

[第2次導関数]4H1_1前半

1. 次の関数の第2次導関数を求めよ。

(1) $y = (3x - 5)^4$

(2) $y = e^{5x^2-2}$

(3) $y = \log(x+1)$

(4) $y = \sin 3x$

[2次近似]

2. 次の関数の () 内の値における
2次近似式を求めよ。

(1) $f(x) = x^5 + 1$ ($x=1$)

(2) $f(x) = e^{2x}$ ($x=0$)

(3) $f(x) = \log(x+1)$ ($x=0$)

[関数のグラフ(増減と凹凸)]

3. 次の関数の増減・極値・凹凸・変曲点を調べて

グラフをかけ

(1) $y = x^3 - 3x^2$

(2) $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^2$

[第2次導関数]4H1_1前半

1. 次の関数の第2次導関数を求めよ。

(1) $y = (3x - 5)^4$

$$y' = 4(3x - 5)^3 \cdot 3 = 12(3x - 5)^3$$

$$y'' = 3 \cdot 12(3x - 5)^2 \cdot 3 = 108(3x - 5)^2$$

(2) $y = e^{5x^2-2}$

$$y' = 10xe^{5x^2-2}$$

$$y'' = 10e^{5x^2-2} + 10x \cdot 10xe^{5x^2-2} = 10(10x^2 + 1)e^{5x^2-2}$$

(3) $y = \log(x+1)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x+1} \quad y'' = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$$

(4) $y = \sin 3x$

$$y' = 3\cos 3x \quad y'' = -9\sin 3x$$

[2次近似]

2. 次の関数の () 内の値における

2次近似式を求めよ。

(1) $f(x) = x^5 + 1$ ($x=1$) $f' = 5x^4, f'' = 20x^3 \rightarrow$
 $f(1) = 1^5 + 1 = 2, f'(1) = 5 \cdot 1^4 = 5, f''(1) = 20 \cdot 1^3 = 20$

$$f(x) \approx f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}f''(1)(x-1)^2$$

$$f(x) \approx 2 + 5(x-1) + \frac{20}{2}(x-1)^2 = 2 + 5(x-1) + 10(x-1)^2$$

(2) $f(x) = e^{2x}$ ($x=0$) $f' = 2e^{2x}, f'' = 4e^{2x} \rightarrow$
 $f(0) = e^{2 \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1, f'(0) = 2 \cdot e^0 = 2, f''(0) = 4 \cdot e^0 = 4$

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)(x-0)^2$$

$$f(x) \approx 1 + 2(x-0) + \frac{4}{2}(x-0)^2 = 1 + 2x + 2x^2$$

(3) $f(x) = \log(x+1)$ ($x=0$) $f' = \frac{1}{x+1}, f'' = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \rightarrow$

$$f(0) = \log(0+1) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = -1$$

$$f \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)(x-0)^2$$

$$f(x) \approx 0 + 1 \cdot (x-0) + \frac{-1}{2}(x-0)^2 = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

[関数のグラフ(増減と凹凸)]

3. 次の関数の増減・極値・凹凸・変曲点を調べて

グラフをかけ

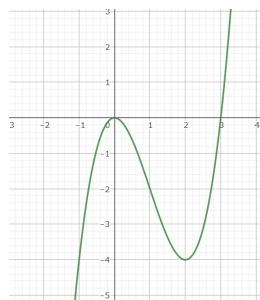
(1) $y = x^3 - 3x^2$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 0, 2 \\ y = 0, -4 \end{matrix}$$

$$y'' = 6x - 6 = 6(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{matrix}$$

これより増減表を書くと

x	...	0	...	1	...	2	...
y'	+	0		-		0	+
y''		-		0		+	
y		↖ 0		↘ -2		↖ -4	↗



極大値 0 ($x=0$)
 極小値 -4 ($x=2$)
 変曲点 (1, -2)

(2) $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^2$

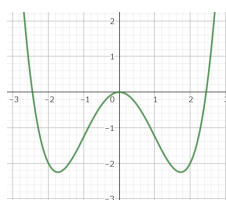
$$y' = x^3 - 3x = x(x^2 - 3)$$

$$= x(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -\sqrt{3} & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ y = \frac{-9}{4} & 0 & \frac{-9}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$y'' = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x+1)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -1 & 1 \\ y = \frac{-5}{4} & \frac{-5}{4} \end{matrix}$$

これより増減表を書くと

x	...	$-\sqrt{3}$...	-1	...	0	...	1	...	$\sqrt{3}$...
y'	-	0		+		0		-		0	+
y''		+		0		-		0		+	
y		↖ $\frac{-9}{4}$		↘ $\frac{-5}{4}$		↖ 0		↘ $\frac{-5}{4}$		↖ $\frac{-9}{4}$	↗



極大値 0 ($x=0$)
 極小値 $\frac{-9}{4}$ ($x = \pm\sqrt{3}$)
 変曲点 $(\pm 1, \frac{-5}{4})$