

**6.75.**

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}, \quad x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = u^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , gdzie  $u = x^2 - 4$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (2 \cdot x^{2-1} - 0) = \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}, \text{ dla } x < -2 \vee x > 2$$

**6.76.**

$$z = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}, \quad ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $z = u^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , gdzie  $u = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (2ax^{2-1} + b \cdot 1 \cdot x^{1-1} + 0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot (2ax + b) = \frac{2ax+b}{2\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$$

dla  $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$

**6.77.**

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-3t}}, \quad 2 - 3t > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , gdzie  $u = 2 - 3t$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (0 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot t^{1-1}) = -\frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-3) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{u^3}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{(2-3t)^3}}$$

dla  $2 - 3t > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3t < 2 \Leftrightarrow t < \frac{2}{3}$

**6.78.**

$$s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6t-t^2}}, \quad 6t - t^2 > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $s = u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , gdzie  $u = 6t - t^2$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (6 \cdot 1 \cdot t^{1-1} - 2t^{2-1}) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^3}} \cdot (6 - 2t) = \frac{2t-6}{2\sqrt{(6t-t^2)^3}} = \frac{t-3}{(\sqrt{6t-t^2})^3}$$

$$\text{dla } 6t - t^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow t \cdot (6 - t) > 0 \Leftrightarrow t \cdot (t - 6) < 0 \Leftrightarrow (t < 0 \wedge t - 6 > 0) \vee (t > 0 \wedge t - 6 < 0)$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$(t < 0 \wedge t > 6) \vee (t > 0 \wedge t < 6)$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$t \in (0, 6)$$

### 6.79.

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(2-x^3)^4}}, \quad (2 - x^3)^4 > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = \frac{1}{(2-x^3)^{\frac{4}{3}}} = (2-x^3)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = u^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ , gdzie  $u = 2 - x^3$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot u^{-\frac{4}{3}-1} \cdot (0 - 3x^{3-1}) = -\frac{4}{3}u^{-\frac{7}{3}} \cdot (-3x^2) = 4u^{-\frac{7}{3}}x^2 = \frac{4x^2}{\sqrt[3]{u^7}} = \frac{4x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(2-x^3)^7}}$$

$$\text{dla } 2 - x^3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 < 2 \Leftrightarrow x < \sqrt[3]{2}$$

### 6.80.

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(a+bx)^p}}, \quad a + bx > 0, n \geq 2$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = \frac{1}{(a+bx)^{\frac{p}{n}}} = (a+bx)^{-\frac{p}{n}} = u^{-\frac{p}{n}}$ , gdzie  $u = a + bx$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{p}{n} \cdot u^{-\frac{p}{n}-1} \cdot (0 + bx^{1-1}) = -\frac{p}{n}u^{-\frac{p+n}{n}} \cdot b = -\frac{p}{n} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt[n]{u^{p+n}}} = -\frac{p}{n} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt[n]{(a+bx)^{p+n}}}$$

**6.81.**

$$y = \frac{1}{(b-x^p)^n}, \quad (b-x^p)^n \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = (b-x^p)^{-n} = u^{-n}$ , gdzie  $u = b-x^p$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -nu^{-n-1} \cdot (0 - px^{p-1}) = \frac{-n}{u^{n+1}} \cdot (-px^{p-1}) = \frac{np x^{p-1}}{(b-x^p)^{n+1}}$$

**6.82.**

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(x-1)^3}}, \quad x-1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

Mamy  $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\frac{3}{4}}} = (x-1)^{-\frac{3}{4}} = u^{-\frac{3}{4}}$ , gdzie  $u = x-1$

$$\text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot u^{-\frac{3}{4}-1} \cdot (1 \cdot x^{1-1} - 0) = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot u^{-\frac{7}{4}} \cdot 1 = \frac{-3}{4u^{\frac{7}{4}}} = -\frac{3}{4 \cdot \sqrt[4]{(x-1)^7}}$$

6.83.

$$u = \frac{1}{v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}, \quad v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2} \neq 0$$

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

$$\text{Mamy } u = \frac{s}{t}, \text{ gdzie } s = 1, t = v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2}$$

$$s' = 0$$

$$t' = 1 \cdot v^{1-1} - (\sqrt{w})', \text{ gdzie } w = a^2 + v^2 \quad (1)$$

$$w' = 0 + 2 \cdot v^{2-1} = 2v$$

$$f = \sqrt{a^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{w}$$

$$\frac{df}{dv} = \frac{df}{dw} \cdot \frac{dw}{dv} = \frac{1}{2} w^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot 2v = \frac{v}{w^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}$$

$$\Downarrow (1)$$

$$t' = 1 - \frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zatem ostatecznie: } u' &= \frac{s't - st'}{t^2} = \frac{-1 \cdot (1 - \frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2}})}{(v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2})^2} = \frac{\frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2}} - 1}{(v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2})^2} = \frac{\frac{v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}}{(v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2})^2} = \frac{v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2} \cdot (v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2})^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + v^2} \cdot (v - \sqrt{a^2 + v^2})} \end{aligned}$$

6.84.

$$y = \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}, \quad a > 0, a^2 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < a^2 \Leftrightarrow x < a \wedge x > -a$$

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

$$\text{Mamy } y = \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{(a-x)(a+x)}} = \frac{a-x}{(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x}} = \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} = \sqrt{u}, \text{ gdzie } u = \frac{a-x}{a+x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zatem: } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot \left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{(a-x)' \cdot (a+x) - (a-x)(a+x)'}{(a+x)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}} \cdot \frac{-1 \cdot (a+x) - (a-x) \cdot 1}{(a+x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{-a-x-a+x}{(a+x)^2} = \frac{(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{-2a}{(a+x)^2} = -\frac{a(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}{\sqrt{a-x}} = -\frac{a(a+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a-x} \cdot \sqrt{(a+x)^3}} = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a-x} \cdot \sqrt{(a+x)^2(a+x)}} = \\ &= \frac{-a}{(a+x) \cdot \sqrt{(a-x)(a+x)}} \end{aligned}$$

6.85.

$$v = \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}, \quad a^2 - z^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 < a^2 \Leftrightarrow |z| < |a|$$

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

Mamy  $v = \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}}$ , gdzie  $u = a^2 - z^2$

$$u' = 0 - 2 \cdot z^{2-1} = -2z$$

$$(\sqrt{u})' = (u^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot u' = \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-2z) = \frac{-2z}{2\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} = -\frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zatem: } v' &= \frac{z' \cdot \sqrt{u} - z \cdot (\sqrt{u})'}{(\sqrt{u})^2} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} - z \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}\right)}{a^2 - z^2} = \frac{\frac{(\sqrt{a^2 - z^2})^2 + z^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}}{a^2 - z^2} = \frac{\frac{z^2 + a^2 - z^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}}{a^2 - z^2} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2} \cdot (a^2 - z^2)} = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 - z^2)(a^2 - z^2)^2}} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 - z^2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

### 6.86.

$$y = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1}, \quad x > 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.6 oraz 6.1.10.

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(3\sqrt{x})' \cdot (x^2 + 1) - 3\sqrt{x} \cdot (x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{3(x^{\frac{1}{2}})' \cdot (x^2 + 1) - 3\sqrt{x} \cdot (2x^{2-1} + 0)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (x^2 + 1) - 3\sqrt{x} \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 6x\sqrt{x}}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x^3}}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x^3}}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x^4}}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1 - 3x^2}{2\sqrt{x}(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

### 6.87.

$$y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}}, \quad x^3 + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -1$$

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

Mamy  $y = \frac{u}{v}$ , gdzie  $u = x^2$ ,  $v = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}$

$$u' = 2x^{2-1} = 2x$$

$v = \sqrt[3]{w}$ , gdzie  $w = x^3 + 1$

$$v' = \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dw} \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} = (w^{\frac{1}{3}})' \cdot (3x^{3-1} + 0) = \frac{1}{3} w^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{1}{3w^{\frac{2}{3}}} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\text{Zatem: } y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{2x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1} - x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{(\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1})^2} = \frac{2x(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{x^4}{(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{\frac{2x(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^4}{(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{(x^3 + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

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

**6.88.**

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-7x+12}}, \quad \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-7x+12} \geq 0 \wedge x^2 - 7x + 12 \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7 oraz 6.1.10.

$$\text{Mamy } z = \sqrt{u}, \text{ gdzie } u = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-7x+12} = \frac{v}{w}, \quad v = x^2 - 3x + 2, \quad w = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = (u^{\frac{1}{2}})' \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (1)$$

$$u' = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{v' \cdot w - vw'}{w^2} = (2)$$

$$v' = 2x^{2-1} - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{1-1} + 0 = 2x - 3$$

$$w' = 2x^{2-1} - 7 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{1-1} + 0 = 2x - 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) &= \frac{(2x-3)(x^2-7x+12) - (x^2-3x+2)(2x-7)}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \frac{2x^3-14x^2+24x-3x^2+21x-36 - (2x^3-7x^2-6x^2+21x+4x-14)}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^3-17x^2+45x-36 - (2x^3-13x^2+25x-14)}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \frac{2x^3-17x^2+45x-36-2x^3+13x^2-25x+14}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \frac{-4x^2+20x-22}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-2(2x^2-10x+11)}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Czyli

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-7x+12}}} \cdot \frac{-2(2x^2-10x+11)}{(x^2-7x+12)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+10x-11}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2-7x+12}} \cdot (x^2-7x+12)^2 \cdot (x^2-7x+12)} = \\ &= \frac{-2x^2+10x-11}{\sqrt{(x^2-3x+2) \cdot (x^2-7x+12)^2 \cdot (x^2-7x+12)}} = (3) \end{aligned}$$

Rozłóżmy teraz mianownik na czynniki. W tym celu znajdziemy miejsca zerowe obu trójmianów kwadratowych.

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

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-3) - \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(-3) + \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 7x + 12$$

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 12 = 49 - 48 = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-7)-\sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{7-1}{2} = 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(-7)+\sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{7+1}{2} = 4$$

Zatem ostatecznie szukana pochodna wynosi:

$$z' = (3) = \frac{-2x^2+10x-11}{(x-3)(x-4) \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}}$$

### 6.89.

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}}, \quad a^2 - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq a^2 \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq |a| \text{ oraz } a \neq 0$$

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

Mamy  $z = \sqrt{u}$ , gdzie  $u = \frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = (u^{\frac{1}{2}})' \cdot \left(\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{(a^2-x^2)' \cdot (a^2+x^2) - (a^2-x^2) \cdot (a^2+x^2)'}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}}} \cdot \frac{(0-2 \cdot x^{2-1})(a^2+x^2) - (a^2-x^2)(0+2 \cdot x^{2-1})}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \frac{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{-2x(a^2+x^2) - 2x(a^2-x^2)}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{-2a^2x - 2x^3 - 2a^2x + 2x^3}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-4a^2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{(a^2+x^2)^3}} = \frac{-2a^2x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{(a^2+x^2)(a^2+x^2)^2}} = \frac{-2a^2x}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)(a^2+x^2)} \cdot (\sqrt{a^2+x^2})^2} = \\ &= \frac{-2a^2x}{(a^2+x^2) \cdot \sqrt{a^4-x^4}}, \text{ dla } a \neq x \end{aligned}$$

### 6.90.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}}} \quad t \in [0; 1]$$

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

Mamy  $s = \sqrt{g}$ , gdzie  $g = \frac{1-\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}}$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dt} = (g^{\frac{1}{2}})' \cdot \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}}\right)' = (1)$$

$$(g^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2g^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{t}}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-\sqrt{t}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1-t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)' &= \frac{(1-t^{\frac{1}{2}})'(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})-(1-t^{\frac{1}{2}})(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})'}{(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})-\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}(1-t^{\frac{1}{2}})}{(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}-\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = -\frac{\frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = -\frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} = \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{t} \cdot (1+\sqrt{t})^2} \\
(1) &= \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{t}}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-\sqrt{t}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{t} \cdot (1+\sqrt{t})^2}\right) = -\frac{(1+\sqrt{t})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-\sqrt{t}} \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot (1+\sqrt{t})^2} = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-\sqrt{t}} \cdot \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{t})^3}} = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{(1-\sqrt{t})(1+\sqrt{t})(1+\sqrt{t})^2}} = \\
&= \frac{-1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{t} \cdot (1+\sqrt{t}) \cdot \sqrt{1-t}}, \quad t \neq 1
\end{aligned}$$

### 6.91.

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{1+v}-\sqrt{1-v}}{\sqrt{1+v}+\sqrt{1-v}}, \quad 1+v \geq 0 \wedge 1-v \geq 0 \wedge \sqrt{1+v} + \sqrt{1-v} \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.10 oraz  $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot x'$ .

Mamy:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
u' &= \frac{(1)-(2)}{(\sqrt{1+v}+\sqrt{1-v})^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v}^2 + 2\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v} + \sqrt{1-v}^2} = \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+v+2\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}+1-v} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} \cdot \frac{1}{2+2\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} = \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v} + \sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}(1+v)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v}\sqrt{1-v}(1+v)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2+1-v^2}} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-v^2}-v^2} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}}{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}}{(1^2-\sqrt{1-v^2}^2)-(v^2-v^2\sqrt{1-v^2})} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}}{1-(1-v^2)-v^2+v^2\sqrt{1-v^2}} = \\
&= \frac{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}}{1-1+v^2-v^2+v^2\sqrt{1-v^2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-v^2}}{v^2\sqrt{1-v^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

### 6.92.



$$y = uvw$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.7.

$$y' = ((uv)w)' = (uv)' \cdot w + (uv) \cdot w' = (u'v + uv') \cdot w + uvw' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

### 6.93.

$$v = \cos \frac{t}{a}, \quad a \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.12.

Mamy:  $v = \cos u$ , gdzie  $u = \frac{t}{a}$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = -\sin u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} \cdot 1 \cdot t^{1-1}\right) = -\sin \frac{t}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{t}{a}$$

### 6.94.

$$x = a \sin(bt)$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11.

Mamy:  $x = a \sin u$ , gdzie  $u = bt$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = a \cdot \cos u \cdot (b \cdot 1 \cdot t^{1-1}) = a \cos(bt) \cdot b = ab \cos(bt)$$

### 6.95.

$$y = a \sin \frac{a}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11.

Mamy:  $y = a \sin u$ , gdzie  $u = \frac{a}{x}$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = a \cdot \cos u \cdot (ax^{-1})' = a \cos \frac{a}{x} \cdot a \cdot (-1) \cdot x^{-1-1} = -a^2 x^{-2} \cos \frac{a}{x} = -\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 \cos \frac{a}{x}$$

**6.96.**

$$z = 2x + \sin(2x)$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11 oraz

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x, \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1.$$

Mamy:  $z = u + \sin u$ , gdzie  $u = 2x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zatem } \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = (u' + (\sin u)') \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{1-1} = (1 + \cos u) \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2\cos(2x) = 2(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + \\ &+ 2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 2\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x + 2\cos^2 x - 2\sin^2 x = 4\cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

**6.97.**

$$s = \sin^2(3t)$$

Pochodną obliczamy korzystając z wzorów 6.1.3, 6.1.7, 6.1.10, 6.1.11.

Mamy:  $s = u^2$ , gdzie  $u = \sin(3t)$

i dalej:  $u = \sin v$ , gdzie  $v = 3t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zatem } \frac{ds}{dt} &= \frac{ds}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = (2 \cdot u^{2-1}) \cdot \cos v \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot t^{1-1} = 2u \cos v \cdot 3 = 6\sin(3t) \cdot \cos(3t) = 3(2\sin(3t) \cdot \cos(3t)) = \\ &= 3(\sin(3t + 3t) + \sin(3t - 3t)) = 3(\sin(6t) + \sin 0) = 3\sin(6t) \end{aligned}$$