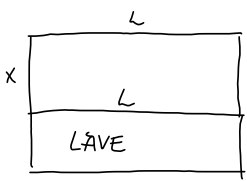


7.1. Max-min-problemer

- Har et uttrykk (Volum, Areal ...)
- Har en variabel
- Deriver uttrykket og sett dette lik 0.

7.1.1.

50m gjerde



$O(x, L) = O(x) = x + x + L = \underline{2x + L = 50}$
 $L = 50 - 2x$

$A(x, L) = A(x) = x \cdot L$
 $= x(50 - 2x)$
 $= \underline{50x - 2x^2}$

$$A'(x) = 50 - 4x = 0$$

$$50 = 4x$$

$$x = \underline{\frac{25}{2}}$$

$$A\left(\frac{25}{2}\right) = \frac{25}{2} \left(50 - 2 \cdot \frac{25}{2}\right)$$

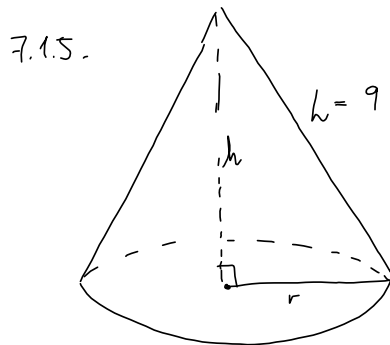
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{625}{2} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}}}}$$

Argumenter for maksverdi:

Se på $A'(x) = -4 < 0$



Funksjonen er konkav, så vi har maksimumverdi.



$$V = \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 h$$

$$h = \sqrt{81 - r^2}$$

$$V(h, r) = V(r) = \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 \sqrt{81 - r^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{81 - h^2}$$

$$V(h) = \frac{\pi}{3} (\sqrt{81 - h^2})^2 \cdot h$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (81 - h^2) \cdot h$$

$$= 27\pi h - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot h^3$$

$$V'(h) = 27\pi - \pi \cdot h^2 = 0$$

$$27\pi = \pi h^2$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{27} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\underline{h = 3\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{sidem vi jobber med} \\ \text{lengder } (> 0)$$

$$V(3\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3} (81 - (3\sqrt{3})^2) \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \pi (81 - 3^3)$$

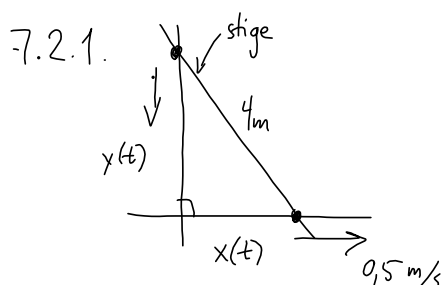
$$= \sqrt{3} \pi (3^4 - 3^3)$$

$$= 3^3 \sqrt{3} \pi (3 - 1)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3^3 \sqrt{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 2}} = \underline{\underline{54\pi\sqrt{3}}}$$

7.2. KOBLEDE HASTIGHETER

- Problemer (ofte fysiske) der to hastigheder er knyttet sammen.
- Geometrisk sammenheng
- Variabel er tid
- Derivere geometrisk sammenheng mht tid.



Hvor hurtigt bevæger toppen af stigen sig når den er 2m over bakken?

$$x(t) \quad x'(t) = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y(t)$$

skal finde $y'(t_0)$ når $y(t_0) = 2 \text{ m}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 = 16$$

Deriver:
(Kjernerregel)

$$2x(t) \cdot x'(t) + 2y(t) \cdot y'(t) = 0$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{-x(t)x'(t)}{y(t)}$$

$$y'(t_0) = \frac{-x(t_0)x'(t_0)}{y(t_0)}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2}$$

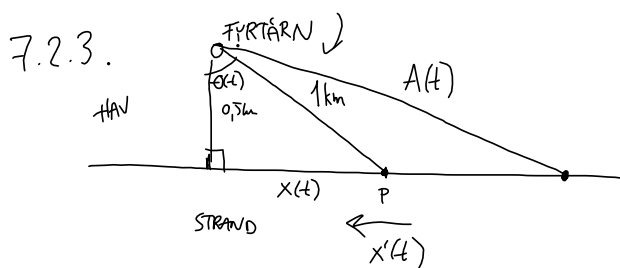
$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (m/s)}}}}$$

$$x'(t_0) = 0,5$$

$$y(t_0) = 2$$

$$x(t_0) = \sqrt{16 - 2^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}$$



Roterer: 2 omdr/min

Vinkel: $\theta(t)$

$$\theta'(t) = 2\pi \cdot 2 = 4\pi \text{ (radier/min)}$$

Skal finne $x'(t)$ for et punkt
1 km fra fyrstøvet.

↑ spesielt punkt

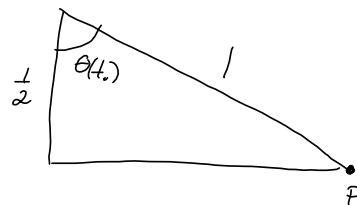
$$\bullet \tan \theta(t) = \frac{x(t)}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta(t)}$$

• Deriver:

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta(t)} \cdot \theta'(t) \\ &= \frac{\theta'(t)}{2 \cos^2 \theta(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t_0) &= \frac{4\pi}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{8\pi}} \text{ (km/min)} \end{aligned}$$



$$\theta'(t_0) = 4\pi$$

$$\cos \theta(t_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

7.5. COTANGENS :

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D[\cot x] &= \frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$7.5.1. \quad a) \quad \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$7.5.2. \quad a) \quad D[\cot(x^2)] = -\frac{1}{\sin^2(x^2)} \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{\frac{-2x}{\sin^2(x^2)}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D\left[\frac{\cos(x^2)}{\sin(x^2)}\right] &= \frac{-\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x \cdot \sin(x^2) - \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(x^2)}{\sin^2(x^2)} \\ &= \frac{-2x(\sin^2(x^2) + \cos^2(x^2))}{\sin^2(x^2)} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{-2x}{\sin^2(x^2)}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7.5.2. \quad d) \quad D[e^x \cot(\ln x)] &= e^x \cot(\ln x) + e^x \left(\frac{-1}{\sin^2(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{e^x \left(\cot(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x \sin^2(\ln x)} \right)}} \end{aligned}$$

7.4. OMVENDETE FUNKSJONER

$$\underbrace{f \circ g}_{i}(x) = x$$

$$f(x) \quad g(y)$$

$$f(g(y)) = y \quad g(f(x)) = x$$

$$e^x \quad \ln y$$

$$e^{\ln y} = y \quad \ln e^x = x \ln e = x$$

VIKTIG: En funksjon kan ikke ha en omvendt funksjon hvis den ikke er INJEKTIV

INJEKTIV: $f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kalles INJEKTIV dersom det til hver $y \in V_f$ finnes nøyaktig en $x \in D_f$ s.a. $f(x) = y$.

(EN-ENTYDIG)

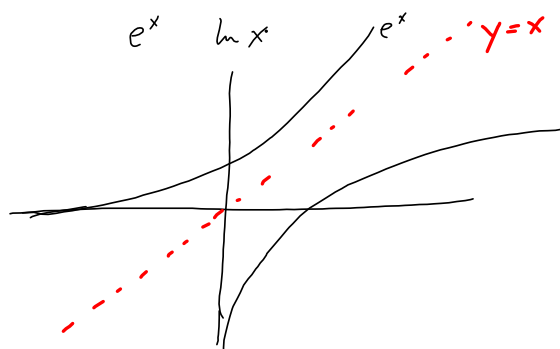
MÅTER Å SJEKKE: • strengt avtagende eller strengt voksende (derivert)
• Hvis $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ er f injektiv

EGENSKAPER:

$$D_f = V_g$$

$$V_f = D_g$$

Grafene er speilinger om linja $y=x$.



① TEOREM 7.4.5. Hvis $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er kontinuert og strengt voksende
 Så er $g = f^{-1}$ — " —————

Med $D_g = V_f = [f(a), f(b)]$

Tilsvarende for ^{strengt}aftagende funktioner

② TEOREM 7.4.6. (Finne den deriverte til inversfunktioner)
 Antag f kontinuert, strengt monoton funktion
 deribet i x med $f'(x) \neq 0$

Da er $g = f^{-1}$ deribet i $y = f(x)$

og
$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

← Specielt nyttig når man ikke klarer at finde inversfunktioner!

7.4.3.

$$f(x) = 2xe^x + 1$$

$$\underline{x \geq -1}$$

Kontinuerlig fordi den er sat sammen af kontinuerlige

$$g = f^{-1}$$

$$g'(1) = ?$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 2e^x + 2x \cdot e^x \quad \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{for } x = -1 \\ > 0 & \text{for } x > -1 \end{cases}$$

Den er strengt voksende på $[-1, \infty)$.

$g(y)$ findes og er strengt voksende.

$$g'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)}$$

$$1 = y = f(x)$$

$$1 = 2xe^x + 1$$

$$f'(0) = 2e^0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot e^0$$

$$= 2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

7.4. 1. a)

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

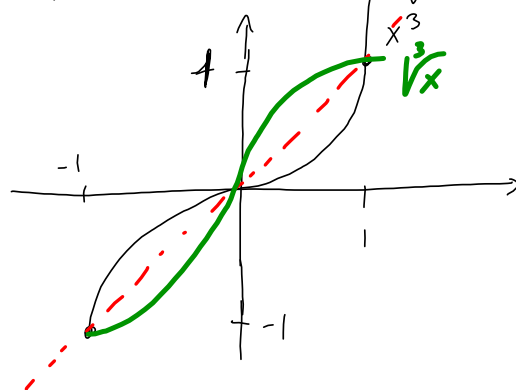
$$\text{Spekter injektiv: } f'(x) = 3x^2 \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ = 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

strengt voksende funksjon

$$y = x^3$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{y}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{er omvendt funksjon til } f(x) = x^3$$



7.4.7.

$$f(x) = \tan x \quad g(x) = \arctan x$$

Er injektiv $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} > 0$$

 $\sqrt{\tan}$
7.4.6.

$$\begin{aligned} g'(f(x)) &= \frac{1}{(f(x))'} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$g(y) = g(\tan x)$$

$$y = f(x) = \tan(x)$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{1 + y^2}$$

$$g(y) = \arctan y$$

7.6. ARCUSFUNKTIONENE

- $\sin x$ $\arcsin x$
 $[-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$\arcsin(\sin x) = x$$

- $\cos x$ $\arccos x$

- $\tan x$ $\arctan x$

- $\cot x$ $\operatorname{arccot} x$

$$D[\arcsin x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D[\arccos x] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D[\arctan x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$D[\operatorname{arccot} x] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$