

6.177.

$$y = \ln(\sin x) \quad \text{dla } \sin x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.11, 6.1.21 oraz $\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

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

6.178.

$$y = \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{dla } 0 \leq x < 1$$

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

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

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

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

6.179 a.

$$y = \ln(1 + \frac{a}{x}) \quad \text{dla } x \neq 0 \wedge 1 + \frac{a}{x} > 0$$

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

$$y' = [\ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})]' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{x}} \cdot (1 + \frac{a}{x})' = \frac{x}{x+a} \cdot (0 + a \cdot (x^{-1})') = \frac{x}{x+a} \cdot (-a \cdot x^{-2}) = -\frac{ax}{(x+a) \cdot x^2} = -\frac{a}{x \cdot (x+a)}$$

6.179 b.

$$y = \ln(e^{mx} + e^{-mx}) \quad \text{dla } e^{mx} + e^{-mx} > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.10, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$y' = [\ln(e^{mx} + e^{-mx})]' = \frac{1}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}} \cdot (e^{mx} + e^{-mx})' = \frac{1}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}} \cdot [(e^{mx})' + (e^{-mx})'] = \frac{1}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}} \cdot [e^{mx} \cdot (mx)' + e^{-mx} \cdot (-mx)'] = \frac{1}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}} \cdot [e^{mx} \cdot m + e^{-mx} \cdot (-m)] = \frac{1}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}} \cdot (e^{mx} \cdot m - me^{-mx}) = m \cdot \frac{e^{mx} - e^{-mx}}{e^{mx} + e^{-mx}}$$

6.180.

$$y = \log_x(\ln x) \quad \text{dla } x > 0 \wedge \ln x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.21, 6.1.22 oraz $\log_a b = \frac{\log_A b}{\log_A a}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [\log_x(\ln x)]' = \left(\frac{\log_e(\ln x)}{\log_e x}\right)' = \left(\frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x}\right)' = \frac{[\ln(\ln x)]' \cdot \ln x - \ln(\ln x) \cdot (\ln x)'}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' \cdot \ln x - \ln(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 - \ln(\ln x)}{x(\ln x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

6.181.

$$y = \log_x a$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.10, 6.1.21 oraz $\log_a b = \frac{\log_A b}{\log_A a}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\log_x a)' = \left(\frac{\log_e a}{\log_e x}\right)' = \left(\frac{\ln a}{\ln x}\right)' = \ln a \cdot [(\ln x)^{-1}]' = \ln a \cdot (-1) \cdot (\ln x)^{-2} \cdot (\ln x)' = -\ln a \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \\ &= -\frac{\ln a}{x \cdot (\ln x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

6.182.

$$y = x^{5x} \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

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

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\ln b} = b$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^{5x})' = [(e^{\ln x})^{5x}]' = (e^{5x \ln x})' = e^{5x \ln x} \cdot (5x \ln x)' = e^{5x \ln x} \cdot 5 \cdot [x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)'] = \\ &= 5 \cdot x^{5x} \cdot (1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = 5 \cdot x^{5x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

6.183.

$$y = 10x^{-3x} \quad , \text{ dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\ln b} = b$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (10x^{-3x})' = 10 \cdot (x^{-3x})' = 10 \cdot [(e^{\ln x})^{-3x}]' = 10 \cdot (e^{-3x \ln x})' = 10 \cdot e^{-3x \ln x} \cdot (-3x \ln x)' = \\ &= -30 \cdot e^{-3x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' = -30 \cdot e^{-3x \ln x} \cdot [x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)'] = -30 \cdot (e^{\ln x})^{-3x} \cdot (\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = \\ &= -30x^{-3x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

6.184.

$$y = x^{\sin x}, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.11, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

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

6.185.

$$y = 3x^{\cos x}, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.12, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (3x^{\cos x})' = 3 \cdot (x^{\cos x})' = 3 \cdot [(e^{\ln x})^{\cos x}]' = 3 \cdot (e^{\ln x \cdot \cos x})' = 3 \cdot e^{\ln x \cdot \cos x} \cdot (\ln x \cdot \cos x)' = \\ &= 3x^{\cos x} \cdot [(\ln x)' \cdot \cos x + \ln x \cdot (\cos x)'] = 3x^{\cos x} \cdot (\frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos x - \ln x \cdot \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

6.186.

$$y = (\frac{a}{x})^x, \quad \text{dla } a > 0 \quad \wedge \quad x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.19, 6.1.20, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b, \quad \log_a b - \log_a c = \log_a \frac{b}{c}$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

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

6.187.

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b$$

Mamy $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem:

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

6.188.

$$y = a^{\ln x}, \quad \text{dla } a > 0 \wedge x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.20, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b$$

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

Mamy $a = e^{\ln a}$, zatem $a^{\ln x} = (e^{\ln a})^{\ln x} = (e^{\ln x})^{\ln a} = x^{\ln a}$ i ostatecznie:

$$(1) = \ln a \cdot x^{\ln a} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln a \cdot x^{\ln a - 1}$$

6.189.

$$y = 5^{\ln(2x)}, \quad \text{dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.20, 6.1.21 oraz

$$a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b, \quad a^{\ln b} = b^{\ln a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(5^{\ln(2x)}\right)' = 5^{\ln(2x)} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot [\ln(2x)]' = \ln 5 \cdot 5^{\ln(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot (2x)' = \ln 5 \cdot 5^{\ln(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \\ &= \ln 5 \cdot 5^{\ln(2x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln 5 \cdot 5^{\ln(2x)} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln 5 \cdot (e^{\ln 5})^{\ln(2x)} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln 5 \cdot (e^{\ln(2x)})^{\ln 5} \cdot x^{-1} = \\ &= \ln 5 \cdot (2x)^{\ln 5} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln 5 \cdot 2^{\ln 5} \cdot x^{\ln 5} \cdot x^{-1} = 2^{\ln 5} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot x^{\ln 5 - 1} = 5^{\ln 2} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot x^{\ln 5 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

6.190.

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \quad , \text{ dla } x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2 oraz $a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b$

Mamy: $x = e^{\ln x}$, zatem

$$y' = (x^{\frac{1}{\ln x}})' = [(e^{\ln x})^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}]' = (e^{\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x}})' = e' = 0$$

6.191.

$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \quad , 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$\text{oraz } a^{\log_a b} = b \Rightarrow e^{\ln b} = b, \quad \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}}$$

$$\text{Podstawmy } u = \sin x: \quad y = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{du} &= (u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}})' = [(e^{\ln u})^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}]' = e^{\ln u \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot (\ln u \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2})' = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot [(\ln u)' \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2} + \\ &+ \ln u \cdot (\sqrt{1 - u^2})'] = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{u} \cdot \sqrt{1 - u^2} + \ln u \cdot [(1 - u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]' \right\} = (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$[(1 - u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1 - u^2)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot (0 - 2u) = -\frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

Zatem:

$$(1) = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}{u} + \ln u \cdot \left(-\frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \right) \right] = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}{u} - \ln u \cdot \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \right)$$

I ostatecznie:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = u^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}{u} - \ln u \cdot \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \right) \cdot \cos x = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}}{\sin x} - \ln(\sin x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}} \right) \cdot \cos x = \\ &= (\sin x)^{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}}{\sin x} - \ln(\sin x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}} \right) \cdot \cos x = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \cdot \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \ln(\sin x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) \cdot \cos x = \\ &= (\sin x)^{\cos x} \cdot \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} - \ln(\sin x) \cdot \sin x \right) \end{aligned}$$

6.192.

$$y = (\arctg x)^x \quad , x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.17, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$\text{oraz } e^{\ln b} = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(\arctg x)^x]' = [(e^{\ln(\arctg x)})^x]' = (e^{x \cdot \ln(\arctg x)})' = e^{x \cdot \ln(\arctg x)} \cdot [x \cdot \ln(\arctg x)]' = (e^{\ln(\arctg x)})^x \cdot \\ &\cdot [x' \cdot \ln(\arctg x) + x \cdot (\ln(\arctg x))'] = (\arctg x)^x \cdot \left[\ln(\arctg x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\arctg x} \cdot (\arctg x)' \right] = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\arctg x)^x \cdot [\ln(\arctg x) + \frac{x}{\arctg x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}] = (\arctg x)^x \cdot [\ln(\arctg x) + \frac{x}{(1+x^2) \cdot \arctg x}]$$

6.193.

$$y = (\tg x)^{\sin x} \quad , \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.11, 6.1.13, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$\text{oraz } e^{\ln b} = b, \quad \tg x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

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

6.194.

$$y = (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \quad , \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.12, 6.1.13, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$\text{oraz } e^{\ln b} = b, \quad \tg x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}}]' = [(e^{\ln(\tg x)})^{\frac{1}{\cos x}}]' = (e^{\ln(\tg x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}})' = e^{\ln(\tg x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot [\ln(\tg x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}]' = (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot \\ &\cdot [(\ln(\tg x))' \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln(\tg x) \cdot ((\cos x)^{-1})'] = (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot [\frac{1}{\tg x} \cdot (\tg x)' \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln(\tg x) \cdot (-1) \cdot (\cos x)^{-2} \cdot (\cos x)'] = \\ &= (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot [\frac{1}{\tg x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \ln(\tg x) \cdot (-1) \cdot (\cos x)^{-2} \cdot (-\sin x)] = (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot [\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} + \ln(\tg x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}] = \\ &= (\tg x)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot [\frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x} + \ln(\tg x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}] \end{aligned}$$

6.195.

$$y = (\cos x)^{\ctg x} \quad , \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.12, 6.1.14, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

$$\text{oraz } e^{\ln b} = b, \quad \ctg x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

6.196.

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

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.19

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

6.197.

$$y = x^{e^x}, \quad x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz $e^{lnb} = b$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^{e^x})' = [(e^{lnx})^{e^x}]' = (e^{lnx \cdot e^x})' = e^{lnx \cdot e^x} \cdot (lnx \cdot e^x)' = e^{lnx \cdot e^x} \cdot [(lnx)' \cdot e^x + lnx \cdot (e^x)'] = \\ &= e^{lnx \cdot e^x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x + lnx \cdot e^x\right) = e^{lnx \cdot e^x} \cdot e^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + lnx\right) = e^{lnx \cdot e^x + x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + lnx\right) \end{aligned}$$

6.198.

$$y = x^{x^x}, \quad x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.5, 6.1.7, 6.1.19, 6.1.21 oraz $e^{lnb} = b$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^{x^x})' = [(e^{lnx})^{x^x}]' = (e^{lnx \cdot x^x})' = e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot (lnx \cdot x^x)' = e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot [(lnx)' \cdot x^x + lnx \cdot (x^x)'] = \\ &= e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^x + lnx \cdot ((e^{lnx})^x)'\right] = e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot \left[x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + lnx \cdot (e^{x \cdot lnx})'\right] = e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot \left[x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + lnx \cdot e^{x \cdot lnx} \cdot (x \cdot lnx)'\right] = \\ &= e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot \left[x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + lnx \cdot (e^{lnx})^x \cdot (x' \cdot lnx + x \cdot (lnx)')\right] = e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot \left[x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + lnx \cdot x^x \cdot (lnx + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})\right] = \\ &= e^{lnx \cdot x^x} \cdot x^x \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x} + lnx \cdot (lnx + 1)\right] = x^{x^x} \cdot x^x \cdot [(lnx)^2 + lnx + \frac{1}{x}] = x^{x+x^x} \cdot [(lnx)^2 + lnx + \frac{1}{x}] \end{aligned}$$

6.199.

$$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x, \quad x \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.19, 6.1.21

oraz $e^{lnb} = b$, $lna - lnb = ln\frac{a}{b}$.

$$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^x = \frac{(x+1)^x}{x^x}$$

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

Obliczmy teraz następujące pochodne: $[(x+1)^x]'$ oraz $(x^x)'$:

$$\begin{aligned} [(x+1)^x]' &= [(e^{\ln(x+1)})^x]' = (e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)})' = e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)} \cdot [x \cdot \ln(x+1)]' = e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)} \cdot [x' \cdot \ln(x+1) + \\ &+ x \cdot (\ln(x+1))'] = e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)} \cdot [\ln(x+1) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot (x+1)'] = e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)} \cdot [\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1} \cdot (1+0)] = \\ &= e^{x \cdot \ln(x+1)} \cdot [\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^x)' &= [(e^{\ln x})^x]' = (e^{x \cdot \ln x})' = e^{x \cdot \ln x} \cdot (x \cdot \ln x)' = e^{x \cdot \ln x} \cdot (x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)') = e^{x \cdot \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = \\ &= e^{x \cdot \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

6.200.

$$y = \sqrt[x]{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów: 6.1.7, 6.1.10 oraz $e^{\ln b} = b$, $\ln a - \ln b = \ln \frac{a}{b}$.

$$y = \sqrt[x]{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad \text{Podstawmy } u = \frac{1}{x}:$$

$$y = u^u$$

Na podstawie obliczeń z zadania 6.199, mamy:

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^{u \cdot \ln u} \cdot (\ln u + 1) \quad \text{oraz} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = (x^{-1})' = -x^{-1-1} = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Zatem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = e^{u \cdot \ln u} \cdot (\ln u + 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} + 1\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = (e^{\ln \frac{1}{x}})^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (\ln 1 - \ln x + 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot (0 - \ln x + 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{\ln x - 1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$