

**6.148.**

$$y = e^{\sin x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.11, 6.1.19

$$y' = (e^{\sin x})' = e^{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x}$$

**6.149.**

$$y = 5e^{\cos x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.12, 6.1.19

$$y' = (5e^{\cos x})' = 5 \cdot (e^{\cos x})' = 5e^{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)' = 5e^{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -5\sin x \cdot e^{\cos x}$$

**6.150.**

$$y = e^{\cos^2 x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.12, 6.1.19 oraz  $2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$

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

**6.151.**

$$y = 3e^{2\sin^3 x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11, 6.1.19

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (3e^{2\sin^3 x})' = 3(e^{2\sin^3 x})' = 3e^{2\sin^3 x} \cdot (2\sin^3 x)' = 3e^{2\sin^3 x} \cdot 2 \cdot [(\sin x)^3]' = 3e^{2\sin^3 x} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot (\sin x)' = \\ &= 18e^{2\sin^3 x} \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

**6.152.**

$$z = (v^3 - 3v^2 + 6v - 6) \cdot e^v$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.10, 6.1.19

$$z' = (v^3 - 3v^2 + 6v - 6)' \cdot e^v + (v^3 - 3v^2 + 6v - 6) \cdot (e^v)' = (3v^2 - 3 \cdot 2v + 6 - 0) \cdot e^v +$$

$$+(v^3 - 3v^2 + 6v - 6) \cdot e^v = e^v \cdot [(3v^2 - 6v + 6) + (v^3 - 3v^2 + 6v - 6)] = e^v \cdot (v^3) = v^3 \cdot e^v$$

### 6.153.

$$z = (10x^2 - 1) \cdot e^{3x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.19

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= [(10x^2 - 1) \cdot e^{3x}]' = (10x^2 - 1)' \cdot e^{3x} + (10x^2 - 1) \cdot (e^{3x})' = (10 \cdot 2x - 0) \cdot e^{3x} + (10x^2 - 1) \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (3x)' = \\ &= 20x \cdot e^{3x} + (10x^2 - 1)e^{3x} \cdot 3 = e^{3x} \cdot (30x^2 + 20x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

### 6.154.

$$z = \frac{(2x-1) \cdot e^x}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6, 6.1.10, 6.1.19

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= \left( \frac{(2x-1) \cdot e^x}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)' = \frac{[(2x-1) \cdot e^x]' \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (2x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot (2\sqrt{x})'}{(2\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{[(2x-1)' \cdot e^x + (2x-1) \cdot (e^x)'] \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (2x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot (2x^{\frac{1}{2}})'}{4x} = \\ &= \frac{[(2-0) \cdot e^x + (2x-1) \cdot e^x] \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (2x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{4x} = \frac{[2 + (2x-1)] \cdot e^x \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (2x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{4x} = \frac{(2x+1) \cdot e^x \cdot 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - (2x-1) \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \\ &= \frac{(2x+1) \cdot e^x \cdot 2x - (2x-1) \cdot e^x}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{e^x(4x^2 + 2x - 2x + 1)}{4x \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{e^x(4x^2 + 1)}{4x \sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

### 6.155.

$$y = (x + k\sqrt{1-x^2}) \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x}, \quad \text{dla } x \in [-1; 1]$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.15, 6.1.19

Mamy  $y = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ , gdzie

$$g(x) = x + k\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$h(x) = e^{k \cdot \arcsin x}$$

Obliczmy najpierw następujące pochodne:

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= (x + k\sqrt{1-x^2})' = 1 + k \cdot [(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = 1 + k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (1-x^2)' = 1 + \frac{1}{2}k \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{kx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$h'(x) = (e^{k \cdot \arcsin x})' = e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} \cdot (k \cdot \arcsin x)' = k \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Zatem:

$$y' = g'(x) \cdot h(x) + g(x) \cdot h'(x) = \left(1 - \frac{kx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} + (x + k\sqrt{1-x^2}) \cdot k \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}-kx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} + (x+k\sqrt{1-x^2}) \cdot k \cdot e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{e^{k \cdot \arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{1-x^2}-kx+kx+k^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}) = \\
&= \frac{e^{k \cdot \arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{1-x^2} + k^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}) = \frac{e^{k \cdot \arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (1+k^2) = e^{k \cdot \arcsin x} \cdot (1+k^2)
\end{aligned}$$

**6.156.**

$$y = 5^x + 2^x$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.4, 6.1.20

$$y' = (5^x + 2^x)' = (5^x)' + (2^x)' = 5^x \cdot \ln 5 + 2^x \cdot \ln 2$$

**6.157.**

$$y = 3^x \cdot x^3$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.10, 6.1.20

$$y' = (3^x)' \cdot x^3 + 3^x \cdot (x^3)' = 3^x \cdot \ln 3 \cdot x^3 + 3^x \cdot 3x^2 = 3^x \cdot (x^3 \ln 3 + 3x^2) = 3^x \cdot x^2 \cdot (x \ln 3 + 3)$$

**6.158.**

$$y = 2 \cdot 7^x - 1$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.20

$$y' = (2 \cdot 7^x - 1)' = 2 \cdot (7^x)' - 0 = 2 \cdot 7^x \cdot \ln 7$$

**6.159.**

$$y = 5 \cdot 10^{3x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.20

$$y' = (5 \cdot 10^{3x})' = 5 \cdot (10^{3x})' = 5 \cdot 10^{3x} \cdot \ln 10 \cdot (3x)' = 15 \cdot 10^{3x} \cdot \ln 10$$

**6.160.**

$$y = a^{2x} \cdot x^n, \quad a > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.20

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

**6.161.**

$$y = \ln 3x, \quad \text{dla } 3x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$y' = (\ln 3x)' = \frac{1}{3x} \cdot (3x)' = \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{x}$$

**6.162.**

$$y = 7 \cdot 5^{10x}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.20

$$y' = (7 \cdot 5^{10x})' = 7 \cdot (5^{10x})' = 7 \cdot 5^{10x} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot (10x)' = 7 \ln 5 \cdot 5^{10x} \cdot 10 = 70 \ln 5 \cdot 5^{10x}$$

**6.163.**

$$z = \ln \frac{30}{x+3}, \quad \text{dla } x+3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -3$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$z' = \left(\ln \frac{30}{x+3}\right)' = \frac{1}{\frac{30}{x+3}} \cdot \left(\frac{30}{x+3}\right)' = \frac{x+3}{30} \cdot \frac{30' \cdot (x+3) - 30 \cdot (x+3)'}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x+3}{30} \cdot \frac{0 \cdot (x+3) - 30 \cdot (1+0)}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x+3}{30} \cdot \frac{-30}{(x+3)^2} = -\frac{1}{x+3}$$

**6.164.**

$$y = 5 \ln 10x, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$y' = (5 \ln 10x)' = 5 \cdot (\ln 10x)' = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{10x} \cdot (10x)' = \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 10 = \frac{5}{x}$$

**6.165.**

$$s = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1})$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$\begin{aligned} s' &= [\ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1})]' = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1})' = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + ((t^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}})') = \\ &= \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot [1 + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (t^2 + 1)'] = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot 2t) = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

**6.166.**

$$z = 3\ln \frac{5}{x-2}, \quad \text{dla } x - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 2$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= (3\ln \frac{5}{x-2})' = 3 \cdot (\ln \frac{5}{x-2})' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{5}{x-2}} \cdot (\frac{5}{x-2})' = 3 \cdot \frac{x-2}{5} \cdot \frac{5' \cdot (x-2) - 5 \cdot (x-2)'}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{3(x-2)}{5} \cdot \frac{0 \cdot (x-2) - 5 \cdot (1-0)}{(x-2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{-5}{x-2} = -\frac{3}{x-2} \end{aligned}$$

**6.167.**

$$s = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}}, \quad \text{dla } \frac{1+t}{1-t} > 0 \wedge t \neq 1$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$\begin{aligned} s' &= (\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}}} \cdot (\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}})' = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot [(\frac{1+t}{1-t})^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1+t}{1-t})^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (\frac{1+t}{1-t})' = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1+t}{1-t})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\frac{1+t}{1-t})' = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}}} \cdot \frac{(1+t)' \cdot (1-t) - (1+t) \cdot (1-t)'}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \cdot \frac{(0+1)(1-t) - (1+t)(0-1)}{(1-t)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1-t - (-1-t)}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1-t+1+t}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1}{(1+t)(1-t)} = \frac{1}{1-t^2}, \quad \text{dla } t \neq \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

**6.168.**

$$y = 2\ln \frac{3}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}}, \quad \text{dla } t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4} \neq 0 \wedge t^2 - 4 > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (2\ln \frac{3}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}})' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}}} \cdot (\frac{3}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}})' = \frac{2 \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})}{3} \cdot \frac{3' \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) - 3 \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})'}{(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})^2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{0 \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}) - 3 \cdot [t' + (\sqrt{t^2 - 4})']}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}} = \\ &\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{-3 \cdot [1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}} \cdot (t^2 - 4)']}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}} = -2 \cdot \frac{[1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{t^2 - 4}} \cdot (2t - 0)]}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}} = -2 \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}}}{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}} = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 4} + t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4} \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})} = -2 \cdot \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4} \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4})} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{t^2 - 4}} \end{aligned}$$

**6.169.**

$$y = \ln|\ln|x||$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$y' = (\ln|\ln|x||)' = \frac{1}{\ln|x|} \cdot (\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{\ln|x|} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x\ln|x|}, \quad \text{dla } x \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad \ln|x| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1$$

**6.170.**

$$y = \ln \frac{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}, \quad \text{dla } a - b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad \frac{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x} \geq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.13, 6.1.21 oraz

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} &= 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x \\ y' &= \left( \ln \frac{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x} \right)' = \frac{1}{\frac{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}} \cdot \left( \frac{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x} \right)' = \frac{a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \frac{(a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)' \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) - (a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)'}{(a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(0+b \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x)) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) - (a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) \cdot (0-b \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x))}{(a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)^2} = \frac{b \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) + b \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x) \cdot (a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)}{(a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)^2} = \frac{b \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x) \cdot (a-b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + a+b \cdot \operatorname{tg} x)}{a^2 - b^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{2ab \cdot (1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x)}{a^2 - b^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{2ab \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{a^2 - b^2 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{2ab}{a^2 \cdot \cos^2 x - b^2 \cdot \sin^2 x}, \quad \text{dla } a^2 \cos^2 x \neq b^2 \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

**6.171.**

$$y = \operatorname{Intg}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right), \quad \text{dla } x \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.13, 6.1.21 oraz

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x, \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \operatorname{Intg}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right) \right)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} \cdot \left( \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right) \right)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} \cdot \left(0 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} = \frac{1}{2\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}x\right)} = \frac{1}{\sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x\right)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + x\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad \text{dla } \cos x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

**6.172.**

$$y = \ln\left(\cos \frac{1}{2}x\right)^2, \quad \text{dla } \cos \frac{1}{2}x \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.12, 6.1.21

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

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -tg \frac{1}{2}x$$

### 6.173.

$$y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}}, \quad \text{dla } \sin x \neq \pm 1$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11, 6.1.21 oraz

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \quad \text{i} \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$y' = (\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}}} \cdot [(\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x})^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x})' = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\cos x}{1^2 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad \text{dla } \cos x \neq 0$$

### 6.174.

$$y = 15 \cdot \ln(tg \frac{1}{2}x) + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot (8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15), \quad \text{dla } tg \frac{1}{2}x > 0 \wedge \sin x \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11,

$$6.1.12, 6.1.13, 6.1.21 \text{ oraz } 2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x, \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

Obliczmy najpierw pochodne następujących podwyrażeń funkcji y:

$$(15 \cdot \ln(tg \frac{1}{2}x))' = 15 \cdot \frac{1}{tg \frac{1}{2}x} \cdot (tg \frac{1}{2}x)' = \frac{15}{tg \frac{1}{2}x} \cdot (1 + tg^2 \frac{1}{2}x) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x)' = \frac{15 \cdot (1 + tg^2 \frac{1}{2}x)}{2tg \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{15 + 15 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x}}{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}} =$$

$$= \frac{15\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x + 15 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{15 \cdot (\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x + \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x)}{\sin x} = \frac{15}{\sin x} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} = \frac{(\cos x)' \cdot \sin^4 x - \cos x \cdot (\sin^4 x)'}{(\sin^4 x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin^4 x - (\cos x \cdot 4 \cdot \sin^3 x \cdot (\sin x)')}{\sin^8 x} = \frac{-\sin^5 x - 4 \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^8 x} = \frac{-\sin^3 x \cdot (\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x)}{\sin^8 x} =$$

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

$$(8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15)' = 8 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos^3 x \cdot (\cos x)' - 25 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot (\cos x)' + 0 = 32 \cdot \cos^3 x \cdot (-\sin x) -$$

$$-50\cos x \cdot (-\sin x) = 50 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x - 32 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$$

$$[\frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot (8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15)]' = (\frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x})' \cdot (8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15) + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot (8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15)' =$$

$$= \frac{-3\cos^2 x - 1}{\sin^5 x} \cdot (8\cos^4 x - 25\cos^2 x + 15) + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot (50 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x - 32 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-24\cos^6 x + 75\cos^4 x - 45\cos^2 x - 8\cos^4 x + 25\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} + \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^5 x} \cdot (50 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x - 32 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x) = \\
&= \frac{-24\cos^6 x + 67\cos^4 x - 20\cos^2 x - 15 + 50 \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x - 32 \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x}{\sin^5 x} = \\
&= \frac{-24\cos^6 x + 67\cos^4 x - 20\cos^2 x - 15 + 50 \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x - 32 \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^4 x}{\sin^5 x} = \\
&= \frac{-24\cos^6 x + 67\cos^4 x - 20\cos^2 x - 15 + 50\cos^2 x - 50\cos^4 x - 32\cos^4 x + 32\cos^6 x}{\sin^5 x} = \frac{8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = (2)
\end{aligned}$$

Zatem:

$$\begin{aligned}
y' &= (1) + (2) = \frac{15}{\sin x} + \frac{8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = \frac{15\sin^4 x + 8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = \\
&= \frac{15 \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 + 8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = \frac{15 \cdot (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) + 8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = \\
&= \frac{15 - 30\cos^2 x + 15\cos^4 x + 8\cos^6 x - 15\cos^4 x + 30\cos^2 x - 15}{\sin^5 x} = \frac{8\cos^6 x}{\sin^5 x} = 8 \cdot \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x} \cdot \cos x = 8 \operatorname{ctg}^5 x \cdot \cos x
\end{aligned}$$

**6.175.**

$$y = \ln(\ln(\ln x)), \quad \text{dla } x > e$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.21

$$y' = [\ln(\ln(\ln x))]' = \frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)} \cdot (\ln(\ln x))' = \frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

**6.176.**

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

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.21

$$y' = \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} \right)' = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x}} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} \right)' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)' \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1}+x) - (\sqrt{x^2+1}-x) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)'}{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)^2} = (1)$$

$$\text{Obliczmy teraz pochodną: } (\sqrt{x^2+1})' = [(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2+1)' = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot (2x+0) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

Zatem

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