

## 미분 - 그래프 모음

※ 다음 각 방정식을 만족하는 점  $(x, y)$ 의 자취의 개형을 그리시오.

1.  $y = x^4 - 4x^3 + 3$

2.  $y = x^3(x - 5)^2$

3.  $y = x^4(x - 3)^2 + 2$

4.  $y = x^4(x - 7)^3 + 5$

5.  $y = x^3(x - 8)^5 + 4$

$$6. \ y = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$7. \ y = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$8. \ y = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-5}$$

$$9. \ y = 3 + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$10. \ y = 2 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$11. \ y = \frac{2}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$12. \ y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$13. \ y = \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$14. \ y = \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x - 3)^2}$$

$$15. \ y = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$16. \ y = \frac{2x - 10}{(x - 5)^2 + 1}$$

$$17. \ y = \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$18. \ y = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$19. \ y = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$20. \ y = \frac{x^2}{x - 1}$$

$$21. \ y = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-4}$$

$$22. \ y = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-4}$$

$$23. \ y = \sqrt{4+x} + \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$24. \ y = \sqrt{4+x} - \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$25. \ y = 2\sqrt{x-x}$$

**26.**  $y = x \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

**27.**  $y = x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

**28.**  $y = x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

**29.**  $y = x + \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$

**30.**  $y = x + 2\sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$

$$\mathbf{31.} \quad y = (1 + \cos x) \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\mathbf{32.} \quad y = e^{-x^2}$$

$$\mathbf{33.} \quad y = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{34.} \quad y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{35.} \quad y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{36.} \quad y = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{37.} \quad y = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{38.} \quad y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$\mathbf{39.} \quad y = \frac{e^x}{x^2}$$

$$\mathbf{40.} \quad y = \frac{e^x}{x^3}$$

$$41. \ y = \frac{e^x}{x^4}$$

$$42. \ y = \frac{e^x}{x^n} \ (\text{단, } n \text{은 홀수인 자연수})$$

$$43. \ y = \frac{e^x}{x^n} \ (\text{단, } n \text{은 짝수인 자연수})$$

$$44. \ y = 2xe^{x^2}$$

$$45. \ y = -2xe^{-x^2}$$

**46.**  $y = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

**47.**  $y = x \ln x$

**48.**  $y = x \ln x - x$

**49.**  $y = x \ln x - 2x + 1$

**50.**  $y = x^2 \ln x$

**51.**  $y = x^3 \ln x$

**52.**  $y = x^n \ln x$  ( $n \geq 2$ 의 자연수)

**53.**  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

**54.**  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

**55.**  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^n}$  (단,  $n$ 은 자연수)

**56.**  $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$

**57.**  $y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$

**58.**  $y = \frac{x^n}{\ln x}$  (단,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  상의 자연수)

**59.**  $y = e^x \sin x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ )

**60.**  $y = x^x$  ( $x > 0$ )

**61.**  $y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ( $x > 0$ )

## 미분 - 그래프 모음 -해답-

1.  $y = x^4 - 4x^3 + 3 = x^3(x - 4) + 3 \Rightarrow 3 : 1$

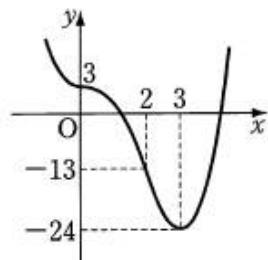
$y' = 4x^2(x - 3), y'' = 12x(x - 2)$

$y' = 0$ 에서  $x = 0, 3$

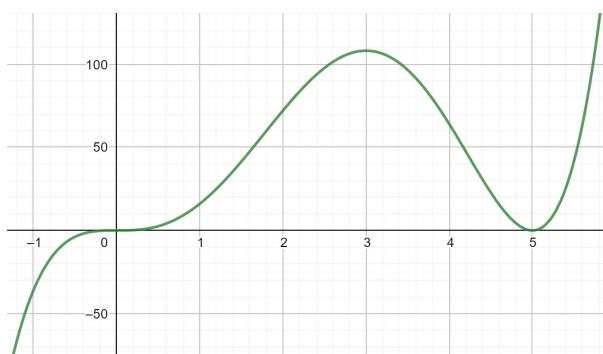
$y'' = 0$ 에서  $x = 0, 2$

증감을 조사하면

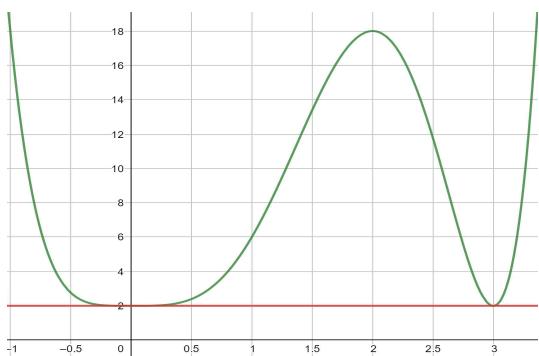
극소점 :  $(3, -24)$ , 변곡점 :  $(0, 3), (2, -13)$



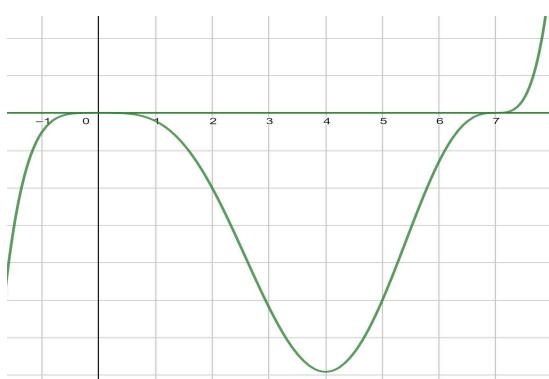
2.  $y = x^3(x - 5)^2 \Rightarrow 3 : 2$ 를 이용한다.



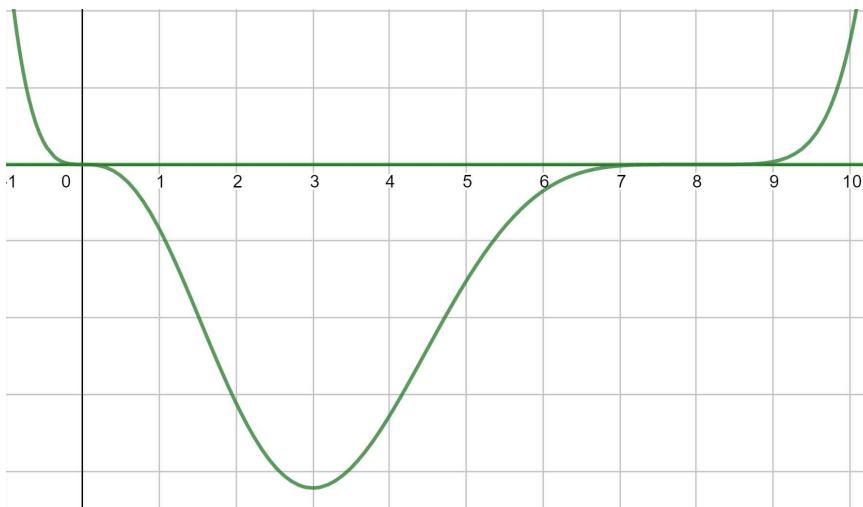
3.  $y = x^4(x - 3)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow 4 : 2 = 2 : 1$ 과 평행이동을 이용한다.



4.  $y = x^4(x - 7)^3 + 5 \Rightarrow 4 : 3$ 과 평행이동을 이용한다.



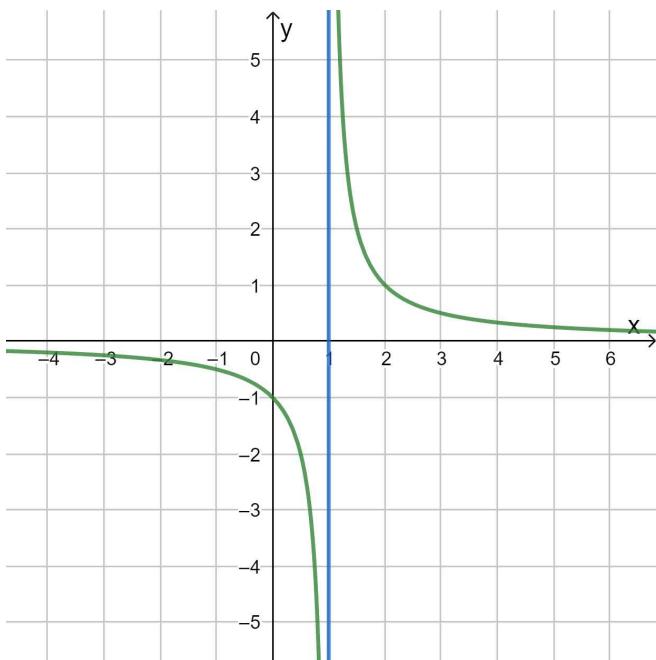
5.  $y = x^3(x - 8)^5 + 4 \Rightarrow 3 : 5$  와 평행이동을 이용한다.



6.  $y = \frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow$  극한을 이용하여 개형을 파악한다.

$$y' = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1, x > 1 \text{ 일 때, 각각 감소}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \Leftrightarrow x < 1 \text{ 일 때 위로 볼록, } x > 1 \text{ 일 때 아래로 볼록}$$

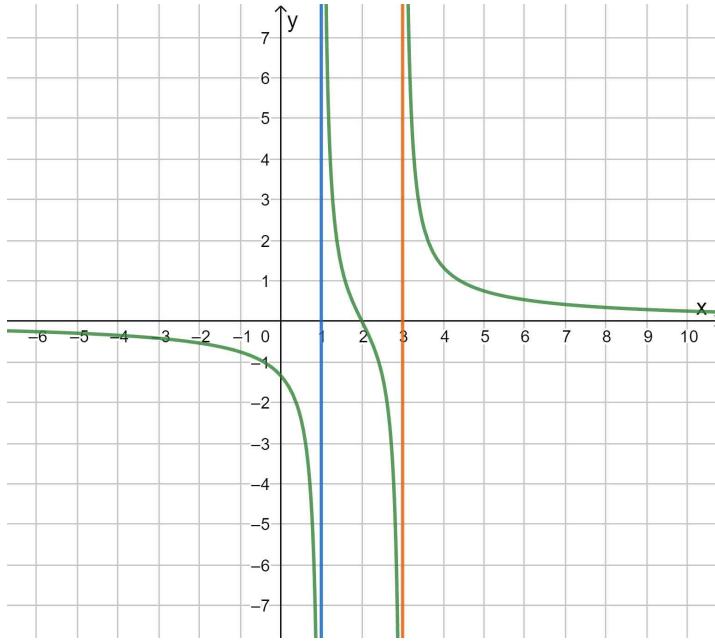


7.  $y = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} \Rightarrow$  극한을 이용하여 개형을 파악한다.

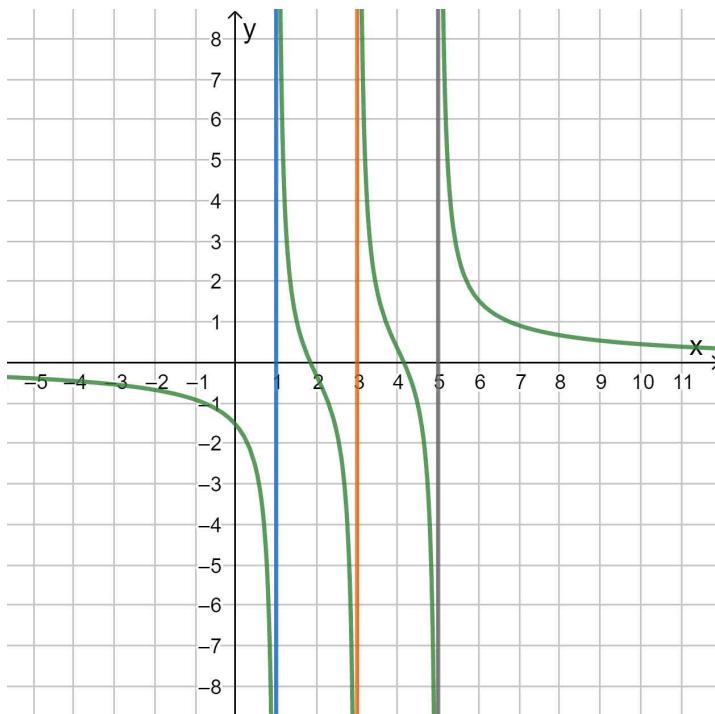
$$y' = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} < 0$$

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

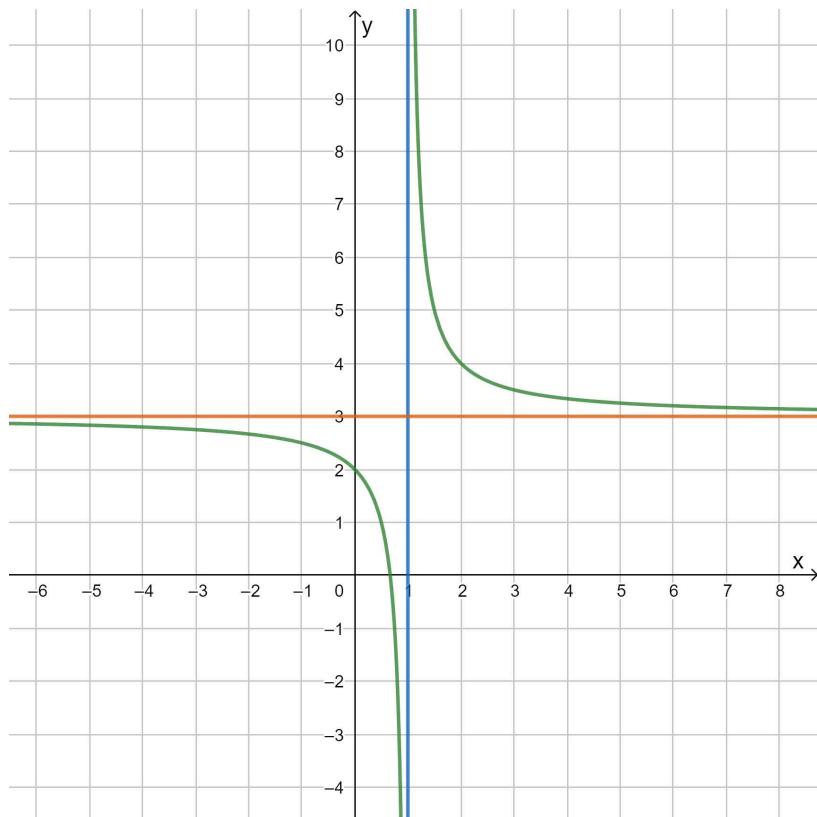
$\Rightarrow x = 1, 2, 3$  을 경계로  $y''$ 의 부호가 변한다.



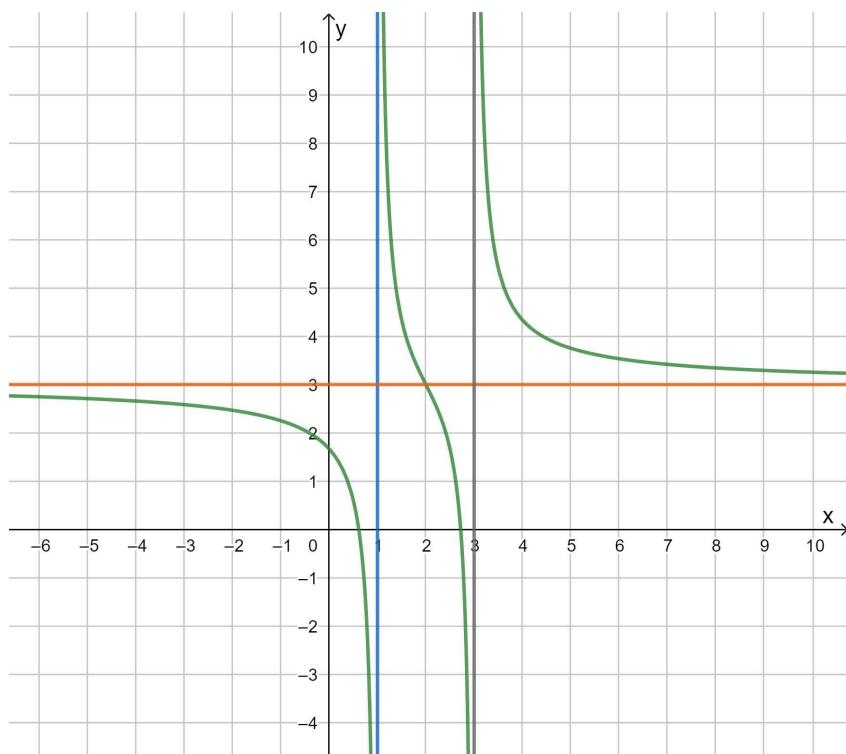
8.  $y = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-5} \Rightarrow$  극한을 이용하여 개형을 파악한다.



$$9. \ y = 3 + \frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow \text{평행이동을 이용한다.}$$



$$10. \ y = 2 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} \Rightarrow \text{평행이동을 이용한다.}$$



$$11. \ y = \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \text{우함수}$$

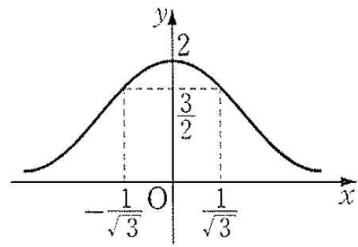
$$y' = \frac{-4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{12x^2 - 4}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$y' = 0 \text{에서 } x = 0$$

$$y'' = 0 \text{에서 } x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

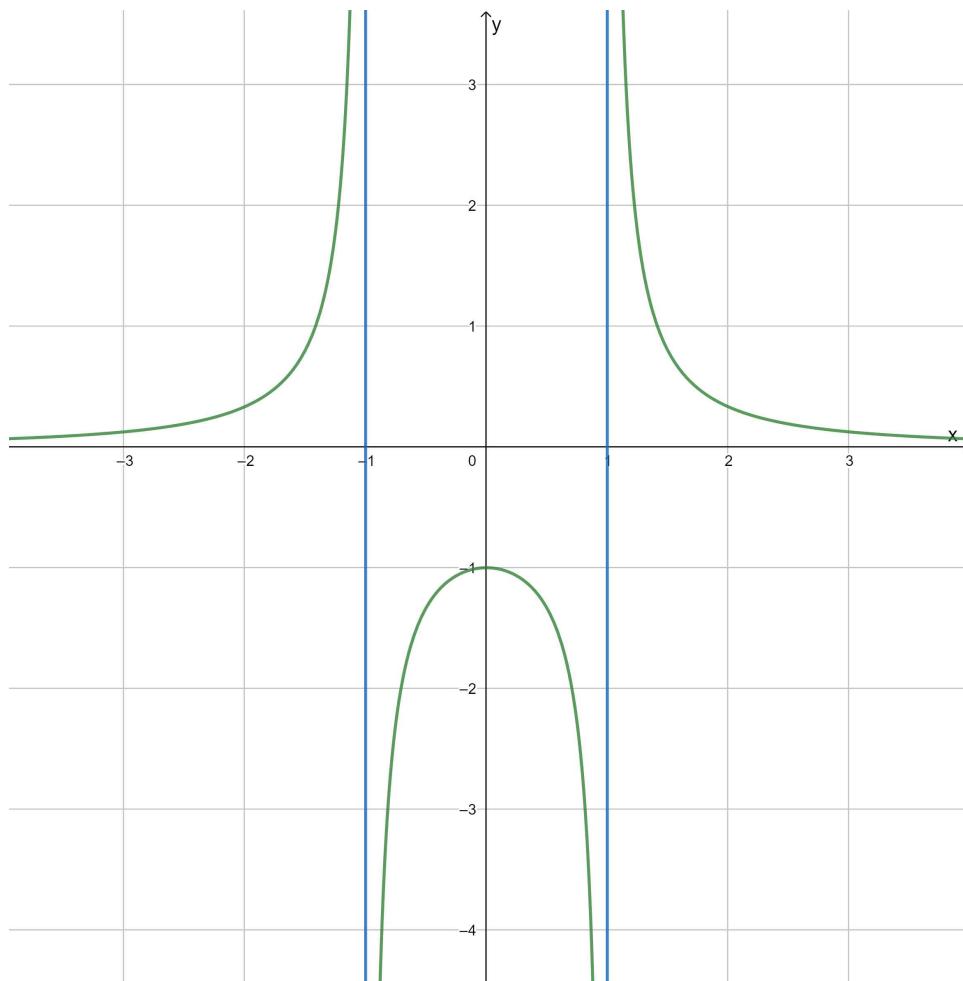
증감과 요철을 조사하면

$$\text{극대점 : } (0, 2), \text{ 변곡점 : } \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

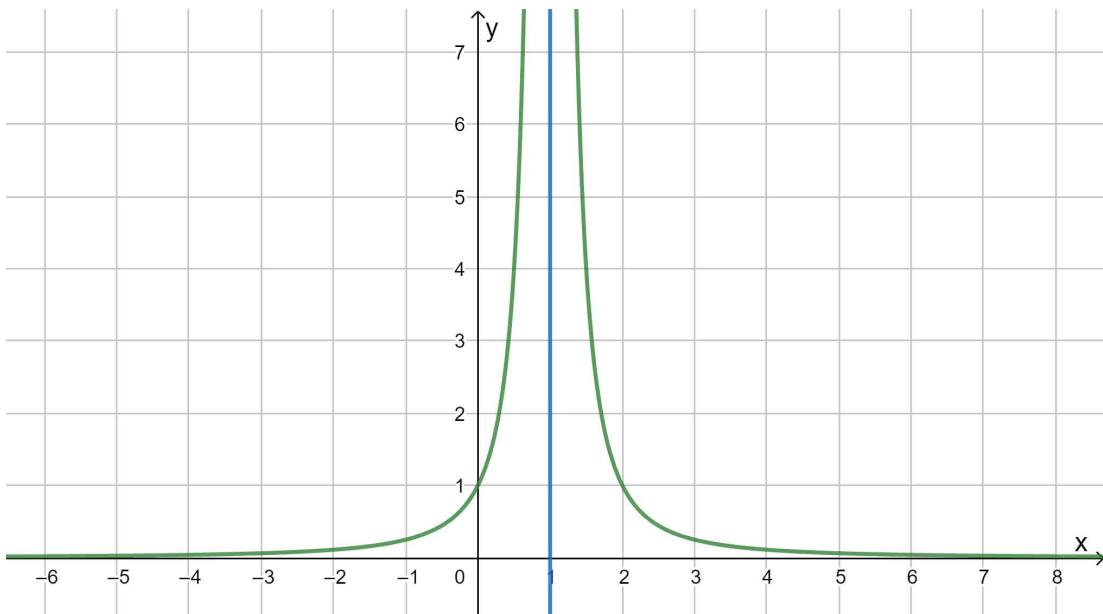


$$12. \ y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \text{우함수}$$

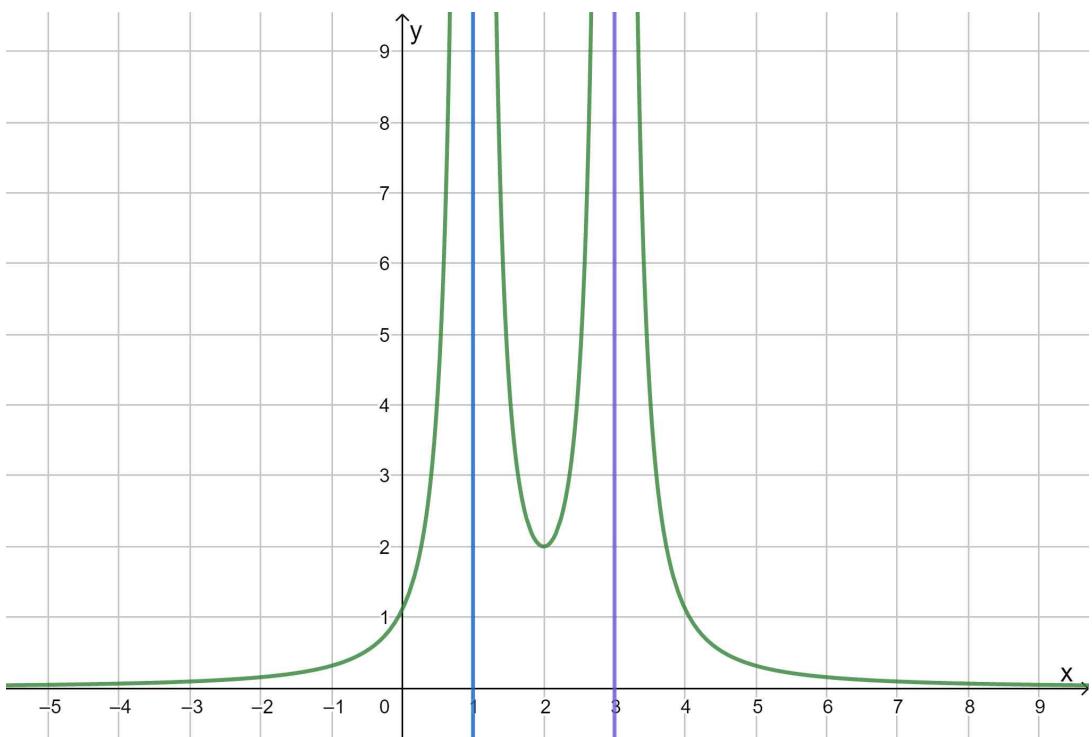
$$y' = -\frac{2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \text{에서 } x = 0 \text{ (극대)}$$



13.  $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow$  극한을 이용하여 개형을 파악한다.



14.  $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow$  극한을 이용하여 개형을 파악한다.



15.  $y = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow$  기함수

$$y' = \frac{-2(x+1)(x-1)}{(x^2+1)^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{4x(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})}{(x^2+1)^3}$$

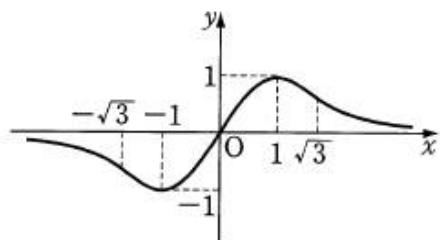
$y' = 0$ 에서  $x = -1, 1$

$y'' = 0$ 에서  $x = -\sqrt{3}, 0, \sqrt{3}$

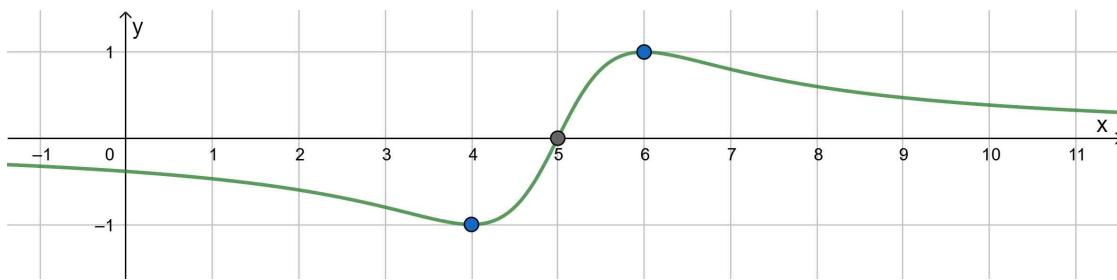
극대점 :  $(1, 1)$ , 극소점 :  $(-1, -1)$

$$\text{변곡점} : \left(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), (0, 0), \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = 0$$



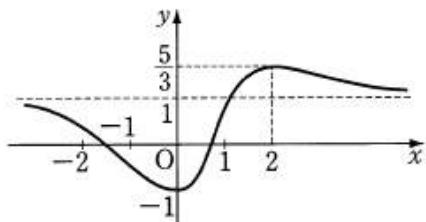
16.  $y = \frac{2x-10}{(x-5)^2+1} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$  를  $x$  축으로 5만큼 평행이동



17.  $y = \frac{x^2+x-1}{x^2-x+1} \Leftrightarrow$  판별식을 이용하여 치역을 구할 수 있다.

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

$x$	$-\infty$	...	0	...	2	...	$+\infty$
$y'$		-	0	+	0	-	
$y$	1	↘	-1	↗	$\frac{5}{3}$	↘	1



\*  $y = \frac{x^2+x-1}{x^2-x+1}$ 에서  $yx^2 - yx + y = x^2 + x - 1$

$$(y-1)x^2 - (y+1)x + (y+1) = 0$$

$$D = (y+1)^2 - 4(y-1)(y+1) = (y+1)(5-3y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq \frac{5}{3}$$

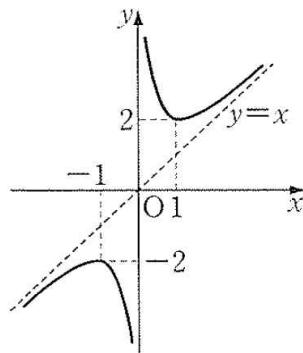
$$18. \ y = x + \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \text{기함수}$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$y' = 0 \text{에서 } x = -1, 1$$

극대점 :  $(-1, -2)$ , 극소점 :  $(1, 2)$

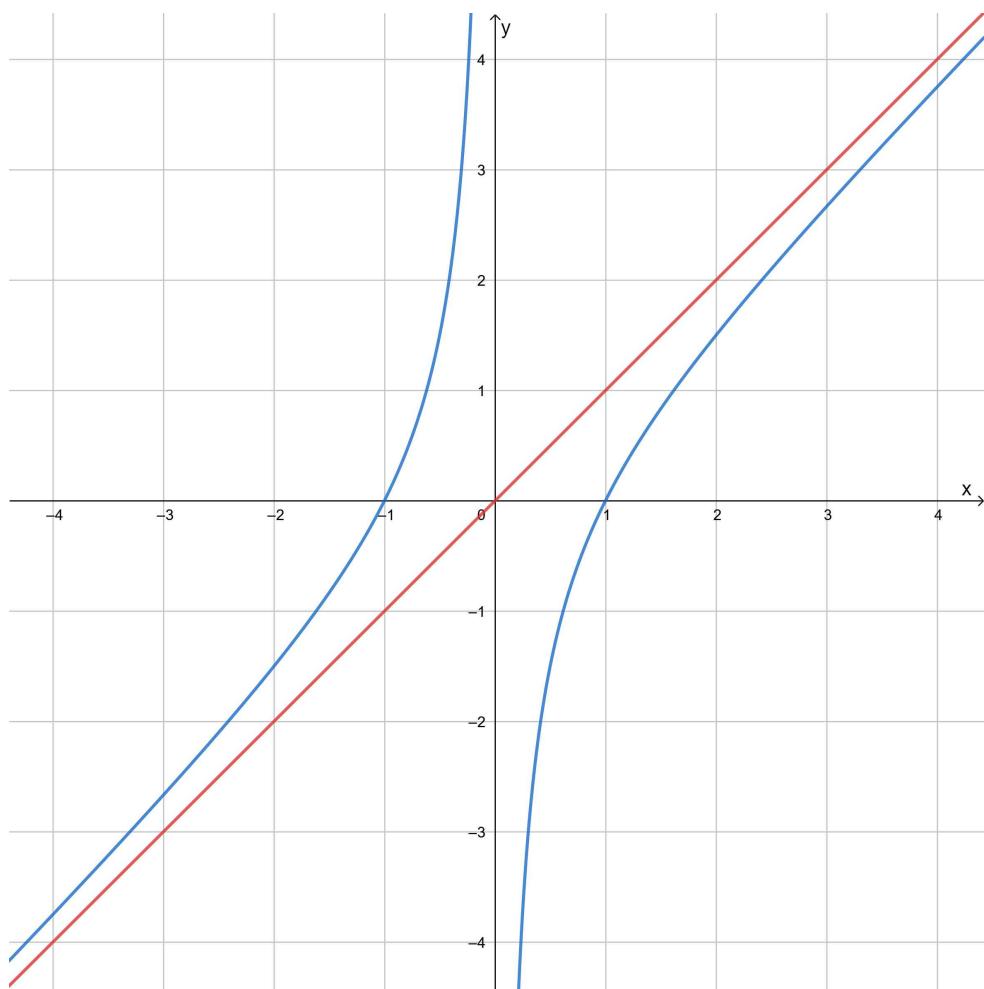
접근선 :  $x = 0, y = x$



$$19. \ y = x - \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \text{기함수}$$

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

접근선 :  $x = 0, y = x$



20.  $y = \frac{x^2}{x-1} = x-1 + \frac{1}{x-1} + 2 \Leftrightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{x}$  를  $x$  축으로 1,  $y$  축으로 2 만큼 평행이동

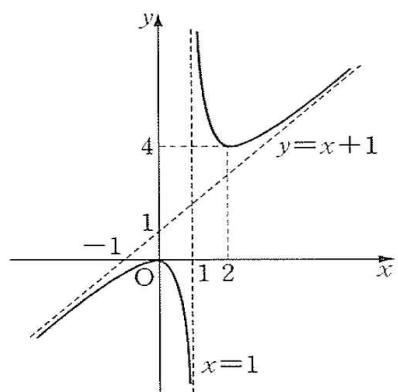
$y = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1}$  에서  $y' = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}, y'' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$

$x$	...	0	...	1	...	2	...
$y'$	+	0	-	없음	-	0	+
$y''$	-	-	-	없음	+	+	+
$y$	$\curvearrowleft$	0	$\curvearrowright$	없음	$\curvearrowleft$	4	$\curvearrowright$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2}{x-1} = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{x-1} = \infty$  이므로

직선  $x=1$  은 점근선이다.

또,  $y = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1}$  에서  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0$  이므로 직선  $y = x + 1$  도 점근선이다.

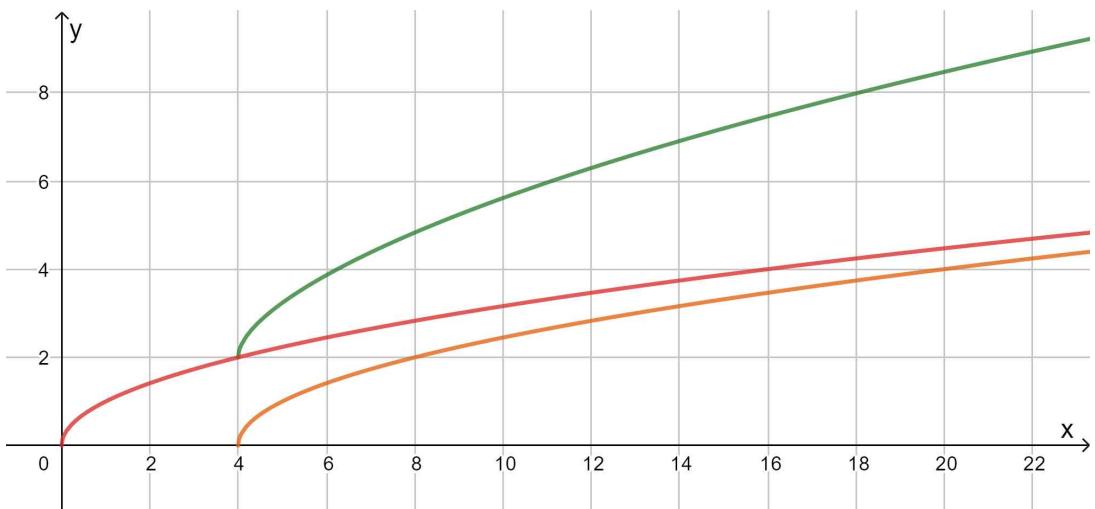


21.  $y = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-4}$  ( $x \geq 4$ )  $\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{x}, y = \sqrt{x-4}$  의 그래프를 이용한다.

$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$  증가함수,  $y \geq 2$

$y'' = -\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{(x-4)\sqrt{x-4}}\right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$  위로 볼록

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-4}) = \infty$

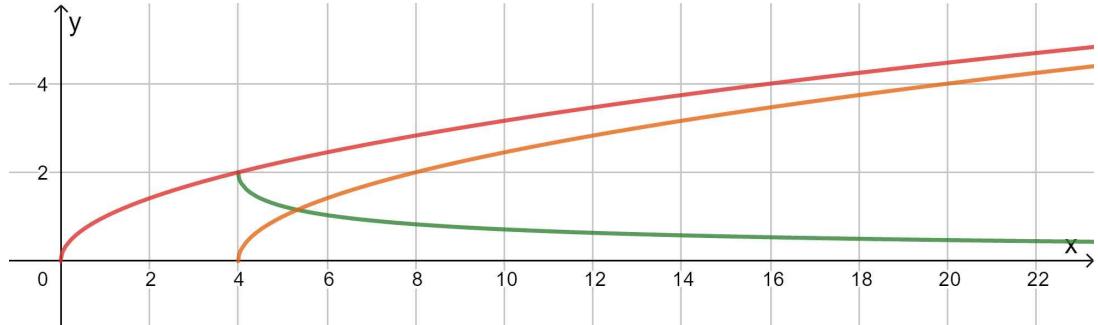


22.  $y = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-4}$  ( $x \geq 4$ )  $\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = -\sqrt{x-4}$  의 그래프를 이용한다.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{감소함수}, 0 < y \leq 2$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{(x-4)\sqrt{x-4}} \right) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{아래로 볼록}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-4}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-4}} = 0$$



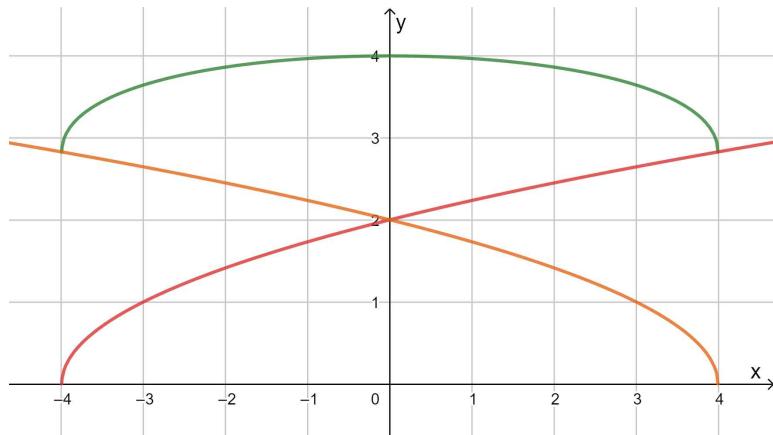
23.  $y = \sqrt{4+x} + \sqrt{4-x}$  ( $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ , 우함수)

$\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{4+x}$ ,  $y = \sqrt{4-x}$ 의 그래프를 이용한다.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{4-x} - \sqrt{4+x}}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x=0$ 에서 극대(최대),  $2\sqrt{2} \leq y \leq 4$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{(4+x)\sqrt{4+x}} + \frac{1}{(4-x)\sqrt{4-x}} \right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{위로 볼록}$$



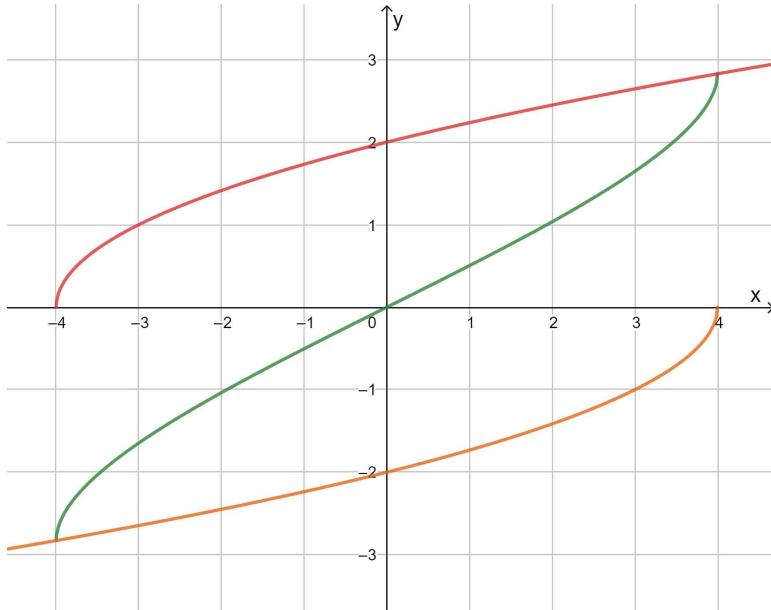
$$24. y = \sqrt{4+x} - \sqrt{4-x} \quad (-4 \leq x \leq 4, \text{ } y \text{ } \text{함수})$$

$\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{4+x}$ ,  $y = -\sqrt{4-x}$ 의 그래프를 이용한다.

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{증가함수}, -2\sqrt{2} \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{(4+x)\sqrt{4+x}} - \frac{1}{(4-x)\sqrt{4-x}} \right) = \frac{(\sqrt{4+x})^3 - (\sqrt{4-x})^3}{4(16-x^2)\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x < 0$  일 때 위로 볼록,  $x > 0$  일 때 아래로 볼록



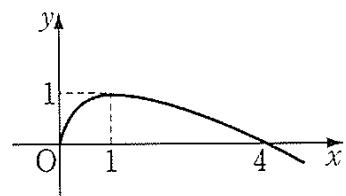
$$25. y = 2\sqrt{x} - x \Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{x}(2 - \sqrt{x})$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} < 0$$

$y' = 0$ 에서  $x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$  극대점 :  $(1, 1)$

따라서 증감 및 곡선의 오목, 볼록을 조사하면 아래와 같다.

$x$	0	...	1	...	$+\infty$
$y'$		+	0	-	
$y''$		-	-	-	
$y$	0	↗	1	↘	$-\infty$



\*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y' = \infty$ 므로 그래프는 원점에서  $y$ 축에 접한다.

$$26. y = x\sqrt{4-x^2} \Rightarrow \text{기함수}$$

$f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x^2}$  에서  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$  이고

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{(4-x^2)-x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-2x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{2}+x)(\sqrt{2}-x)}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{-4x\sqrt{4-x^2} - (4-2x^2) \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}}}{4-x^2}$$

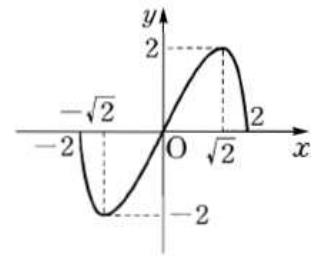
$$= \frac{-4x(4-x^2) + x(4-2x^2)}{(4-x^2)\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{2x^3 - 12x}{(4-x^2)\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{2x(x+\sqrt{6})(x-\sqrt{6})}{(4-x^2)\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$f'(x) = 0$ 에서  $x = -\sqrt{2}$  또는  $x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$  극대점 :  $(\sqrt{2}, 2)$ , 극소점 :  $(-\sqrt{2}, -2)$

$f''(x) = 0$ 에서  $x = 0$  ( $\because -2 \leq x \leq 2$ )  $\Rightarrow$  변곡점 :  $(0, 0)$

따라서 함수  $f(x)$ 의 증감표는 다음과 같다.

$x$	-2	...	$-\sqrt{2}$	...	0	...	$\sqrt{2}$	...	2
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	+	+	0	-		
$f''(x)$	+	+	+	0	-	-	-		
$f(x)$	0	↘	-2	↗	0	↗	2	↘	0



따라서 함수  $f(x)$ 의 그래프는 그림과 같다.

$$27. y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow y = x, y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ 을 이용하여 그릴 수 있다.}$$

$y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 에서

$$y' = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, y'' = -\frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

이므로 주어진 함수의 증감을 표로 나타내면

$x$	-1	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	1
$y'$		+	0	-	
$y''$		-	-	-	
$y$	-1	↗	극대	↘	1

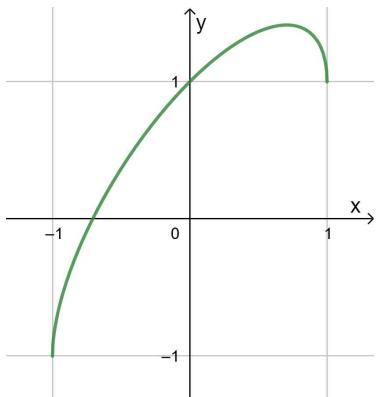
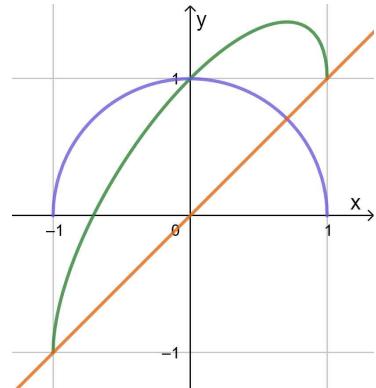
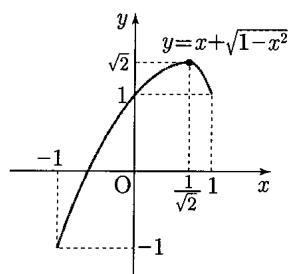
위의 증감표로부터

극대점은  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2})$ ,

극소점, 변곡점은 없다.

따라서,  $y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 의

그래프는 오른쪽 그림과 같다.

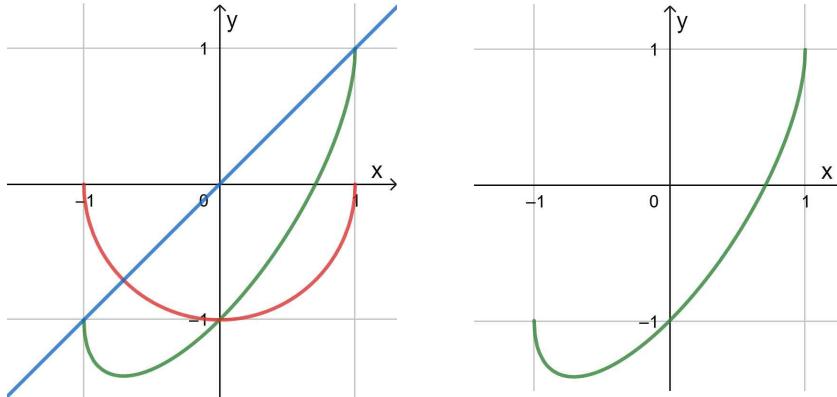


28.  $y = x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow y = x, y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$  을 이용하여 그릴 수 있다.

$$y' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0 \text{에서 } x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (극소)}$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} > 0 \text{이므로 아래로 볼록}$$

※  $y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$  을 원점에 대하여 대칭이동한 함수이다.



29.  $y = x + \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \cos x, f''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{에서 } \cos x = -1$$

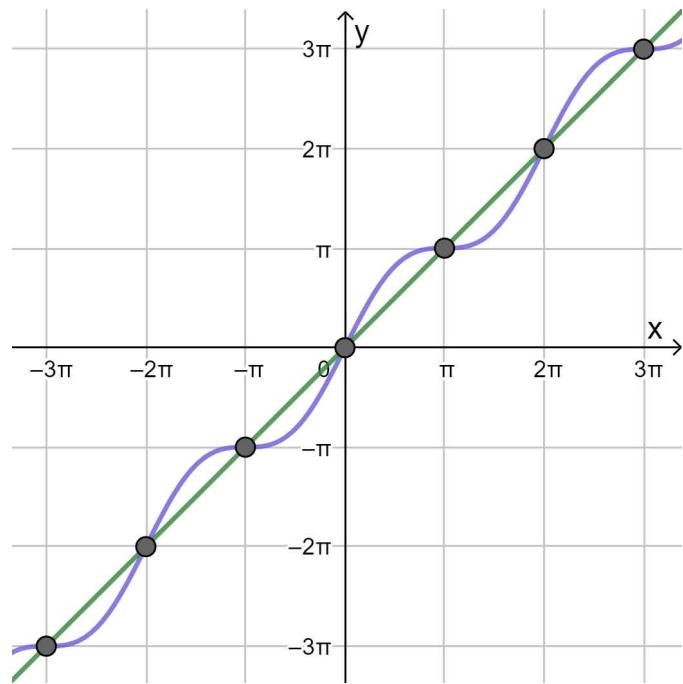
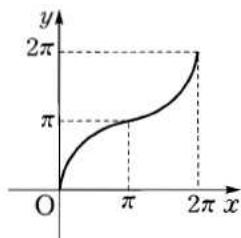
$$\therefore x = \pi \quad (\because 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \text{에서 } \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0, \pi, 2\pi \quad (\because 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$$

따라서 함수  $f(x)$ 의 그래프는 그림과 같다.

$x$	0	...	$\pi$	...	$2\pi$
$f'(x)$		+	0	+	
$f''(x)$		-	0	+	
$f(x)$	0	$\curvearrowleft$	$\pi$	$\curvearrowright$	$2\pi$



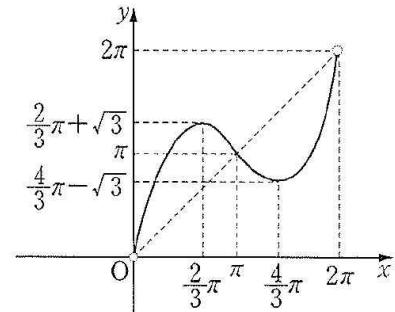
30.  $y = x + 2\sin x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ )

$$y' = 1 + 2\cos x = 2\left(\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad y'' = -2\sin x$$

$0 < x < 2\pi$  일 때,  $y' = 0$ 에서  $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$  [고  $y'' = 0$ 에서  $x = \pi$

따라서 증감과 요철을 조사하면 다음 표와 같다.

$x$	(0)	...	$\frac{2}{3}\pi$	...	$\pi$	...	$\frac{4}{3}\pi$	...	( $2\pi$ )
$y'$		+	0	-	-	-	0	+	
$y''$		-	-	-	0	+	+	+	
$y$	(0)	↗	극대	↘	변곡	↙	극소	↗	( $2\pi$ )



$$\text{극대점} : \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi + \sqrt{3}\right), \quad \text{극소점} : \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$\text{변곡점} : (\pi, \pi)$$

31.  $y = (1 + \cos x)\sin x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ )

$$y' = -\sin^2 x + (1 + \cos x)\cos x = \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x$$

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

$$y' = 0 \text{에서 } \cos x = -1, \frac{1}{2}$$

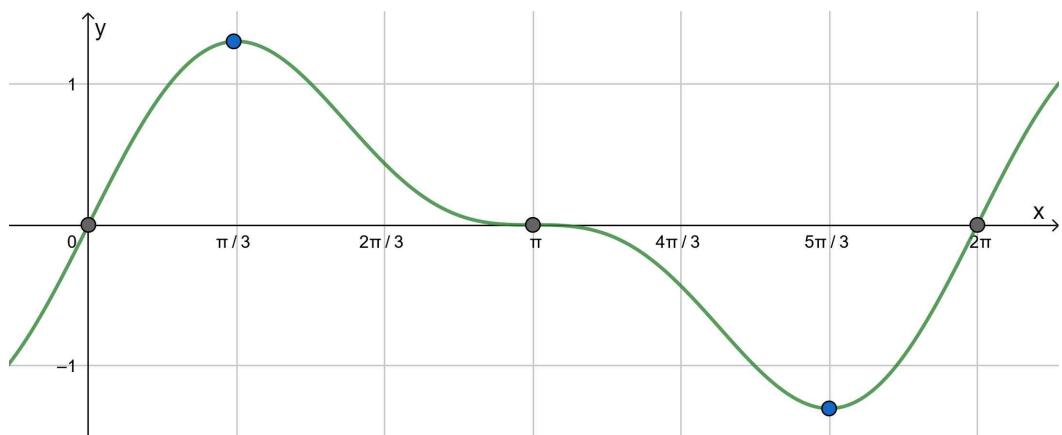
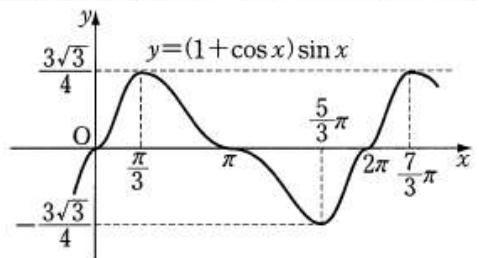
$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \text{에서 } x = \pi, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{극댓값} : y_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\text{극솟값} : y_{x=\frac{5}{3}\pi} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

따라서 함수의 그래프는 그림과 같다.

$x$	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	...	$\pi$	...	$\frac{5}{3}\pi$	...	$2\pi$
$y'$		+	0	-	0	-	0	+	
$y$	0	↗	극대	↘	0	↘	극소	↗	0



32.  $y = e^{-x^2} \Leftrightarrow$  우함수

$$y' = -2xe^{-x^2}, y'' = 2e^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 1)$$

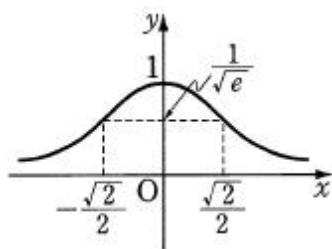
극대점 :  $(0, 1)$

$$\text{변곡점} : \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \right), \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$

따라서 그레프의 개형은 그림과 같다.

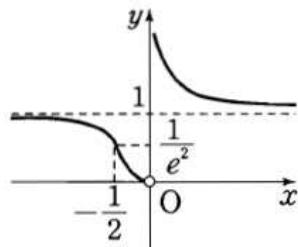


33.  $y = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ( $x \neq 0$ )

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ 에서 } f'(x) = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} < 0$$

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

$x$	...	$-\frac{1}{2}$	...	0	...
$f'(x)$	-	-	-		-
$f''(x)$	-	0	+		+
$f(x)$	↗	$\frac{1}{e^2}$	↘		↘

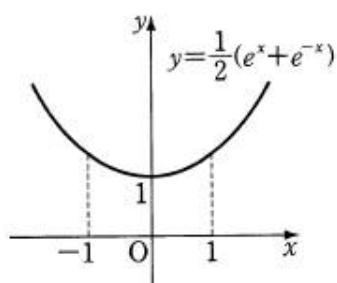


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

34.  $y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$  우함수

$$y' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0 \text{ (극소)}$$

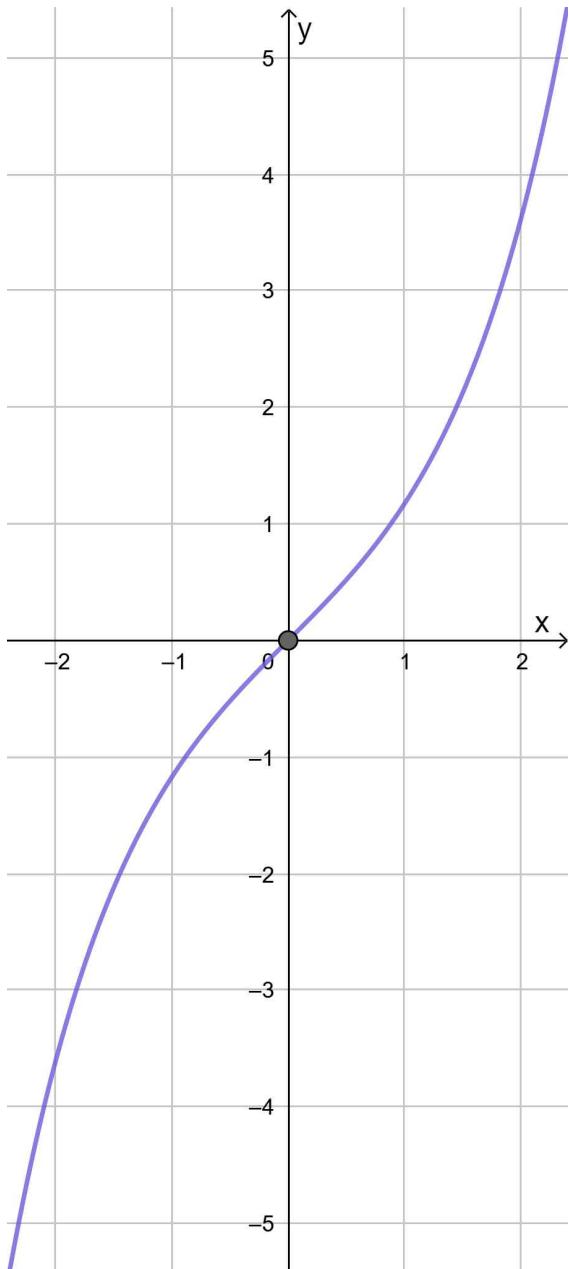
$$y'' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} > 0 \text{ 이므로 아래로 볼록}$$



$$35. y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \text{기합수}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} > 0 \text{ 이므로 증가함수}$$

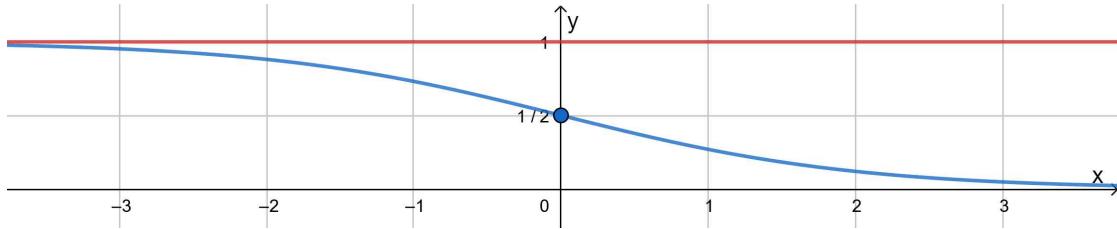
$$y'' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0 \text{ (변곡점)}$$



36.  $y = \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \Rightarrow$  점  $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 에 대칭이고 점근선은  $y = 0, y = 1$ 이다.

$$y' = -\frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} < 0 \text{ 이므로 감소함수}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{(e^x + 1)^3} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0 \text{ (변곡점)}$$

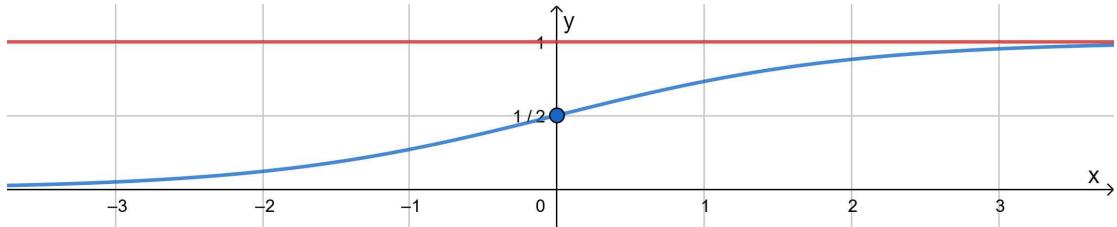


37.  $y = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \Rightarrow$  점  $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 에 대칭이고 점근선은  $y = 0, y = 1$ 이다.

$$y' = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} > 0 \text{ 이므로 증가함수}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{(e^x + 1)^3} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0 \text{ (변곡점)}$$

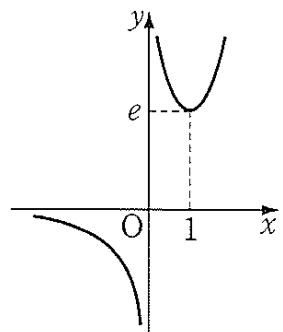
※  $y = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$  을  $y$  축에 대하여 대칭이동한 함수이다.



38.  $y = \frac{e^x}{x} (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow y < 0, y \geq e$

$$y' = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x}{x^3}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	...	$(0)$	...	1	...	$+\infty$
$y'$		-	없다	-	0	+	
$y''$		-	없다	+	+	+	
$y$	0	↘	없다	↖	$e$	↗	$+\infty$

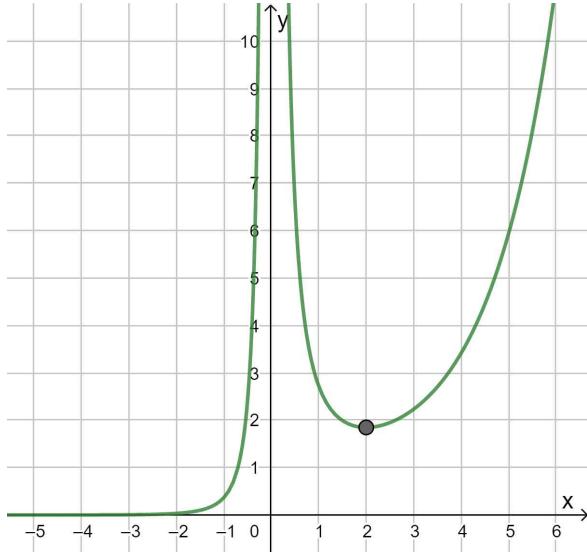


$$39. y = \frac{e^x}{x^2} \quad (x \neq 0) \Leftrightarrow y > 0$$

$y' = \frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3} \Rightarrow x < 0, x > 2$  일 때 각각 증가,  $0 < x < 2$  일 때 감소,  $x = 2$ 에서 극소

$$y'' = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 4x + 6)}{x^4} = \frac{e^x\{(x-2)^2 + 2\}}{x^4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0, x > 0$$
 일 때 각각 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \infty$$



$$40. y = \frac{e^x}{x^3} \quad (x \neq 0) \Leftrightarrow y < 0, \quad y \geq \frac{e^3}{27}$$

$y' = \frac{e^x(x-3)}{x^4} \Rightarrow x < 0, 0 < x < 3$  일 때 각각 감소,

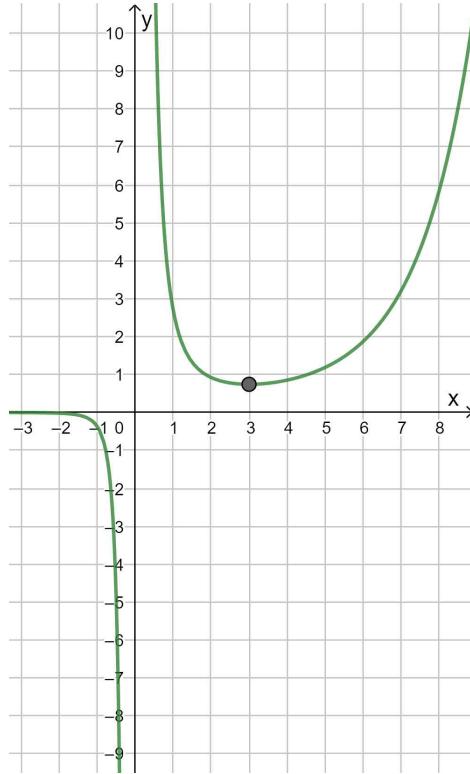
$x > 3$  일 때 증가,  $x = 3$ 에서 극소

$$y'' = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 6x + 12)}{x^5} = \frac{e^x\{(x-3)^2 + 3\}}{x^5}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x < 0$  일 때 위로 볼록,  $x > 0$  일 때 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = -\infty$$

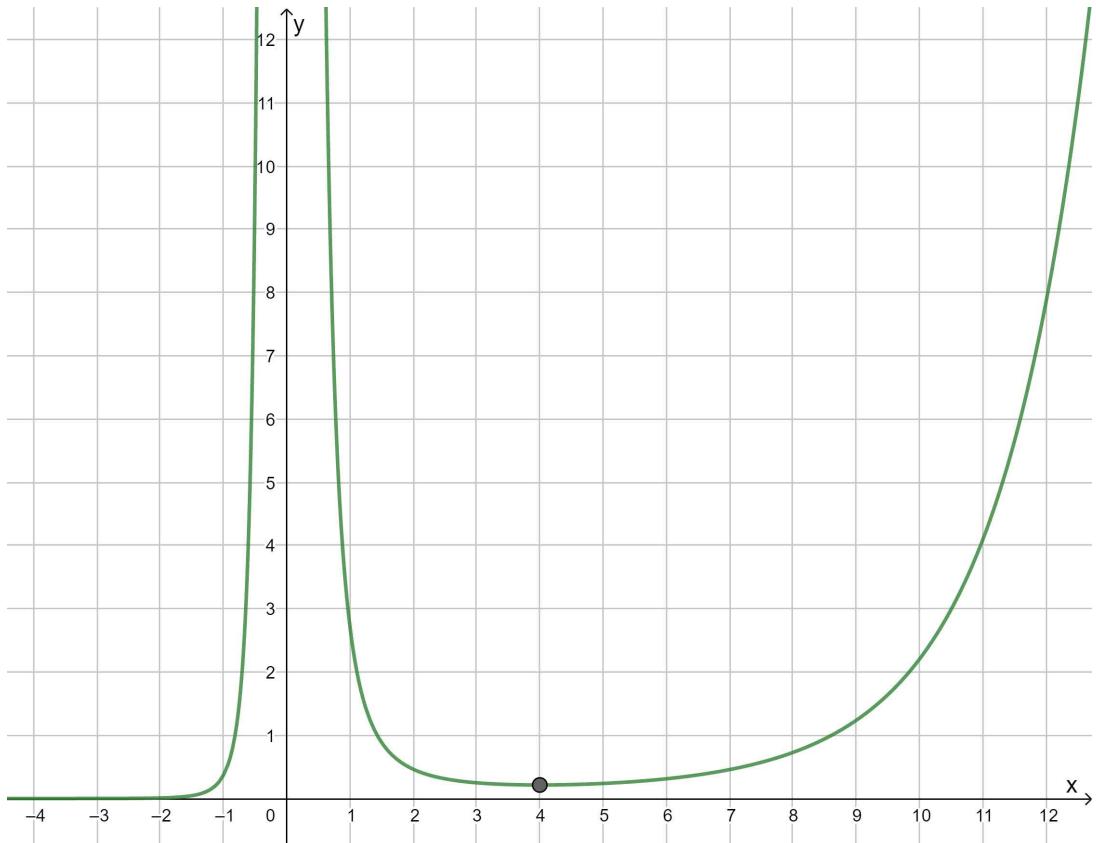


$$41. \ y = \frac{e^x}{x^4} \ (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow y > 0$$

$y' = \frac{e^x(x-4)}{x^5} \Rightarrow x < 0, x > 4$  일 때 각각 증가,  $0 < x < 4$  일 때 감소,  $x = 4$ 에서 극소

$$y'' = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 8x + 20)}{x^6} = \frac{e^x\{(x-4)^2 + 4\}}{x^6} > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0, x > 0$$
 일 때 각각 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^4} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^4} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x^4} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x^4} = \infty$$



$$42. y = \frac{e^x}{x^n} \quad (x \neq 0) \quad (\text{단, } n \text{은 } \text{홀수인 자연수}) \Leftrightarrow y < 0, y \geq \frac{e^n}{n^n}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x(x-n)}{x^{n+1}} \Leftrightarrow x < 0, 0 < x < n \text{일 때 각각 감소, } x > n \text{일 때 증가, } x = n \text{에서 극소}$$

$$y'' = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 2nx + n^2 + n)}{x^{n+2}} = \frac{e^x\{(x-n)^2 + n\}}{x^{n+2}}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x < 0$ 일 때 위로 볼록,  $x > 0$ 일 때 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = -\infty$$

$$43. y = \frac{e^x}{x^n} \quad (x \neq 0) \quad (\text{단, } n \text{은 } \text{짝수인 자연수}) \Leftrightarrow y > 0$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x(x-n)}{x^{n+1}} \Leftrightarrow x < 0, x > n \text{일 때 각각 증가, } 0 < x < n \text{일 때 감소, } x = n \text{에서 극소}$$

$$y'' = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 2nx + n^2 + n)}{x^{n+2}} = \frac{e^x\{(x-n)^2 + n\}}{x^{n+2}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0, x > 0 \text{일 때 각각 아래로 볼록}$$

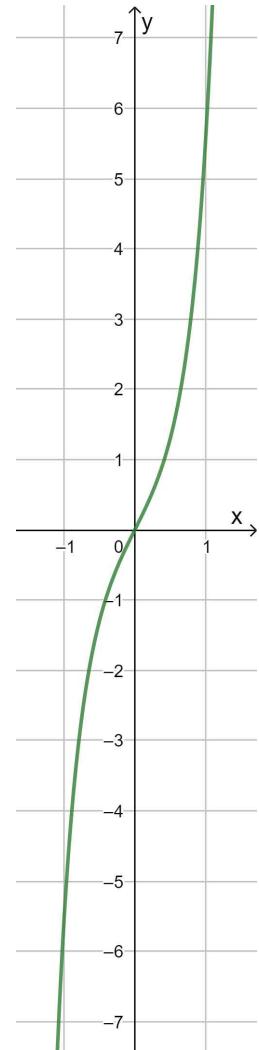
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty$$

44.  $y = 2xe^{x^2} \Rightarrow$  기함수

$$y' = (2 + 4x^2)e^{x^2} > 0 \text{ 이므로 증가함수}$$

$$y'' = \{8x + 2x(2 + 4x^2)\}e^{x^2} = x(12 + 8x^2)e^{x^2} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0 \text{ (변곡점)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2xe^{x^2} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2xe^{x^2} = -\infty$$

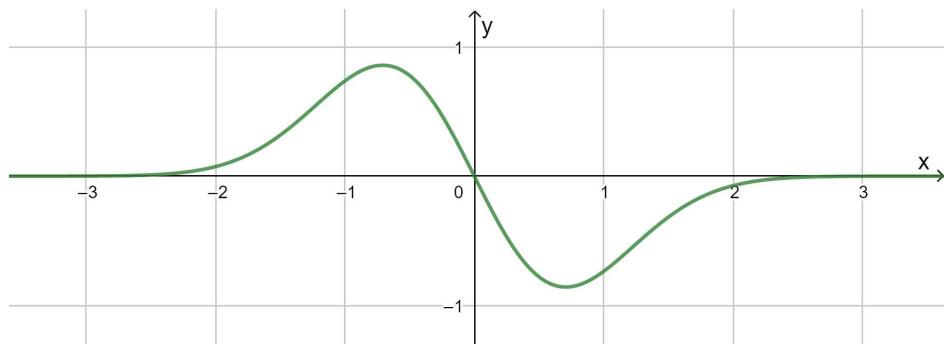


45.  $y = -2xe^{-x^2} \Rightarrow$  기함수

$$y' = (-2 + 4x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (극점)}$$

$$y'' = \{8x - 2x(-2 + 4x^2)\}e^{-x^2} = 4x(3 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = 0, \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ (변곡점)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-2xe^{-x^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{e^{x^2}} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-2xe^{-x^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x}{e^{x^2}} = 0$$



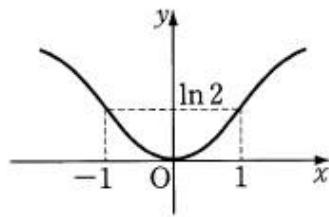
46.  $y = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

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

극소점 :  $(0, 0)$ , 변곡점 :  $(-1, \ln 2), (1, \ln 2)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \ln(x^2 + 1) = \infty \text{이므로}$$

그래프의 개형은 그림과 같다.



47.  $y = x \ln x \ (x > 0)$

$$y' = \ln x + 1 = 0 \text{에서 극소점은 } \left(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

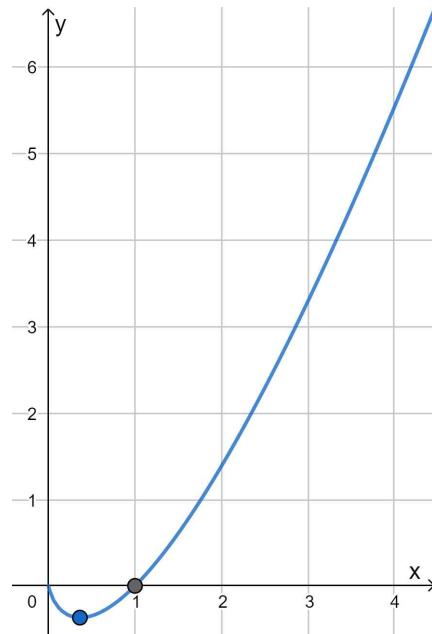
$$y'' = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \text{이므로 아래로 볼록}$$

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

(로피탈의 정리)

\*  $\ln x = -t$  라 하면

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-te^{-t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{e^t} = 0$$



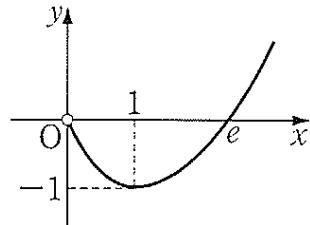
48.  $y = x \ln x - x = x(\ln x - 1) \ (x > 0)$

$y' = \ln x = 0$ 에서  $x = 1$  (극소)

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \text{이므로 아래로 볼록}$$

따라서 증감 및 곡선의 오목, 볼록을 조사하면 아래와 같다.

$x$	(0)	...	1	...	$+\infty$
$y'$		-	0	+	
$y''$		+	+	+	
$y$	(0)	↘	-1	↗	$+\infty$



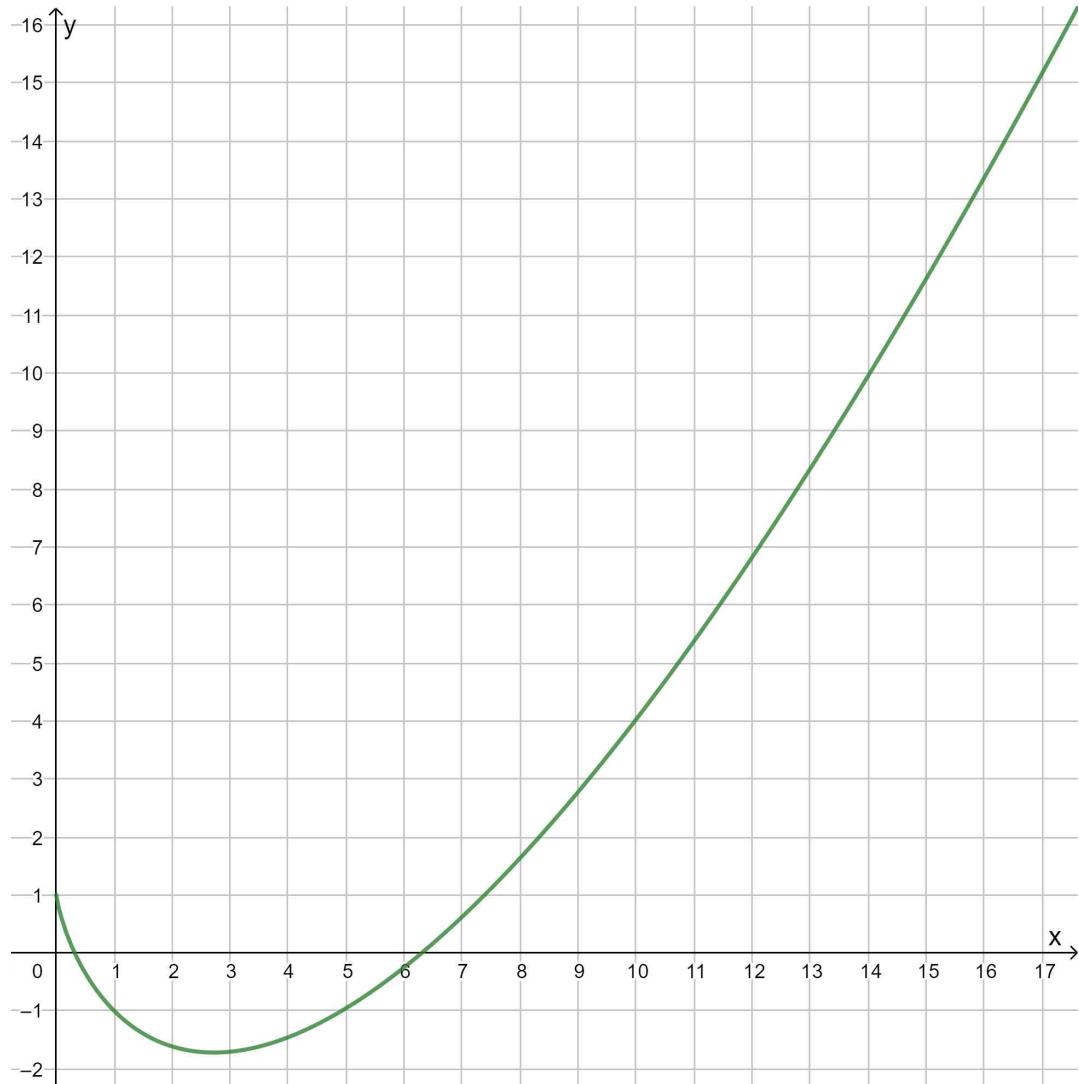
$$49. y = x \ln x - 2x + 1 = x(\ln x - 2) + 1 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$y' = \ln x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = e \quad (\text{극소})$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{아래로 볼록}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x - 2x + 1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x \ln x - 2x + 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{x(\ln x - 2) + 1\} = \infty$$



$$50. \ y = x^2 \ln x \ (x > 0)$$

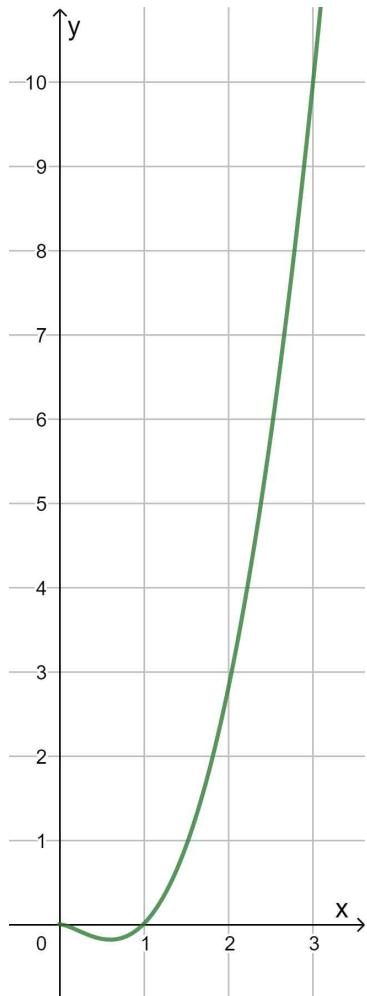
$$y' = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1) = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \ (\text{극소})$$

$$y'' = 2 \ln x + 3 = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = e^{-\frac{3}{2}} \ (\text{변곡점})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{-2} = 0 \ (\text{로피탈의 정리})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \ln x = \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \times x \ln x) = 0 \times 0 = 0$$



51.  $y = x^3 \ln x$  ( $x > 0$ )

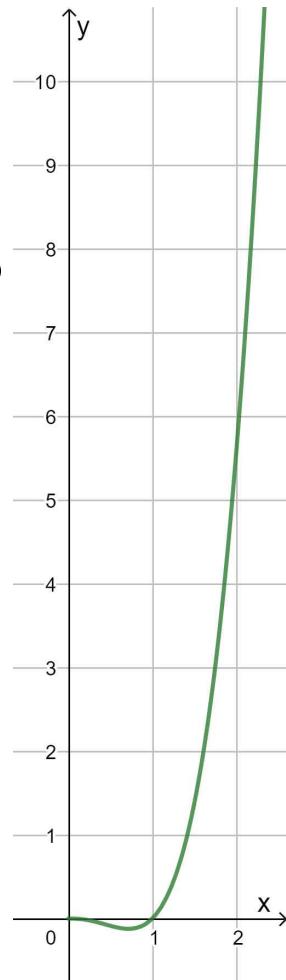
$$y' = 3x^2 \ln x + x^2 = x^2(3 \ln x + 1) = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}} \text{ (극소)}$$

$$y'' = 6x \ln x + 5x = x(6 \ln x + 5) = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = e^{-\frac{5}{6}} \text{ (변곡점)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{3}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3}{-3} = 0 \text{ (로피탈의 정리)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \ln x = \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 \times x \ln x) = 0 \times 0 = 0$$



52.  $y = x^n \ln x$  ( $x > 0$ ,  $n$ 은 2이상의 자연수)

$$y' = nx^{n-1} \ln x + x^{n-1} = x^{n-1}(n \ln x + 1) = 0 \text{ 에서 } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{e}} \text{ (극소)}$$

$$y'' = n(n-1)x^{n-2} \ln x + (2n-1)x^{n-2} = x^{n-2}\{n(n-1)\ln x + (2n-1)\} = 0 \text{ 에서}$$

$$x = e^{\frac{1-2n}{n(n-1)}} \text{ (변곡점)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^n}{-n} = 0 \text{ (로피탈의 정리)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^n \ln x = \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^{n-1} \times x \ln x) = 0 \times 0 = 0$$

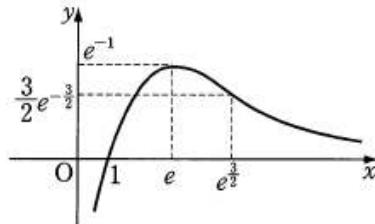
$\therefore \ln x = -t$  라 하면

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-te^{-nt}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{e^{nt}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{ne^{nt}} = 0$$

$$53. y = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad (x > 0) \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{e}$$

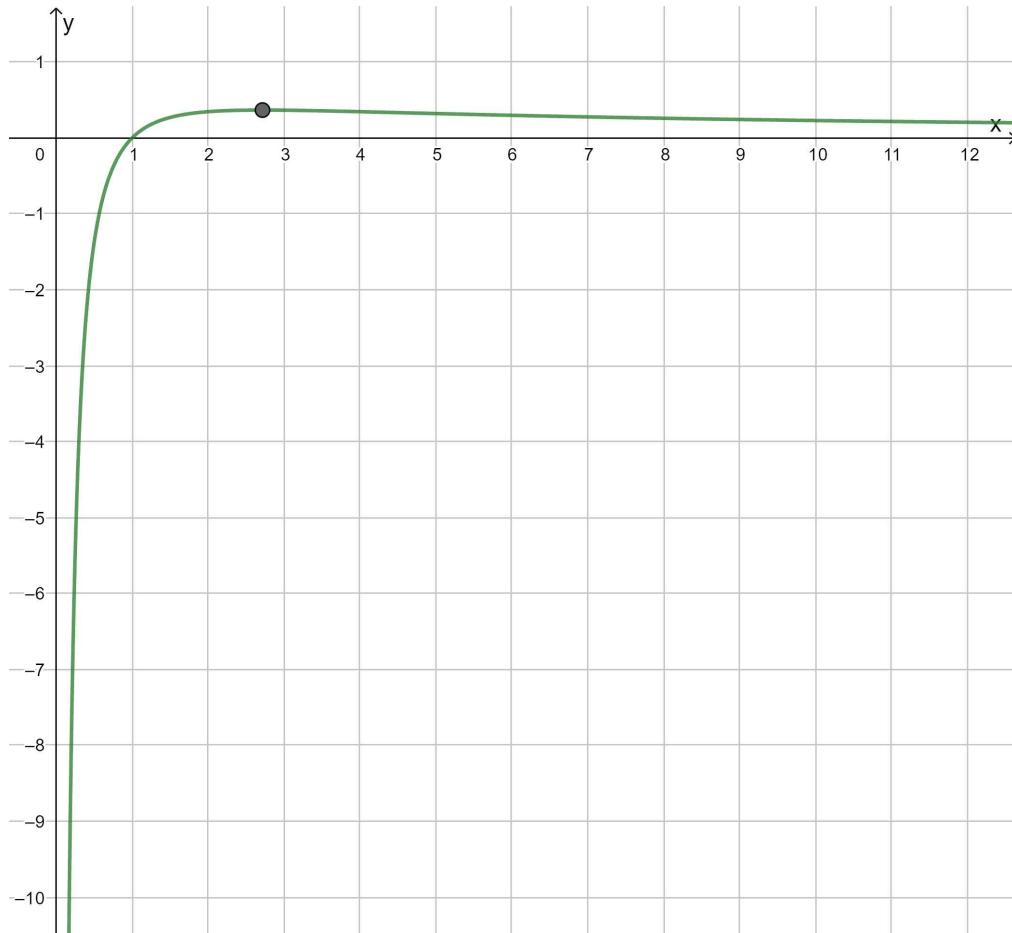
$$y' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \quad y'' = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3}$$

$x$	...	$e$	...	$e^{\frac{3}{2}}$	...
$y'$	+	0	-	-	-
$y''$	-	-	-	0	+
$y$	↗	극대	↘	변곡	↘



극대점  $(e, e^{-1})$ , 변곡점  $\left(e^{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ (로피탈의 정리)}$$

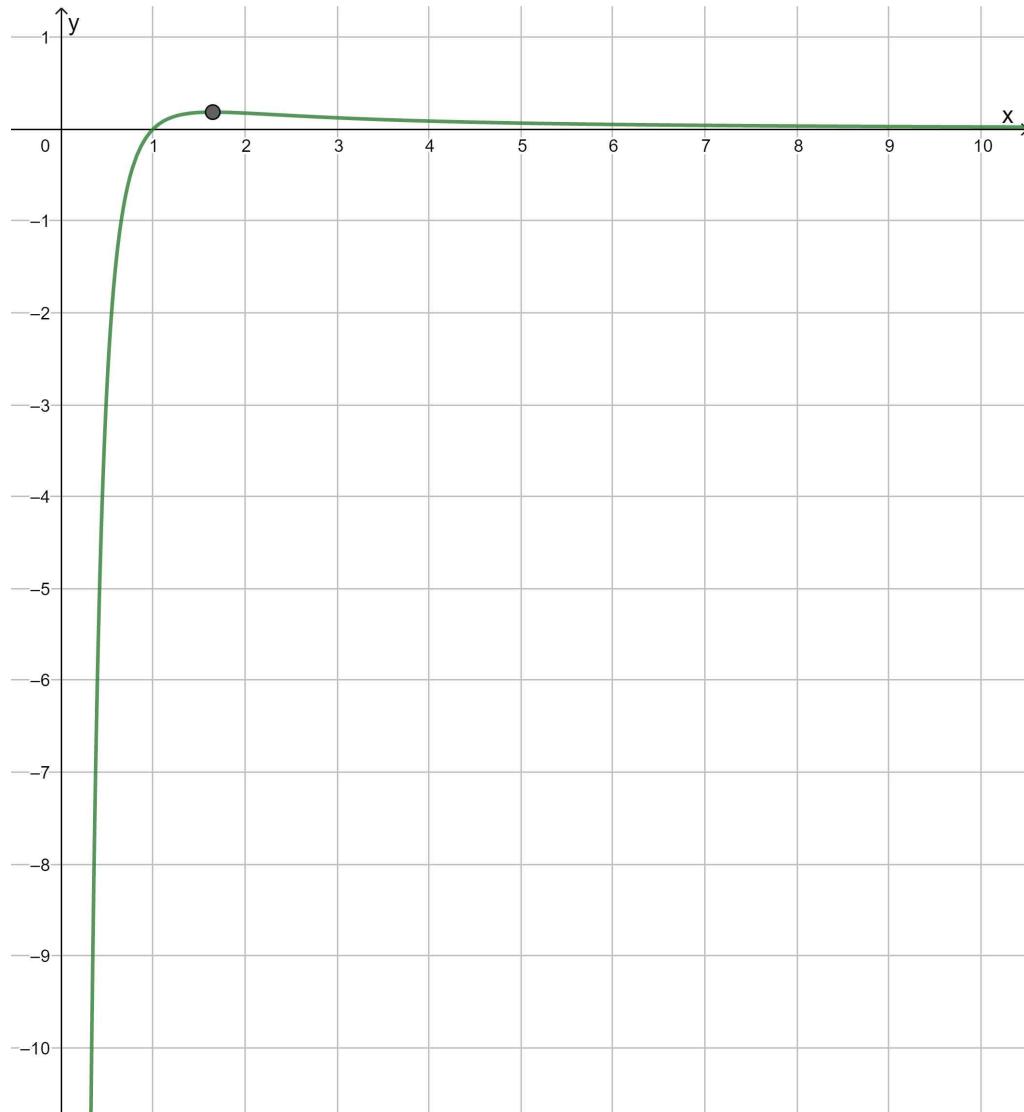


$$54. \ y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \ (x > 0) \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{e} \text{ 에서 극대(최대)}$$

$$y'' = \frac{6 \ln x - 5}{x^4} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{5}{6}} \text{ 에서 변곡점}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = -\infty$$



$$55. y = \frac{\ln x}{x^n} \quad (x > 0) \quad (\text{단, } n \text{은 자연수}) \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{ne}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - n \ln x}{x^{n+1}} \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{에서 극대(최대)}$$

$$y'' = \frac{n(n+1)\ln x - (2n+1)}{x^{n+2}} \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}} \text{에서 변곡점}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = -\infty$$

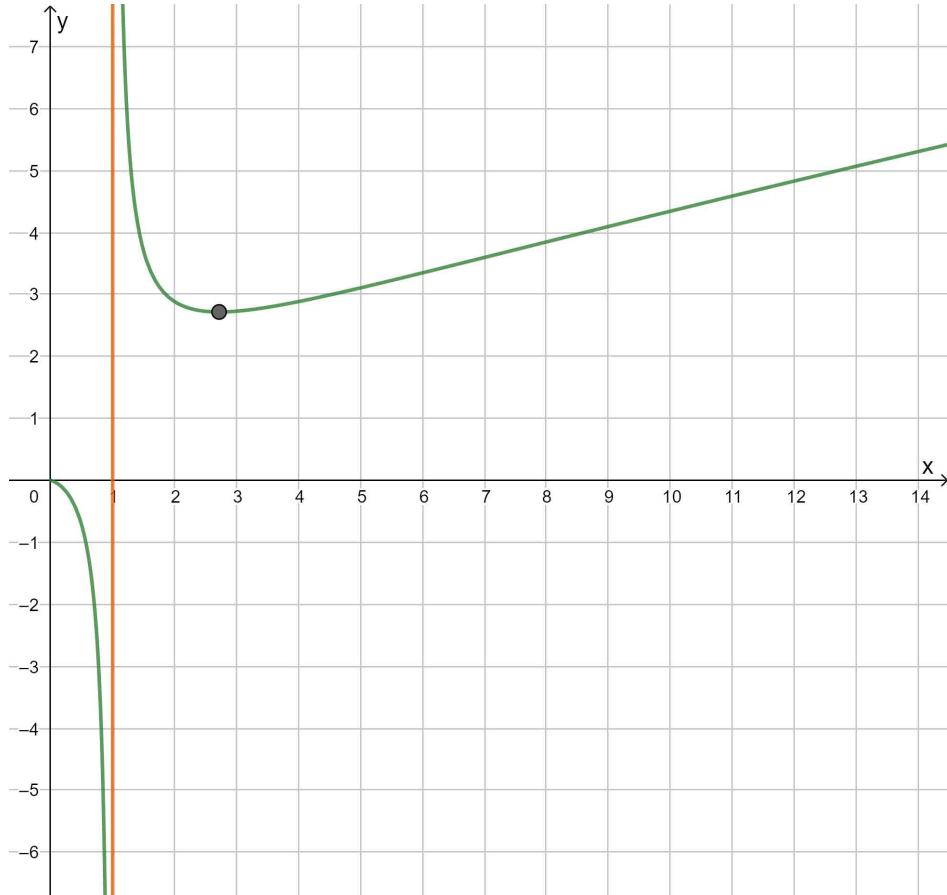
$$56. y = \frac{x}{\ln x} \quad (0 < x < 1, x > 1) \Rightarrow y < 0, y \geq e$$

$$y' = \frac{\ln x - 1}{(\ln x)^2} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1, 1 < x < e \text{일 때 각각 감소, } x > e \text{일 때 증가, } x = e \text{에서 극소}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x(\ln x)^3} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1, x > e^2 \text{일 때 각각 위로 볼록,}$$

$1 < x < e^2$ 일 때 아래로 볼록,  $x = e^2$ 에서 변곡점

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{\ln x} = -\infty$$



$$57. y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \quad (0 < x < 1, x > 1) \Rightarrow y < 0, y \geq 2e$$

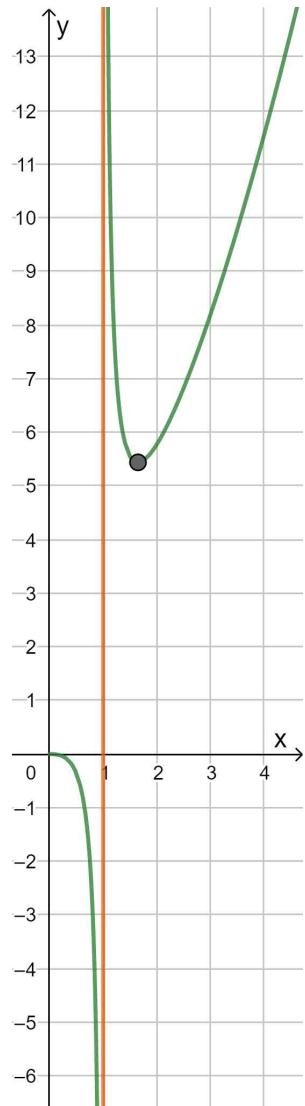
$$y' = \frac{x(2\ln x - 1)}{(\ln x)^2} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1, 1 < x < \sqrt{e} \text{ 일 때 각각 감소},$$

$x > \sqrt{e}$  일 때 증가,  $x = \sqrt{e}$ 에서 극소

$$y'' = \frac{2(\ln x)^2 - 3\ln x + 2}{(\ln x)^3} \Rightarrow 2(\ln x)^2 - 3\ln x + 2 > 0 \text{ 이므로}$$

$0 < x < 1$  일 때 위로 볼록,  $x > 1$  일 때 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = -\infty$$



$$58. y = \frac{x^n}{\ln x} \quad (0 < x < 1, x > 1) \quad (\text{단, } n \geq 2 \text{ 인 자연수}) \Rightarrow y < 0, y \geq ne$$

$$y' = \frac{x^{n-1}(n\ln x - 1)}{(\ln x)^2} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1, 1 < x < \sqrt[n]{e} \text{ 일 때 각각 감소},$$

$x > \sqrt[n]{e}$  일 때 증가,  $x = \sqrt[n]{e}$ 에서 극소

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

$$\Leftrightarrow n(n-1)t^2 - (2n-1)t + 2 \quad (\text{단, } t = \ln x \text{ 이므로})$$

$$D = 4n(1-n) + 1 < 0 \quad (\because n \geq 2 \text{ 이므로})$$

$0 < x < 1$  일 때 위로 볼록,  $x > 1$  일 때 아래로 볼록

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^n}{\ln x} = -\infty$$

59.  $y = e^x \sin x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ )

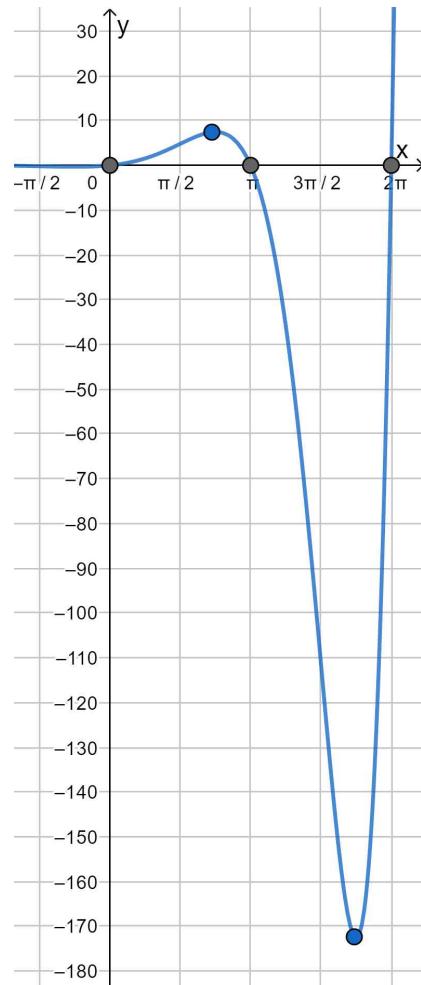
$$y' = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \quad y'' = 2e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi$$

$$y'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\text{극대점} : \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi}\right), \quad \text{극소점} : \left(\frac{7}{4}\pi, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{7}{4}\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{변곡점} : \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right), \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, -e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi}\right)$$



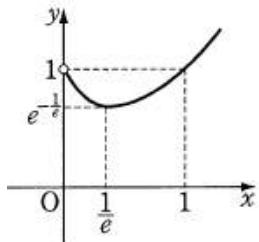
60.  $y = x^x$  ( $x > 0$ )

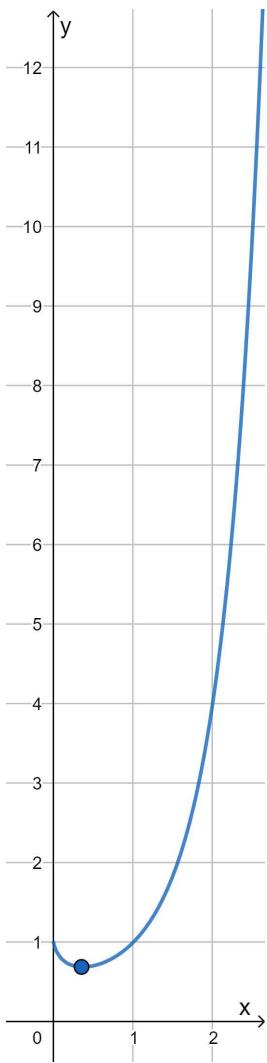
$$x > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > 0 \text{ and } y' = x^x (\ln x + 1), \quad y'' = x^x (\ln x + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^x > 0$$

$$\text{극소점} : \left(\frac{1}{e}, e^{-\frac{1}{e}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0 \quad (\text{로피탈의 정리})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = e^0 = 1$$





61.  $y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ( $x > 0$ )

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ 이고 } \ln f(x) = \ln x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln x}{x} \text{ 이므로 } \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \text{ 이고 } x = e \text{ (극대값)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \text{ 이고 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty \text{ 이고 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

