Funcion Derivables

Conceptu basics

f: $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, a put del domini f es decirable en a si existeix $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{x - a}$ Aleshores possers $f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

A subjected Dam & derivable en A vol dir derivable en tots els purts de A.

Proposició: f. derivable = f contine. Al vere no. Exemple f(x)=1x1 No deriv. en x=0

Si & funó "té putxe" no se à derivable en aquell purt.

Interpretació geomètrica

fiar és le pendent de le venta tongent a f en el pent a.

Exemple f(x) = sim(x).

 $f'(x) = \cos(x)$, a = 0 , $f'(a) = f'(0) = \cos(0) = 1$ | $y = 1(x-0) + \sin(0) = x-1+1 = x = y$.

Això ens din que per valor getits sin(x) ~x.

"Els tres "resultats

1) Les funcous elementals son derivables en el seu domini.

2) Les "operations" amb funions dérivables donnes funcions derivables.

3) Si f derivable en a i g és dérivable en f.(a) => gof et dérivable en a.

A. sobre obtenin (gof) (a) = g'(f(a)) : f'(a) que es Le Règle de 6 Cadena.

Taula Derivador Simples (i algue comporta) $y = f(x) - a^{f(x)}$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} u_{j}^{1} = 0$ y = sun(x) y = cos(x) $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ y = ln(x) y = x ... y = m . x y = cos(x) y' = -sim(x)y = fix y'= m. f.m. f(x) $y' = \frac{-\int_{-1}^{1} (x)}{\int_{-1}^{1} (x)^2}$ y = loga(x) y = x · lu(a) y = tan(x) y = 1 + tg(x)2 y = 1/(x). y = arcsin(x) $y' = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ y = e.f(x) y'= f'(x) . e $y' = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$ $y = \sqrt{x}$ $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ y = arc con (x) $y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ y = Ifin y = 1/1 . y = a | y = a = h(a) y=arctg(x)

Llista Regles Derwades Constant: $f(x) = C \implies f'(x) = 0$ Potèmia: f(x) = x => mx

Constant Multiple: g(x) = c. f(x) = g(x) = c. f(x)

Suma i resta: $h(x) = f(x) \pm g(x) \Rightarrow h(x) = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$.

Produte: h(x) = f(x) · g(x) = h(x) = f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(x)

Quouent: h(x) = \function \frac{f(x)}{q(x)} \infty \frac{f'(x)q(x) - f(x)q(x)}{q(x)^2}

Cadena: h(x) = f(g(x)) → h'(x) = f'(g(x)) · g'(x).

Regle de l'Hopital

Dades a E R o be a = ±00

Entom de a

fix), gix) derivablem en entom de a

a & R: Interval central en a (a-r, a = +00: Semireita (c, +00)

lim $f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ $x \to a$ and g(x) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \sin g(x)$

a = -00: Semireda (-00, c)

Es a dir que lim fix = 500

 $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

Extrems (màx. imin.)

Teorema de l'extrem interior

contine en Za, 6] derivoble en la, b

Si CE(a,b) . és un extrem relation, llover To as maxim relation so hi he enter (xo-v, xo+v) +.q. f(xo) ≥ f(x) per tot enter.

To es minim relation si la lo enton (xo-r, Xo+r) +.q. f(xo) & f(x) per tot enter.

Separació d'arrels

Teorema de Rolle

Corol lari

1 R - R. Contine en Ia, 63 denveble en (a,b)

Entre 2 zeros de 6 fuiro hi ho un zero en derivade Si le derivado té m zero, le fuva com a molt té m+1

f(a) = f(b) . Jui

Greixement: Decreixement: Extrems

Teorema de Lagrange (T.V.H)

fire or] Ice (a,b) contine en Ia, b] ((c) = f(b) - fca) denveble (a, b) Pendert denvede és la perdent de la resta tongent.

Consequència

· f(x)>0 \(\text{\$\times}(a,b) \) f estrictant creixent en Ia, 5] · f'(x) 40 Yx (a, b) =>

I estrictant decreixat en [a,b]

· Sif'(x) = 0 if (20) < 0 => fix) maxim relation en (xo, f(xo)). [?] · Si f'(xo)=0 i f'(xo)>0 => f(x) minim relation en (xo, f(xo)) [co

També en pat fix divident le fincé en interest i qualitzant signe.

Civerature i Purts Inflexió

· Si f'(x) > 0 . Vx + (a, b) => f conçava en (a, b) [V] // còncava

· Si f'(x) <0 . \x e(a,b) => f convexa en (a,b) [n].

· Si f'(x) = 0 i f''(x) > 0 = f(x) put inflexió en

Asintotes de funions

Asintotes Verticals: Son els valors de x que anules el denominador.

lim fix = ± 00 "f té anintota en a"

Asintota Horizontal: En les fumous ranionals pensa quen g (num) \(\leq g \) den)

line \(f(x) = \times \) "\(f \) tendeix a \(\times a \) \(\times a \) \(\times a \) \(\times a \)

Si f té A.H. NO pot tindre A.O.

Asintota Obliqua: Son de le forme y=mx+m on:

 $m = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ i. $m = \lim_{x \to a} [f(x) - mx]$

Quan à varional i g (run) és 1 m tot mis gren que g (den) L'eq sue el quo cient de la divisió.



①. Purt de la parabole y=x' on le tg. Es paral·lele al segment AB. A=(4,1) B=(3,9); $y=f(x)=x^2$ 1) Reites qual·leles tenen el mateix pendent.
2) El segment AB té pendent $\frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = m$. $m = \frac{q-1}{3-1} = \frac{q-m}{3-1}$ 3) El gendert de la resta tougent és f'(a) llevers volens f'(a) = 4 => f'(a) = 2a = 4 = 1) [a=2] 4) Comproven: $y = \int (a)(x-a) + \int (a) = 4(x-2) + 4 = 4x-8+9 = 9x-9 = 9$ (3). a) · lacor derivable en el seu dom (0,+00) => fin). lim ln(x) · VX Derivoble en el seu donn Io, +20) =0 g(x). + lim Vx1 = +a ije time el so anique l'Hortal. > lim h(x) =+00 lim = 2 \square = 10]. I'Horpital din que: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{if } g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}}$ lim (u(x) = 0 · hux=fux deriveble (0,+0) lim 7 lmis = lim i = lim linex o \frac{1}{\pi} = gext derivable R-20%.

\[
\frac{1}{\pi} = \fr -, lin h(x) = -0 ,, -, lin = +0 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{if } g'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2} \quad \text{lim} \quad \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \quad \text{Guideo que} \quad \text{find } x \text{ find } x \text{$ Q. Deno l'eq. 3 = x té sol única. Quine és la sevo part entera? 1) Eq. igualede a'0': f(x)=3-x=0 2) La fier és cont i dei a tot Ra per ser polinômica + exponeial que son elentals 3) Calculum le derive de f'(x) = -1.3 . lu (3) - 1 +0 -3 lu (3) = 1 fix no s'and le mai (es fuvo megative) això sig (per Rolle) que fix noner té 1 zero. Are hern de veux valors de x que fixo canvii d'augue. f(0) = 1,, f(1) = -2 Llevan omb Bobranes podim combone que Fc E. (0,1): fcc)=0 4) Concloien que l'eq. té une vivice soluée à aquite és 3=07

3. fm (x)=x3-3x+m no té des zerres a [0,1] (Signi quine Signi m). 1) fm(x) polinionico = Continue i derivable en tot R. xo,x.
2) Rolle apliat a [xo,x,] her din que si le furó té deser zeros, le derivade en te-1. i aquet està dins del internal (xo, xi). [for for 3) Calcullus le derivede f'(x) = 3x²-3 = 0 => x = ± 1. Le derivede mo té cap avul a (0,1) llever le finé mo pot tinde l'error en l'interne Cors J. (4). ex = (m(x) a) Té soluis a [1, +00) 1) I guelem eq. a 0 +.4. e-x luix)=0 i fem f(x)=e-x luix). e e x contine en tot R person expo. } f(x) contine en II, 100). · M(x) continue en (0, ta) $f(1) = \ln(1) - e^{-1} = \frac{-1}{e} LO \prod f(1) = \ln(1) - e^{-2} \Rightarrow 0$ i ja tenin f(1) f(2) LOPer Bohono din que fix tésal t.q. Ice (1,2) fico = O. Aixi que e = luca) [b) Internal de long. 04 que contingui sol.] 6. f: [0,1] - [0,1] cont. idenirable t.g. f'(x) + 1 Yx E[0,1]. Demo exister inic xo & To, 17 1.9 f(xo) = Xo. B Si f(0)=0 → xo=0 o f(1)=1 → xo=1. Si $f(0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(0) \in (0,1]$ i $f(1) \neq 1 \Rightarrow f(1) \in [0,1]$ // Donat que extern diet que mo is possible Defining g(x) = f(x) - x // que sunt de $f(x_0) = x_0$: Sabern que g(x) cont. i derivable. Llaram si g(0) = f(0) - 0 = f(0) > 0 pq està en el rong (0,1]. si g(1) = f(1)-1 <0 pq. f(1) <1 i qu'li treus Lel fen regation. Per Bolzono podem dir que Ice(0,1): g(c)=0=f(c)-c=0=> f(c)=c. Il Aqui Deur que existex, però no que és únic. Dema que és unic he faran per RA: Supp que I C, d' +q. g(c) = g(d) = D. Si hi ho dos guds que panen per 0, entre aquets hi ho d'haver miximo ruinin. Aromenen aquest put m. Il Això ho du Rolle. g'(m)=0, = f'(m)-1=0=0 f'(m)=1 per això entre en contradició amb l'encat donat que din que txe [0,17 f'x +1. Aixè implice que [c es vinc.]

②. $e^{x} = \frac{x}{1} + 2$ a) Demo que en [-5,2] hihe 2 soluions to une megative. x = 0 Def. une fix = ex- 1 - 2. Aqueta serà cont. pq. es suno d'exp. + polinònica · f(0) = e - 0 - 2 = -1, f(2) = e - 1 - 2 = e - 3>0 → Je ∈ (0,2): f(c) = 0 → e = = +2 b) Deuro que només hi he 2 sol. The do fer airo. Ave hen de treba aquest mon le pendent és O. Això ho fem amb le derivede. f(x) deriveble en [-5,2) pg és comp. de feuren derivebles ain que f(x) timb. f(c) = f(d) = 0 / Per Rolle podem dir que Im E(-5,2) f'(m) = 0. $f'(m) = 1 - e^{m} - 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) + 0 = e^{m} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{m} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \ln(e^{m}) = \ln(\frac{1}{2}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln(\frac{1}{2})$ C) M = ? Bisserié pq. M × 10-8 6-a < m => 2-0 10-8 => M≥28/ 8. Revol per L'Hospital. a) lim ex = [a] [tois dos] = lim f'cx = lim = lim ex = lim ex i això contine moso g'(x) = moso 5.x 5-1 = moso 5.x 4 i això contine Sent deineble i si fem fim al final terim $\left|\frac{e^{x}}{m-0} = \frac{e^{x}}{5!} = a_{0}\right|$ b) lim $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = [0]^0$ MO poulur for L'H] = lim $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = L = D \ln(L) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \ln(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \Rightarrow e^0 = \ln(L)$ => ln(L) = lim 1 ln(x) => [a] = lim x = ln(L) => lim x = ln(L) => 0= ln(L) d) $\lim_{m\to 0} \left(\frac{a^{x}+b^{x}}{z}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left[\frac{a^{0}+b^{0}}{z}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{m\to 0} \left(\frac{a^{x}+b^{x}}{z}-1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{m\to 0} \left(\frac{a^{x}+b^{x}-1}{z}-1\right) \cdot \frac{$ $\frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$ $= e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln(ab)} \quad \ln((ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \ln(veb) \quad \ln(x) = x + re^{r} = x$

(9) a)
$$\lim_{N\to0} \frac{x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{N})}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{N\to0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \lim_{N\to\infty}$$

i) lim
$$\frac{\ln(1+x^{2})}{\ln(1+x^{2})}$$
 si $(\alpha>\beta>0)$ $\left[\frac{\alpha}{2}\right]$ $\left[\frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^{2})\right]$ $\left[\frac{\alpha \times x^{2-1}}{1+x^{2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^{$

10. Fen is de T.V.M per deux que és compleix.

a) aretom(x) > $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ si x>0.

Hum de deux que rere així per tots l'interval així que no el poelen li hintar (syrevient).

Definim $f(x) = \arctan(x) - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ on f(x) contine [0, x] donat que en comparició de obres fuvores elementals (dadoros contines). f(x) temb. es derivable [a] blo blo [a].

Pel T.V M tenim que [a] cont en [a], [a]; deri en [a], [a] [a] [a] [a].

Calculum $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x) - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1(1+x^2) - \left[x(2x)\right]}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{x^2+1}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{$

Ens podem fixar que aquete expreso ser serve positive toq. $f'(x) > 0 \ \forall x \in (0,x)$ Això assegue tomb que $\left[\operatorname{aretg}(x) > \frac{x}{1+x^2} \ \forall x > 0\right]$.

Que f'(x) >0 en (a1b) assegne que le fino sero crevent en aquent interval (a1b) 74. invegire / tote aquels tou produit pos. S: terim algre & sig que decex Pa axò f'(x) >0 assegne que St MPPE Crient en aquell interval obest

En aguet venia on a tol no importe enscificant le 'c'

Problemes Batx. f(x) = x²-2x+4 " y=2x+2 P.q. signi perpendular he de timbre pendut inversa megetire. La f(x)=2x-2 im2 = = = -0'5 | f(x) = 2x-2=-0'5 = x = 10'75 = x (6). Calc a, b, c f(x) = x2 + ax+b ; g(x) = x3-c tallin (1,2) i mateixe tanget on el put. f(1)=g(1)=2= f(1)= a+b=1 ; g(1)=-c=2-1=1 c=-1 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx + a = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f'(x)|^2 dx + a = \int_{-\infty$ (7). Calcule i simplifice. a) $y = m \left[\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right] y' = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - [(x^2 - 1)(2x)]}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2$ $= \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}-1} \cdot \frac{2x^{3}+2x-2x^{3}+2x}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} = \frac{4x}{(x^{2}-1)(x^{2}+1)} = \left| \frac{4x}{x^{2}-1} - y' \right| \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}-1}}$ 6) $y = \arctan \left[\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right] y' = \frac{1}{dx} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}, \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] \cdot \left[$ $\frac{1}{1+x+1+x} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x'}{1+x}}} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \right] = \frac{1+x}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1+x)^2} \right] = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{$ c) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \left[\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{1} \cdot 2x+1 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(2x+1)^2}{3}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{37}}}{\frac{3+4x^2+4x+1}{3}} \cdot = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{37} \left(\frac{4x^2+4x+4}{3}\right)} = \frac{6}{3\left(\frac{4x^2+4x+4}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2x^2+2x+2} = \frac{1}{2x^2+2x+2}$ d) $y = arc sim \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{d\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right]}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $= \frac{2\sqrt{x^{31}}}{\sqrt{x^{-17}}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^{31}}\sqrt{x^{-17}}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^{3}}(x^{-1})} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^{2}}(x^{-1})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^{2}}(x^{-1})} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^{2}}(x^{-1})} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^{2}$ $f(x) = arcsin(g(x)) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-g(x)^{2}}} \cdot g'(x)$

(b)
$$y = ancto \left[\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x}}\right] \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x}}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1+x}$$

b)
$$y = \operatorname{arctg}\left[\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right] \frac{d}{dx} y = \frac{d}{du} \operatorname{arctg}(u) \cdot \frac{d}{da} \sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1-x}{1+x} \left| u = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right|$$

$$\square \frac{d}{dn} \text{ overly } (n) = \frac{1}{1+n^2} \square \square \frac{d}{da} \sqrt{at} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{at}} \square \square \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}y = \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{\frac{1-x^{7}}{1+x}})^{2}} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\frac{1-x^{7}}{1+x}})^{2}} = \frac{-1!}{(1+x)^{2}} = \frac{-1!}{(1+x)^{2}} = \frac{1!}{(1+x)^{2}} = \frac{1!}$$

$$= \frac{1+x}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}})(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{-t}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}(1+x)} = \frac{-\sqrt{1+x^{-1}}}{2\sqrt{1-x^{-1}}(1+x)} = \frac{d}{dx} y$$

e)
$$y = \ln[\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}] \frac{d}{dx} y = \frac{d}{da} \ln(a) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 + x + 1 | a = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \cdot 2x + 1 = \left| \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{d}{dx}y \right| \checkmark$$

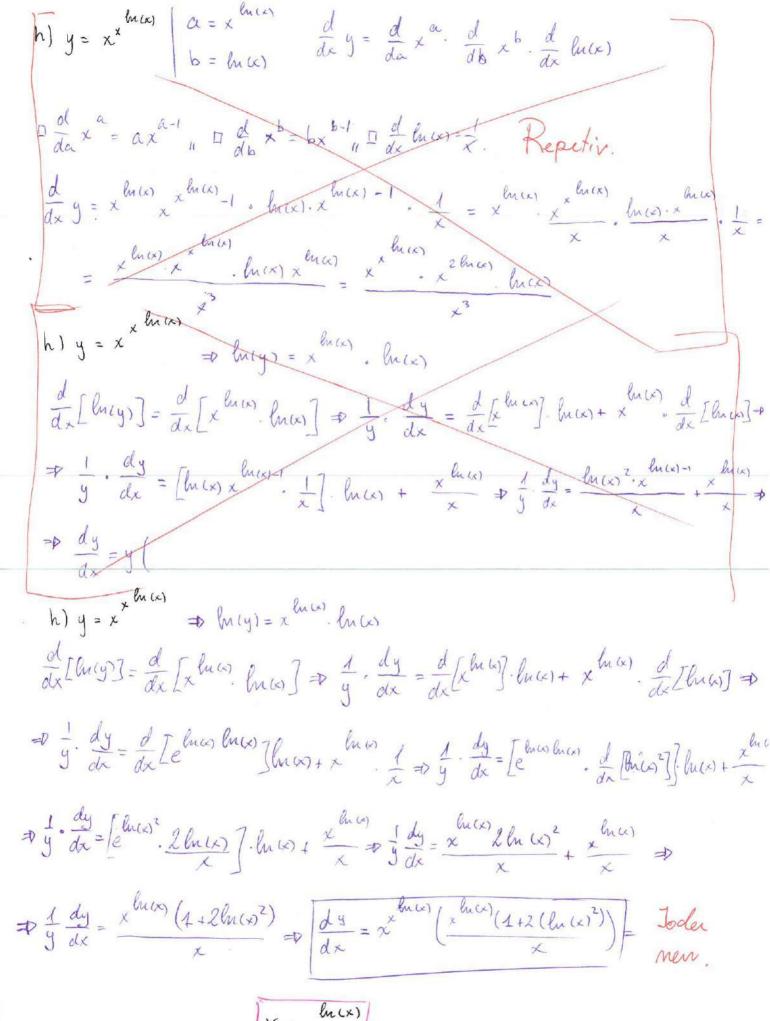
f)
$$y = e^{\sin \left[(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]} \frac{\alpha = \sin \left[(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]}{b = (2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \frac{d}{dx} y = \frac{d}{da} e^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{d}{db} \sinh(b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\Box \frac{d}{da} e^{a} = e^{a} \prod_{i \in A} \frac{d}{db} \sin(b) = \cos(b) \prod_{i \in A} \frac{d}{dx} (2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2^{7}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[3]{x^{7}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^{2}}} \Delta - \frac{d}{aquerta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}y = e^{\sin\left[(2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]} \cdot \cos\left[(2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{4x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\sqrt[3]{2x^4}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{4x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{3\sqrt[3]{x$$

g)
$$y = Sim[h(x)]$$

 $y' = cos[h(x)] \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{cos[h(x)]}{x} = y'$



 $X = e^{\ln(x)}$

18. Det. i closifica els purts crítics. | fix) = e 8x-a(x²+16)
Té asintotés? $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x^2 + 8x - 16a}$ $e^{-\alpha x^2 + 8x - 16a}$ $f''(x) = \underbrace{e^{-\alpha x^2 + 8x - 16\alpha}}_{c_1} + \underbrace{e^{-\alpha x^2 + 8x - 16\alpha}}_{-(-2\alpha x + 8)} \cdot \underbrace{(-2\alpha x + 8)}_{b}$ Per trobar parts on ties against derived a 0. Per saber si és Lo min minem signe segone drivade en put critic. NO igualar a O. f (x)=0 = - 2ax+8=0 = x = 4 $f''(\frac{4}{a}) = e^{-(\frac{4}{a})^{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot a + 8(\frac{4}{a}) - 16a} - (\frac{4}{a})^{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot a + 8(\frac{4}{a}) - 16a} \cdot (-2a) + e^{-(\frac{4}{a})^{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot a + 8(\frac{4}{a}) - 16a} \cdot (-2a \cdot (\frac{4}{a}) + 8)^{\frac{2}{a}}$ f"(4) = e a (-la) on recorden que e SEMPRE position airi que analitzem "-2a" i per quins valons f (x) comia el signe. • a 20 = p Això fa que $\frac{16-16(-a)}{(-a)} = \frac{(16+16a)}{a} = \Theta$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ · a >0 => Això fa que f'(x) 60 aixi que ["] => x= 4 ter mix local A.V: No té pq. le fui à no te deronimador ni termes indefints. A.H: $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} e^{-\alpha \cdot x^2} = e^{-\alpha} = 0 = \lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x)$ $x + -2 = f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} e^{-a \cdot (-ax)^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} e^{-a \cdot (ax)} = e^{-a \cdot (ax)} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x)$ A.O. No të pay je të a que të A.H. Jodes el que m'he certait

100 = x + y | $f(x) = x^3 + y^3 = x^3 + (100 - x)^3 = x^3 + 1000000 - 20000x + 100x^2 - 10000x + 200x^2 - x^3$ $f(x) = 3x^2 - 300x + 10000 - Aqueta es & fina que haig de buscas minim.$ $f(x) = 6x - 300 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{300}{6} = |50 = x| \frac{300}{6} = |50 = x| \frac{300}{6} = |50 = x| \frac{300}{6} = |50 = x|$