

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x - x}{x^3} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\ln x}{6x} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{(\frac{0}{0})}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot (x)'}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot 1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

def. 7 / 2.122
 $f'(a) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x \cdot f(x) - a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x \cdot f(x))'}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) + x \cdot f'(x)}{1} =$$

$$= f(a) + a \cdot f'(a).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x \cdot f(x) - a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x \cdot f(x) - x \cdot f(a)}{x - a} + \frac{x \cdot f(a) - a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} \right] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[x \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(f(a) \cdot \frac{x - a}{x - a} \right) \right] = a \cdot f'(a) + f(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{x \cdot f(x) - a \cdot f(x)}{x - a} + \frac{a \cdot f(x) - a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} \right] \dots$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^x \cdot f(x) - e^a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{e^x \cdot f(x) - e^x \cdot f(a)}{x - a} + \frac{e^x \cdot f(a) - e^a \cdot f(a)}{x - a} \right]$$

$$\text{Zunächst } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^x - e^a}{x - a} = (e^x)'_{x=a} = e^a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[f(a) \cdot \frac{e^x - e^a}{x - a} \right]$$

1) Bzw. 0/0

$$2) f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

♥ $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$. $f'(x) \cdot g'(x) = c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

N.S.O. $\frac{h'''(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{f'''(x)}{f(x)} + \frac{g'''(x)}{g(x)}$

$f''(x) \cdot g'(x) + f'(x) \cdot g''(x) = 0$

$h'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x) \Rightarrow$

$h''(x) = f''(x) \cdot g(x) + f'(x) \cdot g'(x) + f'(x) \cdot g'(x) + f(x) \cdot g''(x)$

$h''(x) = f''(x) \cdot g(x) + 2c + f(x) \cdot g''(x)$

$h'''(x) = f'''(x) \cdot g(x) + \underbrace{f''(x) \cdot g'(x) + f'(x) \cdot g''(x)}_{=0} + f(x) \cdot g'''(x)$

$h'''(x) = f'''(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'''(x) \Leftrightarrow h'''(x) = \frac{f'''(x)}{f(x)} \cdot h(x) + \frac{h(x) \cdot g'''(x)}{g(x)}$

Το a είναι ρίζα του πολυωνύμου $P(x)$.

όταν $P(a) = 0$. Αν το πηλίκο της διαιρέσεως $\frac{P(x)}{x-a} = P_1(x)$

ζαυ2-έκση ρίζα το a . Δηλ. $P_1(a) = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(x) \mid x-a \\ 0 \mid P_1(x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow P(x) = (x-a) \cdot P_1(x) = (x-a)^2 \cdot P_2(x)$$

Το a είναι τριπλή ρίζα του $P(x) \Rightarrow P(x) = (x-a)^3 \cdot Q(x)$

Λεμ. 17 (α) (Το ενθύ) Έστω το a είναι 3-πλή ρίζα του $P(x)$

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = (x-a)^3 \cdot Q(x) \quad P(a) = (a-a)^3 \cdot Q(a) = 0$$

$$P'(x) = 3 \cdot (x-a)^2 \cdot (x-a)' \cdot Q(x) + (x-a)^3 \cdot Q'(x) = 3(x-a)^2 \cdot Q(x) + (x-a)^3 \cdot Q'(x)$$

$$P'(a) = 3 \cdot (a-a)^2 \cdot Q(a) + (a-a)^3 \cdot Q'(a) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow P''(x) = 6(x-a) \cdot Q(x) + 3(x-a)^2 \cdot Q'(x) + 3(x-a)^2 \cdot Q'(x) \quad P''(a) = 0$$

(Το αντίστροφο) Έστω $P(a) = 0 \Rightarrow x-a$ παράγοντας $\Rightarrow P(x) = (x-a) \cdot P_1(x) \quad (1)$

$$P'(x) = 1 \cdot P_1(x) + (x-a) \cdot P_1'(x) \quad \text{Αν } (1) \Rightarrow P'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{P_1(a)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(a-a) \cdot P_1'(a)}_{=0} = 0 \Rightarrow P_1(a) = 0$$

Άρα το a ρίζα του $P_1(x) \Rightarrow x-a$ παράγοντας του $P_1(x) \Rightarrow$

$$P_1(x) = (x-a) \cdot P_2(x) \quad \text{Αν } (1) \Rightarrow P(x) = (x-a)^2 \cdot P_2(x)$$

Από την έκφραση: $P(x) = (x-a)^2 P_2(x)$

ξανά - παράγωγο, και αναζητώ $P''(a) = 0$

$$P'(x) = 2(x-a) \cdot P_2(x) + (x-a)^2 \cdot P_2'(x)$$

$$P''(x) = 2P_2(x) + \underbrace{2(x-a)P_2'(x)} + \underbrace{2(x-a)P_2'(x)} + \underbrace{(x-a)^2 P_2''(x)}$$

$$P''(a) = 0 \Rightarrow 2P_2(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a \text{ ρίζα των } P_2(x) \Rightarrow P_2(x) = (x-a)Q(x)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow P(x) = (x-a)^3 \cdot Q(x) \quad \text{o. ε.δ.}$$

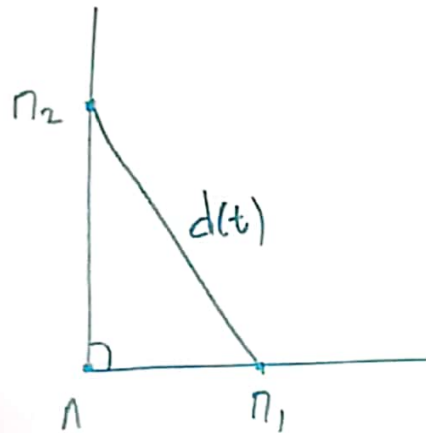
$$\begin{array}{l} (17) \quad P(1) = 0 \\ P'(1) = 0 \\ P''(1) = 0 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) \text{ Ρυθμός μεταβολής ενός μεγέθους} \\ P(x) \text{ είναι η παράγωγος των } P'(x) \\ 2) \text{ Ρυθμός μεταβολής της απόστασης} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = x'(t) = v(t)$$

3) Ρυθμός μεταβολής της ταχύτητας

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = a(t) = v'(t) = x''(t)$$

Don. 4 / Σ. 125



$$v_1 = 15 \text{ km/h}$$
$$v_2 = 20 \text{ km/h}$$

$X_1(t)$ in geraden Linien von n_1
 $X_2(t)$ " " " " " " " " n_2

i) $X_1(t) = 15t$, $X_2(t) = 20t$. $X_1'(t) = 15$, $X_2'(t) = 20$

ii) Abstand zw den Punkten $n_1, n_2 = d(t)$

$$d(t) = \sqrt{X_1^2(t) + X_2^2(t)}$$

$$d'(t) = \frac{(X_1^2(t) + X_2^2(t))'}{2\sqrt{X_1^2(t) + X_2^2(t)}} = \frac{2X_1(t) \cdot X_1'(t) + 2X_2(t) \cdot X_2'(t)}{2\sqrt{X_1^2(t) + X_2^2(t)}}$$

$$= \frac{15 \cdot 15t + 20 \cdot 20t}{\sqrt{(15t)^2 + (20t)^2}} = \frac{625t}{\sqrt{625t^2}} = \frac{625t}{25t} = 25 \text{ km/h}$$