

Лајбницова формула: $(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot u^{(k)} \cdot v^{(n-k)}$

$$u^{(0)} = u \\ v^{(0)} = v$$

10.5.2021.

① $f(x) = \underbrace{(5x^2 - 2x + 1)}_u \cdot \underbrace{e^{-3x}}_v \quad f^{(n)}(x) = ? \quad f^{(n)}(0) = ?$

$\boxed{u}$ $u(x) = 5x^2 - 2x + 1$
 $u'(x) = 10x - 2$
 $u''(x) = 10$
 $u^{(k)}(x) = 0, \forall k \geq 3$

$\boxed{v}$ $v(x) = e^{-3x}$
 $v'(x) = (-3) \cdot e^{-3x}$
 $v''(x) = (-3)^2 \cdot e^{-3x}$
 $\dots v^{(k)}(x) = (-3)^k \cdot e^{-3x}$

$\boxed{f^{(n)}(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \underbrace{u^{(k)}(x)}_{\substack{0 \text{ за } k \geq 3}} v^{(n-k)}(x) \leftarrow k=0,1,2 \checkmark \quad \text{за } k \geq 3 \text{ члену } = 0$

$$= \underbrace{\binom{n}{0}}_1 \cdot u(x) \cdot v^{(n)}(x) + \underbrace{\binom{n}{1}}_n \cdot u'(x) \cdot v^{(n-1)}(x) + \binom{n}{2} u''(x) \cdot v^{(n-2)}(x) + 0$$

$$= (5x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot (-3)^n \cdot e^{-3x} + n \cdot (10x - 2) \cdot (-3)^{n-1} \cdot e^{-3x} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot (-3)^{n-2} \cdot e^{-3x} \quad \boxed{\forall x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

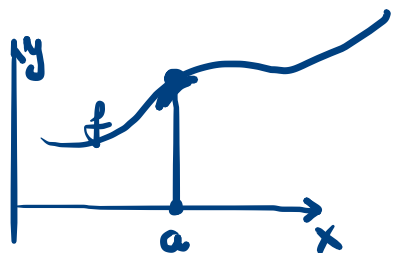
$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-3)^n \cdot 1 + n \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)^{n-1} \cdot 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot (-3)^{n-2}$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = (-3)^{n-2} \cdot (9 + 6n + 5n(n-1))$$

$$\boxed{f^{(n)}(0) = (-3)^{n-2} \cdot (5n^2 + n + 9)}$$

Тейлорова формула

$f, a \in \mathbb{R}$ f и $f', \dots, f^{(n)}$ - иер y иер o иер a , y иер o . $\exists f^{(n+1)}(x)$



$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n}_{\text{Тейлоров полином } P_n(x) \text{ у } a} + o((x-a)^n), x \rightarrow a$$

$a=0$: Маклоров иер: $f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n), x \rightarrow 0$

$$\boxed{\sin x} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o + o(x^{2n+2}), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\boxed{\cos x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o + o(x^{2n+1}), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\boxed{e^x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n), x \rightarrow 0$$

$\leftarrow a \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N} : \binom{\alpha}{n} := \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$

$$\boxed{(1+x)^\alpha} = 1 + \binom{\alpha}{1}x + \binom{\alpha}{2}x^2 + \dots + \binom{\alpha}{n}x^n + o(x^n), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\boxed{\ln(1+x)} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n), x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (a) \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

beurza

$$(a) \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{\overset{''a}{(-1)}} = 1 + \binom{-1}{1}x + \binom{-1}{2}x^2 + \dots + \binom{-1}{n}x^n + o(x^n), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \quad \textcircled{\text{!}} \quad \underline{\underline{\binom{-1}{k}}} &= \frac{(-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot \dots \cdot (-k)}{k!} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k!}{k!} = \underline{\underline{(-1)^k}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)}}, \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

② $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$ Πειραματικό παλτό $a=3, n=2$

$$f(3) = \operatorname{arctg} 3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad f'(3) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \cdot 2x \quad f''(3) = \frac{-6}{100} = -\frac{3}{50}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} 3 + \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{1!} \cdot (x-3) + \frac{-\frac{3}{50}}{2!} (x-3)^2 + o((x-3)^2), \quad x \rightarrow 3$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{arctg} x} = \operatorname{arctg} 3 + \frac{1}{10}(x-3) - \frac{3}{100}(x-3)^2 + o((x-3)^2), \quad x \rightarrow 3$$



Πειραματικό παλτό $\underline{\underline{a}}$ $(x-a)^k, o((x-a)^k), x \rightarrow a$

Μακροπρόσθετο:

$\underline{\underline{0}}$

$\boxed{t=x-a}$
 $\underline{\underline{t \rightarrow 0}}$

$\underline{\underline{t^k}}$

$o(t^k), t \rightarrow 0$

① $x \rightarrow 0 : x^n = o(x^m), n > m$

$x^7 = o(x^3), x \rightarrow 0$

$x^7 = \underbrace{x^4}_{\rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow 0} \cdot x^3$

$\underbrace{x^7}_{o(x^3)} + \underbrace{x^{15}}_{o(x^3)} + o(x^3) = o(x^3)$

$(1+t)^{-1} = 1 - t + t^2 - t^3 + o(t^3)$
 $t \rightarrow 0$

3. Разложить $\lg x$ по степеням $x \rightarrow 0$

I шаг: $f(x), f', f'', f''', f^{IV}, f^{V}, \dots$

II шаг: $\lg x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \sin x \cdot (\cos x)^{-1} = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)\right) \cdot \left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)}_{t \rightarrow 0}\right)^{-1}$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right) \cdot \left[1 - \underbrace{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)\right)}_{t^2} + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)\right)^2}_{t^4} - \underbrace{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)\right)^3}_{t^6} + o\left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5)\right)^3}_{t^6}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right) \cdot \left[1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^5) + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5) + o(x^5) + o(x^6)\right]$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + o(x^5)\right)$$

$$\lg x = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + o(x^5) \right)$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^5 + \underbrace{x \cdot o(x^5)}_{o(x^5)} - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^5}{12} - \frac{5}{624}x^7 - \frac{x^3}{6} \cdot o(x^5) + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5) + o(x^5)$$

$$\boxed{\lg x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + o(x^5), x \rightarrow 0}$$

④ Разбери: $f(x) = (1+x)^{1/x}$ у одику $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + o(x^2), x \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{1/x} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+x)}$$

← први похитиј
рега 2 разбој

← преда буре

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2))} = e^{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot o(x^2)} = e^{1 - \frac{x}{2} + \underline{o(x)}}$$

мије гавоубу!

⇒ $\ln(1+x)$ мора го рега 3 јер ја мисли $\frac{1}{x}$

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

→ $1 \neq 0$

! $e^t = \dots$ $t \rightarrow 0$

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

$$= e \cdot \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right)^2 + o\left(\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) \right)^2 \right) \right)$$

$\frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2)$ $= o(x^2)$

$$= e \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2) \right) = \underline{e - \frac{e}{2}x + e \cdot \frac{11}{24}x^2 + o(x^2)}, x \rightarrow 0$$

⑤ $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos(\sin x) - 1 - x}{x^3}$

" $\frac{0}{0}$ " $\boxed{\sin x} = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3), x \rightarrow 0 \quad (o(x^4))$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)} \cdot \cos(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)) - 1 - x}{x^3}$$

$$\stackrel{e^t, t \rightarrow 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \left[\left(1 + \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)}_{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)^2}_{\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)^3}_{o(x^3)} + o(x^3) \right) \cdot \cos(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)) - 1 - x \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \left[\left(1 + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \right) \cdot \cos(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)) - 1 - x \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\cos t, t \rightarrow 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \left[\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3) \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)^2}_{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3)} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)^4}_{o(x^3)} + o(x^4) \right) - 1 - x \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \left[\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3) \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3) \right) - 1 - x \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \left[\cancel{1} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^3) + x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x \cdot o(x^3) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 o(x^3) + o(x^3) - 1 - x \right]$$

супрассе

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right)$$

$$\boxed{L = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

⑥ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[5]{x^5 + 5x^4} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x})$

" $\infty - \infty$ "

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \cdot \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{5}{x}} - \underbrace{|x|}_{x > 0} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} - x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ $\rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \cdot \left(1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)}_{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{5}{x} + o\left(\frac{5}{x}\right) \right) - x \cdot \left(1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x} + o\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cancel{x} + 1 + \underbrace{x \cdot o\left(\frac{5}{x}\right)}_{= o(5) = o(1) \rightarrow 0} - \cancel{x} + 1 + \underbrace{x \cdot o\left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)}_{o(1)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 + o(1)) = \boxed{2} \quad \square$$



$x \rightarrow +\infty / -\infty$

$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^a \leftarrow$ биномни развој

7.) $f(x) = |3x+1| \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$ за $x \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty$ наћи асимптоте
и са којом стране граф f приближава асимптоту

Ако: $f(x) = \underbrace{ax+b}_{y=ax+b \text{ асимптота}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}_{\rightarrow 0} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad x \rightarrow +\infty / x \rightarrow -\infty$

$y=ax+b$
асимптота

ако $\frac{c}{x} > 0 \rightarrow \Gamma f$ излази асимптоте

ако $\frac{c}{x} < 0 \rightarrow \Gamma f$ улази -||-

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{e^{\frac{1}{x-2}}} &= e^{\frac{1}{x(1-\frac{2}{x})}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (1-\frac{2}{x})^{-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))} = e^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3} + o(\frac{1}{x^3})} \\ &= e^{\underbrace{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})}_{\rightarrow 0}} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})\right) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})\right)^2}_{\frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})} + \underbrace{o\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})\right)^2\right)}_{o(\frac{1}{x^2})} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) = \boxed{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})} \end{aligned}$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$

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

$x \rightarrow +\infty$: $|3x+1| = 3x+1 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (3x+1) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right) \\ &= \underline{3x+3} + \left(\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) + \underbrace{3x \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}_{o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} + 1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{3x+4} + \left(\frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$y = 3x+4$ к.а. $x \rightarrow +\infty$

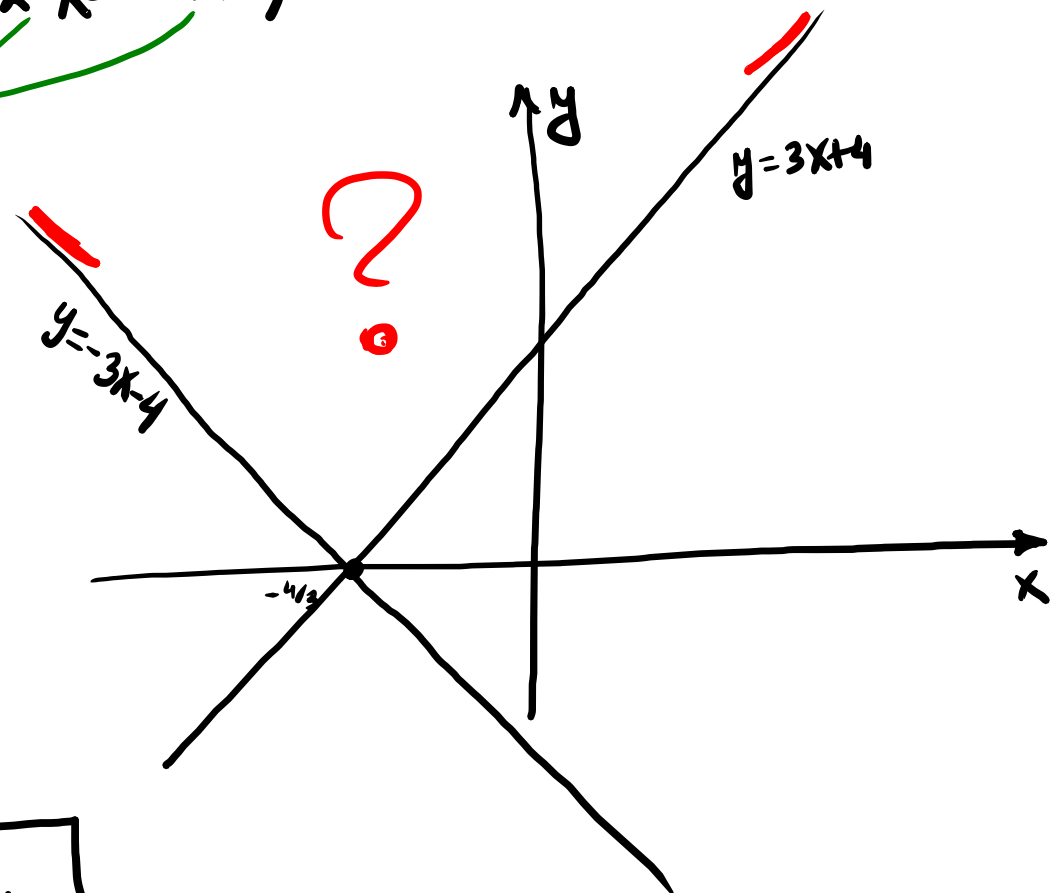
$> 0, x > 0$
Γ ф измнѣ, ас.

$x \rightarrow -\infty$: $|3x+1| = -(3x+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -(3x+1) \cdot (\dots) \\ &= \underline{-3x-4} - \frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$y = -3x-4$ к.а. $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$> 0, x < 0$
Γ ф измнѣ, ас.



~ Истраживање функција ~

$f(x) = \dots$

1° D_f

2° ПРИБИТ / НЕП. ; ПЕРИОДИЧНОСТ

3° НУЛЕ И ЗНАК

4° АСИМПТОТЕ (Х.А., К.А., В.А.) И ПОВЕЉАЊЕ У КРАЈЕВИМА $D_f = (-, -) \cup (-, -) \cup (-, -)$

5° НЕПР. И ДИФ.

6° $f'(x) = \dots$, МОНОТОНИЈА?

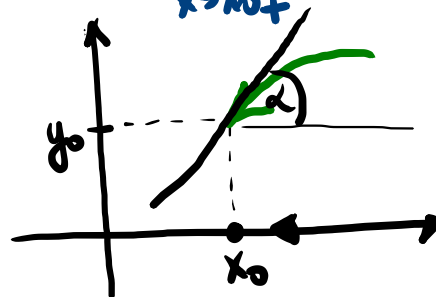
7° $f''(x) = \dots$, КОНВЕКСНОСТ / КОНКАВНОСТ

8° $\Gamma_f \rightarrow$

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☺ $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ на којој дефинирана / f није непрем. у x_0

али $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} f(x) = y_0$



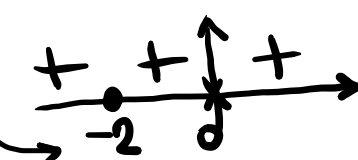
Ⓢ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} f'(x)$

$$\boxed{8} \quad f(x) = |x+2| \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \begin{cases} (x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}}, & x \geq -2, x \neq 0 \\ -(x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}}, & x < -2 \end{cases}$$

1° $D_f: x \neq 0$ $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ f непрерывна на D_f

2° n/h , пер. //

3° Найдём знак: $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x+2| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$
 $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in D_f$



4° Асимптотика: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 ∞ $-$ 0 $+$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $|x+2| = x+2$

$$f(x) = (x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} (x+2) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= x - 1 + \frac{1}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \boxed{x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$: к.а. $y = x+1$ < 0 Γ_f неогр. ас.

$x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $|x+2| = -(x+2)$

$$f(x) = -(x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{x \rightarrow -\infty}{\sim} \dots$$

$$= \boxed{-x-1} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

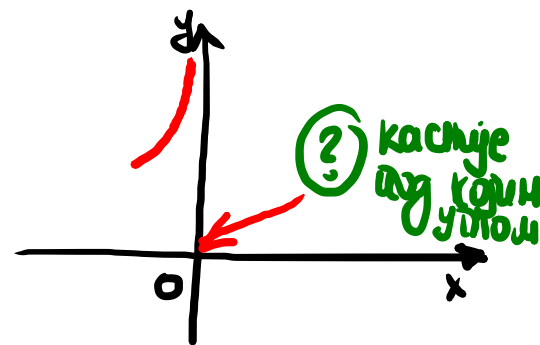
$x \rightarrow -\infty$ к.а. $y = -x-1$ < 0 Γ_f неогр. ас.

$$\textcircled{6} f(x) = (x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{(x+2)}_{\rightarrow 2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}_{\rightarrow 0} = 2 \cdot 0 = \boxed{0}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^- : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{(x+2)}_{\rightarrow 2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

верт ас. $x=0$
ког $x \rightarrow 0^-$



$$\textcircled{5} f'(x) = ?$$

$$\underline{x \in (-2, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)} : f'(x) = ((x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}})' = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + (x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} \cdot (x^2 + x + 2)$$

$$\underline{x \in (-\infty, -2)} : f'(x) = (-(x+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}})' = -\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} \cdot (x^2 + x + 2)$$

$$\underline{x = -2} \textcircled{?} f'_+(-2) \stackrel{\text{апоф}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x^2 + x + 2) = \underline{\sqrt{e}} \Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ не глф. } y = -2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \underline{-2} \quad f'_-(-2) \stackrel{\text{апоф}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{-e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (x^2 + x + 2) = \underline{-\sqrt{e}}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ глф. на $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

Закрываю
за f' :

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2}, & x \in (-2, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{x^2+x+2}{x^2}, & x \in (-\infty, -2) \end{cases}$$

$$f'_-(-2) = -\sqrt{e}, \quad f'_+(-2) = \sqrt{e}$$

