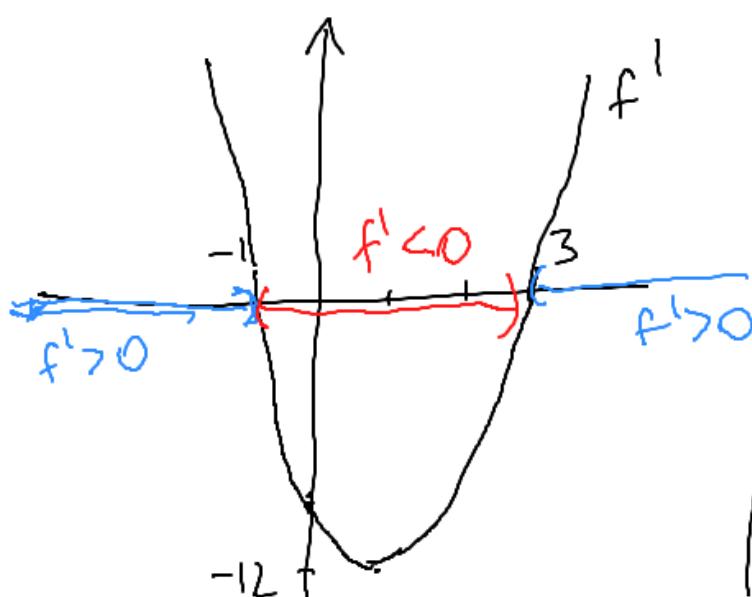


Punktkontrolle

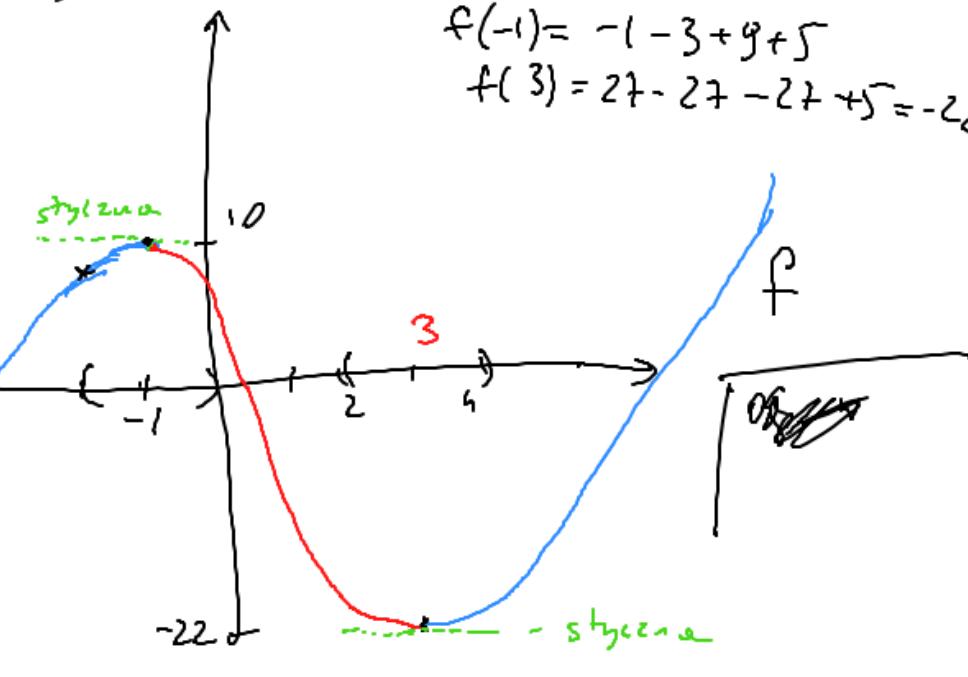
Zunächst wirtschaftliche Extrema lokale $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$ ('ökonomisch' ich rede).

Rechner.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^3)' - 3(x^2)' - 9(x)' + 0 = \\ &= 3x^2 - 3 \cdot 2x - 9 = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = \\ &= 3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 3(x-3)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$



- $f \nearrow$ ne $(-\infty, -1]$
- $f \downarrow$ ne $[-1, 3]$
- $f \nearrow$ ne $[3, \infty)$
- Opt: f_{\max} maks. lk.
- ≈ 3 f_{\min} min. lk.



$$\left| \begin{array}{l} (x^n)' = nx^{n-1} \\ n=3 \\ (x^3)' = 3x^{3-1} = 3x^2 \\ n=2 \\ (x^2)' = 2x^{2-1} = 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= -1 - 3 + 9 + 5 \\ f(3) &= 27 - 27 - 27 + 5 = -22 \end{aligned}$$

Zweiter "extremum" (lokale) Funktion $f(x) = \ln(x^2)$.

$$D_f = \{x : x^2 > 0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

Lösungsweg:

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(y) = \ln y \\ y(x) = x^2 \\ (\ln(x^2))' = (f(y(x)))' = f'(y(x)) \cdot y'(x) = \frac{1}{y(x)} \cdot 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

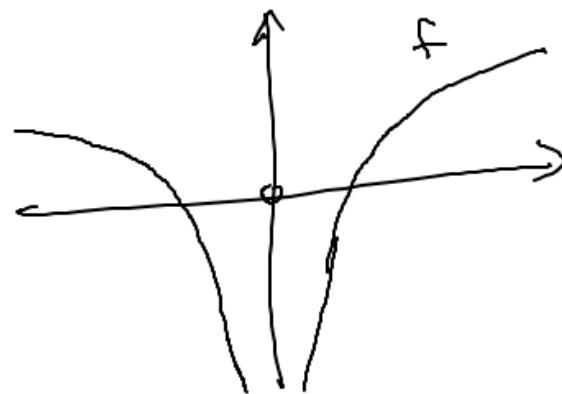
nie ma rotingen'

$\Rightarrow f$ nie eine extremer lokale

Vorgehensweise: $\ln(x^2) \neq 2\ln x$ liegt
Aber $\ln(x^2) = 2\ln x$ für $x \geq 0$.

$\ln(x^2) = \ln((-x)^2) = 2\ln(-x) = 2\ln|x|$

$$\begin{aligned} f' > 0 &\text{ für } (0, \infty) \\ f' < 0 &\text{ für } (-\infty, 0) \end{aligned}$$



Pozorník

Tv-Lagrange'a $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cesta, vzdálenost $\in [a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b) : f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Uvádění 1) Je-li $f' = 0$ na (a, b) , že f ještě

cesta $[a, b]$, že f ještě stále na $[a, b]$.

2) Je-li $f' = 0$ na (a, b) , že f ještě stále na $[a, b]$.

D.d. 2) $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$

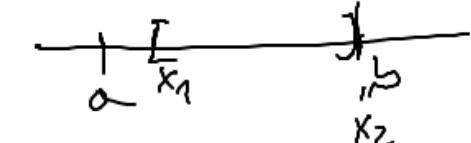
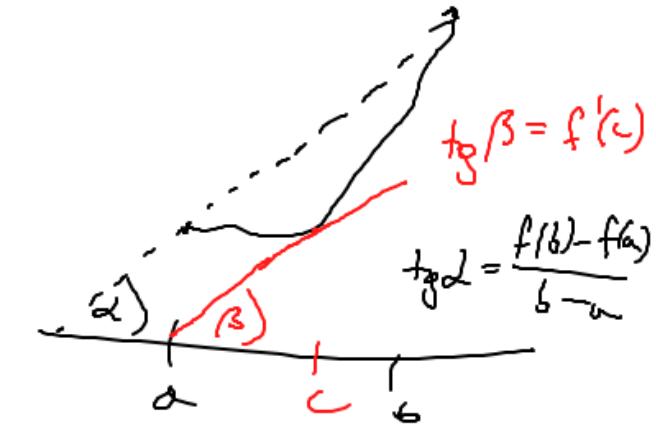
1) Je-li $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ i $x_1 < x_2$, že $f|_{[x_1, x_2]}$ ještě cesta v minimální hodnotě na (x_1, x_2) .

Z tv-Lagrange'a má f na intervalu $[x_1, x_2]$ oboustranný, tedy $\exists c \in (x_1, x_2)$:

$$0 = f'(c) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2).$$

že $c \in (a, b)$

$\Rightarrow f$ ještě stále na $[a, b]$.



Punktekst.

$$\text{Berechnung } f(x) = \sin x \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = (\sin x)' \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin x \cdot \left(\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)' =$$

$$= \cos x \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin x \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)'}_{=1} =$$

$$= \cos\left(x + \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$g(x)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)' =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)' =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(x) - g(x))' = f'(x) - g'(x) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Zusammen: } f(x) - g(x) = c = \text{const.} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c = f(0) - g(0) = \sin 0 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \sin x \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Np.

Znaleźć zbiór wartości funkcji: $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, $x > 0$.

$= \{f(x) : x > 0\}$

1) f jest ciągła

2) Znajdzieniu punktów monotoniczności f , licząc f' :

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

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} > 0 \quad | \cdot x^2 > 0$$

$$1 - \ln x > 0$$

$$1 > \ln x$$

$$\ln e^1 > \ln x$$

$$e > x$$

$$x \in (0, e)$$

rozbicie

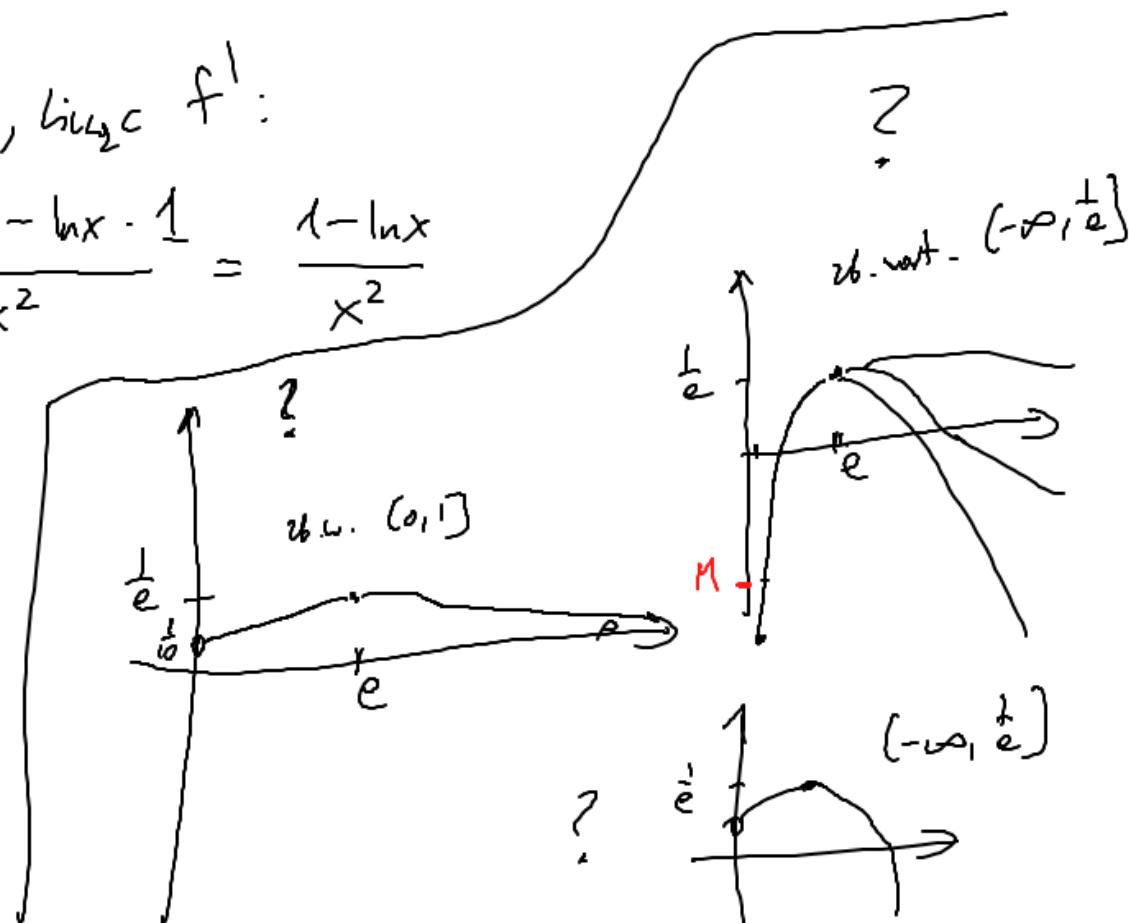
$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \leq 0$$

...

$$x \in (e, \infty)$$

$$f \nearrow \text{na } (0, e]$$

$$f \searrow \text{na } (e, \infty)$$

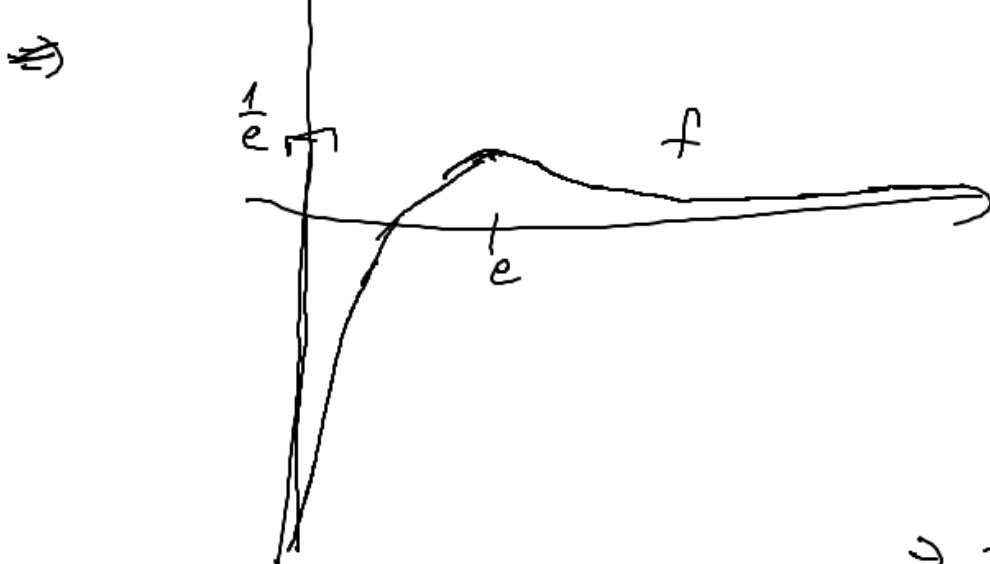


Poziomy granice w 0^+ i ∞ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow \text{zb. wtedz } f \text{ na dziedz } (0, e] \\ \text{jest } (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{zb. wtedz } f \text{ na } (0, \infty) \text{ jest } (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$$

(Již náleží funkce $\ln x$) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{1}} = 0$



Ponieważ $f \not\downarrow$ na $(0, e]$, więc

$$f(x) \leq f(e) \quad \forall x \in [e, \infty)$$

Ponieważ $f \downarrow$ na $[e, \infty)$, więc

$$f(x) \leq f(e) \quad \forall x \in [e, \infty)$$

$\Rightarrow f(e)$ jest reguligą wzrostu funkcji f .

~~D~~ Stw. d. wykresu, i.e. $f((0, \infty)) \subset (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$.
 zb. wartości $f \neq (0, \infty)$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} A \subset B \\ \text{III} \\ \forall x \in A \quad x \in B \end{array}}$$

Pokażemy, i.e. że żelazki wartości przekształcają: $f((0, \infty)) \supset (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$.

Weźmy żelazko wiele $M \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$.

Pokażemy $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$, wtedy z def. granicy istnieje punkt $x_1 \in (0, e)$ taki, i.e. $f(x_1) < M$.

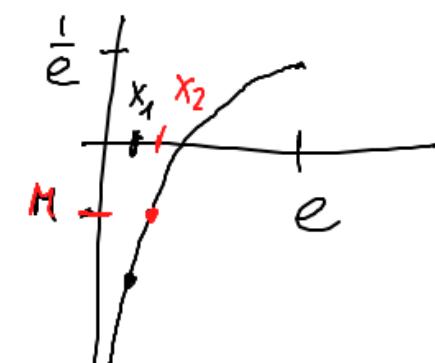
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = -\infty$$

Pokażmy, i.e. f na $[x_1, e]$ jest konieczna z tw. Darboux:

$$f(x_1) < M \leq f(e) = \frac{1}{e}$$

Wystarczy, i.e. istnieje $x_2 \in [x_1, e]$ taki, i.e. $f(x_2) = M$.

$$\Rightarrow f((0, \infty)) = (-\infty, \frac{1}{e}]$$



Nr.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\arctg \underbrace{\left(x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \right)}_y \right)' = \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \right)^2} \cdot \left(x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \right)' \underset{\text{f. stat.}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \right)^2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(2x + 0 \right)}_{2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l}
 (\arctg y)' = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \\
 (\sqrt{x})' = \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' = \\
 = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\
 (c)' = 0
 \end{array} \right.$$

NP:

$$f(x) = \left(e^{\underbrace{-\sqrt{2x}}_y} + \pi \right)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}(y^3)' &= 3y^{3-1} = 3y^2 \\ (e^y)' &= e^y\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 3(e^{-\sqrt{2x}} + \pi)^2 \cdot \left(e^{\frac{-\sqrt{2x}}{y}} + \pi \right)^1 = 3(e^{-\sqrt{2x}} + \pi)^2 \cdot \left(e^{-\sqrt{2x}} \cdot (-\sqrt{2x})^1 + 0 \right)$$

$$(-\sqrt{2x})^1 = -(\sqrt{\frac{2x}{y}})^1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} \cdot (2x)^1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} \cdot 2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2x}}$$

$(\sqrt{y})^1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$

II spröp b.

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

Wzór pochodnej

r-mie stycznej do wykresu f w punkcie $(x_0, f(x_0))$:

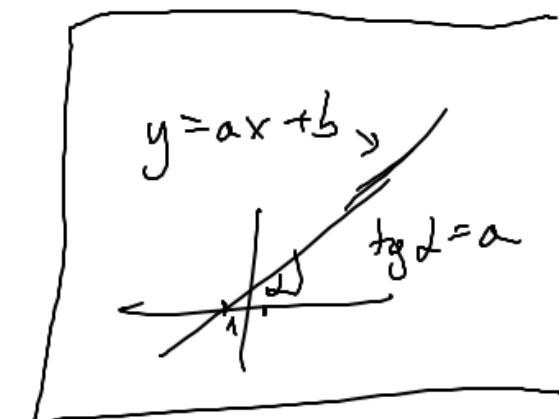
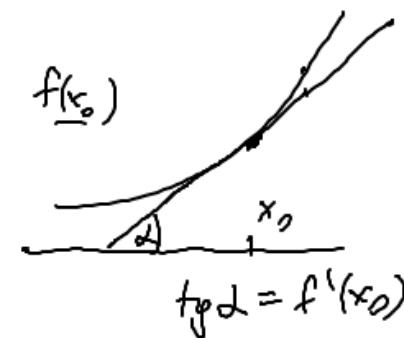
$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\int y = f(x) - \text{wykres funkci}$$

Wzór pochodnej

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0), \text{ dla } x \approx x_0$$



Np. Wie $\sqrt{1,003}$?

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(1,003) = \sqrt{1,003} \approx ?$$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

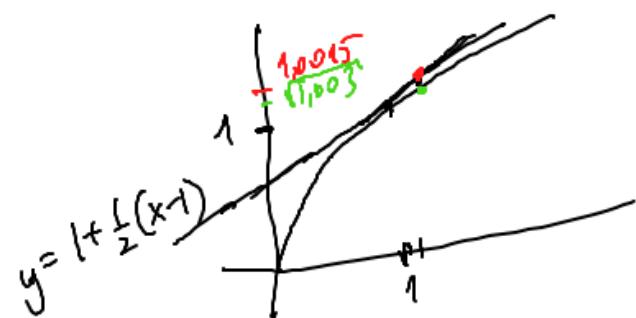
$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad \text{d.h. } x \approx x_0$$

Wen' wählen $x_0 = 1$:

$$\sqrt{x} \approx \sqrt{1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} \cdot (1,003 - 1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,003 = 1 + 0,0015 = 1,0015$$

Ale

$$\sqrt{4} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = 2,5$$



W rechnet:

$$\sqrt{1,003} \approx 1,00149887668\dots$$

Ostebacie blgów pomiaru:

powiedzmy, iż mierzymy jakaś wielkość x z błędem bezwzględnym $\Delta x > 0$
(tzn. prawidłowa wielkość $\in [x - \Delta x, x + \Delta x]$)

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{np. } x = 134 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm} \\ \Delta x \end{array} \right.$$

wówczas błąd $\sqrt{f(x)}$ jest w przybliżeniu wiekszy o:

$$\Delta x \cdot |f'(x)|$$

$$V(x) = x^3$$

$$V'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 133^3 \approx 2352 \\ 135^3 \approx 2430 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V = (134)^3 \text{ cm}^3,$$

$$\pm 54 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\approx 2406 \text{ cm}^3 \pm 54 \text{ cm}^3$$

np. objętość sześcianu o boku x :
 $V(x) = x^3 = 134^3 \text{ [mm}^3]$
Błąd bezwzględny ΔV (w przybliżeniu)
wie przekształca

$$\Delta x \cdot V'(x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 134^2 \text{ [mm}^3] \\ &= 53868 < 54000 \end{aligned}$$

Np. Quadrat o. haben $x = 100 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$. [Blfd. \approx 1%]

Dann: Blfd. \approx 1% \Rightarrow Fläche $A = 100^2 (\text{mm}^2)$.

v. phys.

Bzu.

$$| \text{Blfd. } | \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 200 = 200 \quad [\text{mm}^2]$$

\uparrow
so x ma Blfd. \approx 1

$$P(x) = x^2$$
$$P'(x) = 2x$$
$$P'(100) = 200$$
$$| \text{Blfd. } | \leq \frac{| \text{Blfd. } |}{100^2} \leq \frac{1 \cdot 200}{100 \cdot 100} = \frac{2}{100} = 2\%$$