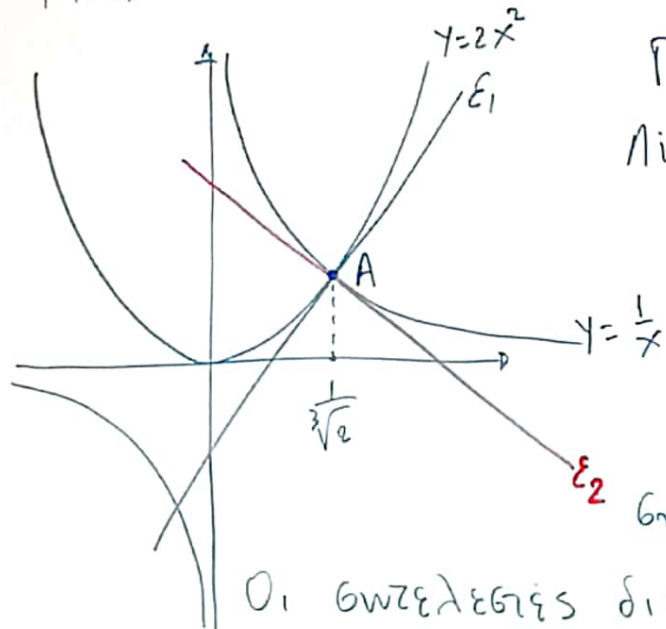


Να βρείτε το συννηθισμένο ως οξεία γωνία α να σχηματίζουν
 οι εφαπτομένες των γραμμικών παραγράφων των συναρτήσεων
 $f(x) = 2x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}$ και $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x \in \mathbb{R}^*$, στο κοινό τους
 σημείο.



Για να βρω τα κοινά σημεία: $\overline{x \in \mathbb{R}^*}$
 Λίω την εξίσωση $f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow$

$$2x^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$g\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) = \sqrt[3]{2}$. Άρα έχουν μόνο ένα κοινό
 σημείο, το $A\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, \sqrt[3]{2}\right)$

Οι συντελεστές διεύθυνσης των εφαπτομένων είναι

$$\lambda_{\epsilon_1} = f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) = \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \quad \lambda_{\epsilon_2} = g'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right)^2} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}^2}{1} = -\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x \quad \vec{\delta}_1 = \left(1, \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) \quad g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad \vec{\delta}_2 = \left(1, -\sqrt[3]{4}\right)$$

$$1) \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2}{|\vec{\delta}_1| \cdot |\vec{\delta}_2|}$$

$$2) \text{ Αν } \vec{\delta}_1 = (x_1, y_1) \\ \vec{\delta}_2 = (x_2, y_2) \\ \vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2 = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$$

$$3) \vec{\delta}_1 = (x_1, y_1) \\ |\vec{\delta}_1| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$$

$$4) \vec{\delta}_1 = (x_1, y_1) \\ \lambda_{\vec{\delta}_1} = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$$

5) Να βρείτε ένα
 new έχον συντελεστή
 διεύθυνσης λ
 Αν: $\vec{\delta} = (1, \lambda)$

$$\cos \omega = \frac{\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2}{|\vec{\delta}_1| \cdot |\vec{\delta}_2|} = \dots$$

$$\vec{\delta}_1 \cdot \vec{\delta}_2 = 1 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = 1 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{\delta}_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{4^2}{\sqrt{2}^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{\sqrt{2}^2}}, \quad |\vec{\delta}_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt[3]{4})^2}$$

$$\frac{26 \mu \cdot 9}{\Sigma \varepsilon \lambda \cdot 122}$$

ii) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^4}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}$.

$$\sqrt[3]{x^4} = |x|^{4/3} = \begin{cases} x^{4/3}, & x \geq 0 \\ (-x)^{4/3}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{for } x > 0 & f'(x) = (x^{4/3})' = \frac{4}{3} x^{1/3} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} \\ \text{for } x < 0 & f'(x) = [(-x)^{4/3}]' = \frac{4}{3} (-x)^{1/3} \cdot (-x)' = \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{4/3}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{1/3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-(-x)^{4/3}}{-x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x)^{1/3} = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[3]{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Leaves De L'Hospital.

1) Ar $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ kon $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm \infty\}$

Woz $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

2) Ar $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \pm \infty$ kon $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm \infty\}$

Woz $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

Paradeixen:

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 - 1} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 1}{2x} = \frac{3 - 4 - 1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

prüf. $1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 1 + 2 = 1 - 2 - 1 + 2 = 0$

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

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