

פתרון תרגיל 3

.א .1

$$f'(x) = (x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x + 2)' = 3x^2 + 10x - 3 \quad .1$$

$$f'(x) = (2^x + x^3)' = 2^x \ln 2 + 3x^2 \quad .2$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln x + x^5)' = \frac{1}{x} + 5x^4 \quad .3$$

.4

$$f'(x) = [2^x(x^2 + 1)]' = (2^x)'(x^2 + 1) + 2^x(x^2 + 1)' = 2^x \ln 2(x^2 + 1) + 2x \cdot 2^x$$

.5

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

$$f'(x) = [(x^2 + 1) \ln x]' = (x^2 + 1)' \ln x + (x^2 + 1)(\ln x)' = 2x \ln x + (x^2 + 1) \frac{1}{x} = 2x \ln x + x + \frac{1}{x} \quad .6$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{\ln x} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 + 1)' \ln x - (x^2 + 1)(\ln x)'}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{2x \ln x - (x^2 + 1) \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{2x^2 \ln x - x^2 - 1}{x(\ln x)^2} \quad .7$$

$$f'(x) = [(x^2 + 5x)^{10}]' = 10(x^2 + 5x)^9 (x^2 + 5x)' = 10(x^2 + 5x)^9 (2x + 5) \quad .8$$

$$f'(x) = (\sqrt{x^2 + 5x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 5x}} (x^2 + 5x)' = \frac{2x + 5}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 5x}} \quad .9$$

$$f'(x) = [\ln(x^2 + 5x)]' = \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x} (x^2 + 5x)' = \frac{2x + 5}{x^2 + 5x} \quad .10$$

$$f'(x) = (e^{5x-1})' = e^{5x-1} (5x-1)' = 5e^{5x-1} \quad .11$$

.12

$$f'(x) = (x^2 e^{x^2+1})' = (x^2)' e^{x^2+1} + x^2 (e^{x^2+1})' = 2x e^{x^2+1} + x^2 e^{x^2+1} 2x = 2x e^{x^2+1} (1 + x^2)$$

.13

$$f'(x) = \left[\sqrt[3]{(5x^2 - 6)^2} \right]' = \left[(5x^2 - 6)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]' = \frac{2}{3} (5x^2 - 6)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (5x^2 - 6)' = \frac{2}{3(5x^2 - 6)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \cdot 10x = \frac{20x}{3\sqrt[3]{5x^2 - 6}}$$

$$f'(x) = [(\ln x)^5]' = 5(\ln x)^4 (\ln x)' = \frac{5(\ln x)^4}{x} \quad .14$$

$$f'(x) = \left(x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)' = (x)' e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad .15$$

המשפט - שינוי נגזרת (2) 3

16.

$$f'(x) = (x^2 + 1)^x = e^{\ln(x^2 + 1)^x} = e^{x \ln(x^2 + 1)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{x \ln(x^2 + 1)} (x \ln(x^2 + 1))' =$$

$$(x^2 + 1)^x \left[\ln(x^2 + 1) + x \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right] = (x^2 + 1)^x \left[\ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right]$$

ב. $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 8 \Rightarrow y' = 4x - 3$

אם שיפוע של המשיק הוא 1 אזי בנקודת השקה (x_0, y_0) מתקיים $y'(x_0) = 1$ כלומר:

$y = y_0 + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$: משוואת המשיק
 $4x_0 - 3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow y_0 = 2 - 3 + 8 = 7$
 תשובה: $(1, 7)$: משוואת המשיק
 $y = 7 + (4x - 3)(x - 1) = 7 + 1(x - 1) = x + 6$

ג. $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 1 \Rightarrow y'(2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 6 \cdot 2 + 1 = 1$

$y = x^4 - x^2 - x - 5 \Rightarrow y' = 4x^3 - 2x - 1 \Rightarrow y'(1) = 4 - 2 - 1 = 1$

כלומר שיפוע המשיקים שווים, ז"א משיקים מקבילים.

2.

2.1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 + 8x^2 - 5x - 84}{x^2 + x - 12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2 + 16x - 5}{2x + 1} = \frac{27 + 48 - 5}{7} = 10$

2.2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 3}{4x^3 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x}{12x^2} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

2.3 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = e^0 = 1$

2.4 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{x} = \frac{e^0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

2.5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + e^x}{2x + 5e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x + e^x}{2 + 5e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 + e^x}{5e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{5e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

2.6 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(3 + e^x)}{3 + 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{e^x}{3 + e^x}}{5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{5(3 + e^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{5e^x} = \frac{1}{5}$

המשך פתרון תרגיל 3 (3)

2.7

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{2.8 לא קיים -}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \quad \text{מכיוון ש:}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0 \quad \text{2.9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^0 = 1 \quad \text{2.10}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0 \quad \text{מכיוון שלפי (9)}$$

ה.

$$TC(x) = 5x^3 + x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$MC(x) = [TC(x)]' = 15x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$MC(2) = 61 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

המשמעות הכלכלית של $MC(2)$ היא:
אם מגדילים יצור מ-2 ל-3 ההוצאה $TC(2)$ גדלה בערך ב- $MC(2)$.