Zad. 1. Korzystając z definicji oblicz pochodne podanych funkcji w podanych punktach.

(a)
$$f(x) = |x| \sin x$$
, $x_0 = 0$

(b)
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 1 \\ \sqrt{x} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
, $x_0 = 1$

(c)
$$p(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 2 \\ 2^x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$
, $x_0 = 2$

(d)
$$u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x+1|}{\ln|x+1|} & x \neq -1\\ 0 & x = -1 \end{cases}$$
, $x_0 = -1$

Zad. 2. Oblicz pochodne korzystając z definicji.

(a)
$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x$$
, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

(b)
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad x > 0$$

(c)
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$$
, $x \neq -2$

(d)
$$u(x) = \sqrt{2 - 3x}, \quad x \le \frac{2}{3}$$

Zad. 3. Określ wartości parametrów a, b, c, dla których funkcja jest różniczkowalna dla $x \in \mathbb{R}$

(a)
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} ae^x + b & , x \le 0 \\ 2 - x & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(b) $v(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & , x \le 0 \\ a\sin x + b\cos x & , x > 0 \end{cases}$

(b)
$$v(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & , x \le 0 \\ a\sin x + b\cos x & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(c)
$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & , x < 0 \\ a \sin x + b \cos x + c & , 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin^2 x & , x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

Zad. 4. Oblicz pochodne

•
$$[6x^8 + x^6 + 4x^3 - 2\ln x + 1]' =$$

•
$$\left[7^x + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^5}\right]' =$$

•
$$[5x^6 + \sin x - 9x + \cos x + \log_3 x]' =$$

•
$$[\sin x + 2\cos x - 4 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{ctg} x]' =$$

•
$$\left[2\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^3}\right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^5} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\sqrt[9]{x^5} + \sqrt[5]{x^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right]' =$$

$$\bullet \ \left[5x\sqrt{x} + 2x^2\sqrt[3]{x}\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\left(2x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 1\right)\right]' =$$

•
$$[(x^2 - 3x)\sin x]' =$$

• $(e^x 2^x)' =$

•
$$(e^x 2^x)' =$$

•
$$\left[\left(\sqrt{x} - 2x \right) \operatorname{arctg} x \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{4\sqrt{x} + 3x - 4x^2}{\sqrt{x}} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{10}{5x^4 + 3x^2 - 7x} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{5x^6}{-3x^3 + x} \right]' =$$

•
$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{2x+1}{3x-2} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{x^4}{\sin x} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\frac{1}{\cos x}\right]' =$$

•
$$[\cos(4x) + 2 \arctan(7x)]' =$$

$$\bullet \left(e^{2x} + \ln 2x\right)' =$$

•
$$\left[\sin\left(3x^3+3\right)\right]' =$$

•
$$\left(e^{\cos^2 x}\right)' =$$

•
$$[3 \operatorname{arctg}(x^3) + \operatorname{tg}(8x^3)]' =$$

•
$$\left[\sqrt{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}^2 x}\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\sin\left(\cos\left(x^3\right)\right)\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\sin^3(4x^3)\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\left(\arctan \left(7x^2 + \sqrt{x} \right) + 2 \right)^4 \right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\cos\left(x^2\right)\operatorname{tg}\left(4x\right)\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}\right)\right]' =$$

•
$$\left[\cos\left(x\cdot \arctan \operatorname{tg} x\right)\right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left[\sqrt{\cos x + 3x - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right]' =$$

$$\bullet \left(\ln^2 3x \right)' =$$

$$\bullet \left(\sin(e^{3x^2+6x})\right)' =$$

•
$$(\ln(\ln x))' =$$

•
$$(\ln(\ln x))' =$$

• $(7^{17x+12\ln x})' =$

•
$$(\log_3(\sin x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x))' =$$

•
$$\left(2^{\ln(\cos x)}\right)' =$$

•
$$(x^{\sin x})' =$$

•
$$(\sqrt[x]{x})' =$$

$$\bullet \left((\sin x)^{3x^2} \right)' =$$

Zad. 5. Korzystając z różniczki funkcji oblicz przybliżone wartości poniższych wyrażeń

(a)
$$\sqrt[3]{8.02}$$

(b)
$$\ln(0.95)$$

(c)
$$arc tg (1.1)$$

(d)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3.99}}$$

Zad. 6. Oblicz granice korzystając z reguły L'Hospitala

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x+1}{\ln x}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1 + \ln x}{e^x - e}$$
(c)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x}$$
(d)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(e)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln x$$

(f)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{ctg} x$$

(g)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \operatorname{tg} x$$

(h)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$$
(i)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(i)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(j) (*)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

Zad. 7. Zbadaj monotoniczność i znajdź ekstrema lokalne funkcji

(a)
$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

(b)
$$g(x) = \arctan (1 + x^2)$$

(c)
$$h(x) = x^2 e^{-x} + 1$$

(d)
$$q(x) = \frac{2 + \ln x}{x}$$

(e)
$$v(x) = (x-2)e^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$$

(f)
$$r(x) = x\sqrt{4x - x^2}$$

Zad. 8. Zbadaj wklęsłość/wypukłość funkcji i znajdź punkty przegięcia jej wykresu.

(a)
$$f(x) = \ln(1 + x^2)$$

(b)
$$g(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$$

(c)
$$m(x) = x^2 \ln x$$

(d)
$$s(x) = (x-2)e^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$$

(e)
$$y(x) = 4\sqrt{(x-1)^5} + 20\sqrt{(x-1)^3}$$

(f)
$$w(x) = e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Zad. 9. Znajdź wszystkie asymptoty wykresu funkcji.

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{x^3 - x}$$

(b)
$$g(x) = 2x + \frac{2}{e^x - 1}$$

(c)
$$h(x) = \ln(4 - x^2)$$

(d)
$$p(x) = (x^2 + 2)e^{-x^2}$$

(e)
$$u(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

(f)
$$w(x) = (x+1) \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{x+1}$$