

אופני פונקציה 6-1

אופני פונקציה 6-1

$y = \tan x$ (c)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = (\cos x)^{-2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2(\cos x)^{-3}(-\sin x) = \frac{2\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$y = \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2}$ (c)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2(x^2 + 2) - 2x(x^3 - 3)}{(x^2 + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^4 + 6x^2 - 2x^4 + 6x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^4 + 6x^2 + 6x}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(4x^3 + 12x + 6)(x^2 + 2)^2 - 2(x^2 + 2)2x(x^4 + 6x^2 + 6x)}{(x^2 + 2)^4}$$

$y = 3\sin(5x - 2) + 4\cos(10 - x)$ (c)

$f = 3\sin(5x - 2)$

$g = 4\cos(10 - x)$

$$f' = 3 \cdot 5 \cos(5x-2)$$

$$g' = 4 \sin(10-x)$$

$$f'' = -3 \cdot 5^2 \sin(5x-2)$$

$$g'' = -4 \cos(10-x)$$

$$f''' = -3 \cdot 5^3 \cos(5x-2)$$

$$g''' = -4 \sin(10-x)$$

$$f^{(4)} = 3 \cdot 5^4 \sin(5x-2)$$

$$g^{(4)} = 4 \cos(10-x)$$

⋮
⋮
⋮

⋮
⋮
⋮

$$f^{(92)}(x) = 3 \cdot 5^{92} \sin(5x-2)$$

$$g^{(92)}(x) = 4 \cos(10-x)$$

$$\frac{d^{92} y}{dx^{92}} = 3 \cdot 5^{92} \sin(5x-2) + 4 \cos(10-x)$$

$e^{\sin x} = \cos(x=?) y$ (2)
 (1)

$$\frac{d(e^{\sin x})}{dx} = \frac{d(\cos(x=?) y)}{dx}$$

$$e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = -\sin(x=?) \cdot 2xy + \cos(x=?) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\cos(x=?) \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + 2xy \sin(x=?)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + 2xy \sin(x=?)}{\cos(x=?)}$$

$$y^3 = \ln(5x - 7y) \quad (a)$$

1/2/20

$$\frac{d(y^3)}{dx} = \frac{d(\ln(5x - 7y))}{dx}$$

$$3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5x - 7y} \cdot \frac{d(5x - 7y)}{dx}$$

$$3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5x - 7y} \cdot (5 - 7 \frac{dy}{dx})$$

$$3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x - 7y} - \frac{7}{5x - 7y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{7}{5x - 7y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x - 7y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(3y^2 + \frac{7}{5x - 7y} \right) = \frac{5}{5x - 7y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{5}{5x - 7y}}{\left(3y^2 + \frac{7}{5x - 7y} \right)}$$

$$e^{2x} = y^2 + \tan(xy) \quad (c)$$

1/2/20

$$\frac{d(e^{2x})}{dx} = \frac{d(y^2 + \tan(xy))}{dx}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2x} = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(xy)} \cdot \frac{d(xy)}{dx}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2x} = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(xy)} \cdot (y + x \frac{dy}{dx})$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2x} = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y'}{\cos^2(xy)} + \frac{x}{\cos^2(xy)} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{y}{\cos^2(xy)} = \frac{x}{\cos^2(xy)} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{y}{\cos^2(xy)} = \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{\cos^2(xy)} + 2y \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{y}{\cos^2(xy)}}{\left(\frac{x}{\cos^2(xy)} + 2y \right)}$$

$$y x^2 - x^2 + 2y = 1 \quad (2)$$

1300

$$\frac{d(yx^2 - x^2 + 2y)}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x^2 + y - 2x - 1 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (x^2 + 2) = 1 - 2xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - 2xy}{x^2 + 2}$$

$$x - y^4 = y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

(3) $x - y^4 = y$ \Rightarrow $(-1, 2)$ \Rightarrow $(-1, 2)$ \Rightarrow $(-1, 2)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(x + y^3)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1 - 3y^2) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - 3y^2}$$

(-14, 2) 2/3/

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - 3 \cdot 2^2} = \frac{1}{1 - 12} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{11}}$$

(4) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{\sqrt{8^2 - x} - \sqrt{x}}{8 - x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{8^2 - (8 + \Delta x)} - \sqrt{8 + \Delta x}}{8 - (8 + \Delta x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{8^2 - (8 + \Delta x)} - \sqrt{8 + \Delta x}}{-\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{8 - (8 + \Delta x)}{-\Delta x (\sqrt{8^2 - (8 + \Delta x)} + \sqrt{8 + \Delta x})} \right)$$

3/14/20 2/3/

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-\Delta x}{-\Delta x (\sqrt{8^2 - (8 + \Delta x)} + \sqrt{8 + \Delta x})} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{8^2 - (8 + \Delta x)} + \sqrt{8 + \Delta x}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{17 + 8x^3 - x^{-1}}{5 - 2x + 3x^3} = \text{של } \left(\frac{17 + 8\Delta x^3 - \Delta x^{-1}}{5 - 2\Delta x + 3\Delta x^3} \right) \quad (\text{ע})$$

$$= \text{של } \left(\frac{\frac{17 + 8\Delta x^3 + 8 - \Delta x^2}{\Delta x^3}}{\frac{5\Delta x^3 - 2\Delta x^4 + 3}{\Delta x^0}} \right) = \text{של } \left(\frac{17\Delta x^3 + 8 - \Delta x^2}{5\Delta x^3 - 2\Delta x^4 + 3} \right) = \left(\frac{8}{3} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2} = \text{של } \left(\sqrt{1 + \Delta x} + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x} + \sqrt{1 + 2\Delta x} \right) \quad (\text{ע})$$

$$= \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}$$

הנחת (5)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ קיים ו $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ קיים

קיים $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x))$ קיים, קיים, קיים

$x_0 = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ קיים
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ קיים, קיים, קיים

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ קיים ו $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ קיים

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x))$ קיים, קיים, קיים

$x = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x$ קיים

$x = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ קיים

קיים $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$ \rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$

אם נגדיר $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = x$ (קיים) \rightarrow אגדה נגדית (קיים)

(ג) נניח כי $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x)$ קיים ו- $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ קיים

אם קיים. אנו נגדיר (נגד) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (F(x) \pm g(x))$ קיים

נגדיר יחדיו קיים. נניח

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0 \\ 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \leq 0 \\ 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

נגדיר F ו- g \rightarrow $F(x) = g(x) = 0$ (קיים)

(3) נניח שנגדיר $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x)$ קיים ו- $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ קיים

אם קיים. אנו נגדיר $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (F(x) \pm g(x))$ קיים

נציב $h(x) = F(x) \pm g(x)$ ונניח $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x)$ קיים $\rightarrow x_0$

אם $g(x) = h(x) - F(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (h(x) - F(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x)$$

כי נגדיר קיימת $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x)$ קיים \rightarrow אנו נגדיר $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$ קיים