

$$4.2 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & x \leq 1 \\ 2x + 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \quad x=1: 1^2 + 2 = 3 \\ x=1: 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3 \end{aligned} \leftarrow \text{samat tulokset} \rightarrow f \text{ on jatkuvaa } 1: \text{ksä}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x^2 + 2) - (1^2 + 2)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 1^2}{x - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{\cancel{x-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x+1) = 1+1 = 2 \quad (\text{vasemmanpuoleinen derivaatta}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(2x + 1) - (1^2 + 2)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x - 2}{x - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(x-1)}{\cancel{x-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2 = 2 \quad (\text{oikeanpuoleinen derivaatta}) \end{aligned}$$

Koska $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1)$, on f derivoituvaa kohdassa 1 (j \ddot{o} $f'(1) = 2$)

$$4.4 \quad f(x) = x^2 |x-1|$$

0-tulos \cdot $x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1$ $\frac{+}{-1}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cdot (-(x-1)) = x^2(-x+1) = -x^3 + x^2, & x < 1 \\ x^2 \cdot (x-1) = x^3 - x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(-x^3 + x^2) - (1^3 - 1^2)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-x^3 + x^2}{x - 1} \\ &\stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-x^2(x-1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x^2) = -1^2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x^3 - x^2) - (1^3 - 1^2)}{x - 1} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2(x-1)}{\cancel{x-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 = 1^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Koska $f'_-(1) \neq f'_+(1)$, ei f ole derivoituvaa kohdassa 1

$$4.6 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + b, & x \leq 2 \\ 6x - 4, & x > 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ kummutonta} \rightarrow \text{terveks} 2 \\ \text{yhtöläis} \end{array}$$

1 $^\circ$ f oltaava jatkuvaa kohdassa 2

$$\int \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (ax^2 + b) = a \cdot 2^2 + b = 4a + b$$