

6. Задача 11710

$$\frac{d(x^2y + 5xy^2 - y)}{dx} = \frac{d(1)}{dx} \quad (1) \quad (1)$$
$$2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y^2 + 5x2y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 10xy - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy - 5y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy - 5y^2}{(x^2 + 10xy - 1)}$$

$$\frac{d(x^5)}{dx} = \frac{d(2y^2 + y - 1)}{dx} \quad (2)$$

$$5x^4 = 4y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^4}{(4y + 1)}$$

$$d(y^2) = d(\ln(5x + y)) \quad (3)$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5x + y} \left(5 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x + y} + \frac{1}{5x + y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\left(2y - \frac{1}{5x + y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x + y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{5}{5x + y}}{\left(2y - \frac{1}{5x + y} \right)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(\sqrt{x^2y + 2})}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2y + 2}} \cdot \left(2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2y+2}} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2y+2}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2y+2}}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2y+2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2y+2}}}{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2y+2}}\right)}$$

$$\frac{d(x=y^4)}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (2)$$

$$1 = 4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(4y^3 - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{4y^3 - 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{4 \cdot 6^3 - 1} = \frac{-1}{863} \quad y=6 \quad x=2 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x}{x^2 - 16} = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{4 + \Delta x}{(4 + \Delta x)^2 - 16} \right) =$$

(1)(3)

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{4 + \Delta x}{8\Delta x + \Delta x^2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

הערות: אין צורך להפחית את המונה והמכנה ב- Δx כי זה יגרום ל-0/0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x}}{x - 5} = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5 + \Delta x}}{5 + \Delta x - 5} \right) \quad (\rightarrow)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5 + \Delta x}}{\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5 + \Delta x})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5 + \Delta x})}{\Delta x (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5 + \Delta x})} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{5 - 5 - \Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5 + \Delta x})} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5 + \Delta x}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} = \quad (\leftarrow)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \left(\sqrt{1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x}}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x}})} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (1 + \Delta x) + \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (\sqrt{1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x}})} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (\sqrt{1 + \Delta x + \sqrt{1 + \Delta x}})} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (\sqrt{1 + \Delta x}) + \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (\sqrt{1 + \Delta x})} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} (1 + \Delta x)}} = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1}}} = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 5x^{-2} - 4x^{-3}}{6 - 2x^{-2} + 4x^{-3}} = \text{St} \left(\frac{3 - 5(\Delta x)^{-2} - 4(\Delta x)^{-3}}{6 - 2(\Delta x)^{-2} + 4(\Delta x)^{-3}} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$= \text{St} \left(\frac{\frac{3}{(\Delta x)^3} - \frac{5}{(\Delta x)^2} - 4}{\frac{6}{(\Delta x)^3} - \frac{2}{(\Delta x)^2} + 4} \right) = \text{St} \left(\frac{3\Delta x^3 - 5\Delta x^2 - 4}{6\Delta x^3 - 2\Delta x + 4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

(7)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sqrt{1 + x^{-4}} = \text{St} (\Delta x \sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^{-4}}) =$$

$$= \text{St} (\sqrt{\Delta x^2 (1 + (\Delta x)^{-4})}) = \text{St} (\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta x^{-2}})$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{St} (\Delta x^2 + \frac{1}{\Delta x^2})} \Rightarrow \text{לוגיקה בסיסית}$$

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \sqrt{c - x} = \text{St} \sqrt{c - (\Delta x + c)} =$$

$$= \text{St} \sqrt{-\Delta x} = \sqrt{\text{St}(-\Delta x)} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$\Delta x < 0 \rightarrow \text{St}(\Delta x) = 0$ - לכן Δx חיובי (5)

$$\text{St} \left(\frac{|(1 + \Delta x)^3 - (1 + \Delta x)|}{\Delta x} \right) = \text{St} \left(\frac{|1 + 3\Delta x + 3\Delta x^2 + \Delta x^3 - 1 - \Delta x|}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= \text{St} \left(\frac{|\Delta x (2 + 3\Delta x + \Delta x^2)|}{\Delta x} \right) = \text{St} \left(\frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \right) \text{St} (2 + 3\Delta x + \Delta x^2)$$

$$\text{St} \left(\frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \right) = \text{St} \left(\frac{-\Delta x}{\Delta x} \right) = -1 \quad \text{לכן } \Delta x < 0 \text{ - לכן}$$

-2 לכן $\Delta x < 0$ - לכן

הגדרת גבול ימני ושמאלי

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow h^+} F(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } \forall x \in (h, h + \delta) \implies |F(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow h^-} F(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } \forall x \in (h - \delta, h) \implies |F(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

כאשר $x \rightarrow h$ מתקרב $F(x)$ ל- L כל עוד x נמצא בתחום $(h, h + \delta)$ או $(h - \delta, h)$.
 כלומר, $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ כך שכל x שמתקרב ל- h מתקרב $F(x)$ ל- L .
 כלומר, $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ כך שכל x שמתקרב ל- h מתקרב $F(x)$ ל- L .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow h^+} F(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow h^-} F(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow h} F(x) = L$$

דוגמה: $x_0 = 1$ -> $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ (5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \frac{1}{1 + \Delta x - 1} = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x}$$

כלומר, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x) = L$ (6)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |F(x)| = L$ כל עוד $|F(x)|$ מתקרב ל- L .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |F(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |F(x_0 + \Delta x)| =$$

$$= |\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x)| = |L|$$

דוגמה: $F(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$ כל עוד $x > 0$ מתקרב ל-1.

$|F(x)| = \left| \frac{|x|}{x} \right| = \frac{|x|}{|x|} = 1$ כל עוד $x \neq 0$