

Übungen / Leit 2.1

Frage:

Antwort:

1. Welche among, alle reellen Ableitungen und Wertebereiche für die  
folgenden Funktionen?

1)  $f(x) = e^{-3x^2}$ ,  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

(2)  $f'(x) = -6x \cdot e^{-3x^2}$ ,  $D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$

2)  $f(x) = x \cdot \cos^3(x)$ ,  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ ,

(2)  $f'(x) = \cos^3(2x) + x \cdot (3 \cdot \sin(2x) \cdot \cos^2(2x) \cdot 2)$ ,  $D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$

3)  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - e^x}$ ,  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, 1 - e^x \geq 0\} = (-\infty, 0)$

(3)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-e^x}} \cdot (-e^x)$ ,  $D_{f'} = (-\infty, 0)$ ,  $f'(0^-) = -\infty$

4)  $f(x) = \ln(\arcsin(x))$ ,  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, \arcsin(x) > 0\} = (0, +\infty)$

(3)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\arcsin(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ,  $x \in (0, +\infty)$

5)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$ ,  $D_f = \{x, \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

6)  $f(x) = x^2 \sqrt{x+1} + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$   $D_f = \{x, x+1 \geq 0 \wedge x \neq 0\} = (-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

(2)  $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{x+1} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$

$D_{f'} = (-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$f'(1+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f'(x) = +\infty$

## 2. uvršite L'Hospitalovo pravilo u priložite!

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

(2)  $\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)^4$

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

(2) " " " " " " " "

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2}(-2x)}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{e^{-x^2}}{-2x} = 2$$

"  $\frac{0}{0}$  " " " " " " " "

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2, \text{ pa } \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2y)}{-2y} \cdot (-2) = -2$$

" " " " " " " "

$$3. \text{ Za datu funkciju } f(x) = \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 \text{ , riješite svaki zadatak.}$$

(1) a) Nacrtajte definicijski domen, vrijednosni i sklopni dio, monotonijske i ekstremne točke, asimptote i intervale rasta i pada.

(2) b) Nacrtajte grafički sklopni dio i odredite njegove ekstremne točke, monotonijske i ekstremne točke, asimptote i intervale rasta i pada.

(3) c) Nacrtajte grafički sklopni dio i odredite njegove ekstremne točke, monotonijske i ekstremne točke, asimptote i intervale rasta i pada.

(4) d) Nacrtajte grafički sklopni dio.