

Λύσεις Midterm 2ης

⇒ εδωκεν διωνόμενον.

διωνόμενον. $0 \cdot \infty, \infty \cdot \infty, 0, 1^\infty \Rightarrow$ Λύση $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)$

Λύση $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

15.) οριασμοί

15.1.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ \square

15.2.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2x+4}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} \rightarrow \frac{2}{-0} = -\infty$ \square

15.3.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-\infty} + e^{+\infty}}{e^{-\infty} + 1} = \frac{\infty}{1} = \infty$ \square

16.) οριασμοί

16.1.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\ln(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ \checkmark Λύση

(Λύση) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(2x))}{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(2x)}{\frac{-1}{(1-x)}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1} = -2$ \square

16.2.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} - \frac{x}{(\ln x)^2 + 1} \right)$

Λύση) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x(\ln x + 1) - x(\ln x - 1)}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{(2x)^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \checkmark \text{ (L'Hôpital)}$$

$$\text{(L'Hôpital)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{2}x}{\cancel{2} \ln x} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \checkmark \text{ (L'Hôpital)}$$

$$\text{(L'Hôpital)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty$$

16.3.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)}$

Lösung: $\ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2-1)}$$

$\frac{0}{\infty}$ 

(L'Hôpital) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)} \rightarrow \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \checkmark$ (L'Hôpital)

$$\text{(L'Hôpital)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \checkmark \text{ (L'Hôpital)}$$

$$\text{(L'Hôpital)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{+x^3}{+x^2} = 0$$

→ ja? $\ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right) = 0$

အိမ်
($\ln a e^1$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)} = e^0 = 1$$

→ သို့သော် အိမ်မှာ အိမ်ကပ်. $f(x)$

- မရှိဘဲ အိမ်ကပ် $f'(x) = 0$ ဖြစ် $f'(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း

- မရှိဘဲ အိမ်ကပ် f'' မှတ်တမ်း. $f'(x)$ $+$ $+$ $-$ $+$
 x_1 x_2 x_3
 မှတ်တမ်း. အိမ်ကပ်

- သို့သော်: $f'(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း. $+$ $-$
 $f'(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း $+$ $-$

- မှတ်တမ်း. $-$ $+$
 $f'(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း $-$ $+$

13.) အိမ်ကပ်. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ မှတ်တမ်း $x=1, 5$.

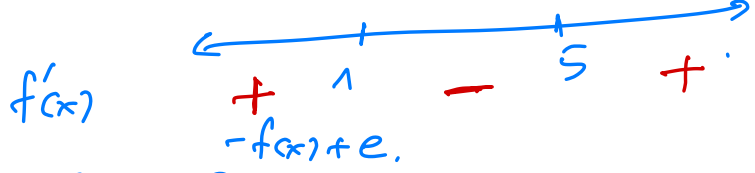
$f(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း f'' မှတ်တမ်း. $(-\infty, 1] \cup [5, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း f'' မှတ်တမ်း $[1, 5]$

အိမ်ကပ် $g(x) = e^{-f(x)+e}$ မှတ်တမ်း $g(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း f'' မှတ်တမ်း

⇒ $f(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း $x=1, 5$.

- မှတ်တမ်း $f(x)$ မှတ်တမ်း f'' မှတ်တမ်း.



မှတ်တမ်း $g(x) = e^{-f(x)+e}$

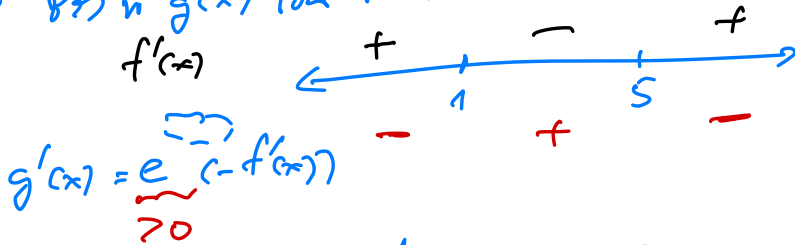
• un gadaļā, kur $g(x)$ dēpā $g'(x) > 0$ wā wabūlā

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-f(x)+e}) = \underbrace{e^{-f(x)+e}}_{>0} (-f'(x))$$

• tātad $g'(x) = 0$ nābūlā. $-f'(x) = 0$.

• tātad $x = 1, 5$ ir gadaļā, kur $g'(x)$

• tātad $g'(x)$ ir f'' rādītājs



• tātad $g(x)$ ir f'' rādītājs $[1, 5]$

$g(x)$ ir f'' rādītājs $(-\infty, 1) \cup (5, \infty)$

14.) tātad $f(x) = e^{x^3} - ex^3$ (nābūlā)

• un gadaļā, kur $f(x)$: tātad $f'(x) = 0$ wā $f(x)$ wā wabūlā

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^3} - ex^3) = e^{x^3} (3x^2) - e(3x^2)$$

$$= \underbrace{3x^2}_{>0} \underbrace{(e^{x^3} - e)}_{=0} = 0$$

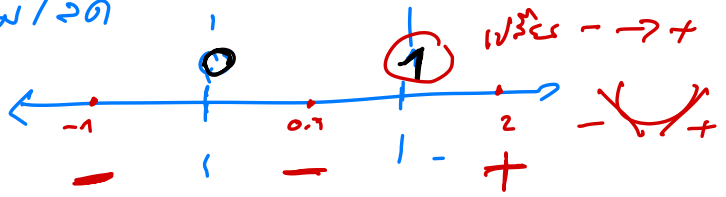
nābūlā

\Rightarrow nābūlā $e^{x^3} - e = 0$
 $x^3 = 1$
 $x = 1$

tātad $x = 0, 1$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f^{(n)}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} n! / 2^n$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2(e^x - e)$$



• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ අනුගමනය කළ නොහැකි වීමක් $x = 1$

\Rightarrow මූලාශ්‍රයේ/සීමාවේ

$$P_n^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)(x-a)^k}{k!} \quad \left| \quad P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} x^k \right.$$

(x_0 සඳහා) සමහර x_0 සඳහා

12.) $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$

12.1) $x=1$ වන $f(x)$ මූලාශ්‍රයේ (ඉදිරිපස 2)

$$P_2^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{f^{(k)}(1)(x-1)^k}{k!}$$

($x=1$ සඳහා)

$$P_2^T(x) = f(1) + \frac{f'(1)}{1!}(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2$$

($x=1$ සඳහා)

12.2) $f(1), f'(1), f''(1)$ සඳහා

ආ. $f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f(1) = \ln(2)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

4 η 2 6 α η
 $\Rightarrow P_2^T(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2!}\right) \cdot (x-1)^2$
 $= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 \quad \square$

12.3) \Rightarrow Η $P_2^T(x)$ συμφωνεί με (2.1), $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$

με $\ln(2.1) = \ln\left(\overbrace{1.1}^x + 1\right) = f(1.1) \approx P_2^T(1.1)$
συμφωνεί
 $= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(1.1-1) - \frac{1}{8}(1.1-1)^2$

$(\ln 2 \approx 0.6931) = \dots \quad \square$ (συμφωνεί με 3. αριθμ.)

12.4) Ποιωνδήποτε ισοαποδοτικού δίνω η το $f(x)$

$$P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$$

(συμφωνεί με 0)

π.α. $f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{0+1} = 1$

$f''(x) = -1(x+1)^{-2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = \frac{-1}{1^2} = -1$

$f'''(x) = (-1)(-2)(x+1)^{-3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 2$

$f^{(4)}(x) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)(x+1)^{-4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -3!$

!

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)! (x+1)^{-k} \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{δηλαδή } P_n^M(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0) x^k}{k!} = 0 + 1x + \frac{(-1)x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{k!} x^k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cancel{(k-1)!}}{k!} x^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{δηλαδή } P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{συνολικά από τις σχέσεις: } L_{x_0} = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$f(x) \approx L_{x_0}(x) \\ \text{όπου } x = x_0$$

11.) να βρω συνολικά από τις σχέσεις το ανάπτυγμα του $3 \cos^2(44^\circ)$
(από αριθμικά και ανάλυση), $\pi = 3.14$)

$$\text{ήδη } f(x) = 3 \cos^2(x), \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{δηλαδή } L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0), \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{οπότε } f(x) = 3 \cos^2(x) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = -3 \cdot 2 \cos(x) \sin(x) &\Rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -3 \cdot 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{diede } L_{x_0}(x) = \frac{3}{2} + (-3) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Wannan

$$3 \cos^2(44^\circ) = 3 \cos^2\left(\frac{44 \cdot \pi}{180}\right) = f\left(\frac{44 \cdot \pi}{180}\right) \approx L_{x_0}\left(\frac{44 \cdot \pi}{180}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + (-3) \left(\frac{44 \cdot \pi}{180} - \frac{45 \cdot \pi}{180}\right) = \frac{3}{2} + (-3) \cdot \left(\frac{-\pi}{180}\right)$$

($\pi = 3.14$) = ¹²
(nadinan zai ya)

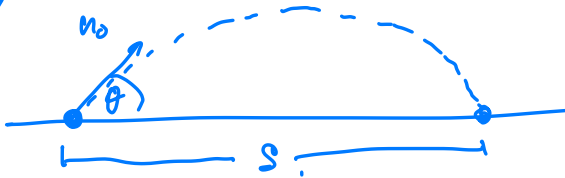
\Rightarrow dalwosun keɗe: shanin $\Delta y \approx dy$.

• dalwosun keɗe $dy = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) dx$

• dalwosun keɗe $\frac{dy}{y(x)}$

• dalwosun keɗe $\frac{dy}{y(x)} \times 100$

10.)



$$g(\theta) = \frac{v_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g} \leftarrow \text{dalwosun keɗe}$$

da θ dalwosun keɗe 5-1.

Wann dalwosun keɗe shanin keɗe 5-1
kuma $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

\Rightarrow dalwosun keɗe: $ds = g(\theta) d\theta$.

$$\Rightarrow ds = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{v_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g} \right) d\theta = \frac{2v_0^2}{g} \cos(2\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

di soal 20'200'2.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{s} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{24}{s} \cos(2\theta) \cdot d\theta}{\frac{4}{s} \sin(2\theta)} \times 100 = 2 \frac{\cos(2\theta) \cdot \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \times 100}{\sin(2\theta)} = 5$$

$$= 2 \frac{\cos(2\theta) \cdot \theta \cdot 5}{\sin(2\theta)}$$

wal $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \theta$

$$\frac{ds}{s} \times 100 = \frac{2 \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 5$$

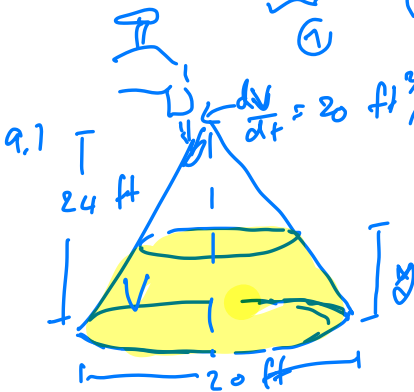
$$= \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 5 = \frac{5\pi}{3} \%$$

\Rightarrow soal 20'200'2: air u/v, t

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = \left(\frac{du}{dv} \right) \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

①
②
③

ingat πr^2 @ wal ③.
 ini air akan akan turun.
 $u(v) \rightarrow \frac{du}{dv}$ ②



ingat $\frac{du}{dv}$.

ingat $\frac{dv}{dt} = 20 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}$

ingat $y = 16 \text{ ft}$

ingat $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

ingat $v = \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 h$

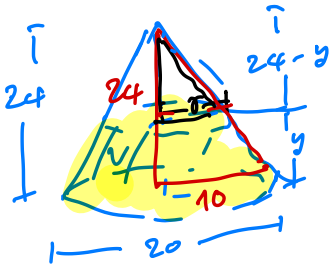
\Rightarrow air u/v: V, y, t

→ chain rule:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \left(\frac{dV}{dy} \right) \frac{dy}{dt}$$

(1) ↑ (2)

→ chain rule: $V(y)$



$V = \text{volume of outer cone} - \text{volume of inner cone}$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot (10)^2 \cdot 24 - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot r^2 \cdot (24-y)$$

Similar triangles: $\frac{24-y}{24} = \frac{r}{10}$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{10}{24} (24-y)$$

and

$$V = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(10^2 \cdot 24 - \left(\frac{10}{24} (24-y) \right)^2 (24-y) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(10^2 \cdot 24 - \left(\frac{10}{24} \right)^2 (24-y)^3 \right)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dV}{dy} = + \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{10}{24} \right)^2 \cdot 3 (24-y)^2$$

and

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \left(\frac{dV}{dy} \right) \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = \left(+ \pi \cdot \left(\frac{10}{24} \right)^2 \cdot (24-y)^2 \right) \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{9}{5\pi}$$

if $y = 16$ and

$$20 = + \pi \cdot \frac{10^2}{24^2} \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{9 \cdot 20}{100\pi} = \frac{9}{5\pi}$$