

Rep. Lekt. 17

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} \right) \right|_{t=-2} = \left. \frac{2t \cdot (t^2 + 1) - (t^2 - 1) \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \right|_{t=-2}$$

$$= \frac{2(-2) \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 2(-2)}{5^2} = \frac{-8}{25} = -\frac{8}{25}$$

Ex: Implicit derivative

$$\cos(x-y) = (2x+1)^3 \cdot y$$

Sök $y'(x)$, Metod: Derivera med x , glöm $y = y(x)$

$$-\sin(x-y) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-y) = 3(2x+1)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot y + (2x+1)^3 \cdot y' \quad \text{der. } \frac{d}{dx} y = y'$$

$$-\sin(x-y) \cdot (1 - y') = 6 \cdot y(2x+1)^2 + (2x+1)^3 \cdot y'$$

$$-\sin(x-y) + y' \sin(x-y) = 6 \cdot y(2x+1)^2 + (2x+1)^3 \cdot y'$$

$$y' \sin(x-y) - (2x+1)^3 y' = 6 \cdot y(2x+1)^2 + \sin(x-y)$$

$$(\sin(x-y) - (2x+1)^3) y'$$

$$y' = \frac{6 \cdot y(2x+1)^2 + \sin(x-y)}{\sin(x-y) - (2x+1)^3}$$

Ex Tangent till $x+2y+1 = \frac{y^2}{x-1}$ i $(x,y) = (2,-1)$

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

Derivera wrp. x ($y = y(x)$)

$$(1+2y')(x-1) + (x+2y+1) \cdot 1 = 2 \cdot y \cdot y'$$

sätt in $(x,y) = (2,-1)$

$$(1+2y')(2-1) + (2+2(-1)+1) = 2(-1) \cdot y'$$

$$1+2y'+1 = -2y'$$

$$4y' = -2$$

$$y' = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Gör tangent +

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

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$

Ex: Inversens derivata

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x$$

Bestäm: $(f^{-1})'(4)$

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

$x=4$ i

$$f(y) = x$$

$$y^3 + 3y = x$$

$$y^3 + 3y = 4$$

$$y = 1$$

Bestäm y' då $(x,y) = (4,1)$

Derivera wrp. x

$$3y^2 \cdot y' + 3y' = 1$$

sätt in $(x,y) = (4,1)$

$$3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot y' + 3y' = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Svar: } (f^{-1})'(4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Arctan, derivata

$$y = \arctan x$$

$$x = \tan y, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Derivata ma.p. x

$$1 = (1 + \tan^2 y) y'$$

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

Ex:

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin(2x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2x)^2}} \cdot 2$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \arctan(\sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = \frac{1}{1 + \underbrace{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2}_{x^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}} \cdot \cancel{2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$