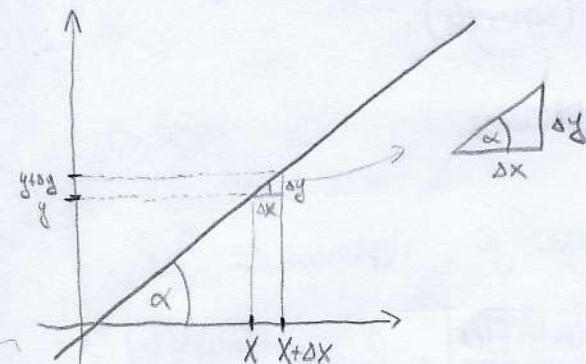
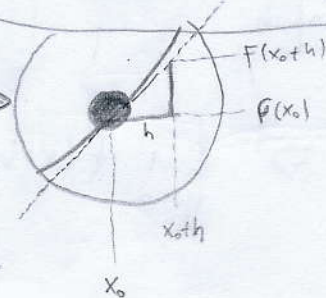
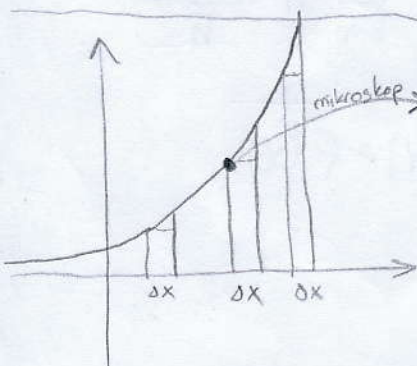


8) DIFERENCIJALNI RAČUN

8.1. Motivacija i definicije



$$k = \tan \alpha = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \rightarrow \text{rate of change}$$



tangenta \rightarrow aproksimacija krivulje pravcem na malom intervalu

$$k_t = \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

naposljednimo limesom:
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

\rightarrow **derivacija**



INFINITEZIMALNI RAČUN

def. Derivacija funkcije f u točki x_0 se definira

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}, \text{ ako taj limes postoji.}$$

$$\Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) \rightarrow \text{prirast funkcije u } x_0 \text{ za } \Delta h$$

$$f'(x_0) \cdot dx = df(x_0) \rightarrow \text{diferencijal funkcije}$$

\downarrow
diferencijal x



$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f(x)}{\Delta x} = \boxed{\frac{df}{dx}} \text{ nije razlomak}$$

def. Kažemo da je f diferencijabilna u točki x ako postoji $f'(x)$ $\left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right]$.

Još kažemo da je funkcija glatka (smooth).

→ Ako postoji prekid, nema derivacija u točkama prekida.

TM. Ako je f diferencijabilna u točki x , tada je neprekinuta u toj točki.

DOKAZ:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(x+h) - f(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{h}{h} \cdot \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{1} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \cdot f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) = f(x)$$

8.2. PRAVILA DERIVIRANJA

$$1) [f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

DOKAZ:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \pm g(x+h) - (f(x) \pm g(x))}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \pm \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \pm \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$2) [f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

DOKAZ: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x)}{h} =$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \cdot g(x) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \cdot f(x)$$

$$f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)$$

> Funkcije su neprekidne, limes može ući

$$3) \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

DOKAZ: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h)}{g(x+h)} - \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x+h)}{g(x+h) \cdot g(x)}}{h} =$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{g(x+h) \cdot g(x)} \cdot \frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x+h) + f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{g^2(x)} \cdot \frac{g(x) \cdot (f(x+h) - f(x)) - f(x)(g(x+h) - g(x))}{h} =$$

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

$$(4) [f \circ g(x)]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\text{DOKAZ: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f \circ g(x+h) - f \circ g(x)}{h} = \left| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = u \\ g(x+h) - g(x) = \Delta u \end{array} \right| = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta u + u) - f(u)}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} =$$

$$= f'(u) \cdot g'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(5) [f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1}(y) = y \quad / \quad \frac{d}{dy}$$

$$f'(f^{-1}(y)) \cdot [f^{-1}(y)]' = y' = 1$$

$$[f^{-1}(y)]' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$$

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

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

$$[f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}}$$

$$[f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\ln x' = \frac{1}{x}}}$$

IZVOD DERIVACIJA NEKIH ELEMENTARNIH FUNKCIJA PO DEFINICIJI

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

- $\sin x$

$$(\sin x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \cos \frac{x+h-x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x+h-x}{2}}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{h}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(x + \frac{h}{2} \right)}{h} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0 \\ \sin \frac{h}{2} \sim \frac{h}{2} \end{array} \right| = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \cos \left(x + \frac{h}{2} \right)}{h} = \boxed{\cos x}$$

- $\cos x$

$$(\cos x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cdot \sin \frac{x+h-x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x+h-x}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{h}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{h}{2} \right)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{h}{2} \right)}{h} = \boxed{-\sin x}$$

- $\operatorname{tg} x$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \left[\frac{(\sin x)' \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \right]$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{\sin(x+h) \cos x - \sin(x) \cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h) \cos x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\sin(x+h+x) + \sin(x+h-x)) - \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x+h-x) + \sin(x-(x+h)))}{\cos^2 x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\sin(2x+h) + \sin(h) - \sin(2x+h) - \sin(-h))}{\cos^2 x} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin h}{\cos^2 x} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{h}{\cos^2 x} \right] = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$-e^x \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot e^h - e^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x (e^h - 1)}{h} \stackrel{\sim h}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \cdot h}{h} = \boxed{e^x}$$

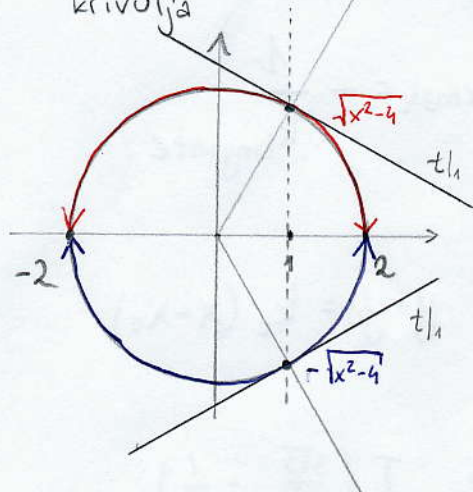
$$-\ln x \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)}{h} \stackrel{\sim \frac{h}{x}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{x}}{h}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \boxed{\frac{1}{x}}$$

8.3. Implicitno i parametarski zadane krivulje

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

implicitno zadana
krivulja



$$y'(1) = ?$$

$$y^2 = 4 - x^2$$

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

$$y' = ? \quad x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad / \quad \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y' = \frac{-x}{y}}$$

$y = f(x)$

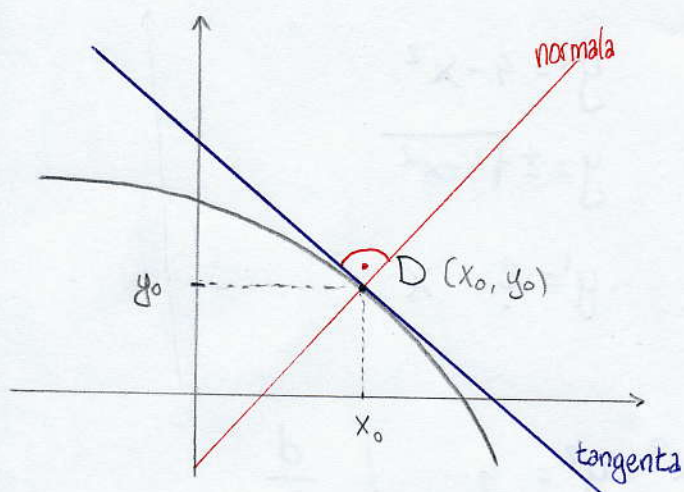
- parametarski zadane krivulje

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad y' = ?$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$$

$$y'' \neq \frac{\ddot{y}}{\ddot{x}} \quad y'' = \frac{(\dot{y}')}{\dot{x}}$$

8.4. Tangenta i normala



$$k_{\text{tangente}} = y'(x_0)$$

$$k_{\text{normale}} = -\frac{1}{k_{\text{tangente}}}$$

$$t \dots y - y_0 = k_t (x - x_0)$$

Zad. Nadi jednadžbu tangente na asteroidu u točki $T\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}\right)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}, t = -30^\circ$$

$$y' = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{3 \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot \cancel{\cos t}}{3 \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot (-\cancel{\sin t})} = -\operatorname{tg} t$$

$$y'|_T = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$k_t = -\operatorname{tg}(-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$y - \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}\right)$$

$$t \dots y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x - \frac{1}{2}$$

9) Primjene diferencijalnog računa

9.1. Aproksimacija Taylorovim polinomom

TM Neka je zadana funkcija $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ koja u $c \in I$ ima derivacije do reda $n+1$.
Tada f možemo zapisati kao

$$f(x) = T_n(x) + R_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k + R_n(x)$$

↓
Taylorov
polinom
n-tog
stupnja

↓
ostatak u
Lagrangeovom
obliku

$$\hookrightarrow R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_1)}{(n+1)!} \cdot (x-c)^{n+1}$$

$$x_1 \in \langle c, x \rangle \text{ ili } \langle x, c \rangle$$

Zad. 2M1-09-6)

Aproksimiraj $\sqrt{35}$ Taylorovim polinomom drugog stupnja.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad ; \quad c = 36 \quad (\sqrt{36} = 6)$$

$$f(35) = 6 + \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{36}}}{1!} \cdot (35-36)^1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \cdot 36^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2!} \cdot (35-36)^2 =$$

$$= 6 - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6^3} \right) = 5,91608$$

-def. Taylorov polinom oko $c=0$ nazivamo Maclaurinov polinom.

Zad. Koji stupanj Taylorovog polinoma treba uzeti da bi $\sin x$ za $x \in <0, \frac{\pi}{4}>$ izračunali s točnošću 10^{-3} ?

- R_n određuje točnost parne derivacije oko nule su jednake nuli

$$\hookrightarrow |R_{2n+1}(x)| \leq 10^{-3}$$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(x_1)}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} \right| \leq \frac{|x|^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \quad x \in <0, \frac{\pi}{4}>$$

$$\leq \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \leq 10^{-3}$$

$$\sin x \approx \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$$

uvrštavanjem se dobije $n=2$.

9.2. L'Hospitalovo pravilo

TM Neka su f i g diferencijabilne na $\langle a, b \rangle$, $g(x) \neq 0$.

Ako za $x_0 \in \langle a, b \rangle$ vrijedi $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ ili $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \pm \infty$ i ako postoji $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ tada je:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

→ nije derivacija kvocijenta
već kvocijent derivacija

9.22v. 6)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos(2x)} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{-2 \sin 2x} = \frac{\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1}}{-2} = -1 //$$

11) Može li se upotrijebiti L'Hospitalovo pravilo za $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x}$?

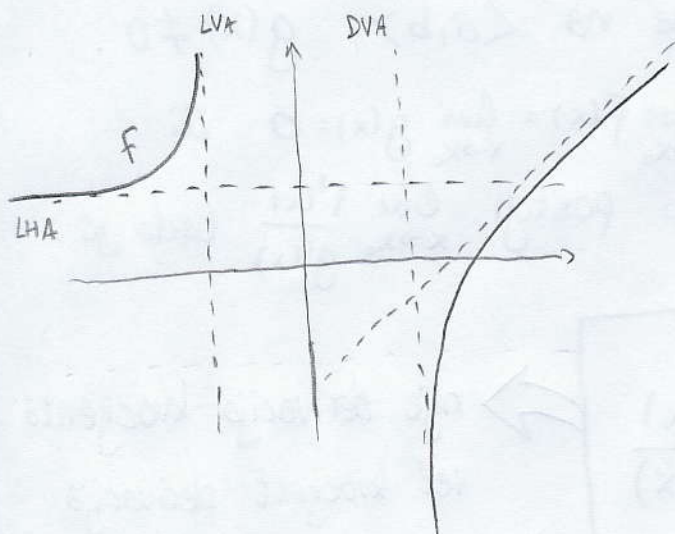
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \sin x} \quad \text{taj limes ne postoji.}$$

Ne može se upotrijebiti L'Hospitalovo pravilo jer $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ ne postoji, ali se limes može izračunati:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x} \begin{matrix} \nearrow [-1, 1] \\ \downarrow [-1, 1] \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1: x \\ \downarrow 1: x \end{matrix} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\cos x}{x}} = 1$$

9.3. Asimptote

- pravac čija udaljenost od funkcije teži nuli



- def. Kažemo da je pravac $x=c$ VERTIKALNA ASIMPTOTA ako je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \pm \infty. \quad C \text{ su točke sa ruba domene, odnosno izbačene iz domene.}$$

- def. Kažemo da je $y=b$ HORIZONTALNA ASIMPTOTA ako je

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b \quad (\text{desna horizontalna asimptota}) \quad \text{ili}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b \quad (\text{lijeva horizontalna asimptota}).$$

- def. Pravac $y=kx+l$ je KOSA ASIMPTOTA ako je $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - kx - l] = 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - kx - l] = 0 \quad | : x$$

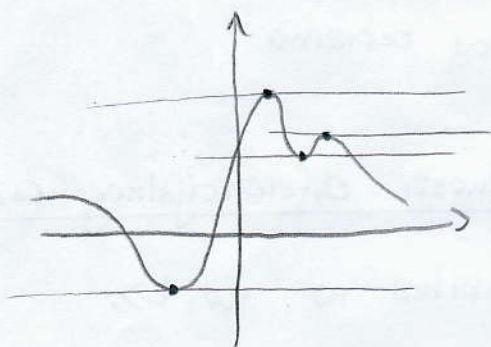
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x) - kx - l}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} - k - \frac{l}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - kx)$$

9.4. Osnovni teoremi diferencijalnog računa

- za točku $a \in S$ kažemo da je točka maksimuma funkcije f ako $\forall x \in S : f(x) \leq f(a)$, $f(a) = \max f$
- analogno vrijedi za minimum $(\min f)$
- sve minimume i maksimume zajedno zovemo EKSTREMI FUNKCIJE
 - globalni ekstremi - $a \in D(f)$
 - lokalni ekstremi - $a \in S$

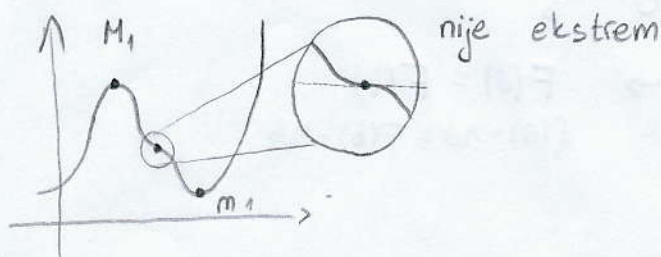


- ekstremi
- nultočke prve derivacije

TM - Fermateov teorem

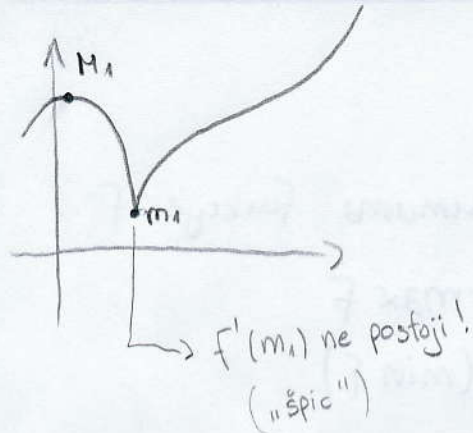
Neka je I otvoren interval na \mathbb{R} i neka je f diferencijabilna na I . Ako je a točka lokalnog ekstrema, tada je $f'(a) = 0$. \rightarrow obrat ne vrijedi

DOKAZ: očito sa slike.



def. Točke koje su rješenje jednačine $f'(x) = 0$ nazivaju se STACIONARNE TOČKE.

Stacionarne točke su kandidati za ekstreme.



- def KRITIČNE TOČKE su točke u kojima je prva derivacija jednaka nuli i točke u kojima derivacija ne postoji.

- kritične točke su kandidati za ekstreme

TM - Rolleov teorem

Neka je f neprekinuta i diferencijabilna na intervalu $\langle a, b \rangle$.

$$f(a) = f(b) \longrightarrow \exists c \in \langle a, b \rangle : f'(c) = 0.$$

DOKAZ: Očito slijedi iz Fermateovog teorema.

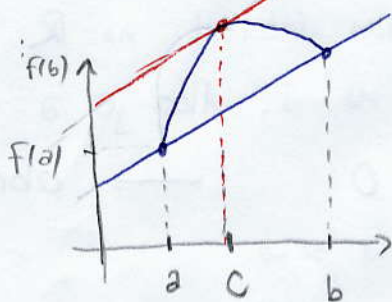
TM - Lagrangeov teorem srednje vrijednosti diferencijalnog računa

Neka je f neprekinuta i diferencijabilna na $\langle a, b \rangle$.

$$\hookrightarrow f : \langle a, b \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Tada postoji } c \in \langle a, b \rangle : f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

GEOMETRIJSKA INTERPRETACIJA :



DOKAZ: $F(x) = f(x) - \lambda x$, $\lambda \rightarrow F(a) = F(b)$
 $f(a) - \lambda a = f(b) - \lambda b$

$$\lambda = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Iskoristimo Rolleov teorem za $F(x) \rightarrow F'(c) = 0$

$$F'(x) = f'(x) - \lambda$$

$$F'(c) = 0$$

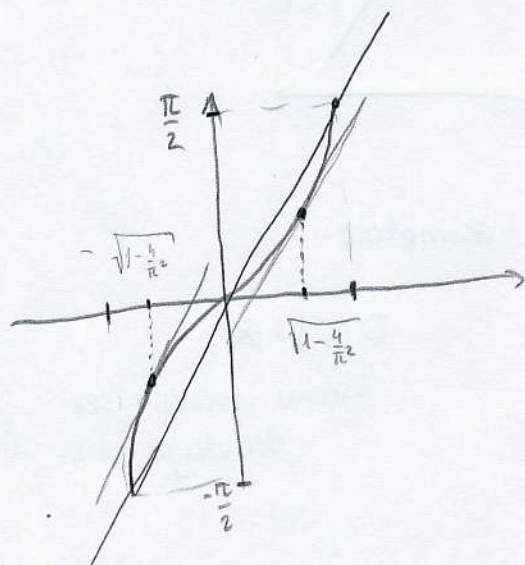
$$f'(c) = \lambda = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \quad \square$$

9.DZ. 7) $f(x) = \arcsin x$, $a = -1$, $b = 1$

- primjeni Lagrangeov teorem srednje vrijednosti, odredi c i geometrijski interpretiraj.

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

$$f'(c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-c^2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2})}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-c^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow c = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{\pi^2}}$$

KOROLARI LAGRANGEOVOG TEOREMA SREDNJE VRIJEDNOSTI

1) $f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in I \rightarrow f$ je konstanta

2) Ako je $f'(x) = g'(x)$, tada se one razlikuju

za konstantu, tj. $f(x) = g(x) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

3) Ako je $f'(x) > 0$ na I , tada je f strogo rastuća na I .

Pokaz: $x_1 < x_2 \xrightarrow{\text{LAGRANGE}} \exists c \in (x_1, x_2) : f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(c)(x_2 - x_1)$

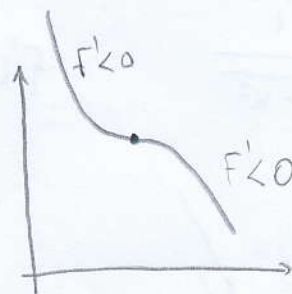
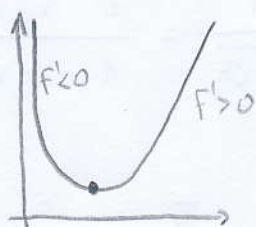
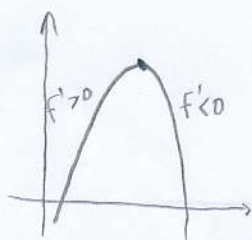
$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(c) \underbrace{(x_2 - x_1)}_{>0}$. Ako je $f'(c) > 0$, tada

i $f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$, tj. $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$, tj. funkcija

strogo raste.

10.1. Intervali monotonosti i ekstremi

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ rastuća} \iff f'(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \text{ padajuća} \iff f'(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{intervali monotonosti}$$



(Pr.) $f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3$ $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$, nema asimptote

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 = x^2(5x^2 - 8x + 3) = 0$$

$$D(f') = \mathbb{R}$$

L nema točka bez derivacije

	$-\infty$	0	$\frac{3}{5}$	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	+	-	+	
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	
			M	m	

$$M\left(\frac{3}{5}, f\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) \Rightarrow M\left(\frac{3}{5}, 0,031\right)$$

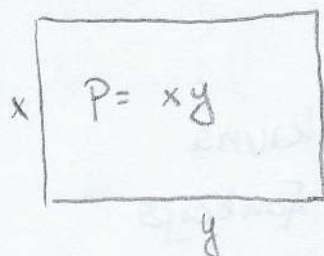
$$m(1, 0)$$

• Zadaci s riježima (primjena ekstrema)

Z1-10-1) Pravokutnu livadu želimo ograditi ogradom (100 kn/m) i prekriti podlogom (200 kn/m²).

Na raspolaganju imamo 20 000 kn.

Odredi maksimalnu površinu koju možemo ograditi i prekriti!



$$(2x + 2y) \cdot 100 + 200xy = 20\,000$$

$$x + y + xy = 100 \Rightarrow y = \frac{100 - x}{1 + x}$$

$$P(x) = x \cdot \frac{100 - x}{1 + x} \quad \bigg/ \quad \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$P'(x) = \frac{100 - x^2 - 2x}{(1 + x)^2}$$

→ ekstrem može biti i $x_0 \notin D(f')$

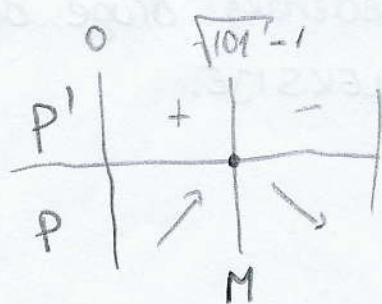
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 400}}{-2}$$

$$x > 0$$

[ovdje je to -1, a $x > 0$]

$$x = \sqrt{101} - 1$$

-provjera (nosi 1 bod)



$$x = \sqrt{101} - 1$$

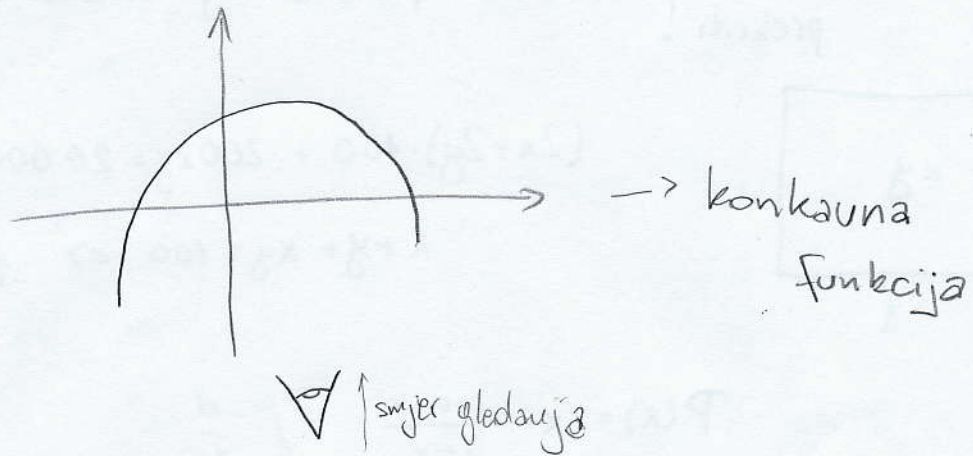
$$y = \frac{100 + 1 - \sqrt{101}}{\sqrt{101}} = \frac{101}{\sqrt{101}} - \frac{\sqrt{101}}{\sqrt{101}} = \sqrt{101} - 1 = x$$

$$P = x \cdot y = x^2 = 101 - 2\sqrt{101} + 1 = 102 - 2\sqrt{101}$$

10.2. Konkavnost i konveksnost

Ako je $f''(x) < 0$, funkcija je tužna. \cap

Ako je $f''(x) > 0$, funkcija je sretna. \cup



def. Ako je na intervalu $\langle a, b \rangle$ i $f'' > 0$,
 f' raste i kažemo da je funkcija konveksna.

Ako je na intervalu $\langle a, b \rangle$ $f'' < 0$, f' pada
i kažemo da je funkcija konkavna.

def. Točku kod koje dolazi do promjene predznaka druge derivacije
zovemo TOČKA PREGIBA (INFLEKSIJE).

10.3. Kvalitativni graf funkcije

- 1) DOMENA
- 2) NULTOČKE, PARNOST, NEPARNOST, PERIODIČNOST
- 3) ASIMPTOTE
- 4) RAST, PAD, EKSTREMI \rightarrow prva derivacija
- 5) K I K I - KONKAVNOST I KONVEKSNOST INFLEKSIJE
- 6) GRAF

21-07-3) Nacrtaj kvalitativni graf funkcije $f(x) = (x^2 - 3) \cdot e^x$

1) Domena $\rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R}$

2) i) nultocke $(x^2 - 3) \cdot e^x = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$
 \downarrow
 $e^x > 0$

ii) parnost, neparnost, ~~periodičnost~~

$$f(-x) = (x^2 - 3) \cdot e^{-x} \neq f(x)$$

$$\neq -f(x)$$

3) Asimptote - VA \rightarrow nema ($D = \mathbb{R}$)