

Επανάληψη Διαγωνίσματος κυριακής

1. Έστω συναρτήσεις f, g όπου
 $f: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$

$g: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

Ψάχνω τις παρακάτω συναρτήσεις εφόσον
ορίζονται.

$$h_1 = f \circ g$$

$$h_2 = g \circ f$$

$$h_3 = f \circ f$$

$$h_4 = g \circ g$$

$$h_1 = f \circ g$$

$$h_1(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$x \in D_g$$

oder

$$g(x) \in D_f$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 0}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} > 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 1}}$$

$$D_{h_1} = (1, +\infty)$$

$$h_2 = g \circ f$$

$$h_2(x) = g(f(x)) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$x \in D_f$$

oder

$$f(x) \in D_g$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 1}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0$$

x	0	1
x	-	+
x-1	-	-
$\frac{x}{x-1}$	+	+

$$\underline{\underline{x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, +\infty)}}$$

$$D_{h_2} = (1, +\infty)$$

$$h_3 = f \circ f$$

$$h(x) = f(f(x)) = \frac{\frac{x}{x-1}}{\frac{x}{x-1} - 1} = \frac{x}{x - (x-1)} = x$$

$$x \in D_f$$

oder

$$f(x) \in D_f$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} > 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 1}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x - x + 1}{x-1} > 0$$

$$D_{h_3} = (1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x > 1}}$$

$$h_4 = g \circ g$$

$$h_4(x) = g(g(x)) = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$x \in D_g$$

oder

$$g(x) \in D_g$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$D_{h_4} = [0, +\infty)$$

2. Δίνεται η συνάρτηση

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x} - \ln|x+1|, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

α) Να δο η f είναι συνεχής.

β) Να βρω όλους τους τιμ $f(x)$.

γ) Να δο η συνάρτηση f έχει ακριβώς
δύο εσφουρημένα ρίζα.

δ) Να δο η εξίσωση $\frac{f(x)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(x)-1}{x-2} = 0$

έχει ταλαντισμών για όλα $x \in (1,2)$

όπου $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$

ε) Να βρω το πρόσημο ρίζων των
εξισώσεων $f(x) = 0$.

ς) Να βρω το $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x}$

2. (a) Η $f(x)$ συνεχώς $(-\infty, 0)$ και $(0, +\infty)$
 ως η.σ.σ.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x + e^x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x} - \ln(x+1) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

$$\text{Επίσης } f(0) = 1$$

Συνεχώς και σε 0!

Συνεχώς σε $\mathbb{R}$.

(B) $x \leq 0$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow e^{x_1} < e^{x_2}$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \quad \text{---} \quad \oplus$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$f \nearrow$

$$x > 0$$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow -x_1 > -x_2$$

$$\bullet e^{-x_1} > e^{-x_2}$$

$\oplus$

$$\bullet x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + 1 < x_2 + 1$$

$$\bullet \ln(x_1 + 1) < \ln(x_2 + 1)$$

$$\bullet -\ln(x_1 + 1) > -\ln(x_2 + 1)$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

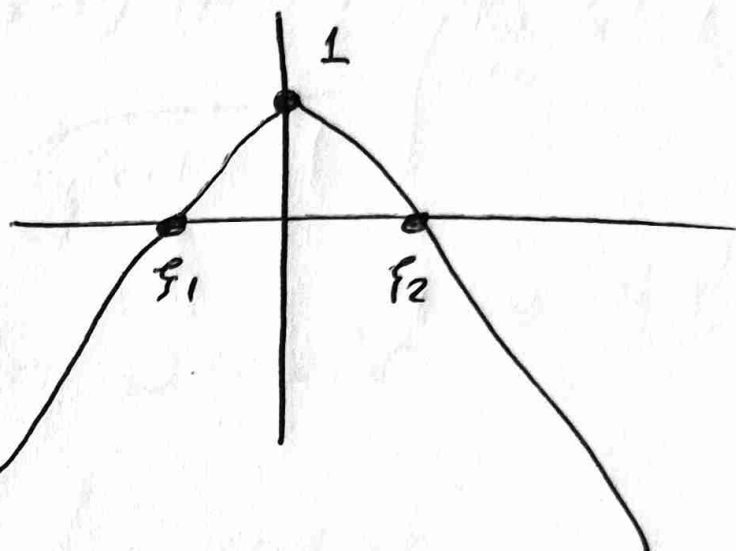
$f \searrow$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	1	$-\infty$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

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



$$\sum T_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

① $\frac{x < 0}{f \uparrow}$

$\cdot f \text{ swexv}$

$\cdot \sum T_f = (-\infty, 1)$

to $0 \in \sum T_f$ apr

$\exists ! \xi < 0 \text{ t.w. } f(\xi) = 0$

$\frac{x \geq 0}{f \downarrow}$

$\cdot f \downarrow$

$\cdot f \text{ swexv}$

$\cdot \sum T_f = (-\infty, 1]$

to $0 \in \sum T_f$

apr

$\exists ! \xi > 0$

t.w. $f(\xi) = 0$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{f(a)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(b)-1}{x-2} = 0$$

$$(x-2)(f(a)-1) + (x-1)(f(b)-1) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{g(x)}$$

H $g(x)$ swachd $[1, 2]$ w n. s. s.

$$g(1) = -(f(a)-1) = 1 - f(a) > 0$$

$$g(2) = f(b) - 1 < 0$$

$$A_{\varphi} \text{ w } \sum T_f = (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow f(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow f(a) < 1 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$1 - f(a) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(b) < 1 \Rightarrow f(b) - 1 < 0$$

$$g(1)g(2) < 0 \quad \text{Bolzano} \quad \exists \xi \in (1, 2) \text{ t.w. } g(\xi) = 0$$

Ε

Ποσα ριζα εχουμε
εξισωση

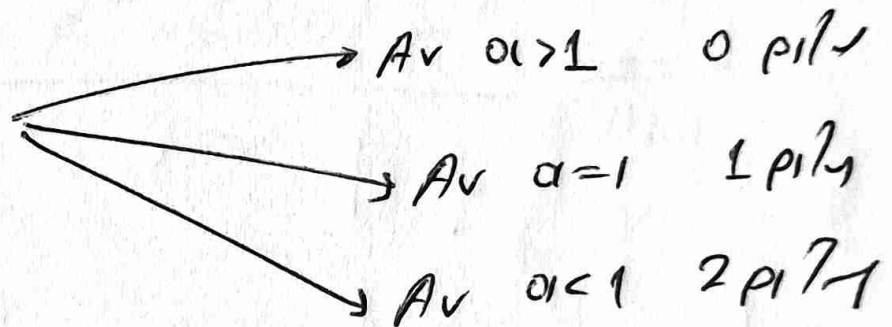
i) $f(x) = 0$ 2 ριζες

ii) $f(x) = 1$ 1 ριζα

iii) $f(x) = 2026$ 0 ριζες

iv) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 2 ριζες

v) $f(x) = \alpha$

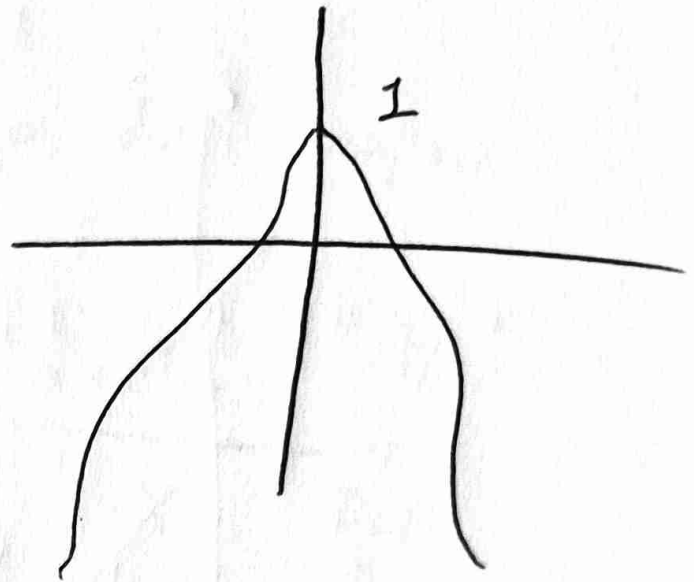
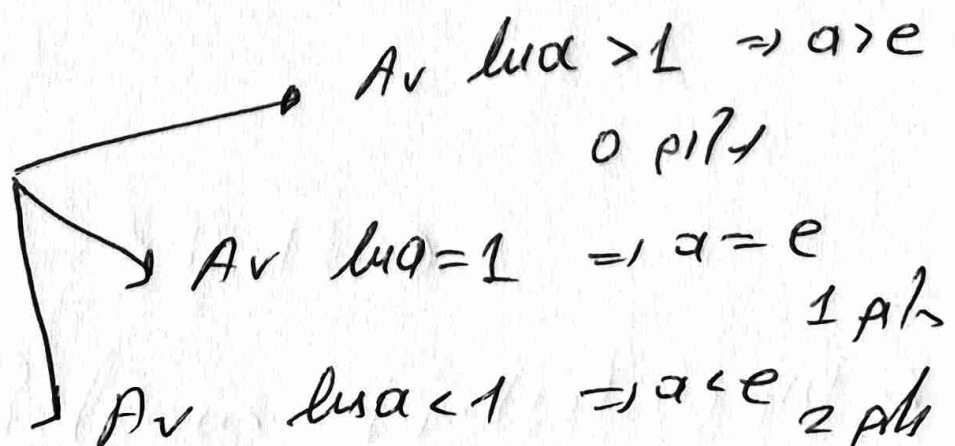


vi) $f(x) = a^2 + 1$

av $a = 0$ 1 ριζα

av $a \neq 0$ 0 ριζες.

vii) $f(x) = \ln a$



③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x}$ To opio su unapxu.

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x + e^x - 1}{x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \\ \text{DLH}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 + e^x}{1} = 2$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-x} - \ln(x+1) - 1}{x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \\ \text{DLH}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-e^{-x} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{1} = \frac{-1 - 1}{1} = -2$$

3. Έστω $f: [2, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνχλ.

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x - 3} = 1$

• $f^2(x) + 3 = x + 2f(x) \quad \forall x \geq 2$

(α) Να δο η $g(x) = f(x) - 1$ διατηρεί σταθερό ποσοτή.

(β) Να δο $f(3) = 2$

(γ) Να δο $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x - 2}$, $\forall x \geq 2$

(δ) Να δο η f τέρνη τη g σε ταλὰ χιςων
ενα σημείο στο διαστήμα $(2, 3)$

αν $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 1$.

(ε) Να υπολογισα τα ορία

(α) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{f(x)}$

(β) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x^3 - 8}$

3

$$f^2(x) + 3 = x + 2f(x)$$

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

$$f^2(x) - 2f(x) + 1 = x - 3 + 1$$

$$(f(x) - 1)^2 = x - 2$$

$$(f(x) - 1)^2 = \sqrt{x-2}^2$$

$$|f(x) - 1| = \sqrt{x-2}^{\oplus}$$

$$|g(x)| = \sqrt{x-2}$$

P.T.M $g(x)$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$|g(x)| = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

x	2
g(x)	0 ;

$\forall x > 2 \text{ u } g(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > 0 \text{ u } g(x) < 0$

συνεπώς διατηρούμε
συνθήκες προσημ.

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x - 3} = 1$$

Θετῶν βοηθητικὴ συνάρτησιν $h(x) = \frac{f(x) - 2}{x - 3}$

$$\text{προφανῶς} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = 1$$

Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔχοι $f(x)$

$$h(x)(x - 3) = f(x) - 2$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = h(x)(x - 3) + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x)(x - 3) + 2 = 2$$

Ἐπειδὴ f συνεχὴς

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 2.$$

$$8) \quad \left| \overset{+}{g(x)} \right| = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - 1$$

x	2
g(x)	0 +

Т.ч. $f(3) = 2$

$$g(3) = f(3) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$g(3) = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$f(x) - 1 = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$$

$$9) \quad f(x) = g(x)$$

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

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{x-2} - \frac{1}{x}}_{\varphi(x)} = 0$$

$\nexists \varphi(x)$ на $[2, 3]$ и т.д.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(2) &= -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ \varphi(3) &= 1 - \frac{1}{3} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\varphi(2)\varphi(3) < 0 \\ &\text{Поэтому } \exists \xi \in (2, 3) \\ &\text{т.ч. } \varphi(\xi) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad (a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u(x)}{f(x)} = l \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u(x)}{\sqrt{x-2}+1}$$

$$-1 \leq u(x) \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+1} \leq \frac{u(x)}{\sqrt{x-2}+1} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+1} = 0$$

Ans K.O

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u(x)}{\sqrt{x-2}+1} = 0$$

$$(B) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-2}+1-2}{x^3-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-2}-1}{x^3-8}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}}{3x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{27} = \frac{1}{54}$$

ΜΟΝΟΤΟΝΙΑ ΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗΣ

1. Αν $f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$.
Τότε η f $\nearrow$ στο Δ .

2. Αν $f'(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in \Delta$
Τότε η f $\searrow$ στο Δ .

Συμπέρασμα

Η μονοτονία real συνάρτησης
εξαρτάται αποκλειστικά και
μόνο από το πρόσημο της
 $f'(x)$.

ΕΥΟΤΗΤΑ 23

2. (β) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \ln x, x > 0$

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

$f \downarrow$

(δ) $f(x) = 2x + \sin x - 1$

$$f'(x) = 2 - \cos x > 0 \quad f \nearrow$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$1 \geq -\cos x \geq -1$$

$$\boxed{3 \geq 2 - \cos x \geq 1}$$

(ε) $f(x) = x + \sin x - 1$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$1 \geq -\cos x \geq -1$$

$$2 \geq 1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

$f \nearrow$

3. (B) $f(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 3$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow -2x = 2$$

$$x = -1$$

x	-1		
f'	$+$	0	$-$
f			

$$H \not\subset (-\infty, -L]$$

$$H \notin [-1, +\infty)$$

T. A(-1, 4) O.M

$$f(x) \leq f(-1)$$

$$f(x) \leq 4$$

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

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

x	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1
f'	$-$	$+$
f	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 2 = 16$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{-6}$$

$-\frac{1}{3}$
1

(52) $f(x) = x^3 - 6x + 1$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6 = 3(x^2 - 2)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$		$\sqrt{2}$	
f'	+	0	-	0
f	↗	↘	↗	↗

4. ② $f(x) = x^4 + 32x$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 32 = 4(x^3 + 8)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + 8 = 0$$

$$x^3 = -8$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

x	-2
f'	- 0 +
f	↘ ↗

$$f(x) \geq f(-2)$$

$$f(x) \geq -48$$

③ $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^3 + \frac{11}{2}x^2 - 6x - 1$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} 4x^3 - 6x^2 + \frac{11}{2} 2x - 6$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -6 & 11 & -6 \\ \downarrow & & & \\ 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \quad \text{①} \quad (x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=1} \quad \boxed{x=2} \quad \boxed{x=3}$$

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

x	1	2	3
x-1	- 0 +	+	+
x ² -5x+6	+	+ 0 -	0 +
f'(x)	-	+	-
f(x)	↘	↗	↘ ↗

52) $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 - 8x + 6$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 4x - 8 = 4(x^3 + x - 2)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ \downarrow & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(x-1)(x^2+x+2) = 0$$

$\Delta < 0$

$\textcircled{x=1}$

$$f'(x) = (x-1)(x^2+x+2)$$

$$f(x) \geq f(1) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 1$$

x	1
x-1	- +
x ² +x+2	+
f'	- +
f	↘ ↗

5. (B) $f(x) = 5x - x^5$

$$f'(x) = 5 - 5x^4 = 5(1 - x^4)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = 1$$

$$(x=1)$$

$$(x=-1)$$

x	-1	1
f'	$-$	$+$
f	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

(5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{5}5x^4 - 4x^3 - \frac{1}{2}2x + 4$$

$$f'(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - x + 4$$

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

$$f'(x) = (x-4)(x^3-1)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=4 \quad x=1$$

x	1		4	
$x-4$	-	-	0	+
x^3-1	-	0	+	+
f'	+	-		+
f	↗	↘		↘

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{5}5x^4 - \frac{1}{3}3x^2 + 2$$

$$f'(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 2 > 0$$

εχει δομη τριωνυμου

ειναι διττοζωαζωο.

$$\Delta < 0$$

f ↗

B' tron /

$$f'(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 - x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = t$$

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

$$\Delta < 0$$

Answer.

Đáp án $f'(x) \neq 0$ mọi $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(0) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$$

$f \nearrow$

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = -(2x-1)^2 \leq 0$$

↓

В'тронд

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

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow -4x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-B}{2A} = \frac{-4}{-8}$$

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

x	1/2
f'	= 0
f	↘ ↗

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 1$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 4(x^3 - x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 4(x^2(x-1) - (x-1))$$

$$f'(x) = 4(x-1)(x^2-1)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x=1 \quad x=1 \quad x=-1$$

x	-1	1
x-1	-	+
x ² -1	+	-
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗

20 $f(x) = (x+1)^5 \cdot (x-2)^4$

$$f'(x) = 5(x+1)^4 (x-2)^4 + (x+1)^5 \cdot 4(x-2)^3$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)^4 (x-2)^3 [5(x-2) + 4(x+1)]$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)^4 (x-2)^3 [9x - 6]$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^4 = 0 \vee (x-2)^3 = 0 \vee 9x - 6 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -1}} \qquad \underline{\underline{x = 2}} \qquad \underline{\underline{x = \frac{2}{3}}}$$

x	-1	$\frac{2}{3}$	2
$(x+1)^4$	+	+	+
$(x-2)^3$	-	-	+
$9x-6$	-	+	+
f'	+	-	+
f	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

Пробочу

$$f(x) = (3x-2)^7$$

$$f'(x) = 7(3x-2)^6 (3x-2)' = 7(3x-2)^6 \cdot 3$$

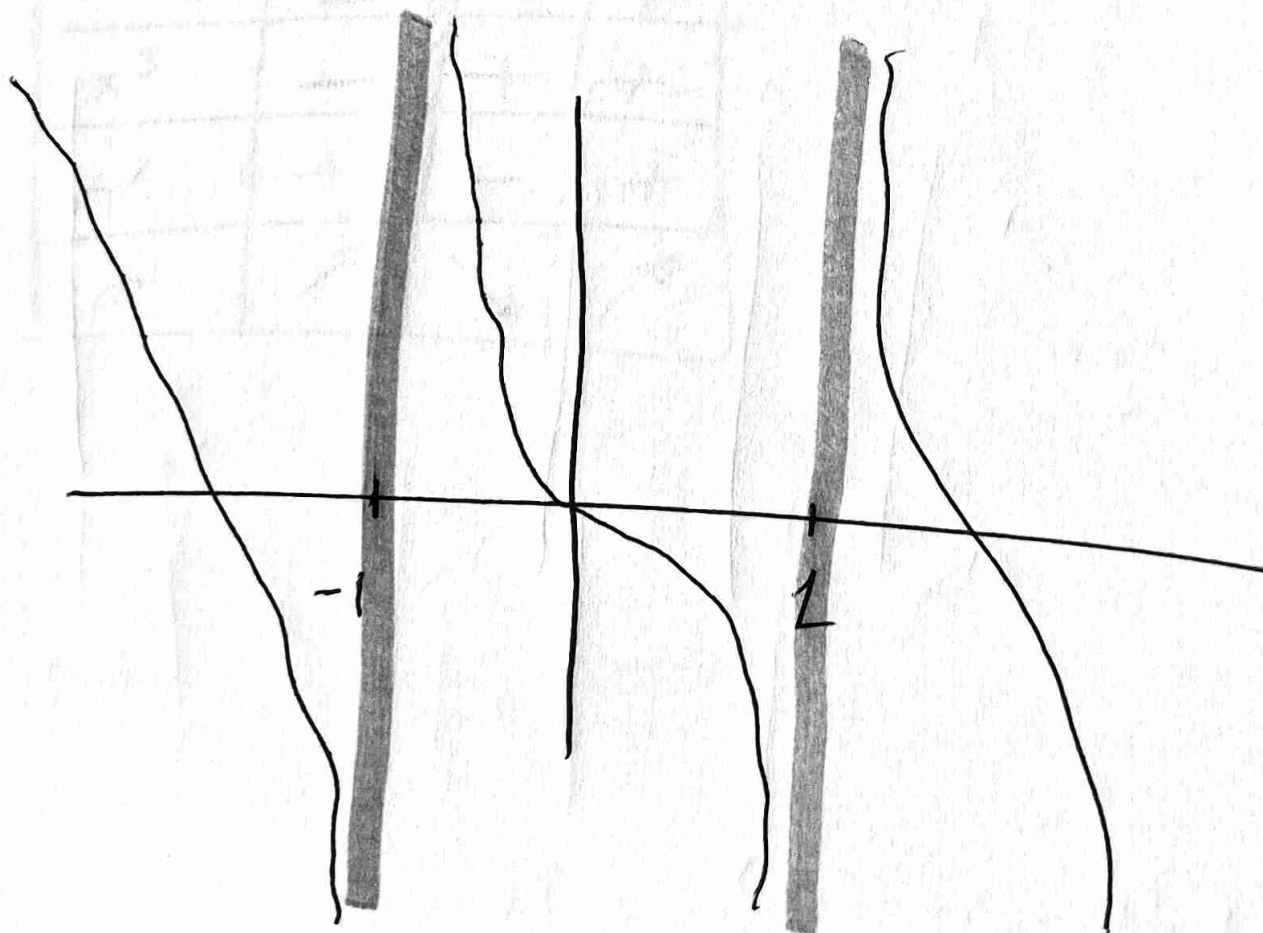
7. ⑧ $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$

$A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$

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

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

x		-1		1	
$f(x)$	$\nwarrow$		$\swarrow$		$\nwarrow$



⑤ $f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x^2}, x \neq 0$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{8}{x^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^3}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 8 = 0$$

$$x^3 = 8$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2}}$$

x	0	2
$x^3 - 8$	-	+
x^3	-	+
f'	+	-
f	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

8. (b) $f(x) = \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2x^2}$

untuk $|x| > 0$ $x \neq 0$

atau $2x^2 \neq 0$
 $x \neq 0$

$A_f = R^*$

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

$(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$

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

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

$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$

$x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm 1$

x	-1	0	1
$x^2 - 1$	+	0	-
x^3	-	0	+
f'	-	+	-
f	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

8. (d) $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x}{x^2 - 1}$

$A_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$

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

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

$$\left[f'(x) = \frac{x^4 - x^2 + 2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \right] > 0$$

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

$\Delta < 0$

x	-1	1
f	↗	↘

9. ① $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$

нрчн $x^2 - 9 \geq 0$

x	-3	3
$x^2 - 9$	$+$	$+$

$D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$ ~~$2x$~~

$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$

$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = 0}}$

x	-3	0	3
x	$-$	$+$	$+$
$\sqrt{x^2 - 9}$	$+$	$+$	$+$
f'	$-$	$+$	$+$
f	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$

$$(52) \quad f(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x-2}$$

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$$x-2 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \geq 2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 1}{\sqrt{x-2}}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 1}{\sqrt{x-2}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{x-2} - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x-2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

x	2	3
$\sqrt{x-2} - 1$	$\diagdown$	$- \quad 0 \quad +$
$\sqrt{x-2}$	$\diagdown$	$+ \quad +$
f'	$\diagdown$	$- \quad +$
f	$\diagdown$	$\rightarrow \quad \nearrow$

$$f(x) \geq f(3)$$

$$f(x) \geq 1$$