

$f \rightarrow f' > 0 \rightsquigarrow f \uparrow$   
 $f \rightarrow f' < 0 \rightsquigarrow f \downarrow$   
 Α.  $f'(x_0) = 0 \rightsquigarrow$  κρ. τού  $x_0$   $\rightsquigarrow$  παραγώγου.  
 κρ. τού  $x_0$   $\rightsquigarrow$  παραγώγου.

$f' < 0$	$f' > 0$
$x_0$	
$f' > 0$	$f' < 0$
T.E.	
T.M.	

$f'(x_0) > 0 \rightarrow$  T.E.  
 $f'(x_0) < 0 \rightarrow$  T.M.

π.κ.  $f(x) = x^4$        $f(x) = x^5$

$f'(x) = 4x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$   
 $f''(x) = 12x^2 \xrightarrow{x=0} f''(0) = 0$   
 $f'''(x) = 24x \xrightarrow{x=0} f'''(0) = 0$   
 $f^{(4)}(x) = 24 \xrightarrow{x=0} f^{(4)}(0) = 24 \neq 0$ .

Από  $f^{(4)}(0) > 0 \rightarrow$  για  $x=0$  έχουμε τοπ. ελάχιστο.

κριτήριο v-οβελίς  
 παραγώγου  
 $f'' \rightsquigarrow f^{(2)}$   
 $f''' \rightsquigarrow f^{(3)}$   
 $f^{(4)} \rightsquigarrow f^{(4)}$

$f(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$   
 $f''(x) = 20x^3 \xrightarrow{x=0} f''(0) = 0$   
 $f'''(x) = 60x^2 \xrightarrow{x=0} f'''(0) = 0$   
 $f^{(4)}(x) = 120x \xrightarrow{x=0} f^{(4)}(0) = 0$   
 $f^{(5)}(x) = 120 \xrightarrow{x=0} f^{(5)}(0) = 120 \neq 0$

Άρα, για  $x=0$  έχουμε Σημείο Καμπής.

π.κ.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $3x(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $x=0$  ή  $x=2$

κρ.  $x=0$  παραγώγου  
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, x > 0$

κρ.  $x=2$  παραγώγου

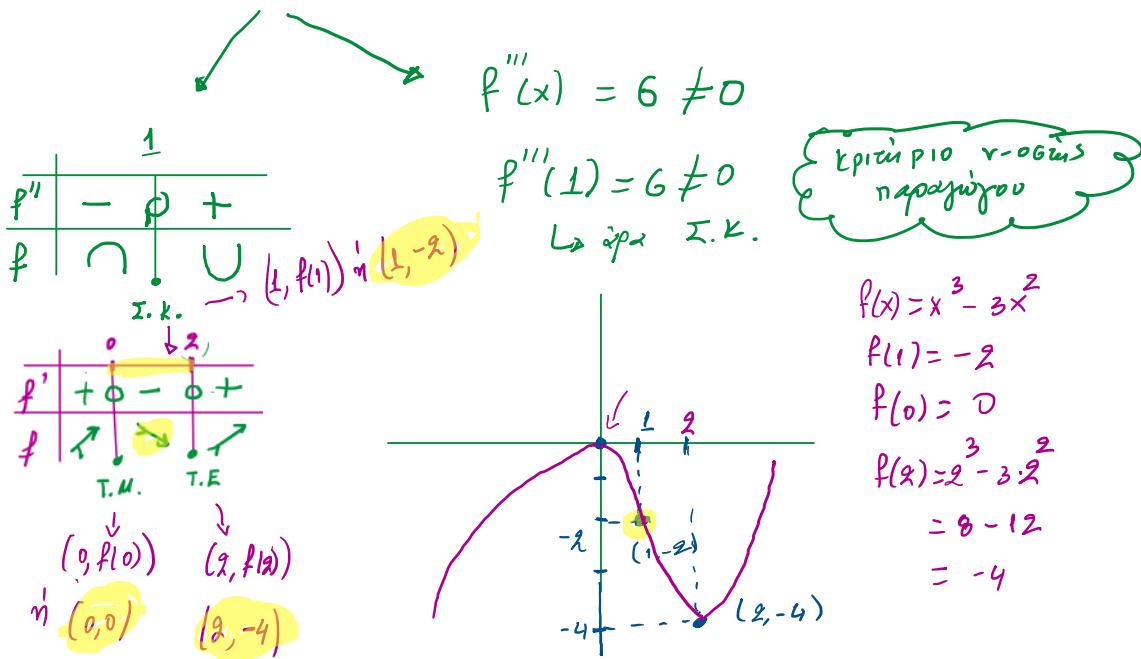
$f'$	+	0	-	0	+
$f$	$\nearrow$	$\downarrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$
	T.M.		T.E.		

κρ.  $x=2$  παραγώγου  
 $f''(x) = 6x - 6$   
 $f''(0) = -6 < 0 \rightsquigarrow$  T.M.  
 $f''(2) = 6 > 0 \rightarrow$  T.E.

Σημεία καμπής - κυρτότητα

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$





9. Ελέγξτε για ακρότατα την συνάρτηση:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1.$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x - 4 = 4(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1)$$

Β' τρόπος:

$$= 4(x-1)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \sim \text{δικαιρέτες του } -1 : \pm 1$$

1	-3	3	-1		(1)
↓	1	-2	1		→ π=1 είναι ρίζα του $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$
(1)	-2	1		0	

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

κριτήριο ως r-οβίου παραγώγου:

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x + 12 = 12(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 12(x-1)^2$$

$$f''(1) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x - 24, \quad f'''(1) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24 \quad \rightarrow \quad f^{(4)}(1) = 24 \neq 0$$

Άρα, αφού  $f'(1) = 0, f''(1) = 0, f'''(1) = 0, f^{(4)}(1) = 24 > 0$



Άρα, αφού  $f'(1) = 0$ ,  $f''(1) = 0$ ,  $f'''(1) = 0$ ,  $f^{(4)}(1) = 24 > 0$   
 για  $x=1$  έχουμε T.E.

Δριτύριο  $1^{105}$  παραγώγου:  $f'(x) = 4(x-1)^3$   
 $x=1$

	1	
$f'$	-	+
$f$	↘	↗
	T.E.	

10. Βρείτε τα σημεία καμπής της συνάρτησης

$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ ,  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (1+x^2) - x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$ ,  $D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2 \Rightarrow x=1$  ή  $x=-1$

	-1	1	
$f'$	-	+	-
$f$	↘	↗	↘
	T.E.	T.M.	

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

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

$= \frac{-2x(1+x^2)[1+x^2+2(1-x^2)]}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{-2x(3-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3}$

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$  ή  $x=\sqrt{3}$  ή  $x=-\sqrt{3}$   
 $\left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right]$



$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ή } x = \sqrt{3} \text{ ή } x = -\sqrt{3}$$

	$-\sqrt{3}$	$0$	$\sqrt{3}$	
$f''$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f$	$\cap$	$\cup$	$\cap$	$\cup$
	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	
	$\Sigma. \kappa.$	$\Sigma. \kappa.$	$\Sigma. \kappa.$	

	$-\sqrt{3}$	$0$	$\sqrt{3}$	
$-2x$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$-$
$3-x^2$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$-$
$f''$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

► Παράδειγμα 5.1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} \frac{0}{0}$   
DLH

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 5x)'}{(3x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cos 5x}{3} = \frac{5 \cdot 1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

► Παράδειγμα 5.2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \frac{0}{0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\ln(1+x)]'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$

Παράδειγμα 5.3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x} - 2x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Κανόνας De L'Hospital  
εφαρμόζεται μόνο σε  
απρόσδιορισμούς.

~~$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{2x+1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x = 1$$~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \frac{(+\infty)}{+\infty} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = +\infty$$

$+\infty$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\frac{1}{0}$
$0$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\frac{1}{+\infty}$
$0 \cdot \infty$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\frac{0}{0}$

π.χ.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \cdot \infty$





11. x.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) \cdot e^{-1/x} = 0 \cdot \infty$


$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{e^{-1/x}} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} \frac{1}{e^{-1/x} \cdot (-1/x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1+x} \frac{1}{e^{-1/x}} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

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

$= \dots ?$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) \cdot e^{-1/x} = 0 \cdot \infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1/e^{-1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^{1/x}}$   


15. Βρείτε τα παρακάτω όρια εφαρμόζοντας τον κανόνα του de l'Hôpital:

- i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^n-1}$
- ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^n-1} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{n \cdot x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} =$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x) \left(\frac{p}{0}\right)}{e^{-1/x}} =$$

$\frac{1}{0}$

)

= 0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} =$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \text{DLH}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x}{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \text{DLH}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\cos x \cdot \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\cos^2 x (\cos x \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x)} =$$

$$\frac{2}{1} = 2.$$

