

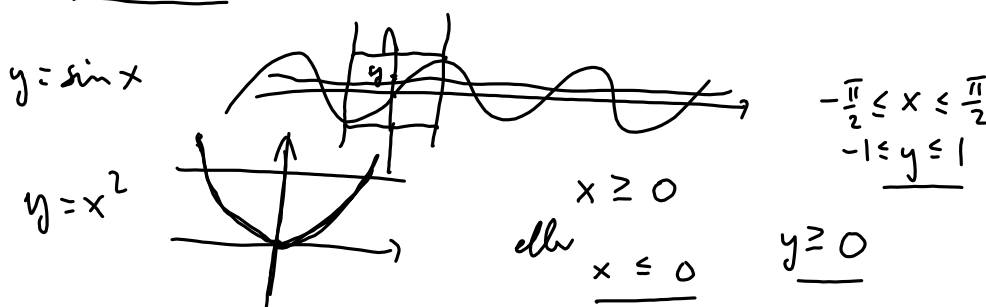
Omvendte funksjoner

$$\underline{y = \sin x} \quad \text{gitt } y, \text{ hva er } x?$$

$$\text{for } y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ hva er } x?$$

$$\cancel{x} \quad \text{++++++ } \underline{x = \frac{\pi}{6}} \quad \underline{x = \frac{5\pi}{6}} + 2k\pi \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$\underline{y = x^2} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{y}$$



$$\underline{f: A \rightarrow B} \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = D_f \quad \text{definisijsomr\u00e5det til } f$$

$$V_f = \{ f(x) \mid x \in D_f \} \subseteq B \quad \text{verdimengden til } f$$

vilk\u00e5rlige

Hvis x_1, x_2 er forskjellige tall i D_f
s\u00e5 vil vi gjerne at $f(x_1)$ og $f(x_2)$ er
forskjellige. (da vil $y = f(x)$ ha
entydig l\u00f8sning for hver $y \in V_f$).

Def: I s\u00e5 fall sier vi at f er injektiv.

Def: Anta at $f: D_f \rightarrow V_f$ er injektiv

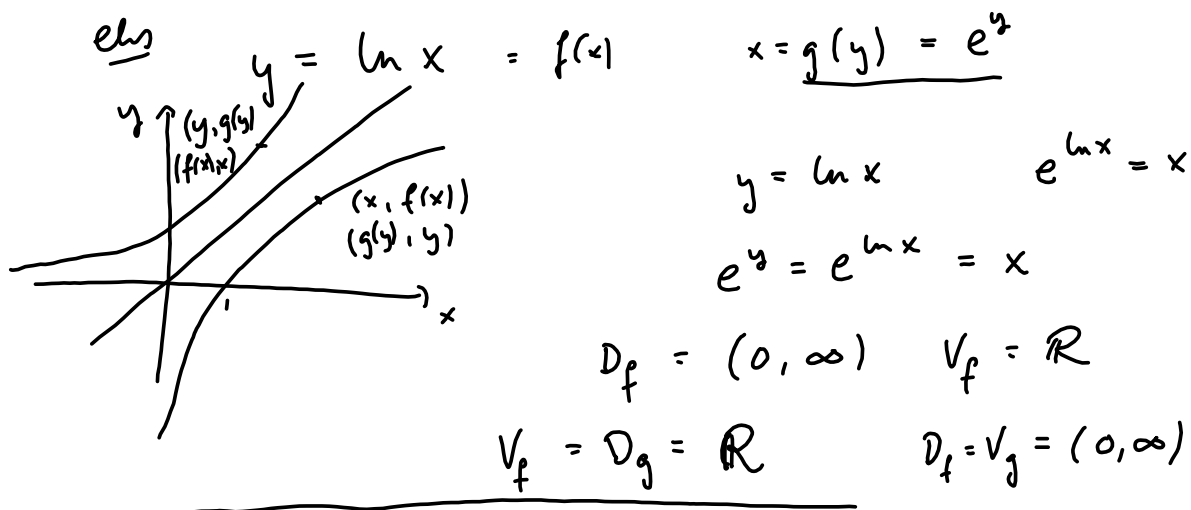
Da kalles funksjonen $g: V_f \rightarrow D_f$ s.a
 $g(y) = x$ dersom $y = f(x)$
for den omvendte funksjonen til f

Legg merke til at

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

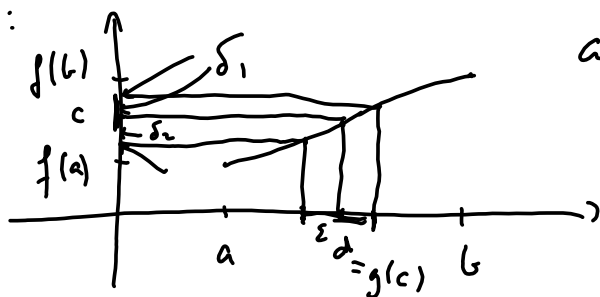
$$f(g(y)) = y$$

$$f(x) = y.$$



Sætning: Hvis f er kontinuert på $[a, b]$ og
 strengt voksende, så er f injektiv
 og den omvendte funktions
 $g: [f(a), f(b)] \rightarrow [a, b]$
 er også strengt voksende og kontinuert!

skitse
 af bevis:



gitt $\varepsilon > 0$ for $\delta > 0$

s.a. ...

Velger $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$

Hva om f er injektiv og
 derivetbar (på (a, b))?

Hva er da g' , der g er den
 omvendte funktion til f ?

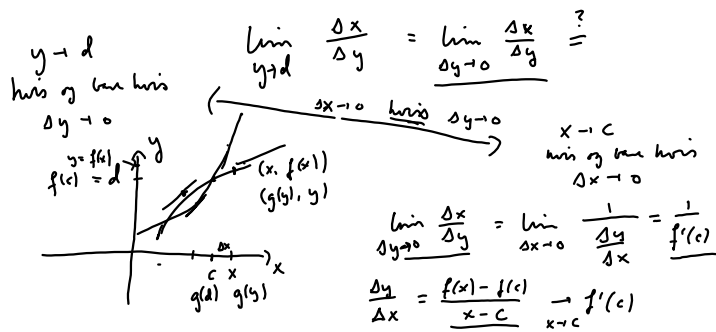
Lad $c \in (a, b)$ og lad $d = f(c)$ ($c = g(d)$)
 Hva er $g'(d)$?

Hva er $\lim_{y \rightarrow d} \frac{g(y) - g(d)}{y - d}$? (om den fins!)

skriv $y = d + \Delta y$ ($\Delta y = y - d$) $y = f(x)$
 $d = f(c)$

$g(y) = c + \Delta x$ $g(d) = c$ ($\Delta x = g(y) - c$)
 $y(y) - g(d)$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow d} \frac{g(y) - g(d)}{y - d} = \lim_{y \rightarrow d} \frac{\Delta x}{f(y) - f(c)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow d} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}$



Sætning så: $g'(d) = \frac{1}{f'(c)}$!

Ek 1: $y = f(x) = \ln x$ $x = g(y) = e^y$
 $e^y = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{(\ln x)'} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = g'(y) = e^y$
 $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{g'(y)} = \frac{1}{e^y} = \frac{1}{x}$

Ek 2: $f(x) = x e^{x^2} + 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $V_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{x^2} + x \cdot 2x \cdot e^{x^2} = (1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2} > 0$ f er strengt voksende
 så f har en omvendt funktion $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $y = x e^{x^2} + 1$
 $x = g(y)$
 $y = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = x e^{x^2} + 1 \Rightarrow x e^{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$
 $g'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{(1 + 2 \cdot 0^2)e^0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

Den omvendte funktion til $f: D_f \rightarrow V_f$
 skriver vi ofte som $f^{-1}: V_f \rightarrow D_f$.

~~$f^{-1} = \frac{1}{f}$~~ $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$
 $f(f^{-1}(y)) = y$

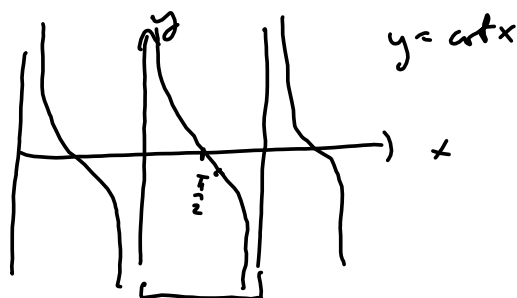
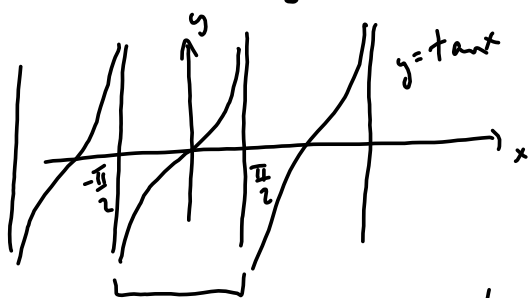
Inverse funktioin (onodota funktioin)
til trigonometriset funktioin.

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

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

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

$$x \neq 0 + k\pi \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



$$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 x$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x$$

$\tan x$ er injektioin pi $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $V_{\tan x} = \mathbb{R}$

$\cot x$ injektioin pi $(0, \pi)$
 $V_{\cot x} = \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Arctan } x = \tan^{-1}(x)$$

$$\text{Arccot } x = \cot^{-1}(x)$$

$$\text{Arctan } x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Arccot } x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi)$$

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

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = \tan y \\ y = \text{Arctan } x \end{array}}$$

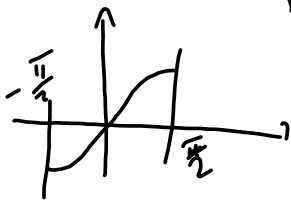
$$= \frac{1}{1 + (\tan(\text{Arctan } x))^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{1 + x^2}}}$$

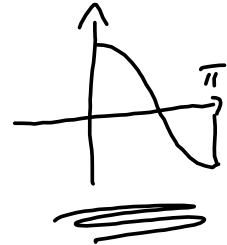
$$\underline{(\text{Arccot } x)'} = \frac{1}{(\cot y)'} = \frac{1}{-1 - \cot^2 y} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{-1 - x^2}}}$$

$$y = \text{Arccot } x \quad x = \cot y$$

$y = \sin x$
 er injektiv på $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 $V_{\sin x} = [-1, 1]$



$y = \cos x$
 er injektiv på $[0, \pi]$
 $V_{\cos x} = [-1, 1]$



$$\text{Arcsin } x = \sin^{-1} x : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{Arccos } x = \cos^{-1} x : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

$$y = \text{Arcsin } x \quad x = \sin y$$

$$(\text{Arcsin } x)' = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}}}$$

$$y = \text{Arccos } x \quad x = \cos y$$

$$(\text{Arccos } x)' = \frac{1}{(\cos y)'} = -\frac{1}{\sin y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 y}} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}}}$$