

Μια παραγωγίσιμη συνάρτηση, που η παράγωγός της δεν

είναι συνεχής.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left(x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x}\right)' = 2x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

Άρα $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \ln \frac{1}{x} - \ln \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln u) = \delta \epsilon \nu \text{ υπάρχει}$$

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

$$A(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}, \quad B(x) = 1 - \frac{|x|}{x}$$

Αν $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A(x) = l_1$, $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} B(x)$

οπότε $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (A(x) + B(x))$

Αναμφισβήτητο $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (A(x) + B(x))$

οπότε $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[\underbrace{(A(x) + B(x)) - A(x)}_{B(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (A(x) + B(x)) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} A(x) = l.$

$B(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} B(x)$ υπάρχει. Άρα

ααα.5 / φααααα ααα.

$$α) 3P(x) = 2(P'(x))^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Εάν } \deg P(x) = v \rightarrow \deg P'(x) = v-1 \Rightarrow \deg (P'(x))^2 = 2v-2$$

$$\deg(3P(x)) = v$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \deg[3P(x)] = \deg[2(P'(x))^2] \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 2v-2 \Leftrightarrow 2 = 2v-v \Leftrightarrow v = 2$$

$$\text{Αρα } P(x) = ax^2 + bx + \gamma, \quad a \neq 0. \quad P'(x) = 2ax + b.$$

$$(P'(x))^2 = (2ax + b)^2 = 4a^2x^2 + 4abx + b^2.$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 3 \cdot (ax^2 + bx + \gamma) = 2 \cdot (4a^2x^2 + 4abx + b^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$3ax^2 + 3bx + 3\gamma = 8a^2x^2 + 8abx + 2b^2$$

$$8a^2 = 3a$$

$$8a^2 - 3a = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \cdot (8a - 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad a = \frac{3}{8}$$

ααα

κα

$$8ab = 3b$$

$$8 \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot b = 3b \quad \forall$$

$$3b = 3b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}$$

κα

$$2b^2 = 3\gamma \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2 \cdot b^2}{3}$$

Αρα

$$P(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2 + b \cdot x + \frac{2 \cdot b^2}{3}, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}$$

οι β. 5 / Φύλλο 27ο 07.

Από Β' Αuktion:

$$(0) \text{ β. 9 } P(x) = v$$

$$\text{β. 9 } P'(x) = v - 1$$

$$\text{β. 9 } (P'(x))^2 = 2v - 2$$

$$\text{β. 9 } P''(x) = v - 2$$

$$\text{β. 9 } \left[(P'(x))^2 \cdot P''(x) \right] = 2v - 2 + v - 2 = 3v - 4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{β. 9 } A(x) = u \\ \text{β. 9 } B(x) = v \end{array} \right\} \text{β. 9 } (A(x) \cdot B(x)) = u \cdot v$$

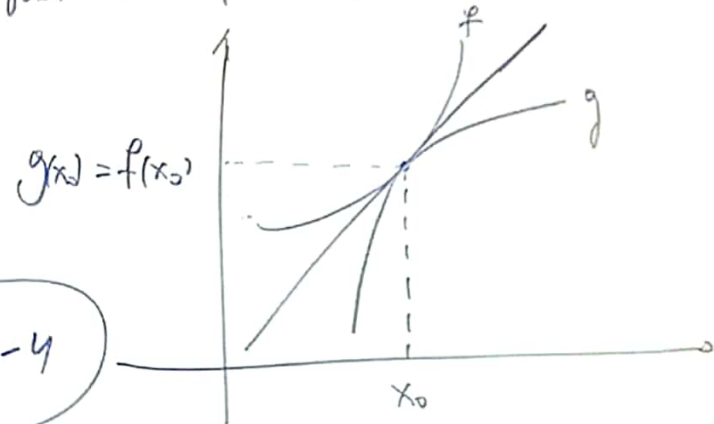
$$\text{Αρα 2 β. 9 } P(x) = (P'(x))^2 \cdot P''(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 3v - 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4 = 3v - v \Leftrightarrow 4 = 2v$$

$$\boxed{v = 2}$$

Ένα σημείο και ο ευνταξισμός τους
είναι ικανά για να προσδιορίσουν μια ευθεία



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{array} \right\}$$

α6u.3-β'OM / Σελ. 122 / ΣΧΟΛΙΟ

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 2, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(1) = g'(1) \\ f(1) = g(1) \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = 2ax + b \\ g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a \cdot 1 + b = -\frac{1}{1^2} \\ a + b + 2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a + b = -1 \\ a + b = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Α6F.4 Σ. 122 $f(x) = e^x$, $g(x) = -x^2 - x$, C_f A(0,1) . $f'(x) = e^x$

$$y - f(0) = f'(0) \cdot (x - 0) \Rightarrow y - 1 = e^0 \cdot x \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x + 1}$$

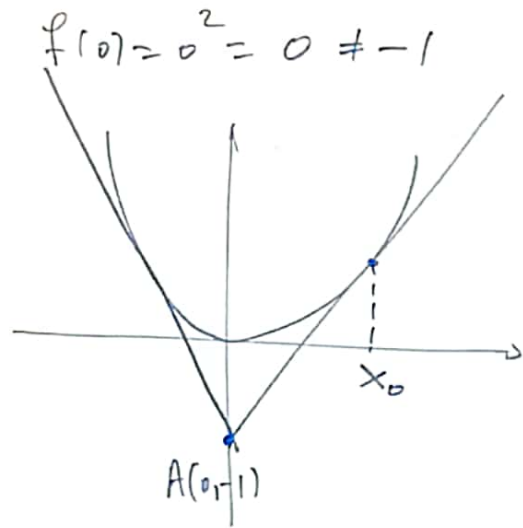
η εξίσωση να υπάρχει x_0 ώστε $y - g(x_0) = g'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{y = g'(x_0) \cdot x - x_0 \cdot g'(x_0) + g(x_0)} \quad \left[\text{Μορφή } y = ax + b \right]$$

$$g'(x_0) = 1 \Rightarrow -2x_0 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow -2x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = -1}$$

Αθ.10 / Σελ. 121 / 2x00100

$f(x) = x^2$. Να βρείτε την εξίσωση εφαπτομένης η οποία
διέρχεται από το $A(0, -1)$. Έστω $M(x_0, f(x_0))$ το σημείο επαφής



$$f(0) = 0^2 = 0 \neq -1$$

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0), \text{ ΑΕΕφαπτομένη}$$

$$-1 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(0 - x_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$x_0 f'(x_0) - f(x_0) = 1$$

$$x_0 \cdot 2x_0 - x_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$2x_0^2 - x_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_0^2 = 1$$

$$x_0 = \pm 1$$

$$x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1) \dots$$

$$x_0 = -1 \Rightarrow y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x + 1)$$

abu. 20 / φαλλοδίο. 08

$$f(x) = ax^2 - x + 2 \quad A(3, 34), \quad g(x) = x^3 - x + 10.$$

Πρίπει

$$f(3) = 34 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \cdot 3^2 - 3 + 2 = 34 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$9a - 1 = 34 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$9a = 35 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{35}{9}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{35}{9}x^2 - x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{70}{9}x - 1$$

$$f'(3) = \frac{70}{9} \cdot 3 - 1 = \frac{70}{3} - 1 = \frac{67}{3}$$

$$f(3) = 34$$

Η εξίσωση εφαπτομένης στο A ms Cf

$$y - f(3) = f'(3) \cdot (x - 3) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y - 34 = \frac{67}{3} \cdot x - 67 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{67}{3}x - 33$$