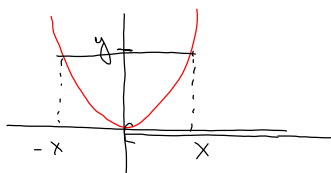


Omvendte funktionspar

Udsagnen: Den omvendte funktionspar til en funktionspar f betegnes ofte med f^{-1} . \sin^{-1}, \cos^{-1}

Mark: $f^{-1}(x) \neq \frac{1}{f(x)} = f(x)^{-1}$

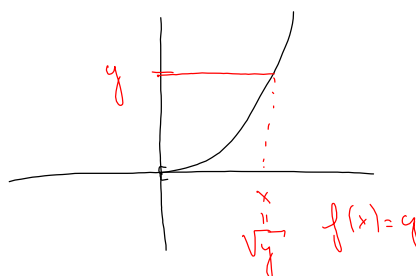
$f(x) = x^2$ er ikke injektiv.



I modsætning til firkantsregningen:

$$f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$$

f er injektiv, og den omvendte funktionspar er $f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}$

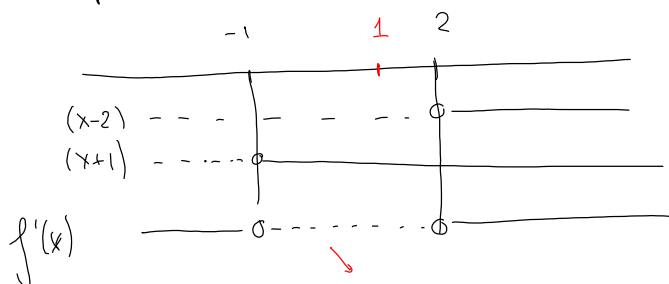


Eksempel: $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ $x=1$

Find et område rundt $x=1$ der f er injektiv.

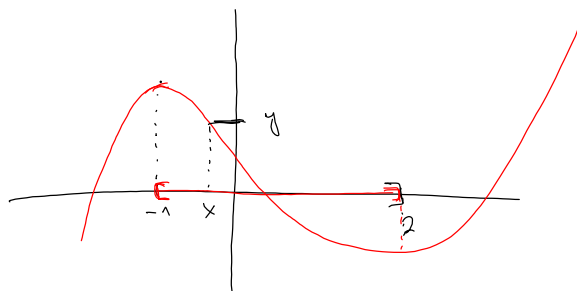
Drøfter fortegnstest til den deriverte:

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 6(x^2 - x - 2) = 6(x-2)(x+1)$$



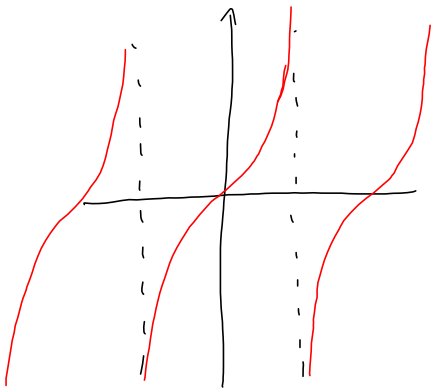
f er aftagende (og dermed injektiv) i intervallet $[-1, 2]$

f restriktil til intervallet $[-1, 2]$ har dermed en omvendt funktionspar



Cotangens (funktioner skillemuligheder)

Husk: $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$, $(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$



$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

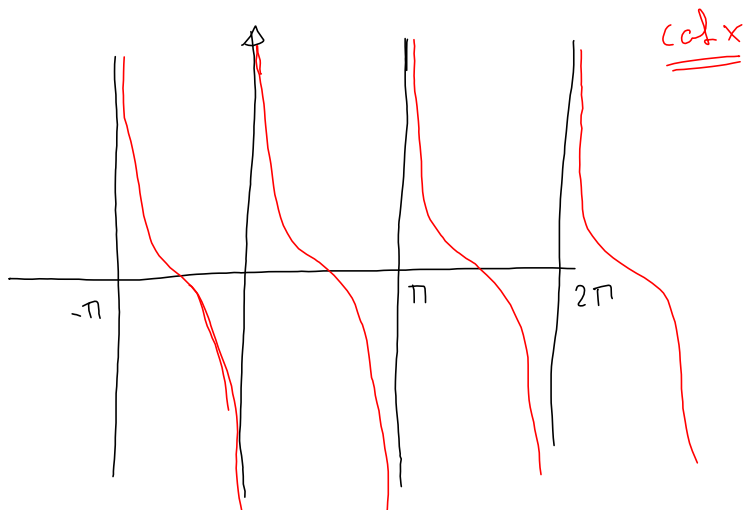
Definitionen: Cotangens er funktionen defineret ved:

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, (\cot x)' = \frac{-\sin x \sin x - \cos x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -1 - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x = -(1 + \cot^2 x) \\ = \frac{-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \end{cases}$$

Oppsummering: $(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \cot^2 x)$

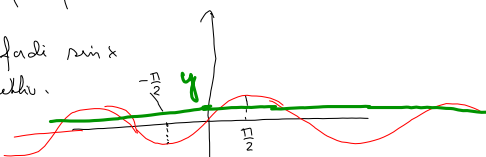
Dermed $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$



Arcussinus

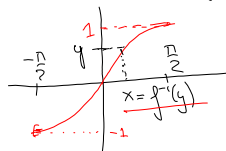
Hva er den omvendte funktion til $\sin x$?

Løst svar: Finnes ikke fordi $\sin x$ ikke er injektiv.



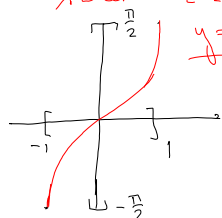
Komplet svar: Hva hvis vi kutter ved definisjonsområdet.

Definisjon: La $f: [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ være definert ved $f(x) = \sin x$.



Da er f en voksende funksjon og den omvendte funksjonen $f^{-1}: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ kalles for arcussinus og betegnes ved $f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x = \sin^{-1}(x)$

Alternativt: $x = \arcsin(y)$ dersom x er det eneste løsløst i $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ slik at $y = \sin x$



x	$\sin x$
0	0
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1

x	$\arcsin x$
0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
1	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

Hva er den deriverte til \arcsin ?

Hvis g er den omvendte funksjonen til f , så $g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$ der $y = f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} [\arcsin(y)]' &= \frac{1}{(\sin(x))'} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\boxed{y = \sin x} \\ &\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Følgelig: $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Alltså: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$

Eksempel: Deriver $f(x) = \arcsin(e^x)$ $\text{Derivert}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
Kjernerregel: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(e^x)^2}} \cdot e^x = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}}$

Arccosinus:

$f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ ^{defineret}
 $f(x) = \cos x$ er injektiv og har en omvendt funktion.
 $f^{-1}(x) = \arccos x = \cos^{-1}(x)$

$f^{-1}: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

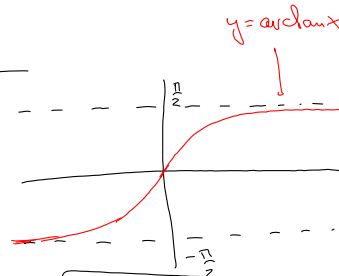
Derivasjon:
 $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Sammenheng:
 $\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$

Arctangens

$y = \tan x$ La $f: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ være defineret ved $f(x) = \tan x$
 Da har f en omvendt funktion $f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ som kalles arctangens og som betegnes ved $f^{-1}(x) = \arctan(x) = \tan^{-1}(x)$

x	$\tan x$	x	$\arctan x$
0	0	0	0
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	1	1	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$	$\tan x \rightarrow \infty$	$x \rightarrow \infty$	$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$



Derivasjon: $g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$ der $y = f(x)$

$$(\arctan y)' = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \tan x \\ g(y) = \arctan y \\ y = \tan x \end{cases}$$

Sehning: $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
 $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

Eksempel: $f(x) = \arctan \sqrt{x}$ $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

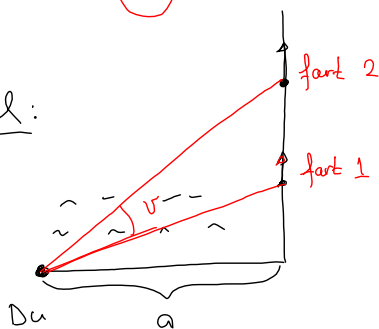
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$

Eksempel: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$

Eksempel: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$

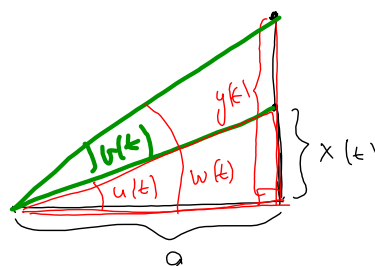
$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{2x} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Eksempel:



Regner ud v'

Trenger en sammenheng mellem v , x og y .



$$\text{Så } u(t) = \frac{x(t)}{a}$$

$$\text{Så } w(t) = \frac{y(t)}{a}$$

$$v(t) = w(t) - u(t)$$

$$= \arctan \frac{y(t)}{a} - \arctan \frac{x(t)}{a}$$

$$u(t) = \arctan \frac{x(t)}{a}$$

$$w(t) = \arctan \frac{y(t)}{a}$$

Deriverer:

$$v'(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y(t)}{a}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y'(t)}{a} - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x(t)}{a}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x'(t)}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y(t)^2}{a^2}} \cdot \frac{a y'(t)}{a^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x(t)^2}{a^2}} \cdot \frac{a x'(t)}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{a y'(t)}{a^2 + y(t)^2} - \frac{a x'(t)}{a^2 + x(t)^2}$$