Criceni 7 (Aplicane dinivace) P. 11. 22 a) Tiona Re gorta fussce: defined derivace:  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{-f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ Low f((x0)(x-x0) = f(x)-f(x0) Méjore françai f(x), n book TCto140] had Doty 99 4 today & leaker ((x). Panice today: Y-Yo= ((xo) (x-Xo) preverj (lie. fa), Y(x) = f(xo) + f(xo) (x-xo) Pr. 1 Nahimi voi ticky pro f(x)= x2+3x-2 or bode xo=1 90=f(r.)=f(1)=12+3.1-2=2 &i. T[112] suirde: -((ro) = 2.xo + 3 = 5 Celloni: 4-2= 5(x-1) => 4=5x-3) Pr. 2 Nolezuite voi tedy pro f(x)=x2-2x+2 produkcjích počatreou. MATERIANO WHATER PENESTE SECRETARIONS) · House viene, or tedy bulou wit former +10)= 2 y x)= x.x (pour suicuie) f(x) = 2x - 2x-2112 = (x-1)2+1 vouvice tedas: dosad poésise y-40= f(x0)(x-x0) 10 = 212-21 = 18-216+2  $x_0 = \begin{cases} -52; 40 = 4 - 252; 42 = (-2 + 252)x \\ -52; 40 = 4 + 252; 42 = (-2 + 252)x \end{cases}$ 

$$Pr.3$$
 Telus 8  $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$  or both  $r_0 = -2$ .

 $D_{+} = (R \setminus S-13)$ 

$$T = [-2,5]$$

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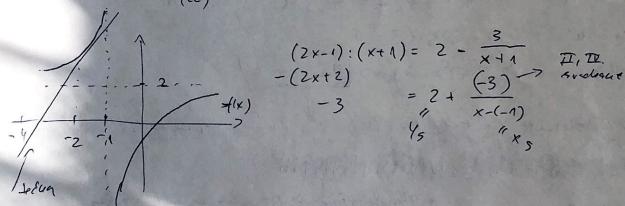
$$f(x_0) = \frac{2 \cdot (-2) + n}{-2 + 1} = \frac{-5}{-n} = \frac{5}{5}$$

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

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{3}{(-2 + n)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Provide :

$$y(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$
  
 $y(x) = 5 + 3 \cdot (x - x_0) = 5 + 3 \cdot (x + 2) = 5 + 3x + 6 = 3x + 11$ 



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5) L'Hopitalous pravielle
                                              Q: Kal pourit?
  Lo chequeté exasob mestre limit
                                                              b) a ax112*
  Pro g(x) +0:
                                                                   too (tj. octrus
      \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A
                                                                                            100 )
                        limita must etistovat.
                            (AE12")
8x.5 lim x^2-3 (+1) lim x^3(1-\frac{3}{x^2}) = 0 x^5+6 x^5+6 x^5+6 x^5+6 x^5+6
 \lim_{X \to 160} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^{5} + 6} = \lim_{X \to 160} \frac{2x}{5x4} = \lim_{X \to 160} \frac{2}{20x^3} = 0
3r.6 \text{ fin } \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{0+2}{0+1} = 2 \text{ ($$i$ closedit)}
       VEDY OVERIT PREDIOKLADY
P.F.7 Um x10-1 =
  = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{0}-1}{x-1} \\ \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{0}-1}{x-1} \end{cases} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-x)(x^{0}+x^{0}+...+x+1)}{(x-1)}
= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{0}-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-x)(x^{0}+x^{0}+...+x+1)}{(x-1)}
= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-x)(x^{0}+x^{0}+...+x+1)}{(x-1)}
= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-x)(x^{0}+x^{0}+...+x+1)}{(x-1)}
      Non \frac{x^{(0)}-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{(0x^{3} + 1)}{x-1} = 10
                  19P 0
                                                                      illegting:
                                                                        x - 1 = (x-1) (x -1 + x 4-2
              la patit.
                                                                                          + x 4-3+ ... + X + 1)
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