

# ΓΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

## 14.3 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a)} \quad f'(-2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x) - f(-2)}{x + 2} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=x^3-x \\ f(-2)=-6}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - x + 6}{x + 2} \stackrel{\substack{x^3-x+6: \text{ρίζα το } x=-2 \\ \text{παραγοντοθήση με Horner}}}{=} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 3)}{x+2} = (-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 3 = 4 + 4 + 3 = 11
 \end{aligned}$$

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

## 14.3 2)

$$\boxed{f'(2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \stackrel{\substack{f(x)=x^3 \\ f(2)=8}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x-2} = 4 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{12}$$

## 14.3 3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{f'(-1)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(-1+h)=2(-1+h)^3+(-1+h)^2-3(-1+h)+5 \\ f(-1)=7}}{=} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-1+h)^3 + (-1+h)^2 - 3(-1+h) + 5 - 7}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(h^3 - 3h^2 + 3h - 1) + 1 - 2h + h^2 + 3 - 3h + 5 - 7}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^3 - 6h^2 + 6h - 2 - 2h + h^2 - 3h + 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^3 - 5h^2 + h}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2h^2 - 5h + 1)}{h} = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 14.3 4)

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