


μ $f'(x) > 0$
 μ $f'(x) = 0$
 μ $f'(x) < 0$
 μ $f'(x) = 0$
= μ

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Ο ΝΕΟΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΑΣ!

1. $f(x) = 5x^2$, $f'(x) = 10x$, $f'(0) = 0$, $f(102) = 5 \cdot 102^2 = 51900$, $f'(102) = 10 \cdot 102 = 1020$, $f(1.125) = 5 \cdot 1.125^2 = 6.25$, $f'(1.125) = 10 \cdot 1.125 = 11.25$.
2. $f(x) = x^2$, $f'(x) = 2x$, $f'(1) = 2$.
3. $f(x) = 5x^2$, $f'(x) = 10x$, $f'(5) = 50$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$, $f'(x) = x$, $f'(1) = 1$, $f(x) = -3x^2$, $f'(x) = -6x$, $f'(1) = -6$.

4. $f(x) = x^\epsilon$, $f'(x) = \epsilon x^{\epsilon-1}$.
5. $f(x) = 4 \cdot 3x^{3-1} = 12x^2$, $f'(x) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2x^{3-2} = 24x$.
6. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^6$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6x^{6-1} = 2x^5$.

7. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$, $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4x^2}$.

8. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$.