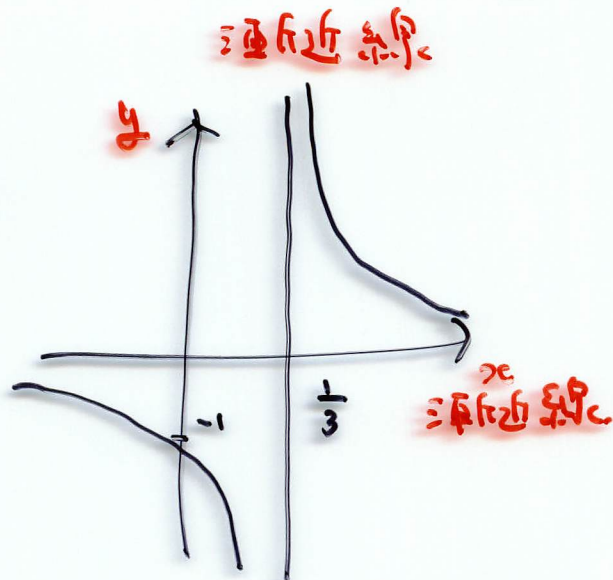


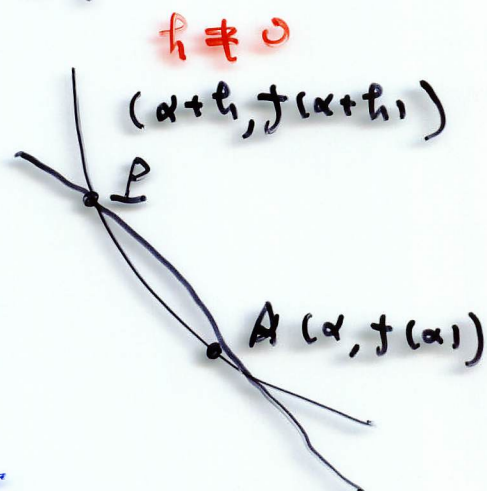
$$y = \frac{1}{3x-1} = f(x) \quad x \neq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3x-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{3}}$$



$$x \neq \frac{1}{3} \text{ is given}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$



$$\text{AP in the } \Delta = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3(x+h)-1} - \frac{1}{3x-1}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{(3x-1) - (3(x+h)-1)}{(3x-1)(3(x+h)-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^n \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\ & * (-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{-3h}{(3x-1)(3(x+h)-1)}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{(3x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3(x+h)-1}$$

$h \rightarrow 0$ i.e. $\{h_n\}$ $h_n \neq 0, h_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow +\infty)$
 Δ at $t = \frac{1}{2}$ i.e. $h = h_n \in \Delta$

$$\text{AP in the } \Delta = -\frac{3}{(3x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{3(x+h_n)-1}$$

$\{h_n\}$ is a sequence
 $h_n \rightarrow 0$

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

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha, b_n \rightarrow \beta \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$1) a_n \pm b_n \rightarrow \alpha \pm \beta.$$

$$2) a_n \cdot b_n \rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta$$

$$3) a_n \neq 0 \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}), \quad \alpha \neq 0 \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\{b_n\} \quad b_n \neq 0, \quad b_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{1}{b_n} \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$AP \text{ rule } = - \frac{3}{3\alpha - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{3(\alpha + b_n) - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow - \frac{3}{(3\alpha - 1)^2} \quad \leftarrow \{b_n\} \text{ is } \neq 0.$$

$$\leadsto \lim_{b_n \rightarrow 0} (AP \text{ rule}) = - \frac{3}{(3\alpha - 1)^2}.$$

$$AP \text{ rule } = - \frac{3}{3\alpha - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{3(\alpha + b_n) - 1}$$

$$b_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$3(\alpha + b_n) \rightarrow 3 \cdot (\alpha + 0) = 3\alpha$$

$$3(\alpha + b_n) - 1 \rightarrow 3(\alpha + 0) - 1 = 3\alpha - 1 \neq 0$$

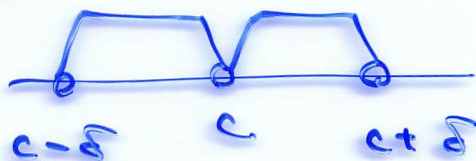
$$\frac{1}{3(\alpha + b_n) - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3\alpha - 1}$$

要例

$$\delta > 0$$

$$f: (c-\delta, c) \cup (c, c+\delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

I とは c



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow c} f(t) = A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} t_n \in I, t_n \rightarrow c \text{ 且 } \exists \{t_n\} \\ \text{に } \exists \text{ する} \\ f(t_n) \rightarrow A \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \end{array} \right]$$

定理

$$g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(c-\delta, c) \cup (c, c+\delta)$$

cup.

CT 4.6 page 定理 2.1

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

$A \cup B$
the union of
A and B.

$$(i) f(t) \pm g(t) \rightarrow A \pm B.$$

$$(ii) f(t) \cdot g(t) \rightarrow A \cdot B.$$

CT 4.7 p.

$$(iii) f(t) \neq 0 \quad (t \in I), A \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{f(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\frac{1}{f(t)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A} \quad (t \rightarrow c)$$

$$(iii) t_n \rightarrow c, t_n \in I \text{ 且 } \exists \{t_n\} \text{ 且 } \exists$$

$$f(t) \rightarrow A \quad (t \rightarrow A) \text{ 恒定}$$

$$f(t_n) \rightarrow A$$

$\neq 0$

$\neq 0$

$\rightsquigarrow$

$$\frac{1}{f(t_n)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A}$$

微分の公式.

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

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

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

5月16日.

2) の証明は 3) の証明より簡単.

3) の証明.

CT 85 p. 23

$$\frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{f(x+h)} - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) = \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(x+h)}{f(x) \cdot f(x+h)}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{f(x)}} \cdot \boxed{\frac{1}{f(x+h)}} \cdot \boxed{\frac{f(x) - f(x+h)}{h}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\downarrow ?$$

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

$$\downarrow h \rightarrow 0$$

$$f'(x)$$

CT 定理 3.1

定理 $f(x)$ が $x = a$ で微分可能ならば

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

$$\frac{1}{f(x+h)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f(a)} \quad (h \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x+h)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f(a)} \quad \text{が成り立つ}$$

montrer

It remains to show the theorem.

prove

↓

& proof.

démontrer ↔ la démonstration

$h \rightarrow 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \rightarrow f'(x) \\ \text{on veut voir.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ 验证}$$

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

$$\rightarrow 0 \times f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x+h) = (f(x+h) - f(x)) + f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow 0 + f(x) = f(x)$$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ 1) $f(x) = x^n$.

$$f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\cancel{x^n} + n C_1 x^{n-1} h + n C_2 x^{n-2} h^2 + \dots + h^n \right) \\ &= n C_1 x^{n-1} + n C_2 x^{n-2} h + n C_3 x^{n-3} h^2 + \dots + h^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow n C_1 x^{n-1} = n x^{n-1}$$

$$Q) f(x) = x^n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \left\{ \cancel{(x^n + {}_nC_1 x^{n-1} h + {}_nC_2 x^{n-2} h^2 + \dots} \right. \\ \left. \dots + {}_nC_{n-1} x h^{n-1} + h^n) - \cancel{x^n} \right\}$$

$$= {}_nC_1 x^{n-1} + {}_nC_2 x^{n-2} \cdot h + {}_nC_3 x^{n-3} h^2 + \dots \\ \dots + h^{n-1}$$

$$\longrightarrow {}_nC_1 x^{n-1} = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{\text{公式}} \quad (x^n)' = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\text{帰納法で証明} \quad (x)' = 1 = 1 \cdot x^0 = 1 \cdot x^{1-1} \\ n=1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ OK} \quad (x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \leftarrow \text{仮定}$$

$$(x^{n+1})' = (x \cdot x^n)'$$

$$= (x)' \cdot x^n + x \cdot (x^n)'$$

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

$$(fg)'$$

$$= f'g + fg'$$

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

$$\longrightarrow (n+1) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ OK}$$

$$1) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

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

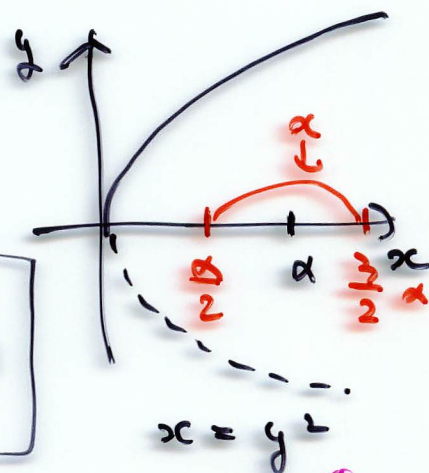
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right)' &= \frac{-(x^n)'}{(x^n)^2} = \frac{-n x^{n-1}}{x^{2n}} \\ &= -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^{-n})' = -n x^{-n-1}$$

etc.

$$2) \sqrt{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x} &\rightarrow \sqrt{a} \quad (x \rightarrow a) \end{aligned}$$

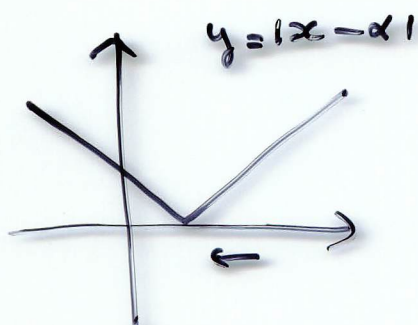


50 page.

1.7.1.1.1.1.1

$$x \neq a, \quad \frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$0 \leq |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| = \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} \leq \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{a}}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |x - a| = 0$$

$$\text{etc.} \quad |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| \rightarrow 0$$

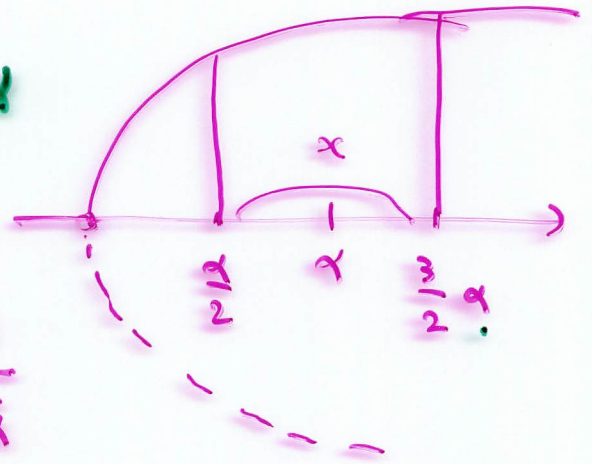
$$-|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}| \leq \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} \leq |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}|$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x < x < \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$0 \leq |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}|$$

$$\leq \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} \leq \frac{|x - a|}{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} + \sqrt{a}}$$



$$x_n \rightarrow a, \quad x_n \neq a \quad \exists \text{ } \{x_n\} \quad \exists \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$|x_n - a| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

意思 ↑

$$|x_n - a| \leq x_n$$

$$0 \leq |\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}| \leq \frac{|x_n - a|}{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} + \sqrt{a}} \rightarrow 0$$

↓ ↓ ↓

0 0 0

意思 ↑ ↑ ↑

$$-|\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}| \leq \sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a} \leq |\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}|$$

↓ ↓ ↓

0 0 0

$$\sqrt{x_n} = (\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}) + \sqrt{a} \rightarrow 0 + \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}.$$

$$\{x_n\} \text{ 任意}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \sqrt{a} \quad (x \rightarrow a)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}) + \sqrt{a} \rightarrow 0 + \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$a > 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h} + \sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\sqrt{a+h} \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$$

∴ 2'

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

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

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

$$(FG)' = F'G + FG'$$

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

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

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

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

2) $x\sqrt{x}$

3) $x^2\sqrt{x}$

4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

5) $\frac{3x-1}{x+1}$

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