

4.1

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 - x^2, & x < 2 \\ 3 - x, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_-(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(5 - x^2) - (3 - 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{4 - x^2}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(2-x)(2+x)}{-(2-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} -(2+x) = -(2+2) = -4$$

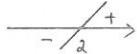
$$f'_+(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(3-x) - (3-2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2-x}{x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (-1) = -1$$

$\Rightarrow f'_-(2) \neq f'_+(2) \Rightarrow f$ ei ole derivoituvaa kohdassa 2

4.3

$$4x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$



$$f(x) = |4x - 8| = \begin{cases} 4x - 8, & x > 2 \\ -(4x - 8) = -4x + 8, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

f on jatkuvaa ja derivoituvaa ainakin kum x ≠ 2

$$f'_-(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(-4x+8) - (4 \cdot 2 - 8)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-4x+8}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-4(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (-4) = -4$$

$$f'_+(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(4x-8) - (4 \cdot 2 - 8)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4x-8}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 4 = 4$$

$f'_-(2) \neq f'_+(2) \Rightarrow f$ ei ole derivoituvaa kohdassa 2
 $\Rightarrow f$ ei ole derivoituvaa

4.5

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + ax - 3, & x \leq 0 \\ 4x+b, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

f on derivoituvaa ainakin kohdissa x ≠ 0

$$1^{\circ} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax^2 + ax - 3) = a \cdot 0^2 + a \cdot 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (4x + b) = 4 \cdot 0 + b = b$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + a \cdot 0 - 3 = -3$$

$\Rightarrow f$ on jatkuvaa kohdassa 0 ($\Leftrightarrow b = -3$)

$$2^{\circ} f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(ax^2 + ax - 3) - (-3)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax^2 + ax}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (ax + a) = a \cdot 0 + a = a$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(4x + b) - (-3)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 4 = 4$$

f derivoituu kohdassa 0 ($\Rightarrow a = 4$)

$$1^{\circ} \text{ja } 2^{\circ} \Rightarrow a = 4, b = -3$$

4.7 a) 1 b) 1 c) 2

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = (3x - 1) = 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^3 = (-1)^3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow f$$
 ei jatkuvaa -1:llä

$\Rightarrow f$ ei ole derivoituvaa kohdassa -1

4.10

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 3 \\ x - 3, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x - 3) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ on jatkuvaa kohdassa 3

$$f'_-(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} 0 = 0$$

$$f'_+(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(x - 3) - 0}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} 1 = 1$$

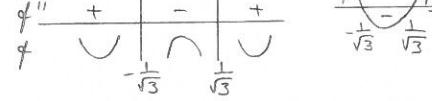
$\Rightarrow f'_-(3) \neq f'_+(3) \Rightarrow f$ ei ole derivoituvaa kohdassa 3

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$$

f on jatkuvaa ja M+1 kertoa derivoituvaa R:lle

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3}) \quad (\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$



a) ylöspäin kuperia reittiä] -1/sqrt(3), 1/sqrt(3) [

alaspäin] -1, 1 -] -∞, -1/sqrt(3) [ja] 1/sqrt(3), ∞ [

b) kohtanehdotat: $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ja $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

5.3

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$$

f on jatkuvaa ja M+1 kertoa derivoituvaa R:lle

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ tai } x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ tai } x = \pm 1))$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 4$$

$$f''(0) = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ on maksimi kohdalla}$$

$$f''(\pm 1) = 8 > 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ ja } x = 1 \text{ ovat minimi kohdita}$$

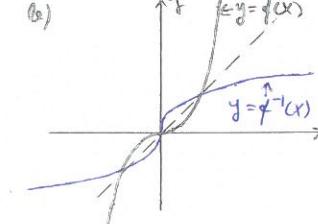
6.1

$$a) f(x) = x^3 = y \quad | \sqrt[3]{}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y} = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$M_f = M_{f^{-1}} = A_f = A_{f^{-1}} = R$$



6.3

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 5, \quad x \geq 0$$

a) f on jatkuvaa ja derivoituvaa kum x ≥ 0

$$f'(x) = -2x < 0 \text{ kum } x > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ on aidosti väheneevä kum x ≥ 0

\Rightarrow koanteisfunktio f^{-1} on olemassa

$$b) f(x) = -x^2 + 5 = y \quad | \quad x^2 = 5 - y \quad | \sqrt$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{5-y} = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$(f(0)) = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x^2 + 5) = -\infty$$

f jatkuvaa ja aidosti väheneevä kum x ≥ 0

$$\Rightarrow A_f = M_{f^{-1}} =] -\infty, 5] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{5-x}, \quad x \leq 5$$

6.5

$$f(x) = -x^3 - x + 5$$

$$a) f^{-1}(3) = a \quad (\Rightarrow f(a) = -a^3 - a + 5 = 3 \quad (\Rightarrow a = f^{-1}(3)) =$$

$$f^{-1}(0) = b \quad (\Rightarrow f(b) = -b^3 - b + 5 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow b = f^{-1}(0)) = 1,52$$

$$b) f^{-1}(c) = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow f(0) = -0^3 - 0 + 5 = c \quad (\Rightarrow c = 5))$$

f on aidosti monotoninen (aidosti väheneevä),
joten yhtälöllä on vain yksi ratkaisu