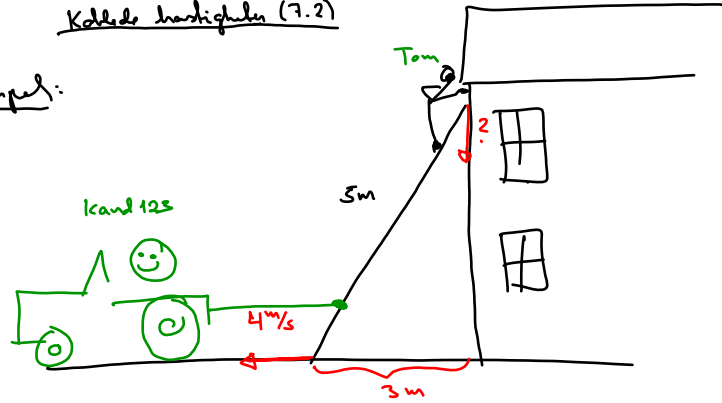


Kollide hastigheter (7.2)

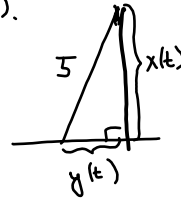
Exempel:



Problembildning: Känner  $y(t)$ , vil finne  $x'(t)$ .

Finne en generell sammenheng mellom  $x(t)$  og  $y(t)$ :

$$x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 = 25 \quad \text{Pythagoras}$$



Deriverer:  $2x(t)x'(t) + 2y(t)y'(t) = 0$

Løser for  $x'(t)$ :

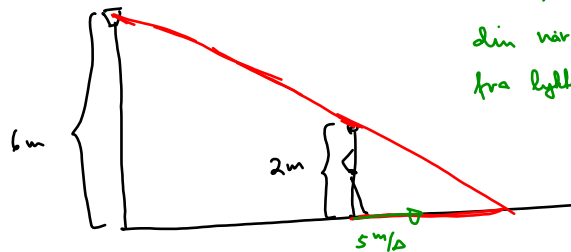
$$x'(t) = - \frac{y(t)y'(t)}{x(t)}$$

Er interressert i  $x'(t)$  når  $y(t) = 3$ .

$$x'(t) = - \frac{3 \cdot 4}{4} = - \underline{\underline{3 \text{ m/s}}}$$

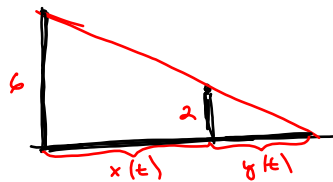
Mellomspring for å finne  $x(t)$ :  
 $x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 = 25$   
 $x(t)^2 + 3^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x(t)^2 = 16$   
 $x(t) = 4$

Eksempel:



Hvor fort vobe skyggen din når du er 10m fra byggetoppen?

Generell



Känner  $x(t)$ , vil finne  $y'(t)$ ?

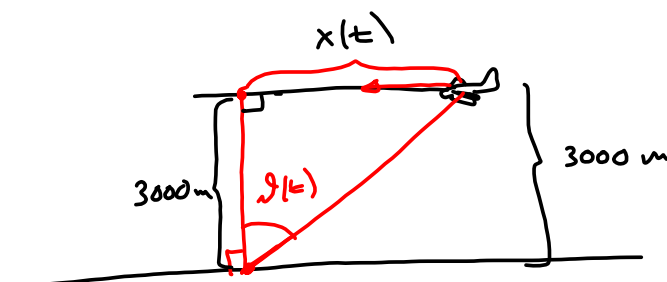
Formlike trekant:

$$\frac{y(t)}{2} = \frac{x(t)+y(t)}{6} \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$3y(t) = x(t) + y(t)$$

$$2y(t) = x(t)$$

Deriverer:  $2y'(t) = x'(t) \Rightarrow y'(t) = \frac{x'(t)}{2} = \frac{5 \text{ m/s}}{2} = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$

Eksempel:

$\theta'(t) = 0.025 \text{ rad/s}$   
 Hvor fast flyger  
 flydel når  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Kjenn  $\theta'(t)$ , vil finne  $x'(t)$ .

Sammenheng:

$$\tan \theta(t) = \frac{x(t)}{3000}$$

Deriver:

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta(t)} \cdot \theta'(t) = \frac{x'(t)}{3000} \quad | \cdot 3000$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{3000}{\cos^2 \theta(t)} \cdot \theta'(t)$$

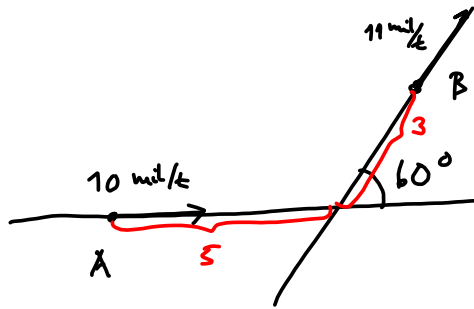
$$\text{Vel } \theta'(t) = 0.025 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\theta(t) = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

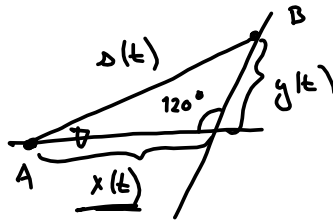
Dermed:

$$x'(t) = \frac{3000}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \cdot 0.025 = \overbrace{4 \cdot 3000 \cdot 0.025} = 3000 \cdot 0.1 = \underline{\underline{300 \text{ m/s}}}$$

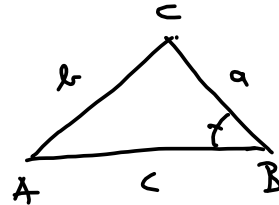
7. 2. 15



Hva er avstanden mellom skipene?



Cosinussætningen:

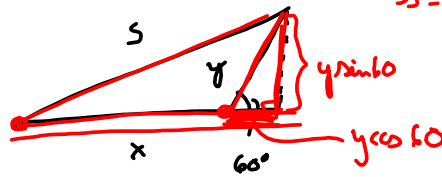


$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$s^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + xy$$

Vi som har glemt cosinussætning: Pytagoras:



$$s^2 = \left(y \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \left(x + y \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= y^2 \frac{3}{4} + x^2 + xy + \frac{y^2}{4}$$

$\underline{x^2 + y^2 + xy}$

a) s når  $x=5, y=3$ :

$$s^2 = 5^2 + 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3 = 25 + 9 + 15 = 49 \Rightarrow \underline{s = 7 \text{ mil.}}$$

b) hva er  $s'$  i dette øyeblikket.

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

Deriver:

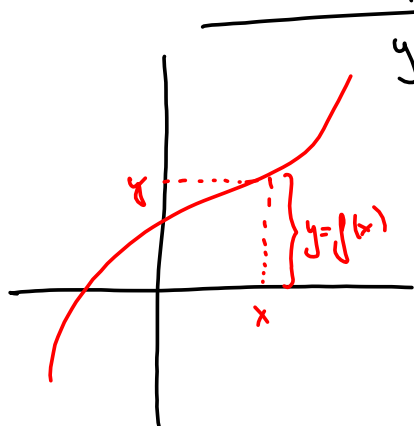
$$2s(t)s'(t) = 2x(t)x'(t) + 2y(t)y'(t) + x'(t)y(t) + x(t)y'(t)$$

$$s'(t) = \frac{2x(t)x'(t) + 2y(t)y'(t) + x'(t)y(t) + x(t)y'(t)}{2s(t)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot (-10) + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 + (-10) \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 11}{2 \cdot 7}$$

$$= \frac{-100 + 66 - 30 + 55}{14} = \frac{-130 + 121}{14} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{9}{14} \text{ mil/k}}}$$

$x(t) = 5$
$y(t) = 3$
$s(t) = 7$
$x'(t) = -10$
$y'(t) = 11$

Omvendde funktjoner (sats 7.4)

$y = f(x)$  Gitt  $x$ , kan vi være ut  $y$  slik at  $y = f(x)$ .

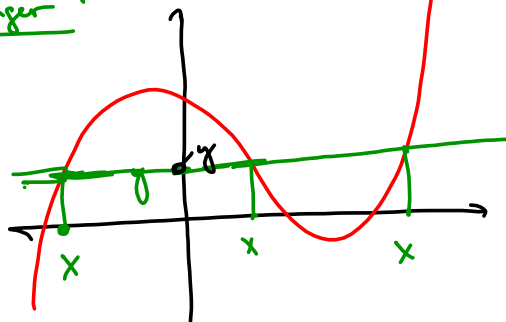
Når ganger en  $y$  gitt, og vi ønsker å finne  $x$  slik at  $y = f(x)$

Løst ligning, finner  $x = g(y)$ .

Problemer: → grunn det å løse ligning

flere løsninger

Fler løsninger:

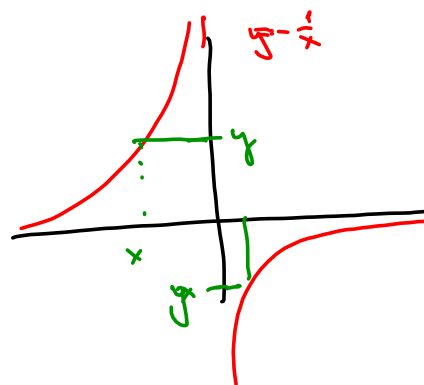
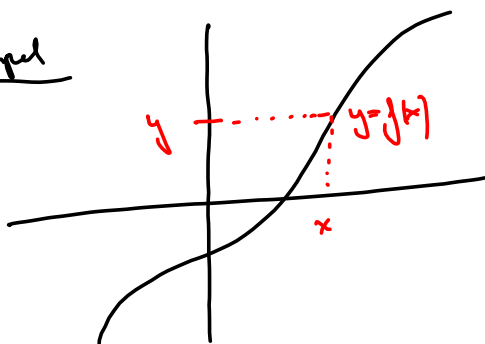


$f(x) = y$  for tre verdier av  $x$ .

Notasjon:  $f: D_f \rightarrow V_f$

Definisjon:  $f: D_f \rightarrow V_f$  kalles injektiv dersom det til hver  $y \in V_f$  bare finnes en  $x \in D_f$  slik at  $y = f(x)$ .

Eksempel



Satzung: Enten strengt voksende eller strengt avtagende funktjoner er injektive.

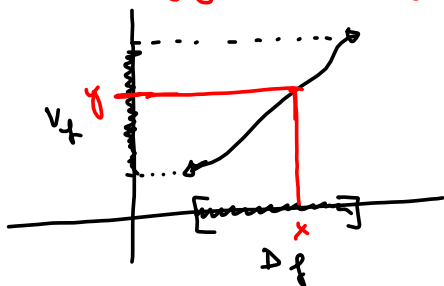
Eksempel: Vis at funktjonen  $f(x) = x^3 + x$  er injektiv:

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0$ ,  $f$  er strengt voksende, altså injektiv.

Definition: Anta at  $f: D_f \rightarrow V_f$  er injektiv. Da er den omvendte  
funktion  $g: V_f \rightarrow D_f$  defineret ved at  
 $g(y) = x$  der  $x$  er det eneste element i  $D_f$  slik at  $y = f(x)$ .

konkret

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



Eksempel: Find den omvendte funktion til  $f(x) = 3x + 2$ .  
 $y = 3x + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{L\u00f8s for } x} 3x = y - 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-2}{3} \Rightarrow g(y) = \frac{y-2}{3}$

Eksempel: Find den omvendte funktion til  $f(x) = 4e^{2x+3} + 2$   
 (voksende funktion  $\Rightarrow$  injektiv).

$$y = 4e^{2x+3} + 2 \quad (\text{l\u00f8s for } x)$$

$$\frac{y-2}{4} = e^{2x+3}$$

$$\ln \frac{y-2}{4} = 2x+3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln \frac{y-2}{4} - 3}{2}, \quad g(y) = \frac{\ln \frac{y-2}{4} - 3}{2}$$