

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

14.2 1)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(2+h)=5(2+h)^2-(2+h)+1 \\ f(2)=19}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(2+h)^2 - (2+h) + 1 - 19}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(4+4h+h^2) - 2 - h - 18}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{20} + 20h + 5h^2 - h - \cancel{20}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{19h + 5h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(19+5h)}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{19} \end{aligned}$$

14.2 2)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(1+h)=3(1+h)-2 \\ f(1)=1}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1+h) - 2 - 1}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{3} + 3h - \cancel{3}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cancel{h}}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

14.2 3)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(4) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(4+h)=-2(4+h)-5 \\ f(4)=-13}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(4+h) - 5 + 13}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cancel{8} - 2h + \cancel{8}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\cancel{h}}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{-2} \end{aligned}$$

14.2 4)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(4) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(4+h)=(4+h)^2 \\ f(4)=16}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4+h)^2 - 16}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{16} + 8h + h^2 - \cancel{16}}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8h + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(8+h)}{\cancel{h}} = 8 + 0 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

14.2 5)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-5) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-5+h) - f(-5)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(-5+h)=-2(-5+h)^2 \\ f(-5)=-50}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(-5+h)^2 - (-50)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(25 - 10h + h^2) + 50}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cancel{50} + 20h - 2h^2 + \cancel{50}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(20 - 2h)}{\cancel{h}} = \\ &= 20 - 2 \cdot 0 = 20 \end{aligned}$$

14.2 6)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-5) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-5+h) - f(-5)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(-5+h)=(-5+h)^2+3 \\ f(-5)=28}}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-5+h)^2 + 3 - 28}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 10h + \cancel{25} - \cancel{25}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(h-10)}{\cancel{h}} = 0 - 10 = \boxed{-10} \end{aligned}$$

14.2 7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{f'(2)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \stackrel{f(2+h)=2(2+h)^2-(2+h) \atop f(2)=6}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(2+h)^2 - (2+h) - 6}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(4+4h+h^2) - 2 - h - 6}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{8} + 8h + 2h^2 - h - \cancel{8}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{7h + 2h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(7+2h)}{\cancel{h}} = \boxed{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

14.2 8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{f'(1)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \stackrel{f(1+h)=3(1+h)^2+(1+h)-2 \atop f(1)=2}{=} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1+h)^2 + (1+h) - 2 - 2}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1+2h+h^2) + 1 + h - 2 - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{3} + 6h + 3h^2 + \cancel{1} + h - \cancel{2} - \cancel{2}}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h^2 + 7h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(3h+7)}{\cancel{h}} = 3 \cdot 0 + 7 = 7
 \end{aligned}$$