

Γ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

17.4 1)

α) $y(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 5x^4 \Rightarrow y'(1) = 5 \cdot 1^4 \Rightarrow y'(1) = 5$

β) $y = x^5 \xRightarrow{x=2\alpha+1} y(\alpha) = (2\alpha+1)^5 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 5(2\alpha+1)^4 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 10(2\alpha+1)^4$

Ακόμη όταν $x = 1 \xRightarrow{x=2\alpha+1} 1 = 2\alpha+1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$

Οπότε $y'(0) = 10(2 \cdot 0 + 1)^4 \Rightarrow y'(0) = 10$

17.4 2)

α) $y(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow y'(4) = 3 \cdot 4^2 \Rightarrow y'(4) = 48$

β) $y = x^3 \xRightarrow{x=3\alpha-2} y(\alpha) = (3\alpha-2)^3 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 3(3\alpha-2)^2 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 9(3\alpha-2)^2$

Ακόμη όταν $x = 4 \xRightarrow{x=3\alpha-2} 4 = 3\alpha-2 \Rightarrow 3\alpha = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$

Οπότε $y'(2) = 9(3 \cdot 2 - 2)^2 \Rightarrow y'(2) = 9 \cdot 16 \Rightarrow y'(2) = 144$

17.4 3)

α) $y(x) = x^6 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 6x^5 \Rightarrow y'(1) = 6 \cdot 1^5 \Rightarrow y'(1) = 6$

β) $y = x^6 \xRightarrow{x=4\alpha+9} y(\alpha) = (4\alpha+9)^6 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 6(4\alpha+9)^5 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow y'(\alpha) = 24(4\alpha+9)^5$

Ακόμη όταν $x = 1 \xRightarrow{x=4\alpha+9} 1 = 4\alpha+9 \Rightarrow 4\alpha = -8 \Rightarrow \alpha = -2$

Οπότε $y'(-2) = 24[4(-2)+9]^5 \Rightarrow y'(-2) = 24 \cdot 1^5 \Rightarrow y'(-2) = 24$