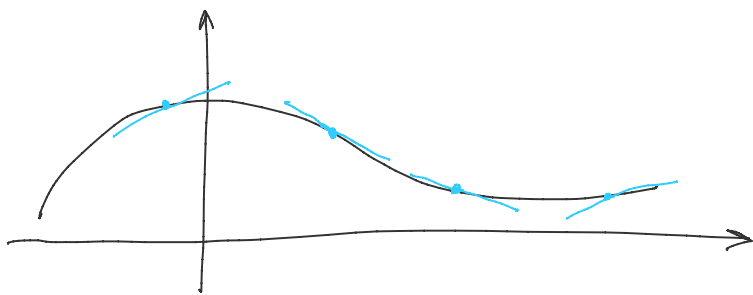


Диференцијабилност



$x(t) \rightarrow$ крива

$x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x}(t) = v(t) \rightarrow$ брзина

$a(t) = v'(t) \rightarrow$ убрзање

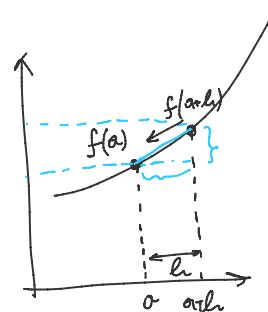
⋮

f диференцијабилна у $a \Leftrightarrow f$ има тангенту у a

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$

$$\Downarrow \begin{matrix} x-a=h \\ x=a+h \end{matrix}$$

$$\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

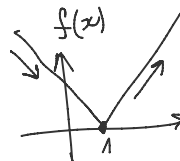
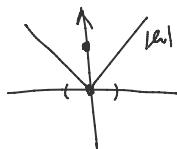


уп. $f(x) = |x-1|$

$f'(1) = ?$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|1+h-1| + |1-1|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{h}{h} = 1, & h > 0 \\ \frac{-h}{h} = -1, & h < 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$$



$\nexists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow \nexists f'(1)$

$\Rightarrow f$ није диференцијабилна у $x=1$

Основне: (ако су f и g глат. у a)

$$(f \pm g)'(a) = f'(a) \pm g'(a) \quad (\text{линеарност})$$

$$(cf)'(a) = cf'(a)$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(a) = f'(a) \cdot g(a) + f(a) \cdot g'(a) \quad (\text{Лажбукиново правило})$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(a) = \frac{f'(a)g(a) - f(a)g'(a)}{g(a)^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(a) = f'(g(a)) \cdot g'(a)$$

① Најлакше изабрати x и h

1. $x=1$ 2. $x=0$...

① Kation uslozbe cu. pfa

a) $f(x) = x^2 e^x \log x$

b) $g(x) = (\arctg x)^x$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 & , a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & , x \notin [a,b] \end{cases}$

a) $x > 0$
 $(f_1 f_2 f_3)' = (f_1 f_2)' f_3 + f_1 f_2 f_3' = f_1' f_2 f_3 + f_1 f_2' f_3 + f_1 f_2 f_3'$

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

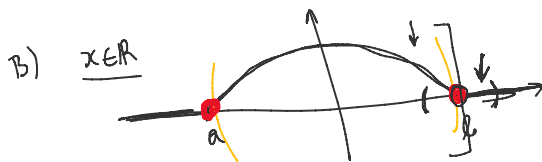
$(e^x)' = e^x$
 $(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\rightarrow (x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$
 $(a^x)' = (e^{\log a \cdot x})' = e^{\log a \cdot x} \cdot (\log a) = a^x \cdot \log a$

b) $(\arctg x)^x$, $\arctg x > 0$, $x > 0$
 $((f_1(x))^{f_2(x)})' \neq f_2(x) \cdot (f_1(x))^{f_2(x)-1} \cdot f_1'(x)$

$g(x) = e^{\log(\arctg x) \cdot x}$

$g'(x) = e^{\log(\arctg x) \cdot x} \cdot (\log(\arctg x) \cdot x)' = (\arctg x)^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\arctg x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x + \log(\arctg x) \cdot 1 \right)$
 $= (\arctg x)^x \cdot \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \arctg x + \log(\arctg x) \right)$

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



[uslozje je lokarno slozljivo]

[uslozje izvedemo na osovini i na intevalima]

$x \in (a,b)$: $p(x) = \frac{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2}{4}$
 $p'(x) = 2(x-a)(x-b)^2 + (x-a)^2 \cdot 2(x-b) = 2(x-a)(x-b)(2x-a-b)$

$x < a$: $p(x) = 0$
 $x > b$: $p'(x) = 0$ $a+b \in [a,b]$

$x = a$: $p'_+(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{p(a+h) - p(a)}{h} = \frac{1}{4} (a+b-a)^2 = 0$ (or)

$f'_\pm(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$

- + - desno uslozje
- - levo uslozje

f glob. $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ levo i desno

$$x=a: p_+(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a+h-b)^2 - 0}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h \cdot (a+h-b)^2}{h} = 0$$

$$p'_-(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{p(a+h) - p(a)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$p'_-(a) = p'_+(a) \Rightarrow p'(a) = 0$$

$x=b$: opređen, samo kao $x=a$

② Ustanoviti guberprikladnost $f(x) = \sqrt{1-e^{-x^2}}$
 ↳ koju nam je govorena da je f gub. u toj mizi gub.

$$1-e^{-x^2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x^2} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 \leq 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-x^2}}} e^{-x^2} \cdot x$$

gub. oboga osim u $x=0$ ($1-e^{-x^2}=0$) \Rightarrow f je gub. sa $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

$$x=0: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-h^2}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-h^2}}}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-h^2}}}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-h^2}}}{h} = -1$$

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

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

f nije gub. u 0

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

$$h=t^2: \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-e^{-t^2}}{t^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1-e^{-t^2}} \sim \dots \sim \sqrt{1-e^{-t^2}} - 1$$

$$\sqrt{t^2} = |t|$$

[-] - nebu v. xxyy

f gub. $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ nebu u gub. u zignom cy

$$\text{op. } f(x) = |x-1|$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_+(1) = 1 \\ f'_-(1) = -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim f'(1)$$

$$x=t: \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{t^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{1-e^{-t^2}}{t^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{-t^2}}}{|t|} = 1$$



$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot |x|, & x \leq 1 \\ x+1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

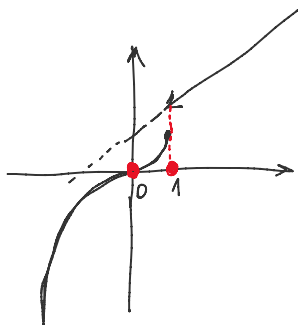
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2, & x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x+1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

f je gub. y \bar{m} na \mathbb{R} na \bar{m} $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.

$\textcircled{3} f$ gub. y a
 $\Rightarrow f$ nep. y a

\uparrow nep. $\Rightarrow \uparrow$ gub.

$x=1$:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= 1^2 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= 1+1 = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ nije nep. y } 1 \Rightarrow f \text{ nije gub. y } 1$$

$$x=0: \left. \begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} h = 0 \\ f'_-(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h^2 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -h = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} f'(0) = 0$$

zaključak: f je gub. y \bar{m} na \mathbb{R} na \bar{m} .

$$\textcircled{4} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ je gub. na } \mathbb{R} \text{ , am } f' \text{ ima } \bar{m} \text{ u } (y=0).$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\sin x)' &= \cos x \\ (\cos x)' &= -\sin x \\ (x^{-1})' &= \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$x \neq 0: f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x=0: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists f'(0) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left| h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h} \right| \leq |h| \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} |h| = 0$$

$$|h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h}| \leq |h| \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} |h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h}| \leq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0.$$

f je grup. na \mathbb{R} .

$$g(x) = f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

upernog y $x=0$?

Da um je lim $g(x) = g(0) = 0$? *obeno go ne bama*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2x - \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad \times$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$$

$$g(x_n) = 0 - 1 = -1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -1$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$g(y_n) = \frac{2}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 1 - 0 = \frac{2}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

\nexists lim $g(x)$
 $x \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow g$ una upernog y 0.

⑤ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctg x, & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} x + \frac{x-1}{4}, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ neup, grup?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctg x, & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x-1}{4}, & x > 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x-1}{4}, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

neup?

- lan $[-1, 1] \rightarrow$ neup.

$$x = -1: \lim_{x \rightarrow -1-} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{-1-1}{4} = -\frac{\pi+2}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+} f(x) = \arctg(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\operatorname{tg}(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -1)$$

$\neq \Rightarrow$ upernog y -1

$$x = 1: \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} f(x) &= \arctg(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} f(x) &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1-1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{neup. y 1}$$

quest?

Функция (монотонно) $y \in (-1, 1)$

$x = -1 \Rightarrow$ нуже quest.

$$x=1: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{h}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}}{h} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f'_+(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(1+h) - \operatorname{arctg} 1}{h} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \frac{y - \frac{\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{tg} y - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{u}{1 - \operatorname{tg} u} =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{u}{\operatorname{tg} u} \cdot \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} u}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_-(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$f'_-(1) \neq f'_+(1) \Rightarrow f$ нуже quest. $y \in (-1, 1)$

$$\operatorname{arctg}(1+h) = y$$

$$h = \operatorname{tg} y - 1$$

$$y - \frac{\pi}{4} = u$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(y) = \operatorname{tg}\left(u + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} u + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} u} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} u + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} u}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} u + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} u} - 1 = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} u}{1 - \operatorname{tg} u}$$