

חשבון אינפי 1

תרגיל 10-פתרון

1. השתמשו בהגדרת הנגזרת על מנת לחשב את:

א. $f(x) = 5x^3 - 8x$ כאשר $f'(-1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{5x^3 - 8x - 3}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(5x^2 - 5x - 3)}{(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (5x^2 - 5x - 3) = 7$$

ב. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x}$ כאשר $f'(x_0)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x_0} - \sqrt{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x_0 - x}{x \cdot x_0 (x - x_0)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-1}{x \cdot x_0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} = -\frac{1}{x_0^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}$$

ג. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ כאשר $f'(1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

ד. $f(x) = x^{3/2}$ כאשר $f'(x_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^{3/2} - x_0^{3/2}}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x^{3/2} - x_0^{3/2})(x^{3/2} + x_0^{3/2})}{(x - x_0)(x^{3/2} + x_0^{3/2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x^3 - x_0^3)}{(x - x_0)(x^{3/2} + x_0^{3/2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0)(x^2 + xx_0 + x_0^2)}{(x - x_0)(x^{3/2} + x_0^{3/2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x^2 + xx_0 + x_0^2)}{(x^{3/2} + x_0^{3/2})} = \frac{3x_0^2}{2x_0^{3/2}} = \frac{3}{2} x_0^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

ה. $f(x) = |e^{x^2} - 1|$ כאשר $f'(0)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|e^{x^2} - 1| - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|e^{x^2} - 1|}{x} = \lim_{\substack{e^{x^2} \geq 1 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot x = 0$$

2. גזרו את הפונקציות הבאות:

א. $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}}$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2x(1-x^2) + 2x(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{4x}{(1-x^2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\sqrt{\ln x}} \quad \text{ב.}$$

$$\left(e^{\sqrt{\ln x}}\right)' = e^{\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{ג.}$$

$$\ln f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x \cdot \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cdot \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}\right)' = \left(e^{\ln \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}}\right)' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{2x} \ln 2}\right)' = \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{x}}} \left(-\frac{\ln 2}{2x^2}\right) \quad \text{ד.}$$

$$(|x \sin x|)' = \begin{cases} (x \sin x)' & x \geq 0 \\ (-x \sin x)' & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sin x + x \cos x & x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x - x \cos x & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ה.}$$

$$f(x) = (\sqrt{2x+1})^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{ו.}$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x} \ln(\sqrt{2x+1}) = (-\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1)$$

$$\ln f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln x) \cdot (\ln(2x+1))$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \ln(2x+1) + \frac{2}{2x+1} \ln x\right)$$

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

3. תהי

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax} & x \neq 0 \\ b & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$f'(0) = 2$ מצאו את הקבועים a ו- b אם נתון

פתרון:

נתון שהפונקציה גזירה בנקודה $x = 0$ ולכן $f(x)$ רציפה ב- $x = 0$, ז"א

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow 1} \cdot \frac{x}{a} = 0 = f(0) = b$$

מצאנו ש- $b = 0$.

נחשב נגזרת לפי הגדרה

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax} - 0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^2} = \frac{1}{a}$$

נתון $f'(0) = 2$ ולכן $\frac{1}{a} = 2$ ומכאן $a = \frac{1}{2}$.לסיכום: $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = 0$