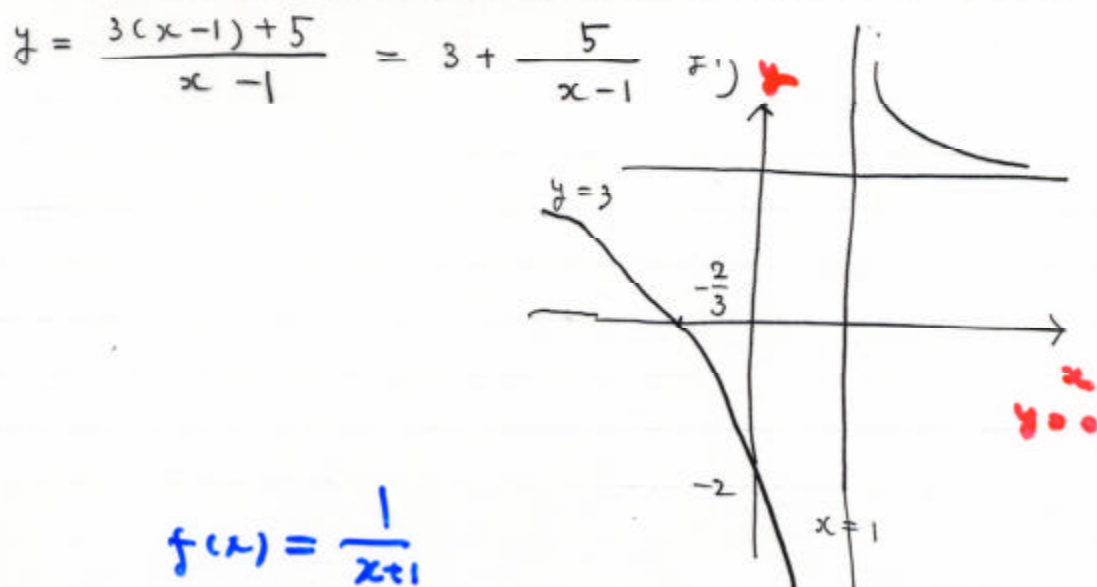


calc 63

5月12日 (水) 1. テスト 解答 48

I. $y = \frac{3x+2}{x-1}$ のグラフを求めよ。



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

II. $y = \frac{1}{x+1}$ の $x=a$ ($\neq -1$) に点の傾きを求めよ。
 求める $\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{a+h+1} - \frac{1}{a+1}}{h} = \frac{(a+1) - (a+h+1)}{h(a+1)(a+h+1)} \quad \text{①}$$

$$= \frac{-h}{h(a+1)(a+h+1)} = -\frac{1}{(a+1)(a+h+1)} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{(a+1)^2} \quad (h \rightarrow 0)$$

①: $\frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{1}{a+h+1} = \frac{(a+1) - (a+h+1)}{(a+1)(a+h+1)}$
 ②: $-\frac{1}{(a+1)(a+h+1)} = -\frac{1}{a+1} \times \frac{1}{a+h+1}$
 ③: $\frac{1}{a+h+1} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a+1}$

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

$f(x) \rightarrow A, g(x) \rightarrow B \quad (x \rightarrow \alpha)$

1) $f(x) \pm g(x) \rightarrow A \pm B$

2) $f(x) \cdot g(x) \rightarrow A \cdot B$

3) $\frac{1}{f(x)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A}$

calc 4

2

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)' = ?$$

$$a > 0, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

III

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a+h}}{\sqrt{a+h} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot h}$$

分子有理化

$$= \frac{a - (a+h)}{\sqrt{a+h} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot h (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+h})}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+h}}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 得 } \therefore = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a}}$$

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

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

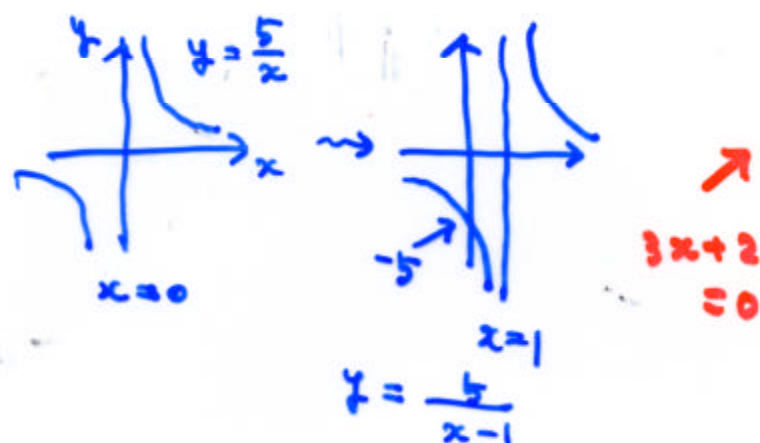
3 2 1 5

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

$\Sigma \text{ 得 } \therefore$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq 0$



3

$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(a)$$

$$(h \rightarrow 0)$$

微分公式

$$(3x^2 + 2x + 1)' = 3 \cdot (x^2)' + 2(x)' + (1)'$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$= 6x + 2$$

(0) $(cf(x))' = c f'(x)$ c : 常数

(1) $(f(x) \pm g(x))' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$

(2) $(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$

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

「 $f(x)$ が $x=a$ で微分可能であることは、
 二つの極限が等しいことにより示される。」

左側極限と右側極限が等しいことを示す。

$$y = |x| = f(x)$$



$x=0$ で微分可能でない。

$$h < 0 \quad |h| = -h$$

$$\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$$h_n < 0 \quad h_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{-h_n}{h_n} = -1 \rightarrow -1$$

$$h > 0 \quad |h| = h$$

$$\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$h_n > 0 \quad h_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{h_n}{h_n} = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\leadsto \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \text{ が } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ で}$$

$$\leadsto \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \text{ が } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ で}$$

$f(x)$ が $x=a$ で微分可能であることは、

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \text{ が存在}$$

定理 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ 存在

$$f(x) \rightarrow f(a) \quad (x \rightarrow a)$$

($x=a$ 处 f 是连续的)

(证明)

$$f(x) - f(a) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \times (x - a)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \times (x - a) + f(a)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(a) \times 0 + f(a) = f(a)$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{c f(x) - c f(a)}{x - a} = c \times \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$(c: \text{定数}) \rightarrow c \times f'(a)$$

(1) 恒等 $\rightarrow$ 恒等.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(a)g(a)}{x - a} \\ &= \frac{\{f(x)g(x) - \underbrace{f(x) \cdot g(a)} + \underbrace{f(x)g(a)} - f(a)g(a)\}}{x - a} \\ &= f(x) \times \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} + g(a) \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &\rightarrow f(a) \times g'(a) + g(a) \times f'(a) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 恒等.

434

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [(x^2+1)(3x+2)]' \quad (fg)' = f'g + fg' \\
 &= (x^2+1)'(3x+2) + (x^2+1)(3x+2)' \\
 &= 2x(3x+2) + 3(x^2+1) \\
 &= 9x^2 + 4x + 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(f^2)' = 2ff' \quad \text{合似 因 2 つ の f を 2 乗 する}$$

$$(f \cdot f)' = f'f + ff' = 2ff'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{(x^4+1)^2\}' &= 2(x^4+1)(x^4+1)' \\
 &= 2(x^4+1) \cdot 4x^3 \\
 &= 8x^3(x^4+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(f_1 f_2 f_3)' = f_1' f_2 f_3 + f_1 f_2' f_3 + f_1 f_2 f_3'$$

$$(f_1 f_2)' f_3 + (f_1 f_2) f_3' \quad (fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$= (f_1' f_2 + f_1 f_2') f_3 + f_1 f_2 f_3'$$

$$= f_1' f_2 f_3 + f_1 f_2' f_3 + f_1 f_2 f_3'$$

特: $f_1 = f_2 = f_3 = f \text{ かつ } a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{(f^3)' = 3f^2 \cdot f'}$$

$$(x)' = 1. \quad (x^1)' = 1 \cdot x^0 = 1 \cdot x^{1-1}$$

$$(x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

→ ~~ok~~ ok.
n=1

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

n: ok 33.

$$\begin{aligned} (x^{n+1})' &= (x \cdot x^n)' \\ &= (x)' \cdot x^n + x \cdot (x^n)' \\ &= 1 \cdot x^n + x \cdot \underbrace{n x^{n-1}}_{\substack{\text{得系内32, 9 15定} \\ \uparrow}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (n+1) x^n$$

$$\underline{n+1-1}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

22=7. 172.

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

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

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

$$\underline{x^{n-1} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\boxed{n + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = n - \frac{1}{2}}$$

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

松葉番子

$$\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)' = \frac{g'f - gf'}{f^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)' &= g' \cdot \frac{1}{f} + g \cdot \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)' \\ &= g' \cdot \frac{1}{f} + g \left(-\frac{f'}{f^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{g'f - gf'}{f^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{g}{f}\right)' &= \frac{-x^2+1}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{g'f - gf'}{f^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{3x+2}{x-1}\right)' &= \frac{(3x+2)'(x-1) - (3x+2)(x-1)'}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{3(x-1) - (3x+2)}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-5}{(x-1)^2} < 0 \quad (x \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

I $\Rightarrow$ 求下列函数的导数.

(9)

(1) $(3x+2)x^2.$

(2) $\sqrt{x}(3x-1)$

(3) $\frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

(4) $\frac{x-1}{x^2+1}$

II $x \neq 1$ 求 $1+x+\dots+x^n = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

$\wedge$ 求导

$$1 + 2 \cdot x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1}$$

求导.