

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

14.5 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\substack{f(x) = \sqrt{x+3} \\ f(1) = 2}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}^2 - 4}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x} - 1}{(\cancel{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+3} + 2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

14.5 2)

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(6)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{f(x) - f(6)}{x - 6} \stackrel{\substack{f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2} \\ f(6) = 4}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{3x-2} - 4}{x - 6} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(\sqrt{3x-2} - 4)(\sqrt{3x-2} + 4)}{(x - 6)(\sqrt{3x-2} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}^2 - 4^2}{(x - 6)(\sqrt{3x-2} + 4)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{3x - 18}{(x - 6)(\sqrt{3x-2} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{3(\cancel{x} - 6)}{(\cancel{x} - 6)(\sqrt{3x-2} + 4)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 6 - 2} + 4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{8}} \end{aligned}$$

14.5 3)

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{f'(-2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x) - f(-2)}{x + 2} \stackrel{\substack{f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} \\ f(-2) = 2}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} - 2}{x + 2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} - 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6}^2 - 2^2}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 6 - 4}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2 - (x+1)(x+2)}{(\cancel{x+2})(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 6} + 2)} = \frac{-2 + 1}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3(-2) + 6} + 2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

14.5 4)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} \stackrel{\substack{f(-1+h) = \sqrt{(-1+h)^2 - 3(-1+h)} \\ f(-1) = 2}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2h + h^2 + 3 - 3h} - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - 5h + 4} - 2}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - 5h + 4}^2 - 2^2}{h(\sqrt{h^2 - 5h + 4} + 2)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 5h + \cancel{4} - \cancel{4}}{h(\sqrt{h^2 - 5h + 4} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{h}(h - 5)}{\cancel{h}(\sqrt{h^2 - 5h + 4} + 2)} = \frac{0 - 5}{\sqrt{0^2 - 5 \cdot 0 + 4} + 2} = -\frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$