一元函数微分净的加念

ib f(xi) 見于在xi的的顺时变化率

が 高川学数、 $f'(x_0) = f'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ (左号 = 右子) (次) 高川学数、 $f''(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} + \frac{f'(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

二世题就

①分段函数(名绝对值函数)在分段点、 [3.1~3.5+3.87

小结: ① 判断某点更否可导,万小用定义: Lim fix-fixo

- ② 运版的变量X的取值范围 也剩了不多成, 看到不到式限别可能有 来區之裡.
- ③设fixi在X=a处连续,Fix=fix1x-al, IM flat=0 是 Flut K=A 可与的充重条件.

②抽象函数在一点(Xo 或X) [1314.4, 3.77 [13:13:15]

小结

① Ax+y)=… 直接代 见伤136. f(xy)=... => X+AX=X(1+X)FMX

the fix - Afin >D => fw > fu

③可以与 脓帽玩给 > 例的

③四则运算中的特殊法、大复杂剧法一十二十五百八万四人

小结 O f=fi+f: 分别所开后属, fi 用效法 古直接

②(山水)'=山心'+山'以 以在成立的点流的真

二份放放义在不成立的点,用导数众义单军

dy= y(x) dx (15/2.12) $dy|_{x=x_0} = y'(x) dx$

例引下列函数在X=0以不可导的是. (A) $f(x) = |x| \sin(x)$, $f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} |x| \sin(x)$ (B) f(v) = |x|sin ||x|, f(v) = Ling | (x|sin ||x| -0) = 0. Diff (c) f(x) = cos(x), $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{\sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{cos(x) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{x} = 0$. (D) fly= cosJx1, flo= lim flx-flo) = lim cos[x] -1 = lim - [x] - 7 10/1/2 ARR [奥到的统治题] X=D显常几美国断点/Ax,x=D可号/不再/连续?…) (f(x) = x, $x \le 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$ fix= n, n+1 <x < n, n=1,2,... $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$ 看知 a<b<(!=) 在!! flx= n, 1nt1 <x < h $\frac{n}{n} < \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{x - D} = \frac{f(x)}{x} < \frac{n+1}{n}$ fiction () [n = 文 (n+) () [n]

川から、 マストロロ版 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} e^{t} dt \\ x \end{cases}$ 、 $x \neq 0$ 在 x = 0 放列号、 寸 a , x = 0 G , f'(0). (3) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{x}^{2x} e^{t} dt = \lim_{x \to \infty} 2e^{2x^{2}} - e^{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{x}(2e^{3x^{2}} - 1)$ = 1(2-1) = 1 = 0.2) $f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x} e^{t} dt - x}{x^{2}}$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2e^{4x} - e^{x'}) - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(2e^{4x^2} - 2) - (e^{x^2} + 1)}{2x}$ $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cdot 4x^2 - x^2}{2x} = 0.$ 13/14 igfxi在x=a於蓝原 Fix=fix/[x-al, pul fial=0.是 Ftv在X=a处可导的(1) $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)(x-a) - 0}{x-a} = 10$ $Fx = \begin{cases} f(x)(x-\alpha) & x > \alpha \\ 0 & x = \alpha \\ f(x)(\alpha-x) & x < \alpha \end{cases}$ 2). The Lin Fix-F(a) = f(x) |x-a| = = f(x) => f(a) =0.

三) 花要斜片

文文 (加か5 ← 可以根据例かり話記. 函数 $F(x)=(x^2x-2)|x^2-x|$ 不可引於(数为. F(x)=(x-2)(x+1)|x(x+1)(x-1)| $x=0 \quad x=1 \quad x=1 = 2$

全X=1 fiy)=yfu+fiy)

-) yfur-o

 $= f'(x) + \frac{f(x)}{x} = e + \frac{f(x)}{x}$ $= f'(x) + (-\frac{1}{x})f(x) = e$

= lim f(HX) - fu)

[A13.7 设fixi在太中中的连续且Lim_etixi_wsx+sihx=0, · flo), 新地介(x) 在X=0处配码, 市 floo. [分析]. 经常分开 形帽沟入 To Lim Ax=A => fix=A+X Lim d=0. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{f(x)} - \omega sx + sinx}{x} = 0 = 0$ efiv_cosx+sihx = 0+0 lima=0. =) etix = cosx_sinx + a.x fix= ln (vosx-sinx + dix) flor= lm fix flo - flor= limfler $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\omega s x - s \ln x + o + x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \ln(\omega s x - s \ln x + o + x)$ loungut lim Ossit-IsihK+dX = 0. $= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-\frac{X}{2} - \sin x + dX}{-\frac{1}{2} - \sin x} = -1$

12117.4 /igfix)在X=a处连续, Fix=fix) |X-a|, 凤lfia)=0 是FIXX在X=0人处可导的() 范围条件、风新 [5117.9 A =) f=f+f2 没f(x)= (HX) (X + arcsin-1-x 就f(u) $f_{1}(x) = \int \frac{(1+x) |x|}{e^{x-1}} = \int \ln f_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln x - (x-1) \right]$ $\frac{f_1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+\chi}{1+\chi} + \frac{1}{2\chi} - 1 \right)$ filx=1=filx=01. [+x+x-1]x=1=0 - fix= arcsin - 1-x $f_{\Sigma}(x) = \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{1}{|I+X|_{I-X}} = 0$ $f_{\Sigma}(x) = \lim_{X \to I} \frac{\operatorname{arcsin} \frac{1}{|I-X|_{I-X}}}{|X-I|_{I-X}} = -\frac{1}{|\Sigma|_{I-X}}$ ⇒ flu=-= B1310 XXX 设函数Ax= (ex-1)(ex-2)…(,enx-n) Pyf1の=) $f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x \to 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(e^{x} - 1)(e^{x} - 1) \cdot (e^{nx} - 1)}{x \to 0} = 0$

= (-1)(-21··(-(n-1)) = (-1))-1. [n-1] 1

3.11 対 i 分析: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \sin x$, ず f(x)[分析: $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$. $shx + x^{\frac{1}{3}}$. cosx ($x \neq 0$) x = 0 封: $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sin x - 0}{x} = 0$ $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \sin x + x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cos x$, $x \neq 0$ x = 0

 $|\lambda_{1}|^{2} = \arctan \frac{2x}{1+x^{2}}, \forall dy$ $|\arctan \frac{2x}{1+x^{2}}|^{2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{4x^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}} = \frac{1}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2(1+x^{2})^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}$ $= \Delta$ $|\Delta y|^{2} = \Delta dx.$

(XXX-XILS

CALLERY STATE - TALLA

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