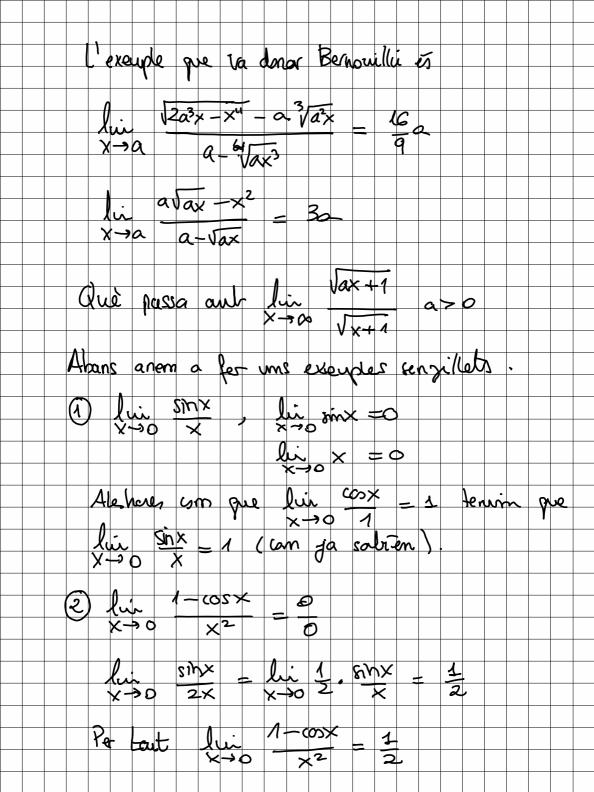
Mes aplications la derivada Natalia Castellana

Br començar... et que molts establem esperant CALCUL DE LIMITS AMB EL METODE BERNOUILLI - HOPITAL Tecrema (Bernouilli - Kópital, 1696) Sigun a, b C/R (a,b poden ser to), i fig: (a,b) -> IR and g'(x) to yet tot x t(a,b). sycsem  $\lim_{X \to a^{\pm}} f(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{X \to a^{\pm}} g(x) = 0$   $0 \quad \text{be}$  $\lim_{x\to a^{\pm}} f(x) = \pm \infty \quad \lim_{x\to a^{\pm}} g(x) = \pm \infty$ Si line  $\frac{f(x)}{x \rightarrow a^{\pm}} = A$  (A pol ser  $\pm \infty$ ) alghores lin f(x) = A

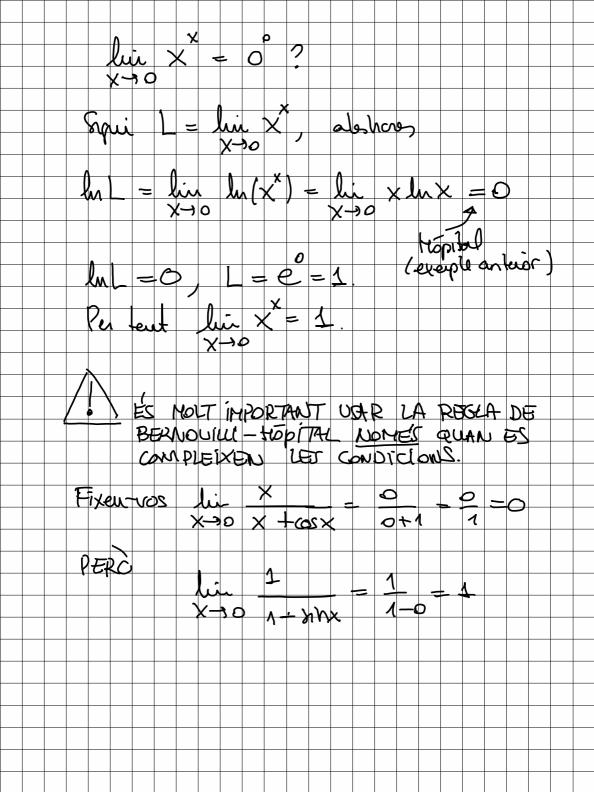
X-rat g(x)

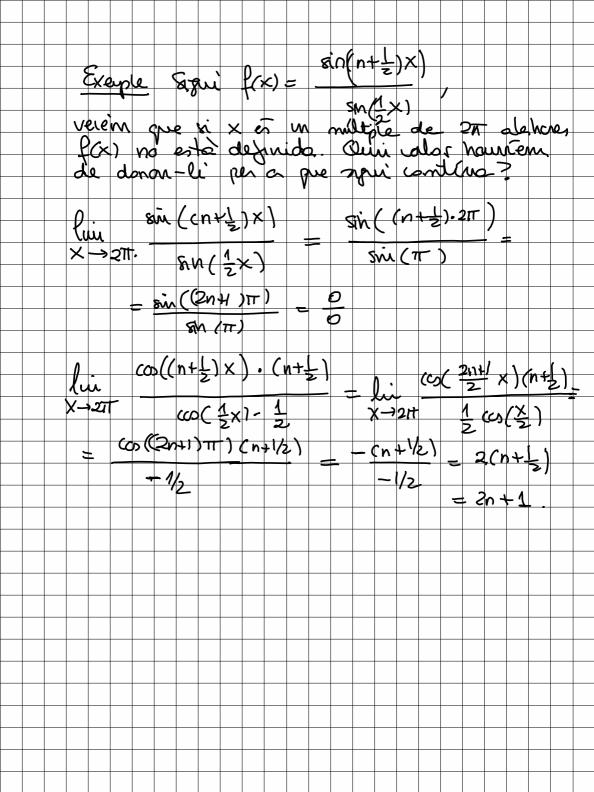


Anem a fer d'Hôpital resolent el primer excuple 12a4-a4 Ara calculein el limit all procuent denlades

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{23}{23} \times -\frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{23}{23} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}{3} \right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{23}{3} \times -\frac{23}$ + 1/a · 3/4  $\frac{1}{2}(a^{4})^{1}$ .  $(-2a^{3}) - \frac{a^{3}}{3}(a^{3})^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ - a/4 2 - 1/4 A pout de les indeterminations 0, 20, tout es pot utilitzer en altres 0 00, tout en altres orden transformar a les anteriors, ver example 0.00.  $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{a}$ lu ((x)=0 alahor, linx Example lie  $\times$  ln( $\times$ ) = 0.-00, l'est com un procent lie ln( $\times$ ) = 00  $\times$  1 00 i aplipsen la regla de l'Harital.

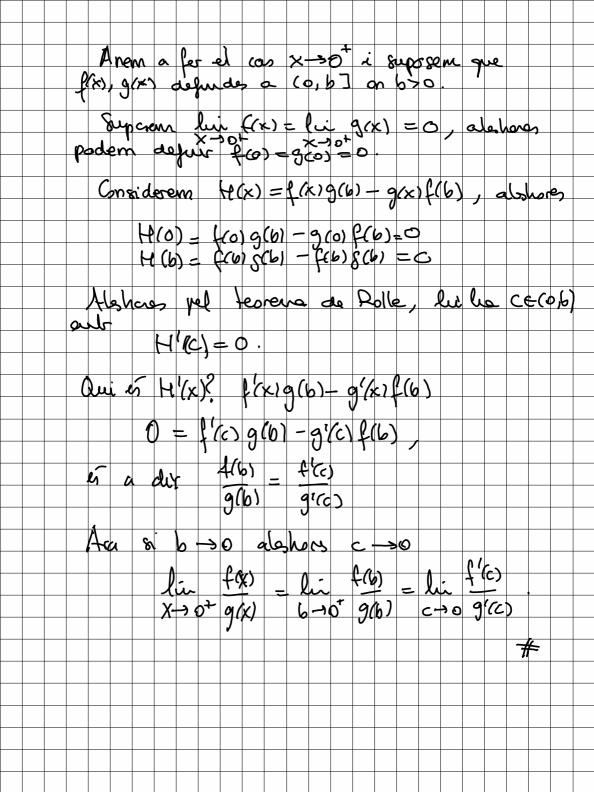






Aca que el sabem fer servis, anem a voure pergué funciona el terrema de el tépital (Bernouilli) Ens calen des resultats de la derivada, TEORETA DE ROLLE Signi f: [6,6] -> 12 contino i demable a xerab ; « fra = frb) alemas ember terab and fre = 0. Per en reallet when un resultat mer general TEORETA DE VALOR HIG (Cauchy) birui f: [9,6] -> /R ontima and derivada a bt te (9,6) Alshores existeix ce(9,6) and (Cb) - f(a) = f(c) En alon purt la reloutert instentance coincideix aux la mutière a l'interol [9,6]"



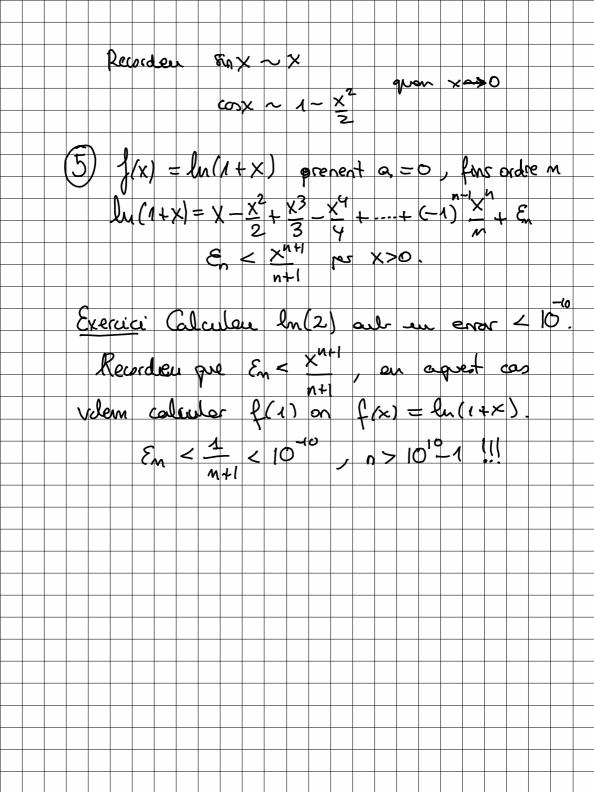


LA FORMULA DE TAYLOR O SI EN LOC DE BUSCAR LA MILLOR APROXIMACIÓ LINGAL, FEM APROXIMACIONS POLIDNOMIALS? Si fes un polinomi da ->, grain m, quin polinomi seuia? Recorden que l'as es la pendent de la recte tangent en x=a i aléctrons la millor aproximació lineal es la recte tangent Aixi, a voltant de x = a podem pensar f(x) = f(a) + f'(x)(x-a) + Error(xa) f(x) = f(a) + f'(x)(x-a) + Error(xa) f(x) = f(a) + f'(x)(x-a) + Error(xa)Exercle P(x) = 11+x, a =0 alshores  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}$ 

la firma de Taylor generalitza al cas
de relinamis de grau n an ens dons le
millor aproximoció a (ex) en x = a
mitjonsant un polisami de erau n
A men, podem acotor l'error comer. TEOREHA (formula de Toufor outret residue signi I un interval, ment i f: I > 12 (mil)
us finis que te deriodes f', (", ---, f'')
si a e I x e I f(x) = f(a) + f(a)(x - a) + f(a)(x - a)(x - a) + f(a)(x - a)(x - a) + f(a)(x - a)(x - a)(xi R<sub>n</sub>(x,a) es l'error d'aproxima ús que es pot expressor per on c et un punt de sonegut entre  $\times$  i a - Estimor l'error cornèr serà donor une cote - En el cas de politionis ambém a eux aproximous exacta per n = sou del politioni.

 $(x) = 1 + x - x^2 + 3x^3 = 2$  $f(x) = f(2) + f'(2)(x-2) + f''(2)(x-2) + \frac{f''(2)}{3!}(x-2)^{3}$   $= 23 + 33(x-2) + 17(x-2)^{2} + 3(x-2)^{3}$ on 23 = (2) 33 = (2) 17 = (42) $(2/x) = 1 - 2x + 9x^{2}$  (2/x) = -2 + 18x (2/x) = 18P(x) = 1 + x + 1 x + 1 x + 1 x + e x + e x + 1 x + e x on CE(O,X) Prenem X=1 Fixen-vos que ni Occ<1 alashous e< e'<3. Aixi l'error  $R_n(1,0) < \frac{3}{n+1}$ Re exemple, la déference entre faire à Pa (1,0)  $|e - (1+1+\frac{1}{2}+\dots+\frac{1}{n!})| = e^{c} \times \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$ 

la excepte si volem calcular el número e denim el polinomi fins a gran do, (m+1) = 11 = 39916800 i al Cor 1 - gredora un enor < 10-7. Per quin on dotindren un ever < 10 (4+1); 3)  $f(x) = \sin(x)$ , a = 0 $\int_{(SuH)} (x) = (-1)_{u} p u x \qquad \int_{(SuH)_{u}} (0) = 0$   $\int_{(SuH)} (x) = (-1)_{u} (0) x \qquad \int_{(SuH)_{u}} (0) = (-1)_{u}$  $Sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^2}{4!} + \frac{x$ i l'evar es podrà autor per 1 1×12n+2. (4) f(x)= cox, a=0  $\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^4$ i l'ever es pedra acter per 1 /x 2n+2/.



Per acabor, la forme de Toylor ens permet fer una descripció mon a circada de la noturalesa dels puras on la derivades sianullen. TEDRETIA & f et us finción regodes deriable, suposem que exilie a  $\in \mathbb{R}$  $f'(a) = f'(a) = --- = f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$ i f (a) 70. 5 n es parell, alchores - Si f'(a) >0 tenim mirum relative - Si f'(r) <0 tenim mirum relative To men senor, aleshones en un punt (1) f(x) = x3  $f(x) = 3x^2$  f'(x) = 6xf"(x) = 6 70 (1/x) = 4x3 (2) (/K) = X4 ?"(x) = 12x2 X=0 e"(x) = 24 > 0 MINIM RELATIU.