

! Јави једна која нема асимптоту:

• $\ln|x^2 - 4x + 3|$

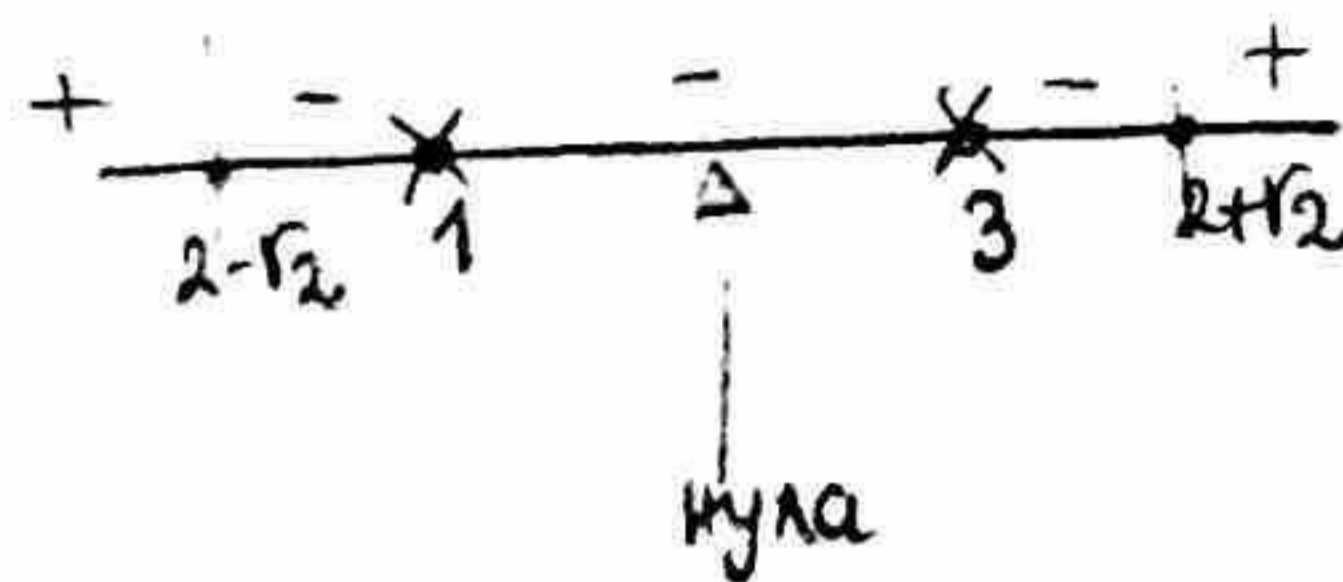
1° Df: $|x^2 - 4x + 3| > 0$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 \neq 0$
 $(x-3)(x-1) \neq 0$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

2° ПАРИНЕТ/ИШТА ☺

3° ИУЛЕ: $f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x^2 - 4x + 3| > 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 < -1 \vee x^2 - 4x + 3 > 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 < 0 \vee x^2 - 4x + 2 > 0$
 $(x-2)^2 < 0$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 мисао $x < 2 - \sqrt{2} \vee x > 2 + \sqrt{2}$

$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, 2 - \sqrt{2}) \cup (2 + \sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

Морали смо искључити нуле у зомени



$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x^2 - 4x + 3| = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = 2 - \sqrt{2} \vee x = 2 + \sqrt{2}$
 не заборава

$f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (2 - \sqrt{2}, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, 2 + \sqrt{2})$

4° АСИМПТОТИКО ПОНАШАЊЕ:

$+\infty$: $\ln|x^2 - 4x + 3| \sim 2\ln|x|$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln|x^2 - 4x + 3|}{\ln x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 3)}{\ln x^2} \stackrel{\text{Лоп.}}{=} 1$

\Rightarrow нема к.А, нема х.А.

и слично у $-\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x\right)^{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2x} = 1$

сироче: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln|x^2 - 4x + 3|}{x} \stackrel{\text{Лоп.}}{=} 0$, а $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln|x^2 - 4x + 3|}{x} - 1 = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln|x^2 - 4x + 3| - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 3)}{x} - 1 \right) \cdot x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty \Rightarrow$ нема ни к.А, ни х.А!

5° $f(x) = \ln(\text{sgn}(x^2 - 4x + 3) \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 3))$
 $\neq 0$ на зомени,
 па може због !!
 са sgn као const



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln|x^2 - 4x + 3| = -\infty$

(и тако + у 1 - !) \Rightarrow **Б.А. $x=1$**

а $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow$ **Б.А. $x=3$**

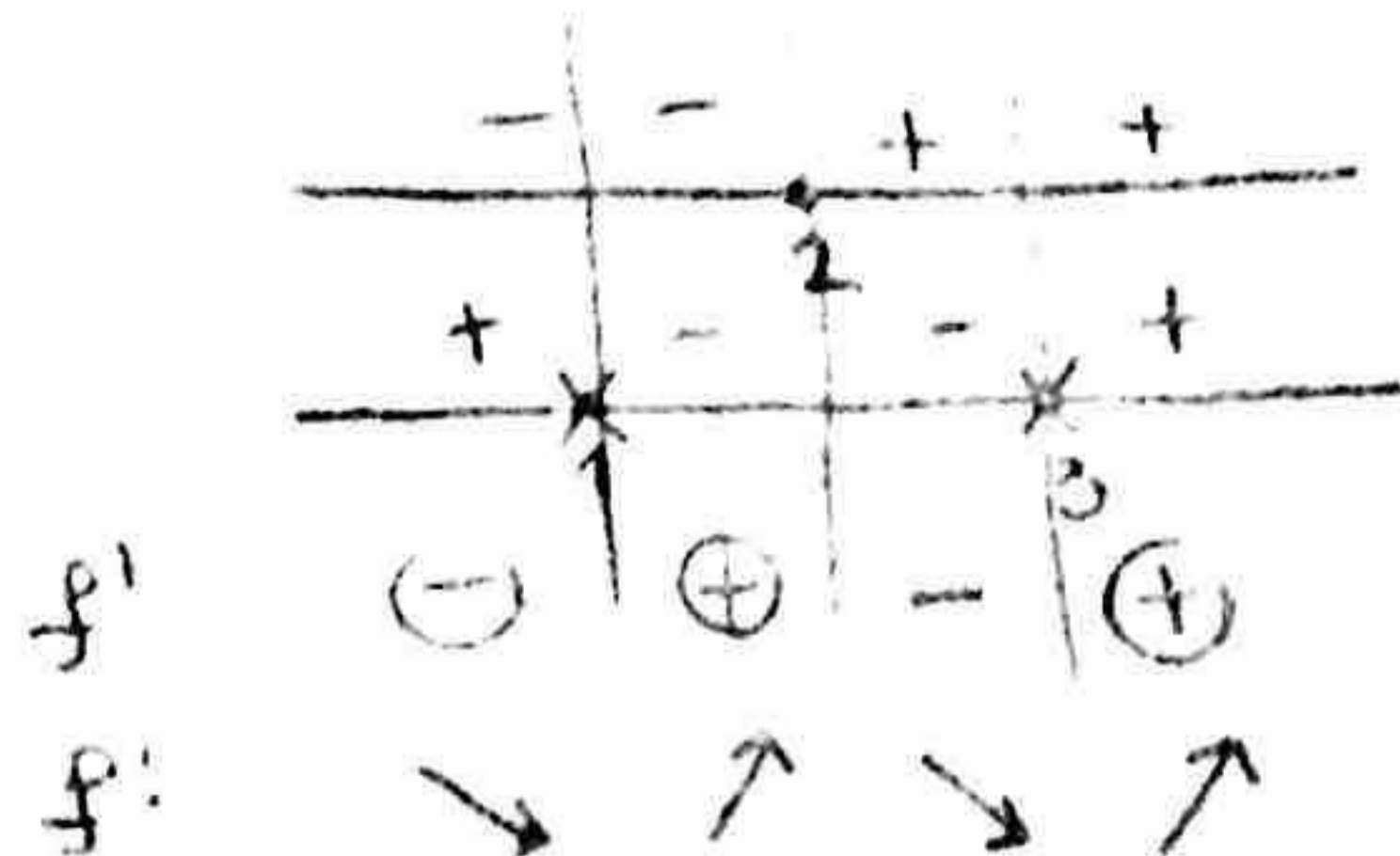


$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\text{sgn}(x^2-4x+3)(x^2-4x+3)} \cdot (\text{sgn}(-) \cdot (-))'$$

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

☺ $(\ln|t(x)|)' = \frac{t'(x)}{t(x)}$
 за $t(x) \neq 0$

знак $f'(x)$:
 $2x-4$
 x^2-4x+3



лок. макс у 2
 $f(2) = 0$

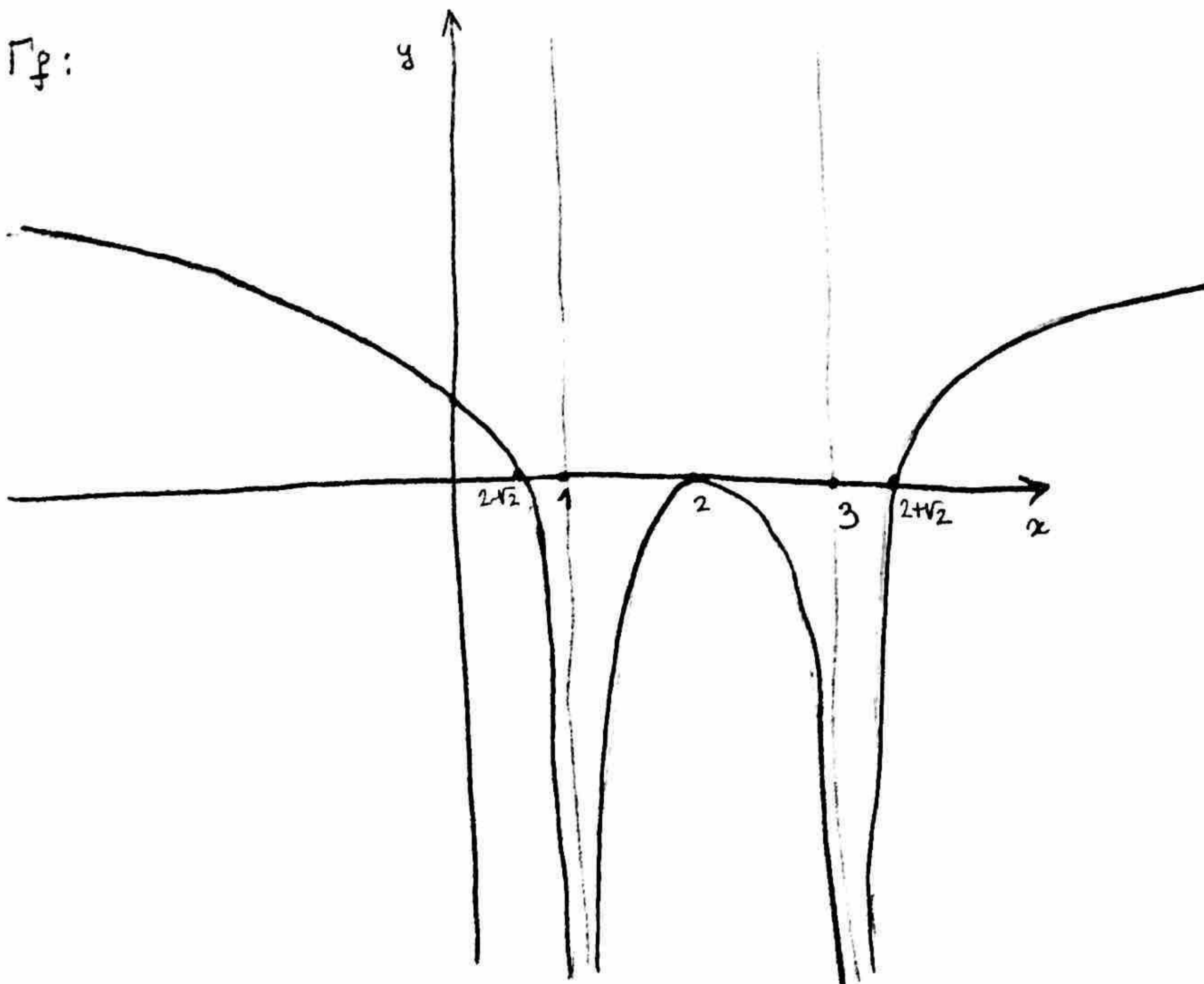
⑥ $f''(x) = \frac{1}{(-1)^2} \cdot (2 \cdot (x^2-4x+3) - (2x-4) \cdot (2x-4)) = \frac{1}{(-1)^2} \cdot (2x^2-8x+6-4x^2-16+16x)$

$= \frac{1}{(-1)^2} \cdot (-2x^2+8x-10) = \frac{(-2)}{(-1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x^2-4x+5)}{1}$
 $D < 0$
 $+ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow f''(x) < 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 3\}$

$\Rightarrow f: \overset{\smile}{\underset{\smile}{1}} \quad \overset{\smile}{\underset{\smile}{3}}$

⑦ Γ_f :



☺ симметрично у оси х на 2

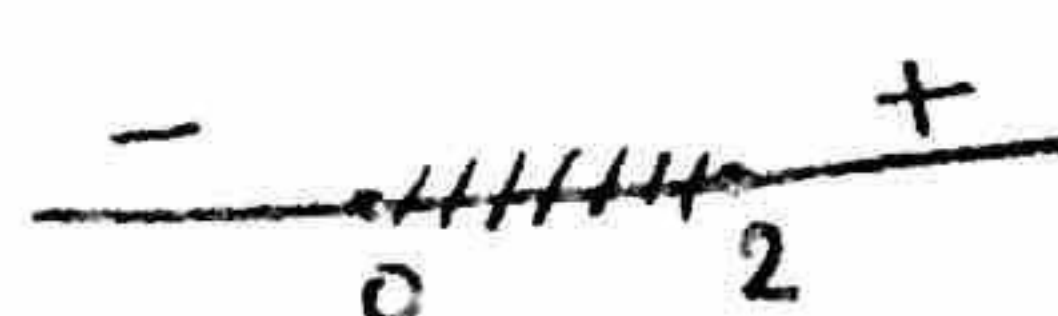
пер $\ln|x^2-4x+3| = \ln|(x-2)^2-1|$ ☺

* Примерити: $f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$

1° $D_f: x(x-2) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty)$

2° нуле: $x=0, x=2$

знак: $\sqrt{\cdot} > 0$ увек 

3° АСИМПТОТИКА: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = 0$ ма не спреда јер су $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} = 0$ то тако домена!
 нема В.А. јер су $2, 0 \in D_f$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty \Rightarrow$ нема К.А, нема Х.А.

Како се развија?

$f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} = x \cdot |x| \cdot (1 - \frac{2}{x})^{1/2} = x \cdot |x| (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{x} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{-8}{x^3} + o(\frac{1}{x^3}))$

$x \rightarrow +\infty: f(x) = x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2x} + o(\frac{1}{x})$

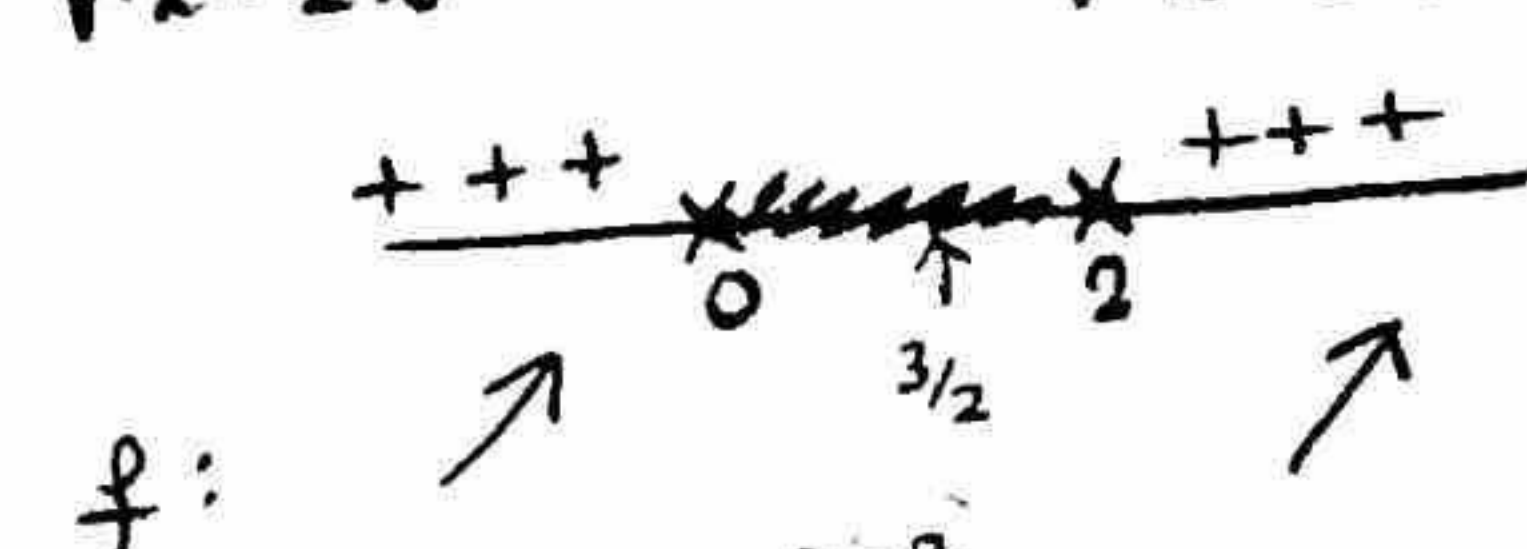
\Rightarrow $f(x) \sim x^2, x \rightarrow +\infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty: f(x) = -x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2x} + o(\frac{1}{x})$

\Rightarrow $f(x) \sim -x^2, x \rightarrow -\infty$

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

$= \frac{x^2 - 2x + x^2 - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}, x \neq 0, 2$

 $x(2x-3)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(2x-3)}{-x \cdot \sqrt{1-2/x}} = 0_+$ узбуђу
се лева

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x(2x-3)}{x \sqrt{1-2/x}} = +\infty$ узбуђу
се лева



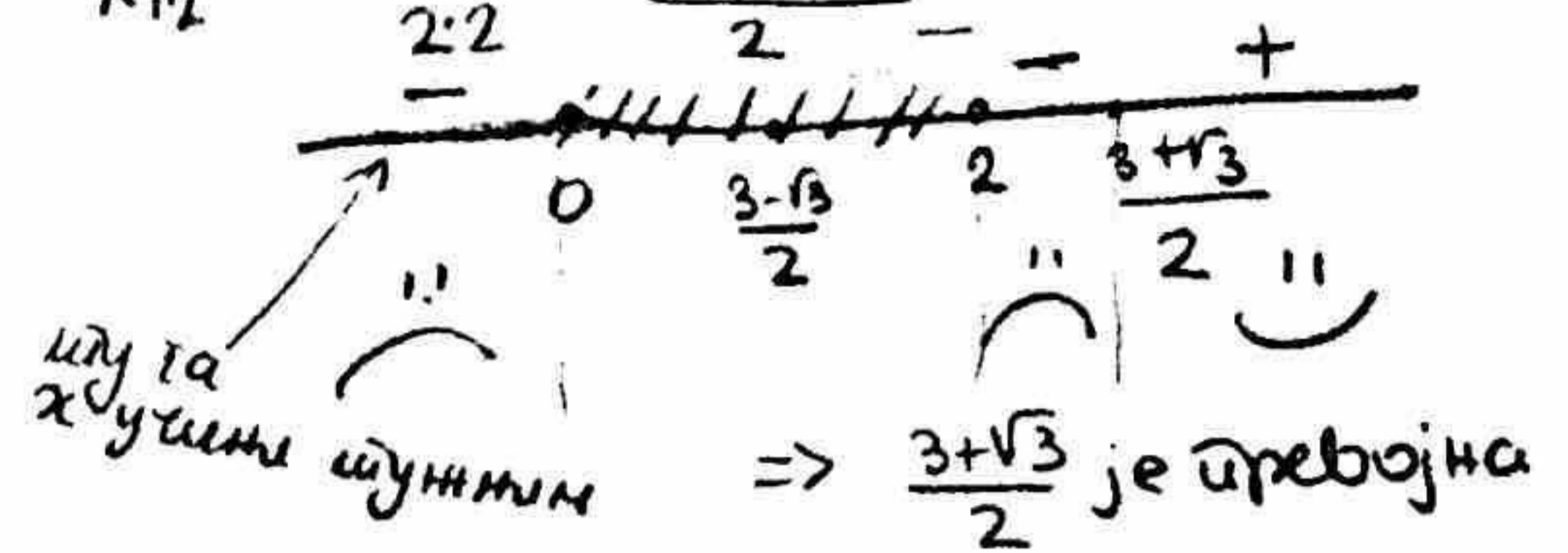
$$6^{\circ} \quad f''(x) = \frac{(4x-3) \cdot \sqrt{x^2-2x} - (2x^2-3x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}} \cdot 2x-2}{x^2-2x}$$

$$x \neq 0, 2 \\ x \notin (0, 2)$$

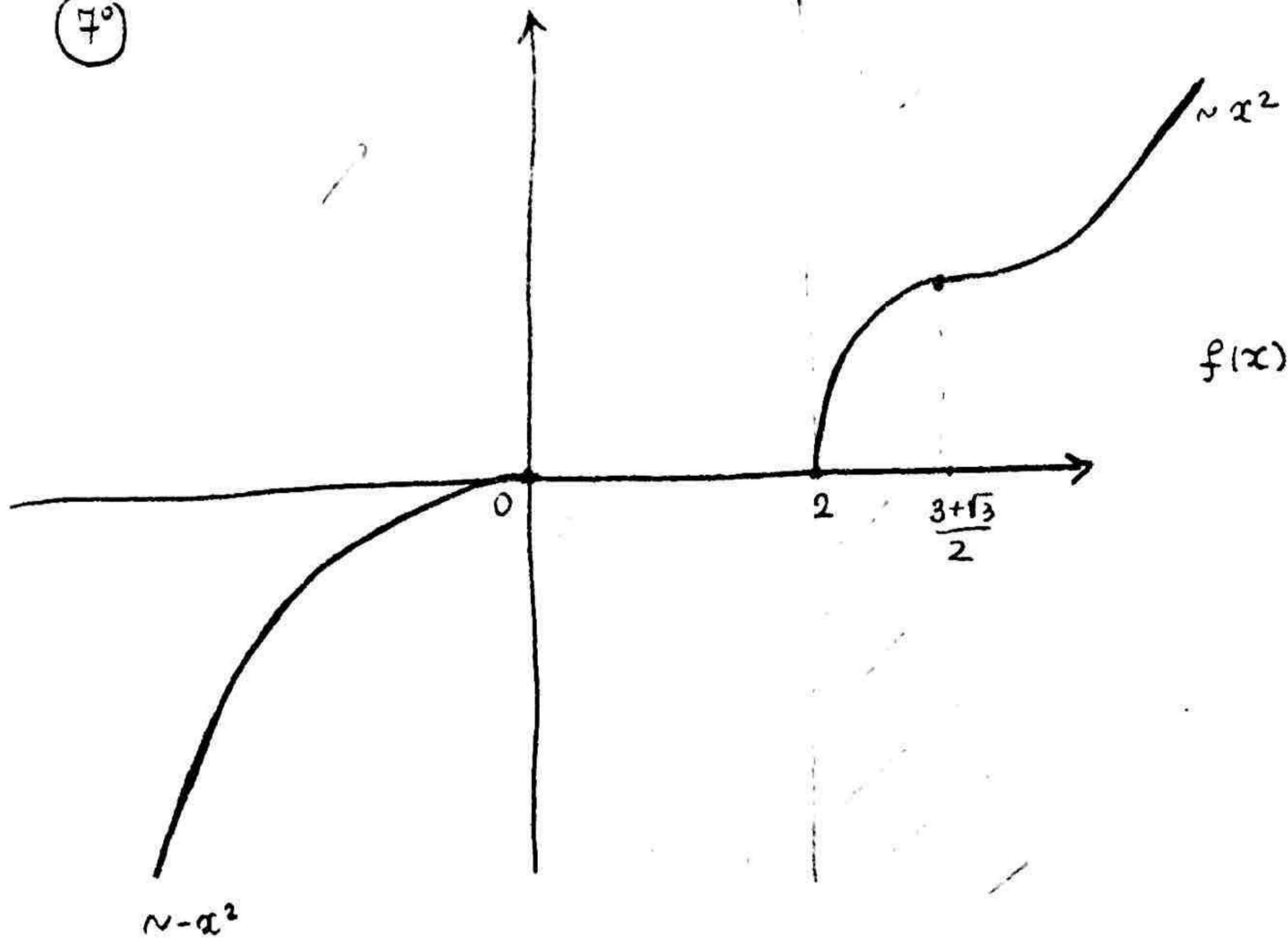
$$= \frac{1}{(x^2-2x)^{3/2}} \cdot ((4x-3)(x^2-2x) - (2x^2-3x) \cdot (x-1))$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$



7^o



* Испитати: $f(x) = -\frac{1}{|x|} + \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$

1) $D_f: x \neq 0 \quad \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq \pm 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

2) пар./непар./перiod - ништа!

3) нуле и знак - брзо шетко !!
одне кено!

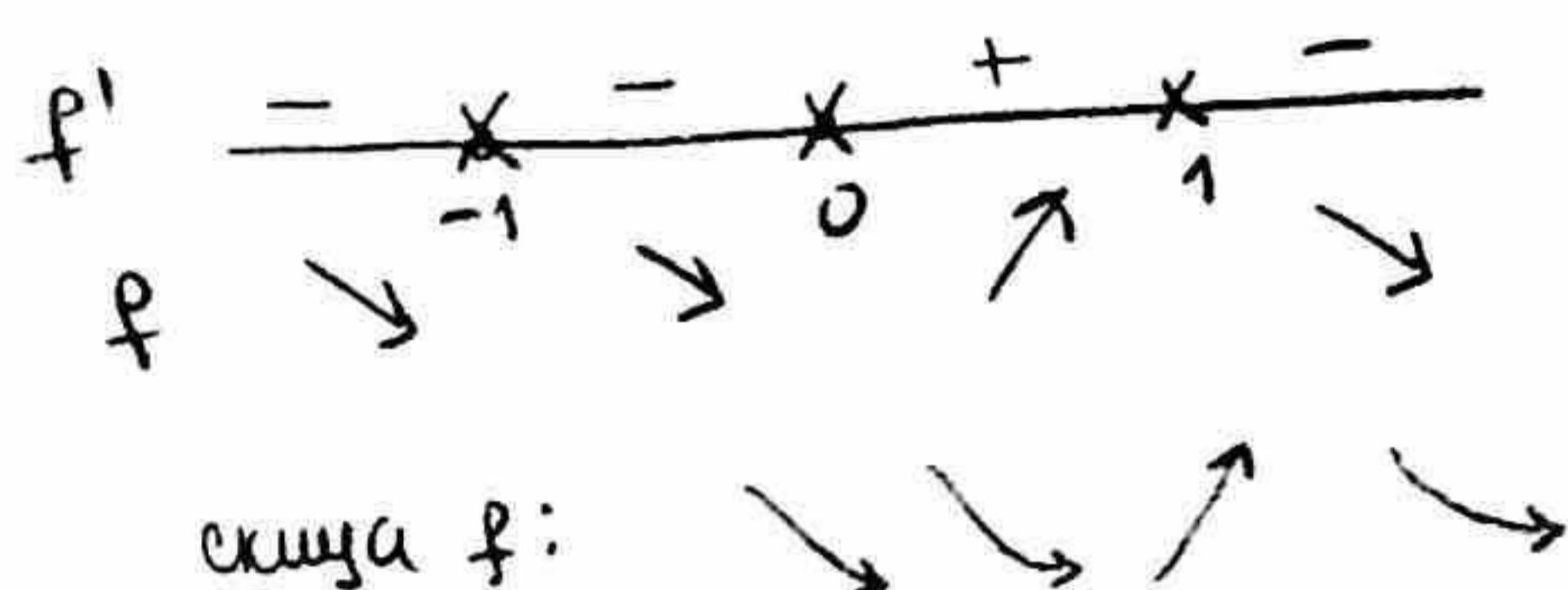
☺ не забoge
arctan, arccos, !
log_ax, arctg x
... 2x науту!

4) први извод:

$$f'(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x \cdot \text{sgn} x} + \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right)' = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sgn} x} + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2(x^2-1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \text{sgn} x + \frac{-2 - 2x^2}{(x^2-1)^2 (2x)^2} = \frac{\text{sgn} x}{x^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 + 4x^2} = \frac{\text{sgn} x}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+1}, & x \in D_f \cap \mathbb{R}^+ \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+1}, & x \in D_f \cap \mathbb{R}^- \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)}, & x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+1}, & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \end{cases}$$



5) асимптотика: $-\infty, +\infty, -1+/-, 0+/-, 1+/-$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ - хоризонтална асимптота (х.а.)
 $y=0$ - права

Креге у
боји !!!

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{|x|} + \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = -\infty$ | В.А. $x=0$ |

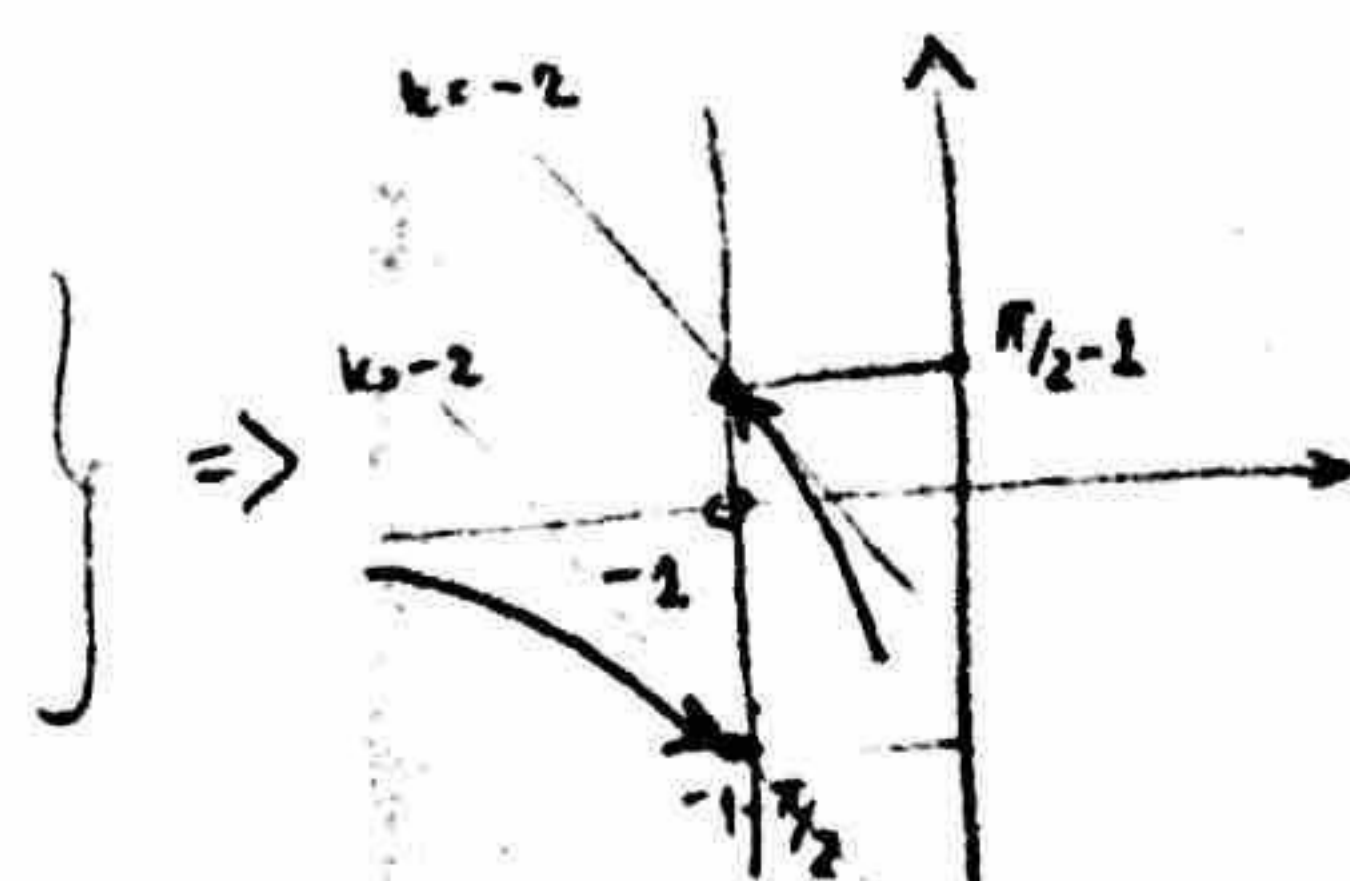
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} -1 + \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = -1 - \pi/2$ - забуда се! < 0

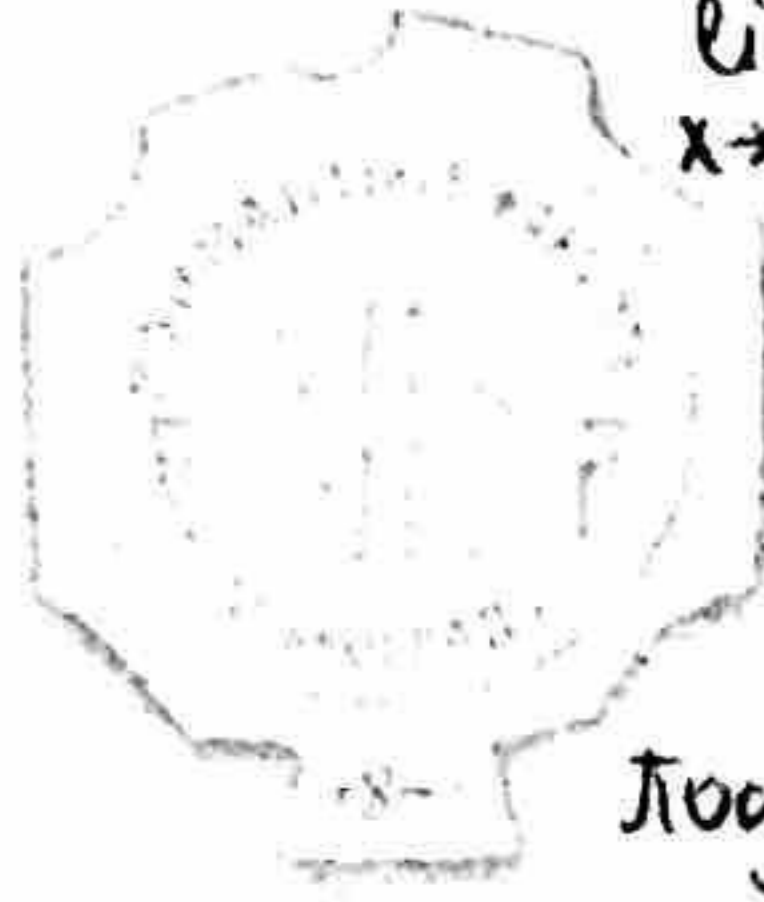
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -1 + \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = -1 + \pi/2$ - забуда се! > 0

кој криве утлом ???

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2+1} \right) = -1 - 1 = -2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x) = \dots = -2$





$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \left(-\frac{1}{|x|} + \arctg \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right) = -1 + \pi/2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) = -1 - \pi/2$$

Пог којим углом улази?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} \frac{1-x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{хоризонтално се лези!}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f'(x) = 0$$

6) ДРУГИ ИЗВОД:

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2}, & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \\ -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2}, & x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$x < 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ конкавна на $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0)$

$$x > 0: f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2+1)^2 + 4x^2}{x^3(x^2+1)^2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 2x^4 - 4x^2 - 2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^4 - 4x^2 - 2 > 0$$

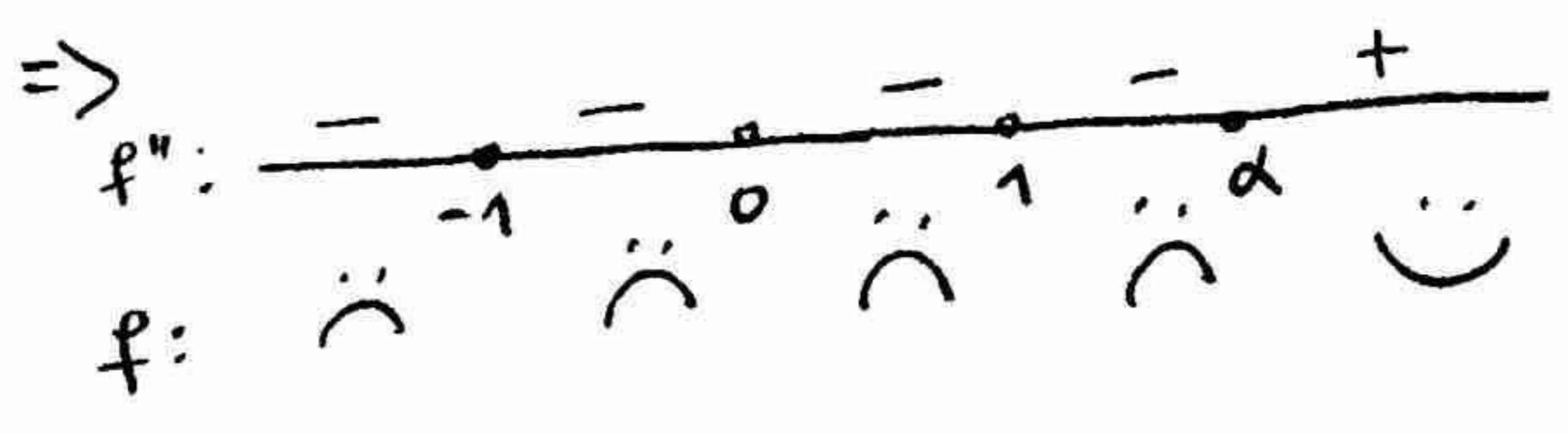
$$\Leftrightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 > 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} = \alpha > 1$$

α -преобјна тачка



3) НУЛЕ и ЗНАК - са графиком и из асимптотичног дела!

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$x \in (-1, 0)$ - мења знак јер $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+} f(x) > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} f(x) = -\infty$ - и онда постоји x јер \downarrow

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ нула } \beta \in (-1, 0)$$

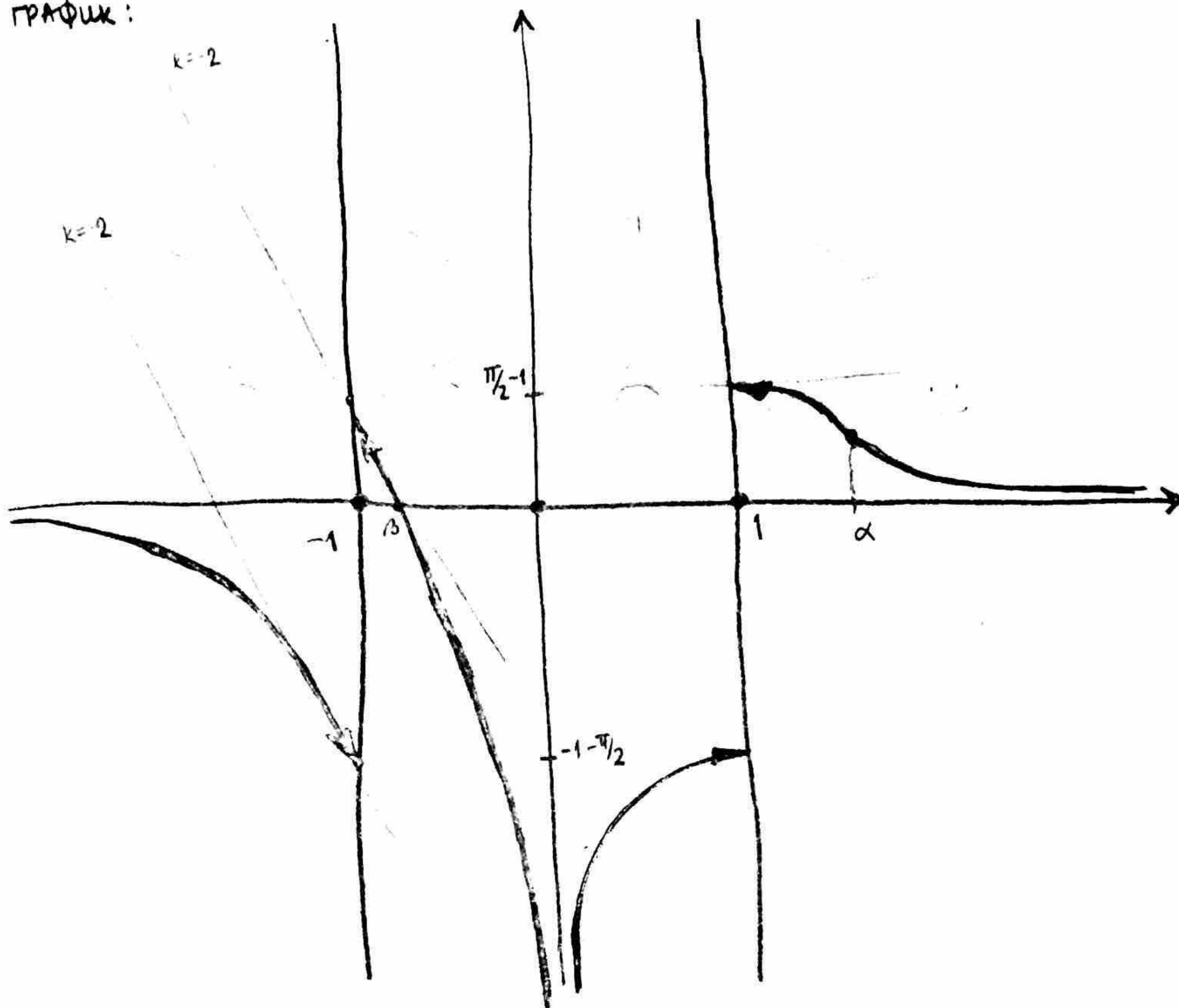
$$f(x) > 0 \text{ за } x \in (-1, \beta); f(x) < 0, \text{ за } x \in (\beta, 0)$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \rightarrow f(x) < 0$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(x) > 0$$

> због асимптотике и понашања...

7 ГРАФИК:



ΔΟΔΑΤΑΚ: ωαητηηα $y = -2$:

$$k = f'(-2) = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{-5-8}{20} = -\frac{13}{20} \quad \boxed{k = -\frac{13}{20}}$$

$$y = kx + n$$

$$y = -\frac{13}{20}x + n$$

$$(-2, f(-2)) \in \uparrow \Rightarrow f(-2) = -\frac{13}{20}(-2) + n = \frac{13}{10} + n$$

$$f(-2) = -\frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{13}{10} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\boxed{n = -\frac{17}{10} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega\alpha\eta\eta\eta\eta\alpha \text{ je } \sigma\rho\alpha\upsilon\alpha \quad \boxed{y = -\frac{13}{20}x + \frac{-17}{10} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{3}}$$