Ratineovning 20/9 - Analys A

Beralina derivatorna av

a) $f_1(x) = \sqrt{x}$ b) $f_2(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ c) $f_3(x) = \sin(x^2)$ med derivatous definition

a) f'(x) = lim f(x+h)-f(x)
h-10

 $f_{1}(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+h} \pm \sqrt{x})}{h(\sqrt{x+h} \pm \sqrt{x})}$

= $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt{x+h}+\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

b) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{h} =$

=/im (\(\lambde{k}+h)^2+1-\(\sigma^2+1\)(\(\kappa+h)^2+1+\(\sigma^2+1\) h(VXth)2+1+VX2+1)

 $\frac{(x+h)^{2}+1-(x^{2}+1)}{h\sqrt{(x+h)^{2}+1}+\sqrt{x^{2}+1}}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h^{2}+2xh}{h\sqrt{(x+h)^{2}+1}+\sqrt{x^{2}+1}}$ h70

 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h + 2x}{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

3.15c) $f_3(x) = sin(x^2)$ $f_3'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h)^2 - \sin(x^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2+h^2+2xh)}{h}$ = $\left\{ \sin \alpha - \sinh \beta = 2\cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right), \text{ se PBI siden 107} \right\}$ $2\cos\left(2x^2+h^2+2xh\right)$ Sin $\left(h^2+2xh\right)$ $2\times \cos(x^2)$

3.16)
$$f(x) = x^{2}g(x) \quad \text{Visa att } f'(0) = 0, g(x) \text{ begin in sad} (3)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2}g(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} h \cdot g(h)$$

$$f \text{ begin in sad} = \frac{h}{h} \ln h \cdot g(h) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

3.21) f:]0,00[> R deriverbar och like med sin invers. Visa af f(x)=x for nagot \$70. Visa ochsa aft antingen är f'({)=1 eller är f(x)=x for x70.

Antag flx)>x

$$(x,f(x))$$

$$L: riktning skoeff: \frac{x-f(x)}{f(x)-x} = -1$$

$$(f(x),x) \text{ effersom } f(f(x))=x$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$h(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) = \xi$$

$$x \in f(x)$$

$$h(x) = h(x)$$

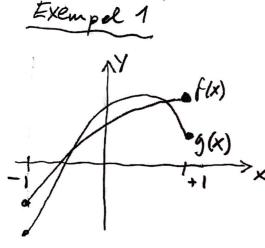
$$h(x) = h(x)$$

Lagen om mellanliggade varden => f(=)====

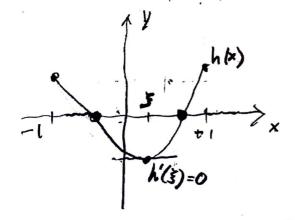
Om
$$f(\xi)=\xi \Rightarrow f(f(\xi))=\xi \Rightarrow f'(f(\xi))f'(\xi)=\xi \Rightarrow (f'(\xi))^2=1 \Rightarrow f'(\xi)=\pm 1$$

Den enda spegelsymmetriska funktion i Y=X med f(z)=1 ar f(x)=x

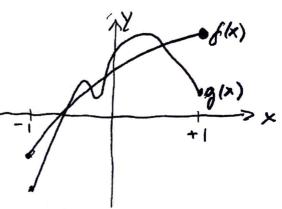
3.17) f_1g deriverbana och depinierate i [-1,1]. f(-1)>g(-1), f(0)<g(0), f(1)>g(1)Låt h(x)=f(x)-g(x), Finns det sahert en punkt $\frac{\pi}{2}$ sådan att $h'(\frac{\pi}{2})=0$? Hur mång a nollstallen (minst) han h(x)?



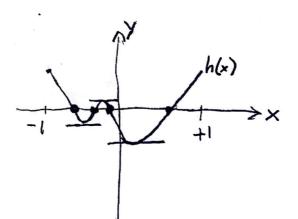
h(x) = f(x) - g(x)



Exempel 2



h(x)=f(x)-g(x)



h(x) har minst tvl nollstallen. Det finns sakent en punkt 5 sådan att h'(5) = 0 enligt medelvardessatsen,