LEMMA 1

CHCEME NAJST DERIVACIU FUNKCIE arctan. ZAČIMEME TAK, ŽE SI OZNACIME

$$y(x) = \arctan(x)$$

POTOM MUSÍ PLATIT

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\tan \left(y(x) \right) \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \right)$$

OZNACÍME SI a = y(x). DOSTANEME

$$\frac{dtan(u)}{dx} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

$$sec^{2}(u) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\gamma(x)) = \frac{cl}{dx}(x)$$

$$Sec^{2}(y(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

$$Sec^{2}(y(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y(x)) = 1$$

TERAZ OBE STRANY PREDELIME SEC (Y(x1) A DOSTANEME

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y(x)) = \frac{1}{Sec^{2}(y(x))}$$

VRATIME SA K SUBSTITUCII

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(x)) = \frac{1}{\sec^2(\arctan(x))}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\arctan(x)\right) = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2\left(\arctan(x)\right)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\arctan(x)\right) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

ULOHA 5

PRIKLAD 1

MAME FUNKCIU

NADPRU URCI'ME JEJ DEFINICNY OBOR. POZRIME SA NA JEJ CASTI

$$\sqrt{x}$$
: $[0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

arctan: $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

2 TOHO MAME

arctan
$$\circ \mathcal{T} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

arctan
$$\circ \neg \vdash [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

KED ZE

$$arctan(\sqrt{0}) = arctan(0) = 0$$

A KEDZE In(x) JE DEFINOVANÁ NA (o,豆), STACÍ

ZABEZBECIT arctan (VZ) +0, MAME TEDA

$$D(F(x)) = \frac{F(x)}{2} \quad (0, \infty)$$

TERAZ NÁJDEME DERIVÁCIU F(x). OZNACÍME SI

$$u = \arctan(\sqrt{x})$$
 $r = \ln(u)$

2 TOHO MÁME

$$\frac{d}{dx}f = \frac{dv}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d\ln(u)}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} =$$

=
$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(\sqrt{x}))}{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}$$

TERAZ SI OZNACÍME

$$u = \sqrt{x}$$
 $r = \arctan(u)$

2 TOHO MA'ME

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\arctan\left(\sqrt{x'}\right)\right) = \frac{\frac{dv}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}}{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x'}\right)}$$

$$\arctan\left(\sqrt{x'}\right)$$

$$\arctan\left(\sqrt{x'}\right)$$

$$= \frac{darctan(u)}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{arctan(\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{arctan(\sqrt{x})}$$

-4.

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})}{1+x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x})}{(1+x)\operatorname{arctan}(\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)\operatorname{arctan}(\sqrt{x})}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot (1+x) \cdot \operatorname{arctan}(\sqrt{x})$$

ÚLOHA 5

PRÍKLAD 2

MADME FUNKCIU

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(x) / x & \iff x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \\ 1 & \iff x = 0 \end{cases}$$

NAJPRV NÁJDEME DEFINIČNÝ OBOR. SIN(X) JE DEFINOVANÁ
NA IR. STAČÍ TEDA ZABEZBEČIŤ X = 0. TO NÁM ALE

ZABEZPEČUJE DEFINÍCIA. PRETO JE AJ J DEFINOVANÁ NA IR.
TERAZ NÁJDEME DEFINÁCIE

I. AL X = O, POTOM

$$F(x) = 1; \quad \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} 1 = 0$$

II. ALL X +O, POTOM

$$F(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x} i \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{x(\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x)) - (\frac{d}{dx} x) \sin(x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x^2}$$

PRÍKLAD 1

CHCEME SPOCITAT LIMITU

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1)}{x^2}$$

ZATINEME UPRAVOU

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x - (x+1) - \ln(x+1)}{x+1}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{x} - (x+1) - \ln(x+1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{x} - (x+1) - \ln(x+1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^2}$$

TERAZ SI VYTIAHNEME LIMITU FUNKCIE 1/(x11), KTORÁ JE SPOJITÁ

=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{(x+1)}$$
 · $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-x\ln(x+1)-\ln(x+1)}{x^2}$ =

= 1 · lim
$$\frac{x-x\ln(x+1)-\ln(x+1)}{x^2}$$

DALEJ ROZLOZÍME VÝRAZ NA SÚČET

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{x-\ln(x+1)}{x^2}-\frac{x\ln(x+1)}{x^2}\right)=$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-h(x+1)}{x^2} - \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^4}$$

POTREBUJEME TEDA SPOCÍTAT LIMITY DVOCH FUNKCIÍ

$$g(x) = \frac{x - \ln(x+1)}{x^2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$$

I. ZAČNEME S h(x). POUŽIJEME L'HOPPITALOVO PRAVIDLO

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x+1)}{\frac{d}{dx} x}$$

A TEDA

II. OSTÁVA NÁM g(x). OPÄT ZAČNEME POUŽITÍM L'HOPPITA-LOVHO PRAVIDLA

$$\lim_{x\to0}\frac{x-\ln(x+1)}{x^2}=\lim_{x\to0}\frac{\frac{d}{dx}\left(x-\ln(x+1)\right)}{\frac{d}{dx}x^2}=$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \times -\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x+1)}{\frac{d}{dx} \times^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\frac{1}{x+1}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x+1-1}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2(x+1)}$$

A OPAT 20 SPODITOSTI MAME

$$= \frac{1}{2(0+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \implies \lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

VRÁTIME SA KU PÔVODNEJ ÚLDHE

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$