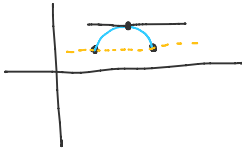
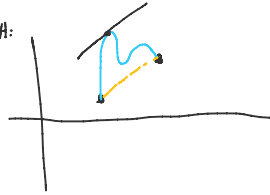


Рок:



Лагранж:



□ (Жорж) $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ и $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ неуп. на $[a, b]$ и гуд. на (a, b) и $g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$.

Тага $\exists c \in (a, b)$ итг.

$$\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{g(a) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

□ (Лагранж) Кезе са $g(x) = x$:

$$g'(x) = 1 \neq 0, g(b) - g(a) = b - a$$

$$\exists c \in (a, b) \text{ итг. } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

① а) $\forall x > y > 0: \frac{1}{1+y} - \frac{1}{1+x} \leq x - y$

б) $|\arctg x - \arctg y| \leq |x - y|$

а) Примеријено Лагранжа на $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ ($x > 0 \Rightarrow f$ је неуп. и гуд.)

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

$$\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = f'(c), \quad c \in (y, x)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+y} - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x - y}{(1+c)^2} \leq x - y$$

$$c > 0 \Rightarrow (1+c) > 1 \Rightarrow (1+c)^2 > 1$$

б) $f(x) = \arctg x$

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

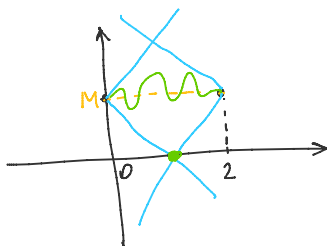
$$f(x) - f(y) = f'(c) \cdot (x - y)$$

$$|\arctg x - \arctg y| = \frac{1}{1+c^2} \cdot |x - y| \leq |x - y|$$

$$1+c^2 > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+c^2} \leq 1$$

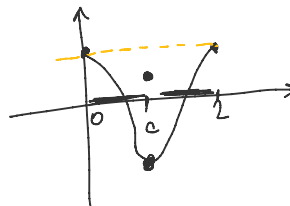
② $f \in C[0,2] \cap D(0,2)$, $f(0)=f(2)=M > 0$, $|f'(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in (0,2)$
 ↳ несп на $[0,2]$ ↳ экстр. на $(0,2)$

Докажем $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [0,2]$.



$[0,2]$ замк. $\Rightarrow \exists c \in [0,2], f(c) = \min_{x \in [0,2]} f(x)$. (Важнейшее)

1° $c=0 \Rightarrow f(c)=f(0)=M > 0$
 2° $c=2 \Rightarrow \dots > 0$ } $f(x) > 0$



3° $c \in (0,2)$:

несп на $[0,c]$: $\exists c_1 \in (0,c)$

$$f'(c_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{f(c) - M}{c} \Rightarrow M \geq \frac{f(c) - M}{c} \geq -M/c$$

несп на $[c,2]$: $\exists c_2 \in (c,2)$:

$$f'(c_2) = \frac{f(c) - f(2)}{c - 2} = \frac{M - f(c)}{2 - c} \Rightarrow M \geq \frac{M - f(c)}{2 - c} \geq -M$$

$$Mc \geq f(c) - M \geq -Mc$$

$$\Rightarrow M(1-c) \leq f(c) \leq M(1+c)$$

$$2M - Mc = (2-c)M \geq M - f(c) \geq -(2-c)M = Mc - 2M \Rightarrow M(c-1) \leq f(c) \leq M(3-c)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(c) \geq M \cdot |c-1| \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(c) \geq 0.$$

③ $f \in C[a,b] \cap D(a,b)$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = -\infty$ и $f'(x) + (f(x))^2 \geq -1, \forall x \in (a,b)$

Докажем $b-a \geq \pi$.

$$f(x)^2 + 1 \geq -f'(x)$$

$$-\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)^2 + 1} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\arctg(f(x))) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)^2 + 1} \geq -1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = f'(x)$$

$$\text{Функция } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & x=a \\ \arctg(f(x)), & x \in (a,b) \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x=b \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \arctg x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

F je nep. na [a,b], jep: na (a,b) je kont. nep.

у претходном случају имаме:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \arctan(f(x)) = \arctan(\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)) = \frac{\pi}{2} = F(a).$$

$$\text{слично, } \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} = F(b).$$

F je opst na (a,b) kao kontinuirana funkcija.

Лагранж $\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a,b)$

$$F'(c) = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a} = \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{b-a} = -\frac{\pi}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{f'(c)}{1+f(c)^2} = -\frac{\pi}{b-a} \Rightarrow -1 \leq -\frac{\pi}{b-a} \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{b-a} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \pi \leq b-a.$$

4) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ глф. њз. f има ограничени 1. извод.

a) Наћи $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + f(x))$

b) Наћи $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$

$$(\exists M > 0) (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) |f'(x)| \leq M.$$

\Downarrow Лагр.

$$x > 0: (\exists c \in \mathbb{R}) f'(c) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} \Rightarrow f'(c) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$M \cdot x \geq f'(c) \cdot x = f(x) - f(0) \geq -M \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) + M \cdot x \geq f(x) \geq f(0) - M \cdot x$$

$$|a-b| + |b| \geq |a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |a-b| \geq |a| - |b|$$

a) $x^2 + f(x) \geq x^2 + f(0) - M \cdot x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + f(x)) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 - M \cdot x + f(0)) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + f(x)) = \infty.$$

b)

$$\frac{x^2 + M \cdot x + f(0)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \geq \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \geq \frac{x^2 - M \cdot x + f(0)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{M}{x} + \frac{f(0)}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \geq \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \geq \frac{1 - \frac{M}{x} + \frac{f(0)}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \quad | \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1 + x^4}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{f(x)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}} \quad / \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$1 \geq \lim \dots \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{\sqrt{1 + x^4}} = 1.$$

⑤ $f \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$. док. $\exists c \in (a, b)$
 $b > a > 0$

$$\frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = f(c) - c \cdot f'(c)$$

\downarrow : a, b

$$\frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Коричн
 \Rightarrow

$\exists c \in (a, b)$

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{G(b) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(c)}{G'(c)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{f'(c) \cdot c - f(c)}{-\frac{1}{c^2}}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$G'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = f(c) - c \cdot f'(c).$$

⑥ Удобен PH фпа :

a) $f(x) = \arctg x$, на \mathbb{R}

b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, на $[2, +\infty)$

$$f \in C[x, y] \cap D(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{док.}} |f(x) - f(y)| = |f'(c) \cdot (x-y)| \leq |x-y| \cdot M$$

$$(\exists M > 0) |f'(t)| \leq M, \forall t \in (x, y)$$

$$\text{y det. PH : } (\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x, y \in A) (|x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{ysmenit } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}.$$

$$|x-y| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x-y| < M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon.$$

$$|x-y| < \frac{\epsilon}{M} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x-y| < M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{M} = \epsilon.$$

Покажи f' отор на $A \Rightarrow f$ је PH на A

а) $f'(x) = (\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$|f'(x)| = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow f \text{ је PH на } \mathbb{R}$$

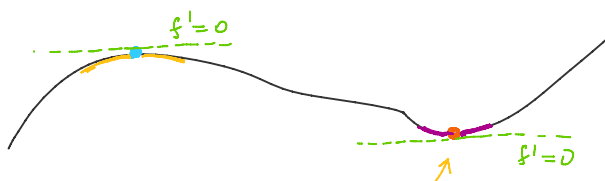
↑
на \mathbb{R}

б) $|f'(x)| = \left| -\frac{1}{x^2} \right| = \frac{1}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f \text{ је PH на } [2, +\infty)$

↑
 $x \geq 2$

Локални екстремуми

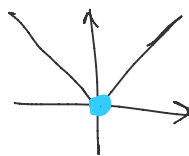
Деф. $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a \in A$ је локални макс (мин) ако је $f(a) \geq f(x)$ (или $f(a) \leq f(x)$) на некој околности U од a .
 $(\exists \epsilon > 0) f(a) \geq f(x), \forall x \in (a-\epsilon, a+\epsilon)$.



II (Фермаова) $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ додешне лок. екстремуми у $c \in (a,b)$ и f је диф. у $c \Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$.

нр. $f(x) = |x|$

није диф. у 0

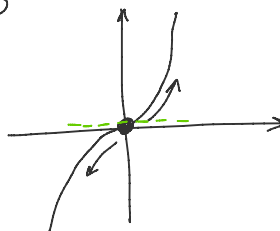


$x=0$ је лок. мин, иако $f'(0) \neq 0$.

нап: \rightarrow ово је потребан услов, али не и довољан

$f(x) = x^3, f'(x) = 3x^2, f'(0) = 0$

0 није тачка лок. екстремума



7) Kattu nokkame encupenyume og $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x^3}$
 $x^2 - x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1$

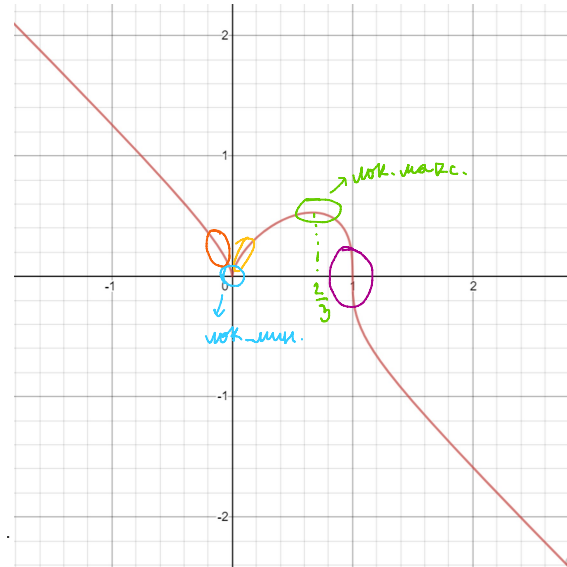
Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - x^3}} \quad , x \neq 0, 1$$

$$x=0: \quad f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \quad \dots \quad \begin{matrix} f'_+(0) = +\infty \\ f'_-(0) = -\infty \end{matrix}$$

$$x=1, \quad f'(1) = -\infty.$$

f je neup na \mathbb{R} , gup na $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$.



Laipansh: $f' > 0 \Rightarrow f$ pacuylia
 $f' < 0 \Rightarrow f$ otagaylia $\rightarrow x > y: f(x) - f(y) = \underbrace{f'(c)}_{< 0} \cdot (x - y) < 0$

Ulege u na: $f' > 0$ na $(0, \frac{2}{3})$

$f' < 0$ na $(-\infty, 0)$ u $(\frac{2}{3}, 1)$ u $(1, +\infty)$

$f \downarrow$ na $(-\infty, 0)$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$f \uparrow$ na $(0, \frac{2}{3})$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{3}$$

$f \downarrow$ na $(\frac{2}{3}, 1)$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$f \downarrow$ na $(1, +\infty)$

