

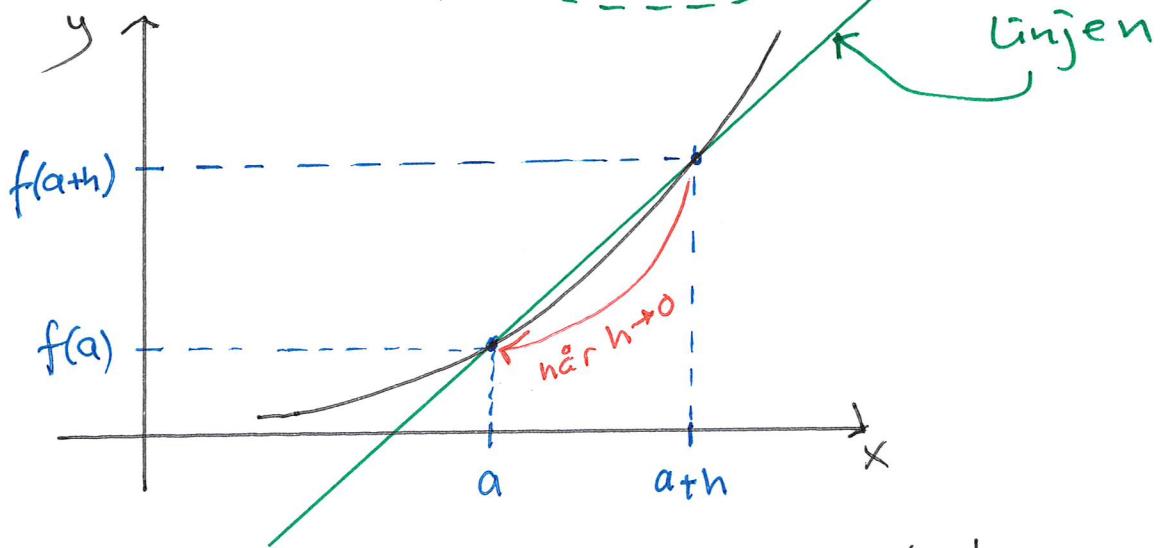
Plan: Repetisjon av derivasjon

1. Definisjon, stigningsstall og grafer
2. Den naturlige logaritmen
3. Derivasonsregler

1. Rep. av definisjon, stigningsstall og grafer

Definisjon

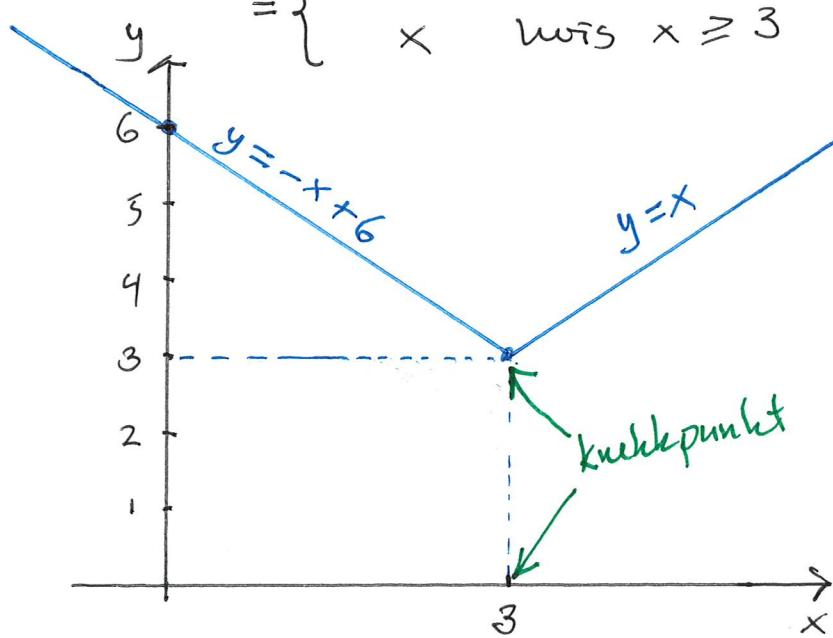
$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \text{stigningstallet til denne linjen}$$



Merk Den deriverte finnes ikke alltid!

Eks $f(x) = |x-3|+3 = \begin{cases} -(x-3)+3 & \text{hvis } x < 3 \\ x-3+3 & \text{hvis } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

$$= \begin{cases} -x+6 & \text{hvis } x < 3 \\ x & \text{hvis } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

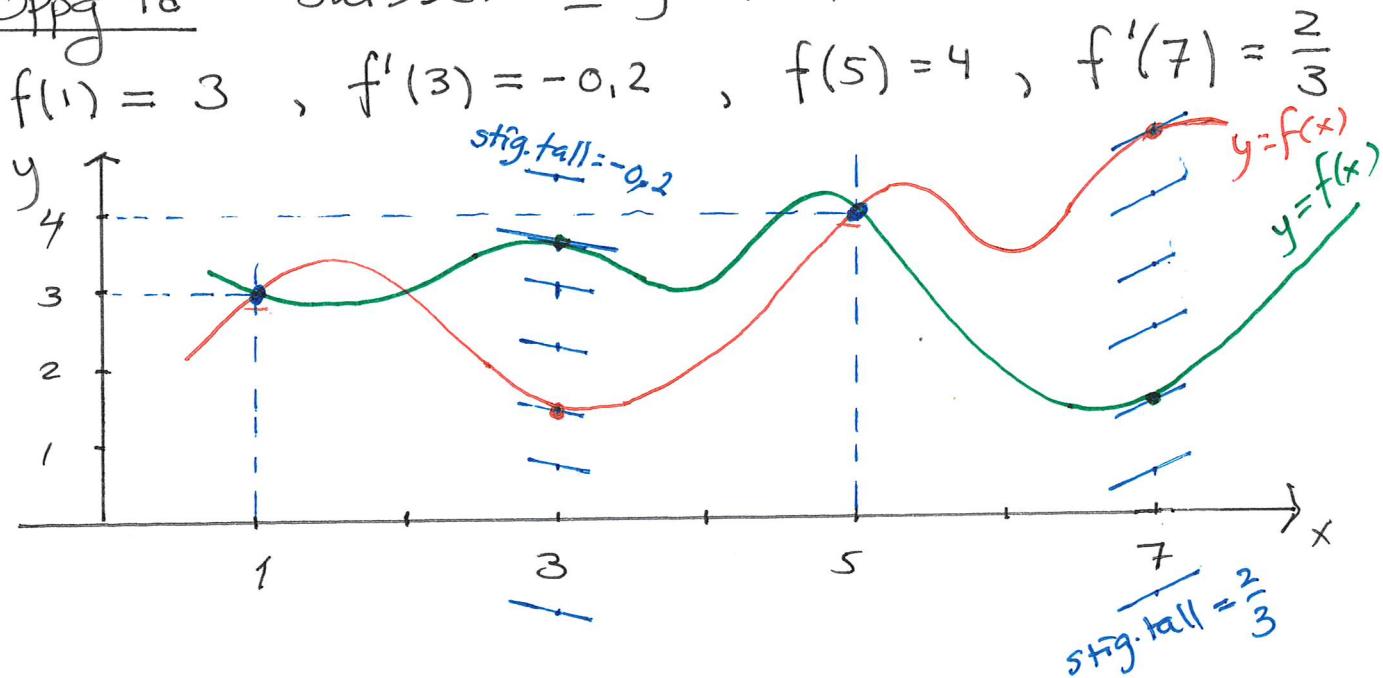


$y = f(x)$ Her er
 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{hvis } x < 3 \\ 1 & \text{hvis } x > 3 \end{cases}$

Men for $x = 3$
er det ingen tangent.
Altså finnes
ikke $f'(3)$.

Oppg 1d

Skisser \pm grafer.



2. Den naturlige logaritmen

$\ln(x)$ er den omvendte funksjonen til e^x
så $\ln(e^x) = x$ og $e^{\ln(x)} = x$

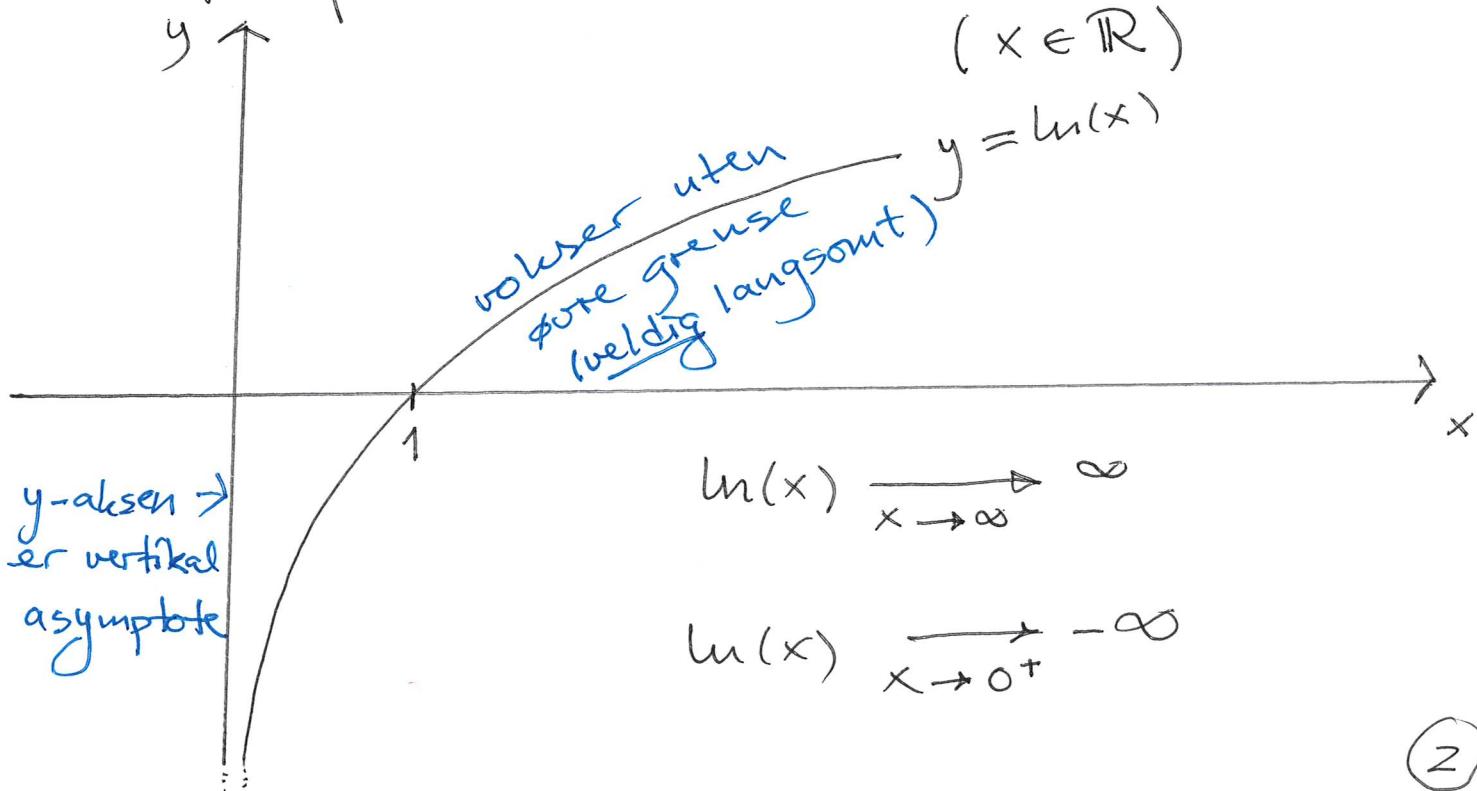
Definisjonsområdet til $\ln(x)$ er

verdimengden til e^x : alle positive tall
 $x > 0$

Verdimengden til $\ln(x)$ er

$$x \in \langle 0, \rightarrow \rangle$$

definisjonsområdet til e^x : alle tall på tallriegen
 $(x \in \mathbb{R})$



$$\underline{\text{Eks}} \quad \ln(10/e) = \ln(e^{\frac{1}{10}}) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \ln(e) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1 \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{10}}}$$

$$\ln(3e) = \ln(3) + \ln(e) = \underline{\underline{\ln(3) + 1}}$$

$$e^{2\ln(5)} = e^{\ln(5^2)} = 5^2 = \underline{\underline{25}} \\ \geq (e^{\ln(5)})^2 = 5^2$$

$$e^{\ln(2) + \ln(3)} = e^{\ln(2 \cdot 3)} = 2 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

Merk

$\ln(2+3)$	\neq	$\ln(2) + \ln(3)$
= $\ln(5)$		= $0,6931 + 1,0986$
= 1,7917		

$$\underline{\text{Eks}} \quad \ln(5x) = \ln(5) + \ln(x)$$

$$\ln(x^{10}) = 10 \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{3}{x-1}\right) = \ln(3) - \ln(x-1)$$

Start: 15.02

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$$\underline{3. \text{ Derivationsregel}} \quad [g(x) \cdot h(x)]' = g'(x) \cdot h(x) + g(x) \cdot h'(x)$$

$$\underline{\text{EKS}} \quad [(x^2+1) \cdot e^x]' = (x^2+1)' \cdot (e^x) + (x^2+1) \cdot (e^x)' \\ = 2x \cdot e^x + (x^2+1)e^x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{feller} \\ \text{faktor} \end{matrix} \\ = \underline{\underline{(x^2+2x+1) \cdot e^x}} \quad \text{null? } x=-1$$

$$\underline{\text{EKS}} \quad [\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln(x)]' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [\ln(x)]' \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{null?} \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-1} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \\ = \frac{\ln(x)}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\ln(x)+2}{2\sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Brakregelen}}$$

$$[\frac{g(x)}{h(x)}]' = \frac{g'(x) \cdot h(x) - g(x) \cdot h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2}$$

feller
faktor

$$\underline{\text{EKS}} \quad \left[\frac{x^2}{x-1} \right]' = \frac{2x \cdot (x-1) - x^2 \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 2\cancel{x}}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

pos? $x > 2$
eller $x < 0$

$$\underline{\text{Oppg}} \quad \left[\frac{\ln(x)}{x} \right]' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln(x) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1 - \ln(x)}{x^2}}}$$

null? $x = e$

pos? $0 < x < e$

$$\underline{\text{Kjerneregelen}} \quad [g(u(x))]' = g'(u) \cdot u'(x)$$

hvor $u = u(x)$

$$\underline{\text{Eks}} \quad [e^{x^2+3x}]' = e^u \cdot (2x+3) = (2x+3) \cdot e^{x^2+3x}$$

$$u = u(x) = x^2 + 3x \text{ og } g(u) = e^u$$

$$u'(x) = 2x + 3 \quad g'(u) = e^u$$

null? $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

pos? $x > -\frac{3}{2}$

$$\underline{\text{Oppg}} \quad [\ln(x^2+5)]' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{\frac{2x}{x^2+5}}}$$

$$u = u(x) = x^2 + 5 \quad g(u) = \ln(u)$$

$$u'(x) = 2x \quad g'(u) = \frac{1}{u}$$

null? $x = 0$

pos? $x > 0$

$$\underline{\text{Eks}} \quad \left[\ln\left(\frac{3x}{x-1}\right) \right]' = [\ln(3x) - \ln(x-1)]'$$

$$= [\ln(3) + \ln(x) - \ln(x-1)]'$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$= \frac{x-1-x}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{x(x-1)}}}$$

$$u = x-1 \quad g(u) = \ln(u)$$

$$u' = 1 \quad g'(u) = \frac{1}{u}$$

null? - aldri

$$\text{Oppgave 5, sist: } f(x) = \frac{2}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}}$$

Setter $u = u(x) = 2x+1$ og $g(u) = \frac{2}{u\sqrt{u}} = 2 \cdot u^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

$$u'(x) = 2$$

$$g'(u) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot u^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = g'(u) \cdot u'(x)$$

$$= \frac{-3}{u^2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{-6}{(2x+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+1}} = -6 \cdot (2x+1)^{-2,5}$$

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