

14.11 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=x+1 \\ f(1)=1+1=2}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x+1-2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{\cancel{x-1}} = 1$$

Ακόμη

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=2\sqrt{x} \\ f(1)=2\sqrt{1}=2}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x}-2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x}^2 - 1^2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\cancel{x-1})}{(\cancel{x-1})(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1}+1} = 1$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 1$, άρα $f'(1) = 1$

14.11 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=1+8\sqrt{x} \\ f(4)=1+8\sqrt{4}=17}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1+8\sqrt{x}-17}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8\sqrt{x}-16}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8(\sqrt{x}-2)}{x-4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8(\sqrt{x}-2)}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8(\sqrt{x}^2 - 2^2)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{8(\cancel{x-4})}{(\cancel{x-4})(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{4}+2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=2x+9 \\ f(4)=2 \cdot 4+9=17}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{2x+9-17}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{2x-8}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{2(\cancel{x-4})}{\cancel{x-4}} = 2$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = 2$, άρα $f'(4) = 2$

14.11 3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=3x^2-5x+6 \\ f(1)=3 \cdot 1^2-5 \cdot 1+6=4}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2-5x+6-4}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2-5x+2}{x-1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\cancel{x-1})(3x-2)}{\cancel{x-1}} = 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1$$

Ακόμη

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=2\sqrt{x^2+3} \\ f(1)=2\sqrt{1^2+3}=4}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x^2+3}-4}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x^2+3}-2)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x^2+3}^2 - 2^2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(x^2+3-4)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(x^2-1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\cancel{x-1})(x+1)}{(\cancel{x-1})(\sqrt{x^2+3}+2)} = \frac{2(1+1)}{\sqrt{1^2+3}+2} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = 1}$, άρα $f'(1) = 1$