

5月9日 小テスト 解き方

$x \neq 1, 0$ 要る

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\{x-(x-1)\}}{(x-1)x} \geq \frac{(x-1)x}{(x-1)x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)x - 2}{(x-1)x} = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x-1)x} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-1)x} \leq 0$$

$x \neq 1, 0$

左辺の $\frac{0}{3} \leq x < 1$ と $1 < x \leq 2$ の範囲

LHS
T227

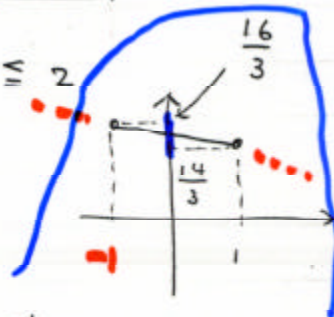
	-1	0	1	2
$x-2$	-	-	-	+
$x-1$	-	-	+	+
x	-	-	+	+
$x+1$	-	+	+	+
(LHS)	+	-	+	+

$x-2$
 $\frac{2}{x} +$

$$(LHS) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x < 0, 1 < x \leq 2$$

この範囲

要る



① 講義中示した

② $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 5$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) の値域は

$$\frac{14}{3} \leq y \leq \frac{16}{3}$$

要る

$$\text{とる。} \quad [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[\frac{14}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right]$$

対応は 全単射

$$x \mapsto -\frac{1}{3}x + 5 = y$$

逆写像は

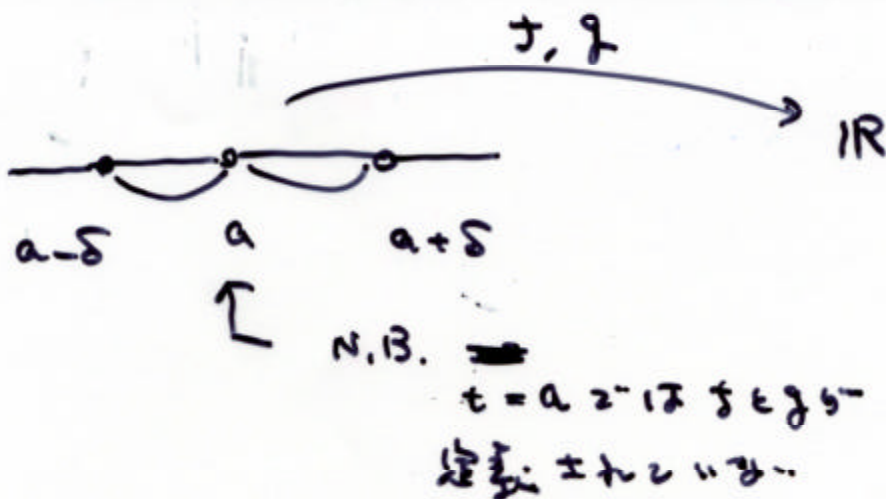
要る
要る

$$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{3}x$$

より

$$x = -3(y - 5) = -3y + 15$$

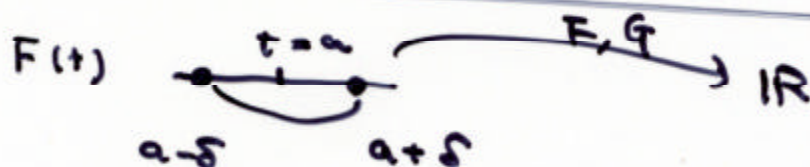
$$(y \in \left[\frac{14}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right])$$



公式

$$f(t) \rightarrow A, g(t) \rightarrow B \quad (t \rightarrow a)$$

- 1) $f(t) \pm g(t) \rightarrow A \pm B$
- 2) $f(t) \cdot g(t) \rightarrow A \cdot B$
- 3) $f(t) \neq 0, A \neq 0$ とするとき
 $\frac{1}{f(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A}$



$$1) (F(t) \pm G(t))' \Big|_{t=a} = F'(a) \pm G'(a)$$

$$2) (F(t) \cdot G(t))' \Big|_{t=a} = F'(a) \cdot G(a) + F(a) \cdot G'(a)$$

$$3) \left(\frac{1}{F(t)} \right)' \Big|_{t=a} = \frac{-F'(a)}{F(a)^2}$$

A, B, C, D 定数.

3

例 ① $(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D)'$

$$= (Ax^3)' + (Bx^2)' + (Cx)' + D'$$

$$= 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$$

例 ② $(A f(x))' = A f'(x)$

$$(A f(x))' = A' f(x) + A f'(x)$$

$$= 0 \cdot f(x) + A f'(x)$$

$$= A f'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right)' = \frac{-(x^n)'}{(x^n)^2} = \frac{-n x^{n-1}}{x^{2n}}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$2n - (n-1) = n+1$$

例 ③ $(x^{-n})' = -n x^{-n-1}$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{例 ④ } \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$(x \cdot \sqrt{x})' = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} x\sqrt{x} &= x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= x^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(x^{\frac{3}{2}})' = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \leftarrow -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x\sqrt{x})' &= (x)' \sqrt{x} + x \cdot (\sqrt{x})' \\
 &= 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (\sqrt{x})^2 = x. \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)' = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Ex $(x^a)' = a x^{a-1}$

$$y = (2x-3)(x-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= (2x-3)'(x-2) + (2x-3)(x-2)' \\
 &= 2(x-2) + (2x-3) \times 1. \\
 &= 4x - 7
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex $\left(\frac{G}{F}\right)' = \frac{G'F - GF'}{F^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{1}{F}\right)' &= G' \cdot \frac{1}{F} + G \cdot \left(\frac{1}{F}\right)' \\
 &= G' \frac{1}{F} + G \cdot \left(-\frac{F'}{F^2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{G'F - GF'}{F^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{2x}{x+3} \right)' &= \frac{(2x)'(x+3) - 2x \cdot (x+3)'}{(x+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(x+3) - 2x}{(x+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{6}{(x+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

合成関数の微分.

$y = (x^2 + 1)^3$ の微分

$x \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $z \rightarrow A$

$$\frac{(x^2+1)^3 - (a^2+1)^3}{x-a} =$$

$$\frac{z^3 - A^3}{z - A}$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{z^3}^A - \overbrace{A^3}^0}{\underbrace{(x^2+1) - (a^2+1)}_{x-a}}$$

$z = x^2 + 1$
 $A = a^2 + 1$

$x \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $z \rightarrow A$

$3A^2$

$2a$

z^3 の $z = A$ における微分.

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow 3A^2 \cdot 2a \\ &= 3(a^2+1)^2 \cdot 2a \end{aligned}$$

(x^2+1 が $x=a$ になるのは $x=a$ のとき.)

