

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

14.4 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha) \quad f'(-1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} \stackrel{f(x) = \frac{4}{x-1}, f(-1) = -2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{4}{x-1} + 2}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4 + 2(x-1)}{x + 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4 + 2x - 2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x + 2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2\cancel{(x+1)}}{\cancel{(x+1)}(x-1)} = \frac{2}{-1-1} = -1 \\
 \beta) \quad f'(3) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} \stackrel{f(3+h) = \frac{(3+h)+1}{(3+h)-2}, f(3) = \frac{3+1}{3-2}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(3+h)+1}{(3+h)-2} - \frac{3+1}{3-2}}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h+4}{h+1} - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h+4} - 4\cancel{h+1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3\cancel{h}}{\cancel{h}(h+1)} = \frac{-3}{0+1} = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

14.4 2)

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

14.4 3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{f'\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(-\frac{1}{3}+h\right) - f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{h} \stackrel{f\left(-\frac{1}{3}+h\right) = \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{3}+h}, f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -6}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{-\frac{1}{3}+h} + 6}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{6}{-1+3h} + 6}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{6} - \cancel{6} + 18h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{18\cancel{h}}{\cancel{h}(-1+3h)} = \boxed{-18}
 \end{aligned}$$

14.4 4)

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

14.4 5)

$$\boxed{f'(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \stackrel{f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}, f(0) = 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} - 0}{\cancel{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{0}{0^2+1} = \boxed{0}$$