \arccos \leq \pi$$

$$-1 < x < \pi$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

k	$x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$
-1	-
0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ ✓
1	+

k	$X_k = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$
-1	X
0	X
1	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ✓

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x + a^2 \cos x \quad f(x) \text{ le } 11477 \text{ } \hat{N} \text{ } \sim 1.3 \text{ } .2$$

$$f'(x) = 2\cos x \cdot -\sin x + a^2 \cdot -\sin x$$
$$= -\sin x (2\cos x + a^2)$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$0 = -\sin x (2\cos x + a^2)$$

$$0 = -\sin x$$

$$0 = \sin x$$

↓

$$x = \pi k$$

↓

$$0 = 2\cos x + a^2$$

$$\frac{-a^2}{2} = \cos x$$

הגדלים נכנסים ל-1

$$-\frac{a^2}{2} < -1$$

אם $a^2 > 2$ אז אין פתרונות
אם $a^2 \leq 2$ אז יש פתרונות

k	x
-1	$-\pi$ X
0	0 ✓
1	π ✓
2	2π ✓
3	X

	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
y'		-		+	
y		↓		↑	

min

3. נמצאים נקודות קיצון של $f(x)$ ושל $f'(x)$ ונבדוק אותן.

