

Výsledky

Př.1. Na základě definice derivace funkce v bodě vypočítejte derivace funkcí v bodě x_0 .

a) $f_1: y = -3x + 1$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(-3x + 1) - (-3x_0 + 1)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-3x + 3x_0}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-3 \cdot (x - x_0)}{x - x_0} = -3$$

b) $f_2: y = 1 - x^2$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(1 - x^2) - (1 - x_0^2)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-x^2 + x_0^2}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x_0 + x) \cdot (x_0 - x)}{(-1) \cdot (x_0 - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x_0 + x)}{(-1)} = -2x_0$$

c) $f_3: y = \frac{1}{x}$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{x_0 - x}{x \cdot x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x_0 - x)}{x x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{-1}{x \cdot x_0} = \frac{-1}{x_0^2} = -x_0^{-2}$$

d) $f_4: y = x^2 + x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1) - (x_0^2 + x_0 + 1)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^2 + x - x_0^2 - x_0}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x^2 - x_0^2) + (x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x + x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + (x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot [(x + x_0) + (x - x_0)]}{(x - x_0)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot [2x]}{(x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} 2x = 2x_0 \end{aligned}$$

e) $f_5: y = x + \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - (x_0 + \frac{1}{x_0})}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} - \frac{x_0^2 + 1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{x_0 \cdot (x^2 + 1) - x \cdot (x_0^2 + 1)}{x \cdot x_0}}{(x - x_0)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^2 \cdot x_0 + x_0 - x \cdot x_0^2 - x}{x \cdot x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^2 \cdot x_0 - x \cdot x_0^2 - x + x_0}{x \cdot x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x \cdot x_0 \cdot (x - x_0) - (x - x_0)}{x \cdot x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot (x \cdot x_0 - 1)}{x \cdot x_0 \cdot (x - x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(x \cdot x_0 - 1)}{x \cdot x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} 1 - \frac{1}{x \cdot x_0} = 1 - \frac{1}{x_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

Př.2. Užitím definice derivace vypočítejte derivaci funkce v daném bodě x_0 .

a) $f_1: y = x^2 - 4x, x_0 = 1$

$f(x_0) = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = -3$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 4x) - (-3)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1) \cdot (x - 3)}{(x - 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - 3) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

b) $f_2: y = \sqrt{x}, x_0 = 1$

$f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$

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



Pracovní list byl vytvořen v rámci projektu "Nová cesta za poznáním", reg. č. CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0034, za finanční podpory Evropského sociálního fondu a rozpočtu ČR.



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c) $f_3: y = x^2 + 2x, x_0 = -1$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

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

d) $f_4: y = \sin x, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

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

e) $f_5: y = 1 + \cos x, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}}{\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\sin \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}}{\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} = -\sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

f) $f_6: y = \frac{x+1}{2x-1}, x_0 = -2$

$$f(-2) = \frac{-2+1}{2 \cdot (-2) - 1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{x+1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{5}}{x - (-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{5 \cdot (x+1) - (2x-1)}{(2x-1) \cdot 5}}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{5 \cdot (x+1) - (2x-1)}{(2x-1) \cdot 5 \cdot (x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{5x + 5 - 2x + 1}{(2x-1) \cdot 5 \cdot (x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x + 6}{(2x-1) \cdot 5 \cdot (x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3 \cdot (x+2)}{(2x-1) \cdot 5 \cdot (x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3}{(2x-1) \cdot 5} = -\frac{3}{25} \end{aligned}$$



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