

10. DERIBATIVEN APLIKAZIOAK.

(Xo emanda) ^{9/1}

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

$x=0$ puntu
 $x=1$
 $x=3$

Ukitzailearen ekuazioa

edo

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

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

Ekuazioan ordetzeko puntu $P(x_0, y_0)$ eta $f'(x_0)$ behar da:

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

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

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

x_0 bakoitzarentzako y_0 eta $f'(x_0)$ kalkulatu:

* $x=0 \rightarrow f(0)=0 \rightarrow P_1(0,0) \quad m=f'(0)=\frac{32}{4}=8$

* $x_1=1 \rightarrow f(1)=\frac{5 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 1 - 16 \cdot 1}{1-2} = 4 \rightarrow P(1,4)$

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

* $x_2=3 \rightarrow f(3)=\frac{5 \cdot 3^3 + 7 \cdot 3^2 - 16 \cdot 3}{3-2} = 150 \rightarrow P(3,150)$

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

UKITZAILERAK

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

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

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

\Rightarrow

$$y_1 = 8x$$

$$y_2 = -9x + 13$$

$$y_3 = 11x + 117$$

279) 1b)

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 24 = 0. \quad \text{(implicit)}^{9.2}$$

$$x_0 = 3$$

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

• PUNTUA KALKULATZEKO

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

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

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

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

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



• DERIBANA (implicit)

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

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

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

• HALDA \rightarrow DERIBANA PUNTUAN DA

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 3 + \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)(x - 3) \rightarrow \boxed{y_1 = -\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{21}{5}} \\ y_2 &= -7 + \frac{2}{5}(x - 3) \rightarrow \boxed{y_2 = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{41}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

c) $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x - 6$. (m emenda) 9.3.
 $y - x = 9$. zureuarekiko paraleloa.

- Ukitarilean $y - x = 9$ zureuarekiko paraleloa bado, molda bardiho izanago dabe

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

- Halda, funtzioaren deribatua puntuau da, beraz; funtzioa deribatuko da, eta $m = 1$ -ekin bardiundu.

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

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

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

- Bardiutseu da $m = 1$.

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

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

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

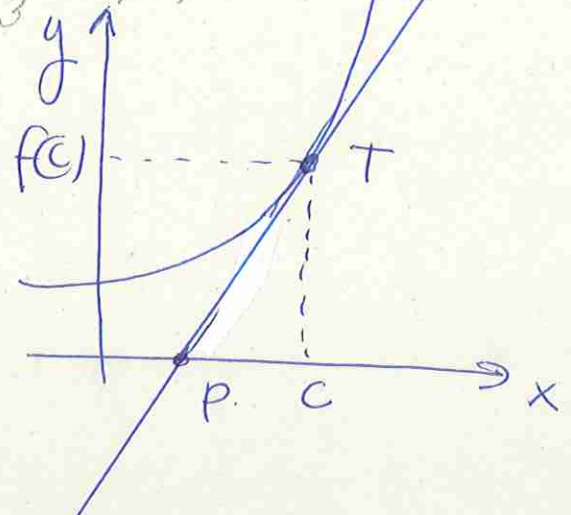
$\nexists x$, eta dago puntuak uon
 ukitarilean $y - x = 9$ zureuarekiko
 paraleloa dau.

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

$P(2,0)$

(kaupko puntua)

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



$P(2,0)$ kaupko puntua da

Bi puntuen arteko moldo,

T eta P, eta deribatua

T puntuon bardiuko dira

① Malda 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 Deribatua T puntuon

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

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

③ Bardiudu $m = f'(c)$

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

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

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

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

$2c^3 - 9c^2 + 12c = 0$

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

$c = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 12}}{2 \cdot 2} = \cancel{X}$

$c = 0$

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

$T(0, -2)$

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

④ Zuzen ukitarile

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

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

$y = x - 2$

297. om

zueu ukitaileu ekuazioak

1a) $y = \ln(\operatorname{tg} 2x)$ $x_0 = \pi/8$.

zueu ukitaileu
edo $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$
 $y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$

• $\frac{P(x_0, y_0)}{x = \pi/8} \rightarrow f(\pi/8) = \ln \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2)}{1} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{P(\frac{\pi}{8}, 0)}$

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

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

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

• ukitaileu

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

b) $y = \sqrt{\sin 5x}$

$x_0 = \pi/6$

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

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

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

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

ukitaileu

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

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

9.6
INPUT.

• P(x₀, y₀)

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

$$\cancel{4} + y^2 - \cancel{4} - 8y + 15 = 0$$

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

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

$$P_1(2, 5)$$

$$P_2(2, 3)$$

• Derivatio

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

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

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

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

• Haldok

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

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

• utibolbook

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

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

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

$$y_1 = -x + 7$$

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

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

$$y_2 = -x + 5$$

d) $y = (x^2 + 1)^{\sin x}$ $x_0 = 0.$

9.7.

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

• Puntuo (x_0, y_0)

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

• Deribotuo

$$y = (x^2 + 1)^{\sin x}$$

Deribatio logaritm.

$$\ln y = \ln (x^2 + 1)^{\sin x}$$

$$\ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

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

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

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

• balde

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

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 0}$$

• Ukitzorkia

$$P(0, 1)$$

$$m = 0$$

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

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

297. om (2)
297.

$$y = \frac{2x}{x-1}$$

neu ukiteaileak
 $2x+y=0$ rekiko paralel.

9.8

• Ukiteaileo eta zurea PARALELAK badino \rightarrow TALDA BARDINA

$$2x+y=0 \rightarrow y=-2x \rightarrow \boxed{m=-2}$$

• Taldea, deribotuz x_0 puntuari da, beraz deribotuz kalkulatu.

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

• Taldearekin berdindut:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = 2}$$

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

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

Ukitaileak

$$y_1 = 0 - 2(x-0) \rightarrow$$

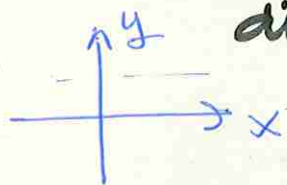
$$y_2 = 4 - 2(x-2) \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = -2x}$$

$$\boxed{y_2 = -2x + 8}$$

297.

3) kalkulu x ardatzarekiko ||
diren zuzen ukitzeak.



Beraz ukitzearen molda

$$m=0$$

beraz $f'(x_0) = 0$

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

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

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

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

$$\ln x = -1$$

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

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

Ukitzeak

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

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

$$y = -1/e$$

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

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

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

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

$$e^x \neq 0$$

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

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

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 \cdot e^0 = 0$$

$$P_1(0, 0)$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

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

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

Ukitzeak

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

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

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

c) $y = \sin 2x$

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

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

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k \rightarrow y_2 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

UKITAILERAK

$$\begin{array}{l} y_1 = 1 + o\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k\right) \rightarrow \\ y_2 = -1 + o\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k\right) \rightarrow \end{array} \boxed{\begin{array}{l} y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = -1 \end{array}}$$

U) HAZKUNDE - TARTENAK (arikitz ebatia)

9.11

Aztertu HAZKUNDEA, MAX, MIN

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

Funtzioa jarraio eta deribazioa da \mathbb{R} bere definitzio eremu osoan.

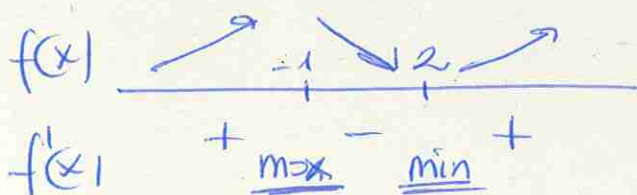
- Hazkundera aztertuko $f'(x)$: $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0 & \text{GORA} \\ f'(x) < 0 & \text{BEHERA} \end{cases}$

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

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

- $f'(x) = 0$ puntuak bilatzen dira

$$\underbrace{e^x}_0 \cdot \underbrace{(x^2 - x - 2)}_0 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} e^x \neq 0 \\ x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$



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

B. TARTEA $(-1, 2)$

MAX $(-1, 5/e)$

MIN $(2, -e^2)$

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

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

4b Aritzt ebatzalek

9.12

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

Jarrotasun $x=0$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x^2 - 2x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

Jarrito R osoa.

Deribagontasun

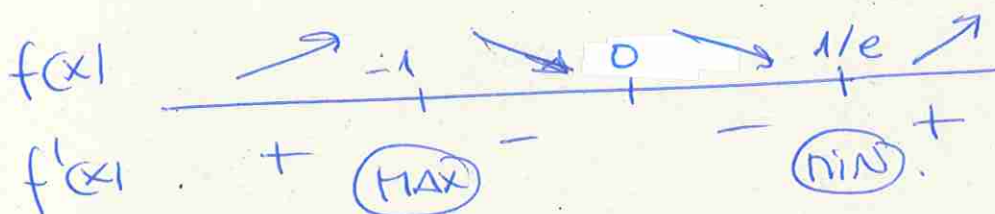
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 2 & x < 0 \\ 1 + \ln x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(0^-) = -2 \cdot 0 - 2 = -2 \\ f'(0^+) = 1 + \ln 0 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Et da} \\ \text{deribat} \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{x=0}}$$

Kalkulazioa

Deribatua nulua izan daiteke: $f'(x) = 0$

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



$$G.TARTEA \quad (-\infty, -1] \cup [1/e, +\infty)$$

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

$$\text{MAX} \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{MIN} \quad (1/e, -1/e)$$