## 22/8/2022

Monday, August 22, 2022 4:06 PM

Ví du 1. Xét tính liên tục của các hàm số sau tại điểm x = 2

$$a) \ f(x) = x^2$$

a) 
$$f(x) = x^2$$
  
b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x^2 - 4)}{x - 2}, & \text{n\'eu } x \neq 2 \\ 4. & \text{n\'eu } x = 2 \end{cases}$   
c)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{n\'eu } x < 2 \\ x + 2, & \text{n\'eu } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$   
d)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{n\'eu } x < 2 \\ -2x, & \text{n\'eu } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ 

c) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, \text{n\'eu } x < 2\\ x + 2, \text{n\'eu } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

d) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, n \in u \\ -2x, n \in u \end{cases} x < 2$$

c) TXD: R -> 26 TXD

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} (x + 2) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} x^{2} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} x^{2} = 4$$

$$f(2) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$f(2) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\int_{x\to 2^{+}} \lim_{y\to 2^{+}} \int_{x\to 2^{-}} \lim_{x\to 2^{-}} \int_{x\to 2^{-}} \lim_{y\to 2^{-}} \int_{x\to 2^{-}} \lim_{x\to 2^{-}} \lim_{$$

Ti (1) va (2) - lys p(x) lientre toi x=2.

Ví dụ 2. Cho hàm số  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, nếu \ x \le 1 \\ 3 - ax^2, nếu \ x > 1 \end{cases}$ 

Tìm a để hàm số liên tục với mọi x. Với a vừa tìm được, hãy vẽ đồ thị của f(x).

(hi x<1 thi h/s  $\gamma(x) = x+1$  la ham et cajo -) lientre lui x>1 thi h/s  $\gamma(x) = 3-\alpha x^2$  la h/s to cajo -) lientre Do dó to xát trik It cum histori x=1.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x+1) = 2$$
 $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (3-ax^{2}) = 3-a$ 
 $f(1) = 2$ 

llay voi a=1 thi his p(x) bentuc voi moin.

Ví dụ 1. Tính đạo hàm của các hàm số sau (Losu) = - xú v. ư

$$1/. y = \cos(x^3 + 5x)$$

$$2/. y = arcsin\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$$

$$3/. y = \ln(tanx)$$

4/. 
$$y = \frac{3^{x}}{x^{2}}$$
  $(U^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} . U'$ 

$$5/. y = e^{2x-5}. x^2$$

$$6/. y = \sin(arcsinx)$$

Grai: 1) 
$$y' = -\sin(x^3 + 5x) \cdot (3x^2 + 5)$$

a) 
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 - 2x)}} \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} \cdot (2x - 2)$$

$$= \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 1}} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$$

3) 
$$y' = \frac{(\tan x)'}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \tan x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \cos x}$$

4) 
$$y' = \left(\frac{3^{x}}{\chi^{2}}\right)' = \frac{3^{x} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \chi^{2} - 2x \cdot 3^{x}}{\chi^{4}} = \frac{3^{x} \cdot \chi \left(x \cdot \ln 3 - 2\right)}{\chi^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3^{x} \cdot (x \cdot \ln 3 - 2)}{\chi^{3}}$$

$$5/. y = e^{2x-5}. x^2$$

$$6/. y = \sin(arcsinx)$$

5) 
$$y' = \ell^{2\chi-5} \cdot 2 \cdot \chi^2 + \ell^{2\chi-5} \cdot 2\chi = 2\chi \cdot \ell^{2\chi-5} (\chi+1)$$

6) 
$$y' = \cos(\arcsin x) \cdot (\arcsin x)' = \cos(\arcsin x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.

Quy tax Lopital
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = k$$

Ví dụ 2: Tính các giới hạn sau

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x}-e^x}{\sin x}$$

c) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{2x}-1-2x}{2x^2}$$

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\alpha}}$$
,  $v \circ i \alpha > 0$  d)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{x^{2020}}$   
Grai: a)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^{x}}{\sin x} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - e^{x}}{\cos x} = 1$ .  
b)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1+1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1+1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}} = 0$ 
c)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 2x}{2x^{2}} \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^{2} - 2}{4x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4e^{2x}}{4x} = 1$ .  
d)  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{x^{2020}} \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{x^{2019}} = \dots = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{x^{2020}} = +\infty$ .

## Ví dụ 3. Tính các giới hạn sau

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0}(x^2.\ln x)$$

b) 
$$A = \lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{1/x^2}$$
 (dạng  $1^{\infty}$ )

c) 
$$B = \lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{lnx}$$