

10. DERİBATİVEN APLİKASYONU

(x₀ eminde) 01/1

279. ON. [1] a) $y = \frac{5x^3 + 7x^2 - 16x}{x-2}$

$x=0$ puntua
 $x=1$
 $x=3$

Ukitzaleoren ekuazioa:

edo

$$y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$$

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

Ekuazioan ordezkatzeko puntua P(x₀, y₀) eta f'(x₀) behar da:

Denbotaia: $y' = \frac{(15x^2 + 14x - 16)(x-2) - (5x^3 + 7x^2 - 16x)}{(x-2)^2}$

$$y' = \frac{15x^3 - 30x^2 + 14x^2 - 28x - 16x + 32 - 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x}{(x-2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{10x^3 - 23x^2 - 28x + 32}{(x-2)^2}$$

x₀ bakoitzarentzako y₀ eta f'(x₀) kalkulatur:

* x=0 → f(0)=0 → P₁(0,0) $m = f'(0) = \frac{32}{4} = 8$

* x₁=1 → $f(1) = \frac{5 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 1 - 16 \cdot 1}{1-2} = 4$ → P(1,4)

$$f'(1) = \frac{10 \cdot 1 - 23 - 28 + 32}{(1-2)^2} = -9$$

* x₂=3 → $f(3) = \frac{5 \cdot 3^3 + 7 \cdot 3^2 - 16 \cdot 3}{3-2} = 150$ → P(3,150)

$$f'(3) = \frac{10 \cdot 3^2 - 23 \cdot 3^2 - 28 \cdot 3 + 32}{(3-2)^2} = 11$$

UKITZAI LEAK

$$y_1 = 0 + 8(x-0)$$

$$y_2 = 4 - 9(x-1)$$

$$y_3 = 150 + 11(x-3)$$

⇒

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 8x \\ y_2 = -9x + 13 \\ y_3 = 11x + 117 \end{cases}$$

279) 1b] $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 24 = 0$. (Inplitztuk) 9.2

$x_0 = 3$

Zuren ukitzaleoren ekuazioetako $P(x_0, y_0)$ eta $f'(x_0) = m$ behar da.

PUNTUA KALKULATUERO

$$\begin{cases} P_1(3, 3) \\ P_2(3, -7) \end{cases}$$

$$3^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot y - 24 = 0$$

$$9 + y^2 - 6 + 4y - 24 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 4y - 21 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(-21)}}{2} = \begin{cases} y_1 = 3 \\ y_2 = -7 \end{cases}$$

DERIBATUA (impliztuk)

$$2x + 2yy' - 2 + 4y' = 0$$

$$y'(2y + 4) = 2 - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2 - 2x}{2y + 4} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 - x}{y + 2}$$

MUDA \rightarrow DERIBATUA PUNTUAN DA

$$P_1(3, 3) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1 - 3}{3 + 2} = \boxed{\frac{-2}{5}}$$

$$P_2(3, -7) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1 - 3}{-7 + 2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$$

UKITZALEAK

$$y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$$

$$y_1 = 3 + \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)(x - 3) \rightarrow$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-2}{5}x + \frac{21}{5}$$

$$y_2 = -7 + \frac{2}{5}(x - 3) \rightarrow$$

$$y_2 = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{41}{5}$$

c) $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x - 6$. (M. enondate) 9.3.

$y - x = 9$. zureuarekiko paraleloa.

- Ukitzailea $y - x = 9$ zureuarekiko paraleloa boda,
moldo bardilo izaungo dobe

$$y - x = 9 \rightarrow y = 9 + x \rightarrow \boxed{m = 1}$$

- Halda, funtzioaren denbaturu puntuau da, berot; funtzioa denbatuko da, eta $m=1$ -ekin bardiudu.

$$\boxed{f'(x_0) = m}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x - 6$$

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

- Bardiutzen da $m=1$.

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 2}}{2} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$\nexists x$, itzado puntuak uzk
ukitzailea $y - x = 9$ zureuoren
paraleloa da.

$$d) y = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x - 2$$

$P(2,0)$

(kaups
punktac)

$$\frac{8}{3} - 4 + 2 - 2$$

$P(2,0)$ kaupsko puntu da

Bi puntu en artiko moldoa,
T eta P, eta denbatuso
T puntuon bardiuosk diren

① Halde planteatu m_{TP}

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$P(2,0)$

$T(c, f(c))$

$$f(c) = \frac{c^3}{3} - c^2 + c - 2$$

$$m = \frac{\frac{c^3}{3} - c^2 + c - 2 - 0}{c - 2}$$

② Denbatuso T puntuak

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

$$f'(c) = c^2 - 2c + 1$$

③ Bardiudu

$$m = f'(c)$$

$$\frac{\frac{c^3}{3} - c^2 + c - 2}{c - 2} = c^2 - 2c + 1$$

$$\frac{c^5 - c^4 + c^3 - 6c^2 + 6c - 6}{3(c-2)} = c^3 - 2c^2 + c - 2c^4 + 4c - 6$$

$$\frac{c^3}{3} - c^2 = c^3 - 4c^2 + 4c$$

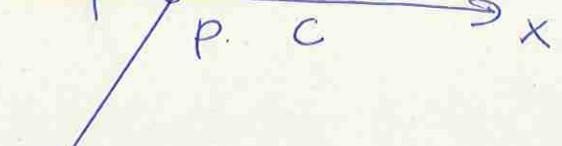
$$c^3 = 3c^3 - 9c^2 + 12c \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{8}{3} - 4 + 2 - 2$$

$$f(c)$$

$$P$$

$$c$$



$$2c^5 - 9c^4 + 12c = 0$$

$$c(2c^4 - 9c^3 + 12) = 0$$

$$c = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 12}}{2 \cdot 2} = \cancel{c}$$

$$c=0$$

T puntuo $\rightarrow T(c, f(c))$

$$T(0, -2)$$

$$f'(0) = 0^2 - 0c + 1 = 1 \rightarrow m = 1$$

④ Zureen ukitailea

$$y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$$

$$y = -2 + 1(x - 0)$$

$$y = x - 2$$

297. or 2. turun ukitsaileen ekuaziotak

a) $y = \ln(\operatorname{tg} 2x)$ $x = \pi/8$.

2. turun ukitsailea $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$

edo $y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$

- $\frac{P(x_0, y_0)}{x = \pi/8} \rightarrow f(\pi/8) = \ln \underbrace{\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2 \right)}_1 = 0 \rightarrow P\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, 0\right)$

• Maldo = Deribatua $x = \pi/8$ danean:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} \cdot 2 \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(2x))$$

$$f'(\pi/8) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2 \right)} \cdot 2 \cdot \underbrace{(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8} \right))}_1 = 4$$

- Ukitxailea $P\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, 0\right) \rightarrow y = 0 + 4(x - \pi/8) \rightarrow y = 4x - \frac{\pi}{2}$

b) $y = \sqrt{\sin 5x}$ $x_0 = \pi/6$.

- $\frac{P(x_0, y_0)}{P\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}$ $x_0 = \pi/6$
 $f(\pi/6) = \sqrt{\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{\sin 150} = \sqrt{\sin 30} = 1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2$

- Maldo $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin 5x}} \cdot \cos(5x) \cdot 5 = \frac{5 \cos(5x)}{2\sqrt{\sin(5x)}}$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos \left(5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{\sqrt{\sin \left(5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos 150}{\sqrt{\sin 150}} =$$

$$= \frac{5(-\cos 30^\circ)}{2\sqrt{\sin 30}} = \frac{5(-\sqrt{3}/2)}{2\sqrt{1/2}} = \frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

Ukitxailea $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{4}(x - \pi/6)$

c) $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8y + 15 = 0 \quad x_0 = 2$

INPUT 9.6

• $P(x_0, y_0)$

$$2^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 8y + 15 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0.$$

$$y = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 15}}{2} = \begin{cases} y_1 = 5 \\ y_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} P_1(2, 5) \\ P_2(2, 3) \end{array}}$$

• Derivative

$$2x + 2yy' - 2 - 8y' = 0$$

$$y'(2y - 8) = 2 - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2 - 2x}{2y - 8}$$

$$\boxed{y' = \frac{1-x}{y-4}}$$

• Haldok

$$P_1(2, 5) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1-2}{5-4} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$P_2(2, 3) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1-2}{3-4} = \boxed{1}$$

• uktibook

$$\boxed{y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)}$$

$$\bullet P_1(2, 5) \quad m_1 = -1$$

$$y = 5 - 1(x - 2)$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = -x + 7}$$

$$\bullet P_2(2, 3) \quad m_2 = 1$$

$$y = 3 - 1(x - 2)$$

$$\boxed{y_2 = -x + 5}$$

9.7.

d) $y = (\sin x + 1)^{\ln(x)}$ $x_0 = 0$.

Zuren ukitzailea

$$y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$$

• Puntua (x_0, y_0)

$$x_0 = 0 \rightarrow y = (0^2 + 1)^{\sin 0} = 1^0 = 1 \rightarrow P(0, 1)$$

• Deribatua.

$$y = (\sin x + 1)^{\ln(x)} \quad \text{Deribazio logantm.}$$

$$\ln y = \ln(\sin x + 1)$$

$$\ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln(\sin x + 1)$$

$$y' = \cos x \cdot \ln(\sin x + 1) + \sin x \frac{2x}{\sin x + 1}$$

$$y' = y \left[\cos x \cdot \ln(\sin x + 1) + \frac{2x \cdot \sin x}{\sin x + 1} \right]$$

$$y' = (\sin x + 1)^{\ln x} \left[\cos x \cdot \ln(\sin x + 1) + \frac{2x \cdot \sin x}{\sin x + 1} \right]$$

• Nalde

$$P(0, 1) \rightarrow y' = (0^2 + 1)^{\sin 0} \cdot \left[\cos 0 \ln(1) + \frac{2 \cdot 0 \cdot \sin 0}{0 + 1} \right]$$

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow m = 0$$

• Ukitzailea,

$$P(0, 1) \rightarrow y = 1 + 0(x - 0)$$

$$m = 0$$

$$\boxed{\underline{\underline{y = 1}}}$$

297. OM
297.

2

$$y = \frac{2x}{x-1} \text{ ren ukiztaileak}$$

$2x+y=0$ reki ko paralel.

- Ukitzaileo eta zureua PARALEAK badira \rightarrow **NAIOA BARDINA**

$$2x+y=0 \rightarrow y = -2x \rightarrow m = -2$$

- Malda, denibotua x_0 puntuau da, berat denibotu kolka bila

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

- Maldbrekia berdiudut:

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

$$1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$x = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x-2) = 0$$

$x_1 = 0$

$x_2 = 2$

$$x_1 = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 0}{0-1} = 0 \rightarrow P_1(0,0)$$

$$x_2 = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2-1} = 4 \rightarrow P_2(2,4)$$

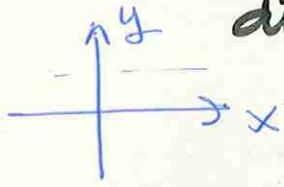
Ukitzaileok

$$y_1 = 0 - 2(x-0) \rightarrow \boxed{y_1 = -2x}$$

$$y_2 = 4 - 2(x-2) \rightarrow \boxed{y_2 = -2x + 8}$$

297.

3 kalkulatu x ardatzarekiko 11
diren zuen ukitraileak.



Beraz ukitraileen molda $m=0$

$$\text{beraz } f'(x_0) = 0$$

a) $y = x \cdot \ln x$.

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow \ln x + 1 = 0$$

$$\ln x = -1$$

$$e^{-1} = x$$

$$f(e^{-1}) = \frac{m e^{-1}}{e} = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

Ukitzailea $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$

$$y = -\frac{1}{e} + 0 \cdot (x - e^{-1})$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{e}$$

b) $y = x^2 \cdot e^x$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x$$

$$m=0 \quad 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x = 0$$

$$e^x (2x + x^2) = 0$$

$$e^x \neq 0$$

$$2x + x^2 = 0$$

$$x(2+x) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \cdot e^0 = 0$$

$$P_1(0, 0)$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 \cdot e^{-2} = 4 \cdot e^{-2}$$

$$P_2(-2, 4e^{-2})$$

Ukitraileok $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$

$$y_1 = 0 + 0 \cdot (x - 0) \rightarrow y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = 4e^{-2} + 0 \cdot (x + 2) \rightarrow y_2 = 4e^{-2}$$

c) $y = \sin 2x$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x)$$

$$w=0 \rightarrow 2 \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \rightarrow y_1 = 1$$

$$2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k \rightarrow y_2 = -1$$

$$P_1 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, 1 \right) \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P_2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k, -1 \right) \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

WERTAILEAK

$$y_1 = 1 + 0 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \right) \rightarrow y_1 = 1$$

$$y_2 = -1 + 0 \cdot \left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k \right) \rightarrow y_2 = -1$$

4) HAKUNDE - TARTEA (arkatz ebatua)

Aitzertu HAKUNDEA, MAX, MIN

$$f(x) = e^x \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 1)$$

Funtzioa jarriko eta denbora ornoa da \mathbb{R} bere definiutio
eremu osatu.

$f'(x) > 0$ GORAK
 $f'(x) < 0$ BEHERA.

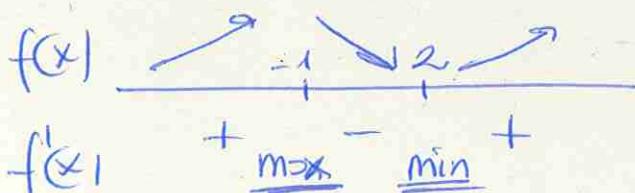
• Hatzkundeak aitzetako $f'(x)$:

$$f'(x) = e^x \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 1) + e^x (2x - 3) =$$

$$f'(x) = e^x (x^2 - x - 2)$$

• $f'(x) = 0$ puntuak lortzen doju.

$$\underbrace{e^x}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{(x^2 - x - 2)}_{=0} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} e^x \neq 0 \\ x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$



A. TARTEA $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

B. TARTEA $(-1, 2)$

MAX $(-1, 5/e)$

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} \cdot 5 \cdot 5/e$$

MIN $(2, -e^2)$

$$f(2) = e^2 \cdot (-1)$$

Üb Arikatz ebaturak

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 2x & x \leq 0 \\ x \ln x & x > 0 \end{cases}$

Jarotzun $x=0$

$$f(0)=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x^2 - 2x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) = 0.$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

Jarotz f ahoau.

Deribaztua

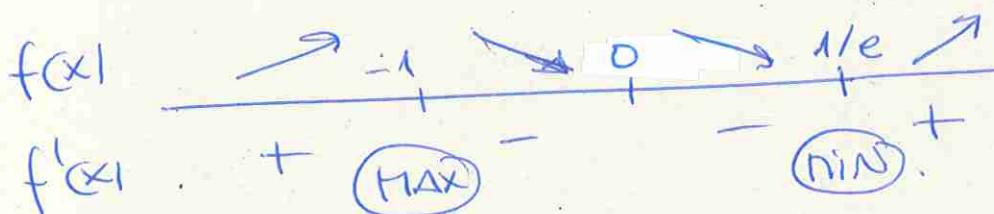
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 2 & x < 0 \\ 1 + \ln x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= -2 \cdot 0 - 2 = -2 && \text{et do} \\ f'(0^+) &= 1 + \ln 0 = 1 && \text{deribof} \\ && & \underline{x=0} \end{aligned}$$

Markudeo

Deribaztua nolua mit doa atxertut: $f'(x) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} -2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, & x < 0 \\ 1 + \ln x = 0 \rightarrow \ln x = -1 \\ & x = e^{-1}, \quad x > 0. \end{cases}$$



A.TARTZA $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1/e, +\infty)$

B.TARTZA $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1/e)$

max $(-1, 1)$

min $(1/e, -1/e)$