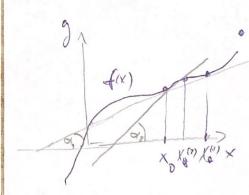
derivace interiore: necht funce f(x) popisuje nejatou vlastnost, potom její derivace f'(x) udárá míra změry této funkce (Nehleckum Evg chlose & jest promeuni).

durivace mateuquileg: medic f(x) je spojita! laskce jedne pomenul!

Potom divivel (444ce f(x) & bock Xo uaqueme:

 $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = f'(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$



o bod to limitum posleme & x 1 jus se priblique pene, vidicul, ge se suivaice d vient. Smirnice po tom, co do y limitant dovazine odpovida derivaci fan (x) = 1 f(x) - f(x)

gouismerical for magons

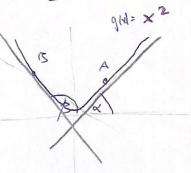
Juliosian durivace:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^{-1}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - t_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^{-1}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - t_0}$$

Poen. V Proxi cafinici
s limitou copaciólisap.

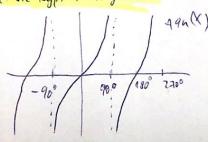
Dochozyjour obecu ! Nzore o Eg



MODINGCe:

(respojite larter)

Q: 198 Nypala' tonjeus?



d.... +94(d)>0 B ... tan (B) < 0 As vidiny, & dirivale ucim nico alter o som, 20a funte roste/ Rlesy 8 (Niz. priber (446ce)

B: WE derivate obecun politit?

o Roustaget Thate: f(x) = Co mocaining! force: f(x) = X(a $\in (R)(x>0)$ o exponencially factor: f(x) = X(be the processing force: f(x) = X(be the processing force: f(x) = Xo exponencially force: f(x) = Xo exponencially force: f(x) = Xof f(x) = AXfor exponencially force: f(x) = Xof f(x) = AXfor exponencially force: f(x) = Xof f(x) = Xfor exponencially force: f(x) = Xof f(x) = Xof f(x) = Xof f(x) = X

Q: Jak na tombina Janker?

· (c.f(x)) = c.f(x)

· soudin/rozdíl: (++9)=-1+91

· součin: (f-g) = fg+fg1 (Leibuitz)

 $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' - \frac{f'g - fg!}{g^2} \quad \left(\text{Ceilaitz}\right)$

· Slozerg / Pagecy .

f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)).g'(x) (renteloue provide)

Ednivaji VNEJST a NASOBIM chrivaci fuetce VNITRIUIT.

Find
$$\sqrt{(x)} = 3x^2 + 14$$
 (wording Vertex a few words)

 $x'(r) = 6x + 0 = 6x$
 $x'(r) = (2x^3 + -\frac{1}{3}(-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}) = (2x^3 + \frac{6}{x^3})$
 $x'(r) = (2x^3 + -\frac{1}{3}(-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}) = (2x^3 + \frac{6}{x^3})$
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 $x'(r) = (2x^3 + -\frac{1}{3}(-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}) = (2x^3 + \frac{6}{x^3})$
 $x'(r) = (2x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1})$
 $x'(r)$

Pr.
$$f(x) = log_3(\sqrt{x^211})$$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^211}} log_3(\sqrt{x^211})$
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