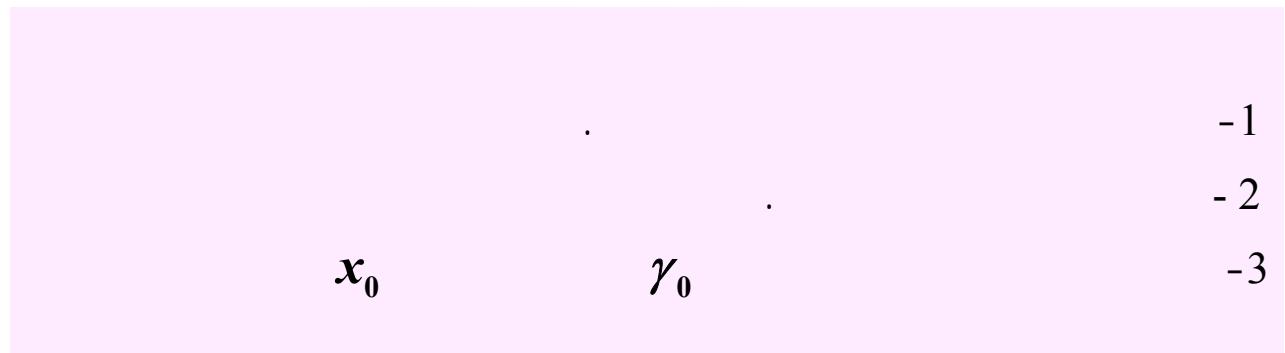


- 3



## تصميم الدرس



$$\begin{matrix} : & 1 \\ \beta & \alpha \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} : \quad \mathbb{R} \quad g \quad f$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\alpha x + \beta}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad \begin{matrix} \beta & \alpha \end{matrix}$$

$$g'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} : & \beta & \alpha \end{matrix}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\alpha(x^2 + x + 1) - (\alpha x + \beta)(2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\alpha x^2 + \alpha x + \alpha - 2\alpha x^2 - \alpha x - 2\beta x - \beta}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-\alpha x^2 - 2\beta x + \alpha - \beta}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\alpha = 1 \\ -2\beta = 2 \\ \alpha - \beta = 0 \end{cases} : \quad g'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\beta = -1 \quad \alpha = -1 \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-x-1}{x^2+x+1} : \\ f \qquad \qquad g :$$

$$: 2 \\ : \qquad \mathbb{R} \qquad \qquad h \quad g$$

$$h(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 5x + 10}{2x^2 - 3x + 5} \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{2x^2 - 3x + 5}$$

$$h' \quad g'$$

$$: \\ : \qquad \mathbb{R} \qquad \qquad g$$

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

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 5}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2} : \\ : \qquad \mathbb{R} \qquad \qquad h$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(8x-5)(2x^2-3x+5) - (4x-3)(4x^2-5x+10)}{(2x^2-3x+5)^2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{16x^3 - 24x^2 + 40x - 10x^2 + 15x - 25 - 16x^3}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2} +$$

$$\frac{20x^2 - 40x + 12x^2 - 15x + 30}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2}$$

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

$$g'(x) = h'(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 5}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2} : \\ : f \qquad \qquad \qquad h \qquad g$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & \mathbb{R} & & \text{I} & & f \\
 & g & & I & f & & \\
 & & & & & I & \\
 & g'(x) = f(x) : \text{I} & x & & & & : \\
 & & & & & & : \\
 \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto 0 : f & & & x \mapsto 4 : g & & (1) \\
 & & & & x \mapsto x^3 + 4x : g & & (2) \\
 & & & & \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto 3x^2 + 4 : f & \\
 & x \mapsto \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} : f & & & x \mapsto \sqrt{x} : g & & (3) \\
 & & & & & & ]0; +\infty[ \\
 & & & & x \mapsto \cos x : g & & (4) \\
 & & & & \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto \sin x : f & \\
 & & & & x \mapsto x^2 + \sin x : g & & (5) \\
 & & & & \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto 2x + \cos x : f & 
 \end{array}$$

:

- 2

: ( ) 1

:

:

*f*

$$f(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} : x \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 : x = 0$$

( 0 ) 0

*g*

$$g(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} : x \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = 0 : x = 0$$

$\mathbb{R}$

I I *f*

:

- 3

$$g_\lambda : \begin{array}{ccc} & I & f \\ g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda & : & I \\ & f & g \end{array}$$

$$g'(x) = f(x) : \quad I \quad x \quad g : \quad \vdots$$

$$g'_\lambda(x) = f(x) - I \quad x \quad g_\lambda : \quad \vdots$$

$$g'_\lambda(x) = g'(x) : I \quad x$$

$$(g_\lambda - g)'(x) = 0 : \quad g'_\lambda(x) - g'(x) = 0 \quad g_\lambda - g : \quad \lambda$$

$$g_\lambda(x) - g(x) = \lambda$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda : \quad \vdots$$

: 1

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto x^4 - x : g$$

$$g_\lambda \quad f(x) = 4x^3 - 1 : f$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = x^4 - x + \lambda : \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

 $\lambda$ 

: 2

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f: \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto \cos x - \sin x : g \\
 g_\lambda: \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto -\sin x - \cos x : f \\
 g_\lambda(x) = \cos x - \sin x + \lambda: & \mathbb{R} \\
 & \lambda
 \end{array}$$

$$: x_0 \quad y_0 \quad -4$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 y_0 & I \\
 x_0 & I \\
 & I \\
 & I \\
 & I \\
 & f \\
 & y_0 \\
 & g_\lambda \\
 & g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda : \\
 & g(x_0) + \lambda = y_0 : \quad g_\lambda(x_0) = y_0 \\
 g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + y_0 - g(x_0) : & \lambda = y_0 - g(x_0) \\
 & f \\
 & \lambda
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 x \mapsto x^2 - 4 : f & g_\lambda \\
 \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : & g_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x + \lambda : \\
 x = 0 & 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0^3}{3} - 4(0) + \lambda = 4 : \quad g_\lambda(0) = 4 :$$

$$\lambda = 4 :$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^4}{3} - 4x + 4 :$$

: - 5

:  $\lambda . I$        $f$        $g$

I	$g$	$f$
$\mathbb{R}$	$g(x) = \lambda$	$f(x) = 0$
$\mathbb{R}$	$g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \lambda$	$f(x) = x^n$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$
$\mathbb{R}_-^* \quad \mathbb{R}_+^*$	$g(x) = \frac{-1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}$ $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq 2$
$\mathbb{R}_+^*$	$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
$\mathbb{R}$	$g(x) = -\cos x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \sin x$
$\mathbb{R}$	$g(x) = \sin x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \cos x$
$\left[ -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi ; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right] \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$g(x) = \tan x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $f(x) = 1 + \tan^2 x$

I	$f_2$	$f_1$		$g_2$	$g_1$
.	I		$f_2 + f_1$		$g_2 + g_1$
:					:
			$x \mapsto x + \cos x$		:
.	$\mathbb{R}$	$f : x \mapsto 1 - \sin x$			
					: 2
$g$	$\lambda$	I	$f$	$g$	
.	$\lambda f$				
					:
.	$\mathbb{R}$	$x \mapsto 2\cos x$		$x \mapsto 2\sin x$	:
					: 3
					$n$
				$f$	
	I	$f' \cdot f^n$		$\frac{1}{n+1} f^{n+1}$	:
					:
			$x \mapsto 2x(x^2 + 1)^2$		:
	$\mathbb{R}$	$x \mapsto \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 1)^3$			
					: 4
			$f$		
					$n$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& f' & & I & & f & \\
& \frac{f'}{f^n} & & & -1 & & \\
\cdot I & & & & \overline{(n-1)f^{n-1}} & : & \\
& & & & & & : \\
\cdot \mathbb{R} & x \mapsto \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^3} & & x \mapsto \frac{-1}{2(x^2+1)^2} & : & & \\
& & & & & & : 5 \\
& \sqrt{f} : & f' & I & f & & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & \cdot I & \frac{f'}{2\sqrt{f}} & \\
& & & & & & : \\
& & & & & x \mapsto \sqrt{x^2+x+1} & : \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & x \mapsto \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} & & \\
& & & & & & : 6 \\
& & \cdot I_1 & g & I & f & \\
& & I_1 & & I_2 & h & \\
& : & I_2 & h' & I_2 & h & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & & x \mapsto g[h(x)] & \\
& \cdot I_2 & x \mapsto h'(x).f[h(x)] & & & & \\
& & & & & & : \\
& & & & x \mapsto a \cos(ax+b) & : g & \\
& & & & x \mapsto h'(x).f[h(x)] & : & 
\end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad h'(x) = a \quad h(x) = ax + b : \quad$$

$$\vdots \qquad g$$

$$x \mapsto \sin(ax + b) + \lambda$$

:

$$x \mapsto \cos(ax + b) : \quad -$$

$$b - a \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b) + \lambda \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\vdots \quad x \mapsto \sin(ax + b) : \quad -$$

$$b - a \quad x \mapsto \frac{-1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + \lambda \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$g \quad -1$$

$$x \mapsto x^3 - 5x : -2$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto 3x^2 - 5 :$$

- 3

$$g^2 \quad f \quad g \quad -4$$

$$f^2$$

$$g' \quad -5$$

$$I \quad -6$$

$$I \quad x_0 \quad x \mapsto \sin 2x \quad -7$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \cos 2x$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad x \mapsto \frac{-1}{x^2} \quad -8$$

- 9

$$f \quad f^{(n)} : -10$$

$$x \mapsto \cos x + \sin x : -11$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x - \cos x :$$

$$I \quad f \quad h \quad g \quad -12$$

$$h(x) - g(x) = \lambda : I \quad x$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad -13$$

- 14

$$0 \quad x \mapsto x^3 \quad - 15$$

$$x \mapsto 3x^2 \quad f \quad - 16$$

$$\text{I} \quad \text{I} \quad - 17$$

$$[a;b] \quad - 18$$

$$[a;b]$$

$$x \mapsto (x^2 + 1)^2 \quad - 19$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 1)^3 + \lambda$$

$$: \quad x \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i : \quad - 20$$

$$x \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i+1} a_i x^{i+1} + \lambda$$

.2

$$f$$

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

$$3) f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4 \quad 4) f(x) = x^4 - x^3$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2} \quad 6) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$8) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$9) f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^3 x}$$

.3

*f*

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

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

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

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

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

$$6) f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$8) f(x) = \cos 2x - \sin 3x$$

$$9) f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$$

$$10) f(x) = \cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x$$

4

$$g(0) = 0$$

I

$$f \quad g$$

:

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

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$I = ]-1; +\infty[$$

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

$$I = ]-\infty; -2[$$

$$4) f(x) = x^n - 1 \quad ; \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad 6) f(x) = x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$I = \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \quad I = ]-1; +\infty [$$

$$7) f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^n x \quad 8) f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^3}$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad I = ]-\infty; -2[$$

5

$$f(x) = \sin^3 x : f$$

$$\begin{matrix} f & g \\ f & h \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \\ \vdots & f \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

6

$$\begin{matrix} & \\ \vdots & f \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} & f \\ \vdots & D_f \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & x \\ \vdots & D_f \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = ax + b + \frac{c}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & & c \\ & b & a \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & f & g \\ \vdots & & \end{matrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=2 & & h \\ & & \end{matrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & f \\ \vdots & ]1; +\infty [ \end{matrix}$$

7

$$g(x) = \sqrt{3 - 2x} : g \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \sqrt{3 - 2x} : f \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} g & f & \gamma & \beta & \alpha \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix} \left[ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right]_{-\infty} ; \frac{3}{2} \left[ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \right] \quad (3)$$

8

$$f(x) = \sin x + \sin^3 x : f \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & f''(x) & f'(x) \\ \beta & \alpha & \cdot \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} f''(x) + \alpha f(x) = \beta \sin x & : & x \\ \cdot \mathbb{R} & f & g \end{matrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 & : & f & h \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix} \quad (4)$$

9

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R} & f & F & \mathbb{R} & f \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} G(x) = F(x) - F(-x) & : & \mathbb{R} & G \\ \cdot \mathbb{R} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix} \quad (G)$$

10

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} & : & \mathbb{R}_+ & f \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix} \quad (f)$$

(C)

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}_+ & f & \cdot & -1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{matrix}$$

(C) - 2

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad f \quad F \quad - 3$$

$$\cdot \quad F \quad . \quad 0$$

$$\cdot \quad F \quad - \quad 4$$

$$: \quad K \quad H \quad \mathbb{R}_+ \quad - 5$$

$$H(x) = F(x) - x \quad K(x) = F(x) - \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}_+ \quad K \quad H \quad -$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad x \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad \frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x : \quad -$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) \quad -$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \alpha \quad F(x) = \pi \quad - 6$$

$$\pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi : \quad -$$

11

$$y' = x^2 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad :$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad x = 0 \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad \cdot \quad y = f(x) : \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad -$$

$$(C) \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad -$$

$$\cdot \quad f(-2), f(0), f(2), f(1) : \quad (C) \quad -$$

12

:

$$x = 2$$

1

.  $\mathbb{R}$

$$y' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8}}$$

.  $f$

.  $y = f(x)$

-

.  $f$

(C)

-

$f(-5), f(-4), f(-2), f(3), f(2), f(0)$

-

. (C)

$$10^{-2}$$

. 1

<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (4	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (3	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (2	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> ( 1
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (8	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (7	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (6	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> ( 5
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (12	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (11	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (10	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> ( 9
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (16	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (15	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (14	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (13
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">.</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (20	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (19	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">√</span> (18	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">×</span> (17

. 2

:

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = 2x - 1 : \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x + \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 : \quad (2)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x + \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4 : \quad (3)$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 4x + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = x^4 - x^3 : \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^* : f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2} : \quad (5)$$

$$]0;+\infty[ \quad ]-\infty;0[ \quad f \\ \cdot g(x) = \frac{-4}{x} : \quad g$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^* : \quad 6) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} : \quad (6 \\ f$$

$$: \quad : \quad ]0;+\infty[ \quad ]-\infty;0[ \\ g(x) = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \lambda \quad , \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}_+^* : \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} : \quad (7 \\ f$$

$$: \quad : \quad g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ D_f = ]1;+\infty[ : \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \quad (8 \\ f$$

$$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x-1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ D_f = \mathbb{R} : \quad f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad (9 \\ f$$

$$f(x) = \cos 2x : \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^3 x} : \quad (10)$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \cos x \neq 0\} :$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi ; k \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$D_f = \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi ; \frac{\pi}{2} + (k+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right], k \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\begin{matrix} D_f \\ g \end{matrix} \quad f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = -2 \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{[\cos x]^2} :$$

$$g(x) = -2 \times \frac{-1}{\cos x} + \lambda :$$

$$\lambda \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{\cos x} + \lambda :$$

.3

$$: \quad f$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^2 (x^3 + 1)^2 : \quad (1)$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + 1)^3 + \lambda ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{9} (x^3 + 1)^3 + \lambda :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad 2) f(x) = (x+1)(x^2 + 2x - 1)^3 : \quad (2)$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 2x - 1)^4 + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 2x - 1)^4 + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} : \quad (3)$$

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

$$\cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x^2 + 1} + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(x^2 - 2x + 4)^3} : \quad (4)$$

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

$$\cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x^2 - 2x + 4} + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} : \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4x^3}{2\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad : \quad$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty; -1[ \cup ]-1; +\infty[ \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad : \quad (6)$$

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

$$\therefore g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad : \quad (7)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \cos 2x - \sin 3x \quad : \quad (8)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x \quad : \quad (9)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x \quad : \quad (10)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x \quad :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + \lambda \quad : \quad$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{8} \cos 4x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

.4

:

$$\mathbf{I} = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \lambda \quad : \quad$$

$$g(x) = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = 2 \quad : \quad -2 + 0 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + 2 \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{I} = ]-1; +\infty[ \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \quad :$$

$$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x+1} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = -2 \quad : \quad 2 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{I} = ]-\infty; -2[ \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{2(x+2)^2} + \lambda \quad : \quad$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{8} \quad : \quad -\frac{1}{8} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{-1}{2(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{8} \quad :$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^n - 1 \quad ; \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad : \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = 0 : \quad 0 - 0 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - x \quad :$$

$$I = \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad : \quad (5)$$

$$g(x) = \tan x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = 0 : \quad \tan 0 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \tan x \quad :$$

$$I = ]-1; +\infty[ \quad 6) f(x) = x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad : \quad (6)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{x+1} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad : \quad 1 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 \quad :$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^n x \quad : \quad (7)$$

$$f(x) = -1 \times (-\sin x)(\cos x)^n \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cos^{n+1} x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1}{n+1} \quad : \quad \frac{-1}{n+1} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cos^{n+1} x + \frac{1}{n+1} \quad :$$

$$I = ]-\infty; -2[ \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} \quad : \quad (8)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+2)^2} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{8} \quad : \quad \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{2(n+2)^2} + \frac{5}{8} \quad :$$

.5

: f - 1

$$\sin^3 x = \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x = \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \quad :$$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x \quad :$$

$$g(x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$h(x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \lambda \quad : \quad h \quad - 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3} \quad : \quad -1 + \frac{1}{3} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad h(0) = 2 \quad :$$

$$\therefore h(x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{2}{3} \quad :$$

.6

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \quad : \quad - 1$$

: a, b, c - 2

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{(ax+b)(x^2-2x+1)+c}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{ax^3 - 2ax^2 + ax + bx^2 - 2bx + b + c}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{ax^3 + (-2a+b)x^2 + (a+2b)x + b + c}{(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = +2 \\ c = -2 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ -2a + b = 0 \\ a + 2b = -3 \\ b + c = 0 \end{cases} :$$

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

: g - 3

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{x-1} + \lambda & : \\ h(2) &= 0 : \quad h & \end{aligned} \quad -4$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{x-1} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$h(2) = \lambda + 8 \quad : \quad h(2) = 2 + 4 + 2 + \lambda \quad : \\ \lambda = -8 \quad : \quad \lambda + 8 = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{x-1} - 8$$

.7

$$D_f = \left[ -\infty ; \frac{3}{2} \right] : g$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} g(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{3 - 2x} = +\infty$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3-2x}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3-2x}}$$

$$\left] -\infty; \frac{3}{2} \right] \quad g \quad g'(x) < 0 :$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$\frac{3}{2}$
$g'(x)$	-	
$g(x)$	$+\infty$	0

$: \alpha, \beta, \gamma : -2$

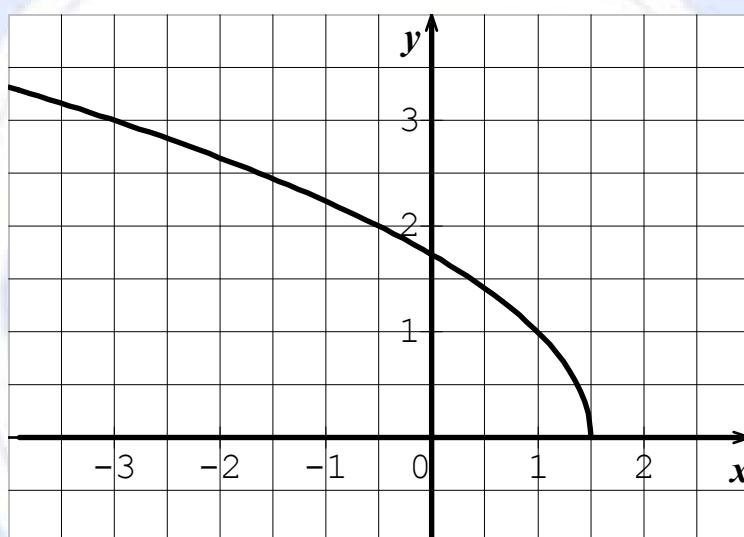
$: f'(x) = g(x) : g f$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (2\alpha x + \beta)\sqrt{3-2x} + (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \times \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3-2x}} \\
&= (2\alpha x + \beta)\sqrt{3-2x} - (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \\
f'(x) &= \frac{(2\alpha x + \beta)(3-2x)\sqrt{3-2x} - (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} (6\alpha x - 4\alpha x^2 + 3\beta - 2\beta x - \alpha x^2 - \beta x - \gamma) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \times [-5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma] \\
&\quad : g f \\
\frac{-5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma}{3-2x} &= 1 \\
-5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma &= 3 - 2x \quad :
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = \frac{2}{3} \\ \gamma = -1 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} -5\alpha = 0 \\ 6\alpha - 3\beta = -2 \\ 3\beta - \gamma = 3 \end{cases} :$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}x - 1\right)\sqrt{3 - 2x} :$$

: g - 3



.8

$$: f''(x) \quad f'(x) \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x + 3 \cos x \sin^2 x :$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x (3 + \sin^2 x) :$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x (3 + \sin^2 x) + \cos x (2 \cos x \sin x)$$

$$f''(x) = \sin x [-3 - \sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x]$$

$$f''(x) + \alpha f(x) = \beta \sin x : \beta \quad \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$-3\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x \cos^2 x + \alpha \sin x + \alpha \sin^3 x = \beta \sin x$$

$$(\alpha - 3)\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x(1 - \sin^2 x) \times \alpha \sin^3 x = \beta \sin x$$

$$(\alpha - 3)\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x - 2\sin^3 x + \alpha \sin^3 x - \beta \sin x = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta - 1)\sin x + (\alpha - 3)2\sin^3 x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} \alpha - 3 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 1 = 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$f''(x) + 3f(x) = 2\sin x : \\ : f \quad g \quad \quad \quad (3)$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(-f'(x) - 2\cos x) + \lambda, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x \cdot (3 + \sin^2 x) - 2\cos x) + \lambda :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x) + \lambda :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 : \quad h \quad \quad \quad (4)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \sin^2 x) + \lambda :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2}\right) :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lambda :$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \sin^2 x) + \lambda \quad : \quad \lambda = 1 \quad :$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3}\cos x(1 + \sin^2 x) + 1 \quad :$$

:  $\mathbb{R}$        $G$   
.9

$$G(x) = F(x) - F(-x) :$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) : \quad f \quad F :$$

$$f(-x) = f(x) : \quad f$$

$$G'(x) = F'(x) - (-1)F'(-x) :$$

$$G'(x) = F'(x) + F'(-x)$$

$$G'(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$$

$$G'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

.       $\lambda : \quad G(x) = \lambda :$

.10  
 $\mathbb{R}_+$        $f$       - 1

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ >}} f(x) = 1 : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 :$$

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

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

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

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

$[0;1]$

$[1;+\infty[$

$f$

:

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	1

$(C)$

-2

$$y=1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)=1 :$$

$F$

-3

$f \quad \mathbb{R}_+$

. 0 0

$F$

:  $F$

-4

$$: \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad : \quad F'(x) = f(x) \quad :$$

$$F'(x) > 0 \quad : \quad \frac{2}{3} \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot [0; +\infty[ & F \\
& : H & -5 \\
f(x) \geq \frac{2}{3} & \quad H'(x) = F'(x) - \frac{2}{3} = f(x) - \frac{2}{3} : \\
\cdot \mathbb{R}_+ & \quad H \quad H'(x) \geq 0 : \\
& : k & - \\
f(x) \leq 1 & \quad : K'(x) = F'(x) - 1 = f(x) - 1 \\
\mathbb{R}_+ & \quad K \quad K'(x) \leq 0 \\
& : \frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x : & - \\
f(x) \leq 1 & : \quad f(x) \geq \frac{2}{3} : \\
\frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x & : \quad F(x) \leq x : \\
& : & - \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = +\infty & : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{3}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty : \\
: \mathbb{R}_+ & \quad \alpha \quad F(x) = \pi & -6 \\
\pi \in \mathbb{R}_+ & \quad \mathbb{R}_+ \quad F \\
& \quad f(\alpha) = \pi \quad \alpha
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi & - \\
\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} & : \quad \frac{2}{3}\pi \leq F(\pi) \leq \pi :
\end{aligned}$$

$$F(\pi) \leq \pi \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) : \quad \pi \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} :$$

$$\pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

11

$$: \quad \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$: f(0) = 0 \quad f$$

$$f(0) = 0 : \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \gamma : \\ \lambda = 1 : \quad 0 = -1 + \lambda : \quad$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + 1 : \\ : f$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty; -1[ \cup ]-1; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + 1 = -\infty$$

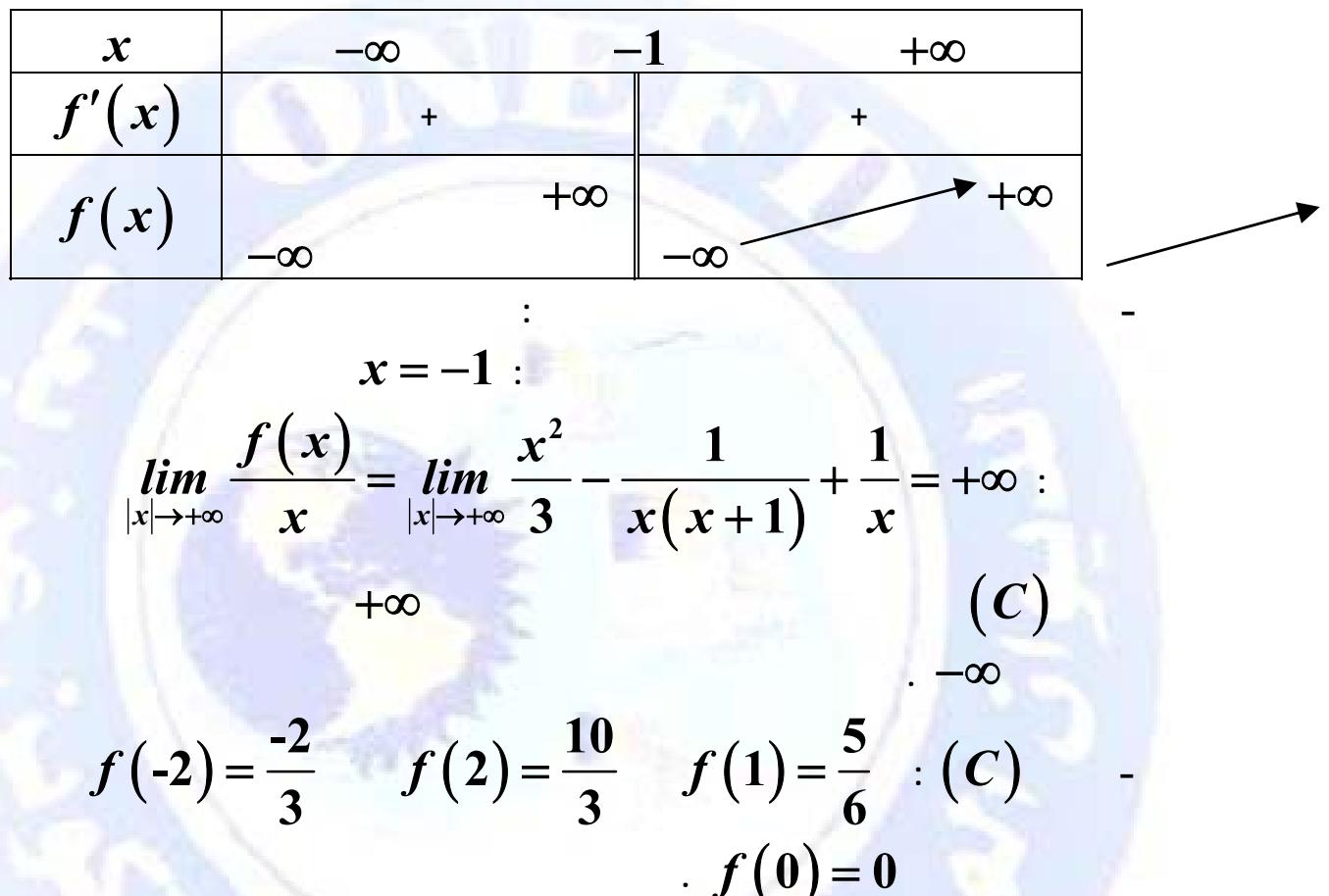
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + 1 = +\infty$$

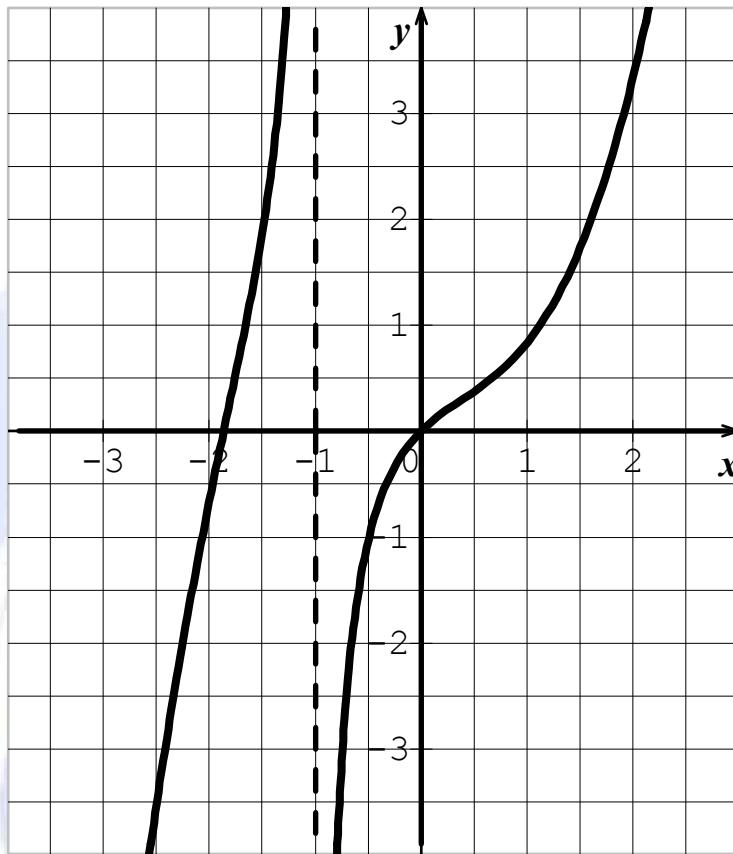
$$\lim_{\substack{x > -1 \\ x \rightarrow -1}} f(x) = -\infty \quad \lim_{\substack{x < -1 \\ x \rightarrow -1}} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

$$f'(x) > 0 : \quad D_f \quad x$$

$$]-\infty; -1[ \quad ]-1; +\infty[ : f$$





12

:  $f$

$$y' = \frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}} : \quad y' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}} : \\ y' = \frac{g'(x)}{2\sqrt{g(x)}} :$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = \sqrt{g(x)} + c = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + c :$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + c :$$

$$\sqrt{(2)^2 + 2(2) + 8} + c = 1 : \quad f(2) = 1 : \\ c = -3 : \quad 4 + c = 1 :$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 :$$

$$f : D_f = ]-\infty; +\infty[$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8}}$$

:

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

$$[-1; +\infty[$$

$$] -\infty; -1]$$

:

$x$	-\infty	-1	+\infty
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$\overset{+\infty}{f(-1)}$		$\overset{+\infty}{}$

$$f(-1) \approx -0,35 \quad f(-1) = \sqrt{7} - 3$$

:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}\right)}}{x} - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x} = 1 \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 - x \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[ \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - (x+3) \right] \left[ \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (x+3) \right]}{\left[ \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + x + 3 \right]} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 8) - (x+3)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + x + 3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 8 - x^2 - 6x - 9}{x \left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right]} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left[ -4 - \frac{1}{x} \right]}{x \left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right]} = -2 \\
&\quad . \quad +\infty \qquad \qquad \qquad y = x - 2 :
\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}}{x} - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{-x \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}}{x} - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 + x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - (x+3)[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (-x+3)]}{[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (-x+3)]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 8) - (-x+3)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 8 - x^2 + 6x - 9}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( 8 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \left[ -\sqrt{1+x+x^2} - 1 + x \right]} = -4 \\ &\quad . \quad -\infty \qquad \qquad \qquad y = -x - 4 : \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) \approx -0,17 \quad : \quad f(0) = \sqrt{8} - 3$$

$$f(2) = \sqrt{16} - 3 = 1$$

$$f(3) \approx 1,80 , \quad f(3) = \sqrt{23} - 3$$

$$f(-2) \approx -0,17 , \quad f(-2) = \sqrt{8} - 3$$

$$f(-4) = 1$$

$$f(-5) \approx 1,80 , \quad f(-5) = \sqrt{23} - 3$$

: (C)

