

12.01.2022

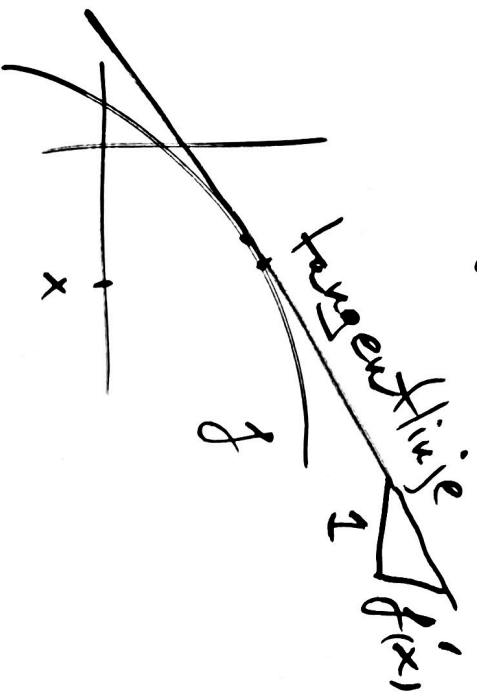
Derivation.

$$(X^n)' = n X^{n-1} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

f Funktion,

den derivative

f'(x) my funktion



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x}$$

L'eburiz notation for den derivative

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx}$$

(gierausmittlig)

6.6 Verstoff

(Endlingsraden)

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

MOMENTAN
Verstoff
(Endlingsraden)

lim
h → 0

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

Sum av to funksjoner

$$(k \cdot f)(x) = k \cdot f(x)$$

k konstant.
Skalering av en funksjon.

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

Produkt av to funksjoner
Polynomene er bygd opp av $1 = x^0$ og x ved produkt, sum og skalering.

$$p_{x-1} = x^3 - 3x + 1 = x \cdot x \cdot x + (-3 \cdot x) + 1$$

Derivasjon er lineær

$$(f + g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) = (f' + g')(x)$$
$$(k \cdot f)'(x) = k \cdot f'(x) \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

bevis: Fra definitionen

$$(f+g)'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{(f+g)(x+h) - (f+g)(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x) + g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$

(grensesætning)

$$= f'(x) + g'(x)$$

Tilsvarende

$$(kf)'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

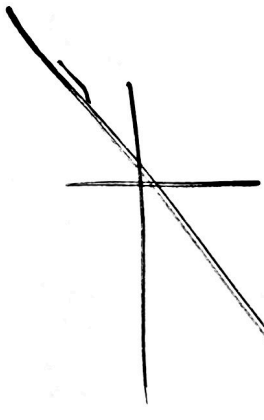
$$= k \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{k f(x+h) - k f(x)}{h} = k \cdot f'(x)$$

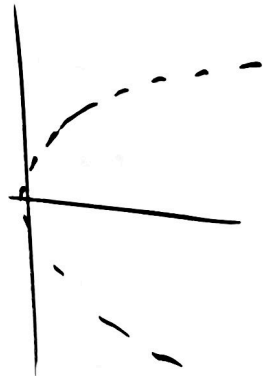
$$1' = 0$$



$$(x)' = 1$$



$$(x^2)' = 2x$$



$$(x \cdot x)' \neq (x)' \cdot (x)' = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$2x \neq 1$$

så $(f \cdot g)' \neq f' \cdot g'$ produkt av f og g

$$f' \cdot g + f \cdot g' = (f \cdot g)'$$

produktregelen.

$$(x \cdot x)' = (x)' \cdot x + x \cdot (x)'$$
$$= 1 \cdot x + x \cdot 1 = 2x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(X^n)' = n X^{n-1}}{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

(kan vises ved bruk av produktregel og induksjon for n)

$$(X^5)' = 5 X^{5-1} = 5 X^4$$

$$(X^3)' = 3 X^{3-1} = 3 X^2$$

$$(X^{123})' = 123 \cdot X^{123-1} = 123 X^{122}$$

$$(X^0)' = 0 \cdot X^{-1} =$$

$$* (4X^5 - 2X^3 + 1)' = (4X^5)' + (-2X^3)' + (1)'$$

$$= 4(X^5)' - 2(X^3)' + (1)'$$

$$= 4(5X^4) - 2(3X^2) + 0 = \underline{20X^4 - 6X^2}$$

oppg

Finns

$$(-7X^4 + \sqrt{2}X^2 - 3X + \pi)'$$

$$= -7(X^4)' + \sqrt{2}(X^2)' - 3(X)' + \pi(1)'$$

$$= -7 \cdot (4X^3) + \sqrt{2}(2X) - 3(1 \cdot X^0) + \pi(0)$$

$$= -28x^3 + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot x - 3$$

els

$$\begin{aligned} (-8x^5 + 7x - \sqrt{37})' &= -8(5x^4) + 7 \cdot 1 \\ &= \underline{-40x^4 + 7} \end{aligned}$$

opp 1) $-x^4 + 17x^6 + 3(x^2 - x)$ Finn de
leiverte.

2) $x^2(4 + x^3)$

3) $(x^3)^2 - 4^2$

4) $(2x^3 - 5)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) & (-x^4 + 17x^6 + 3(x^2 - x))' \\
 &= -1 \cdot (x^4)' + 17(x^6)' + 3 \underbrace{(x^2 - x)'}_{(x^2)' - (x)'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -1 \cdot 4x^3 + \overbrace{17 \cdot 6}^{60+7 \cdot 6} \cdot x^5 + 3(2x - 1) \\
 &= 102x^5 - 4x^3 + 6x - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) & (x^2(4+x^3))' = (4x^2 + x^5)' \\
 &= 4(x^2)' + (x^5)' = 4 \cdot 2x + 5x^4 \\
 &= \underline{5x^4 + 8x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) & ((x^3)^2 - 4^2)' = (x^6 - 4^2)' = \underline{6x^5} \\
 4) & ((2x^3 - 5)^2)' = (2x^3)^2 + (-5)^2 + 2(-5)(2x^3)'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (4x^6 + \underbrace{(-5)^2}_{\text{konstant}} - 10 \cdot 2x^3)' \\
 &= 4(x^6)' - 20(x^3)' + \underbrace{((-5)^2)'}_0 \\
 &= 4 \cdot 6x^5 - 20 \cdot 3x^2 \\
 &= \underline{24x^5 - 60x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (ax+b)' \\
 &= a \cdot 1 + (b)' \\
 &= a.
 \end{aligned}$$

a, b parametre
 vændt under endringer i x
 optræder som konstanter

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1.$$

$$f'(x) = (x^3)' + (-3)(x)' + (1)'$$
$$3x^2 - 3x' = \underline{3(x^2 - 1)}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

near

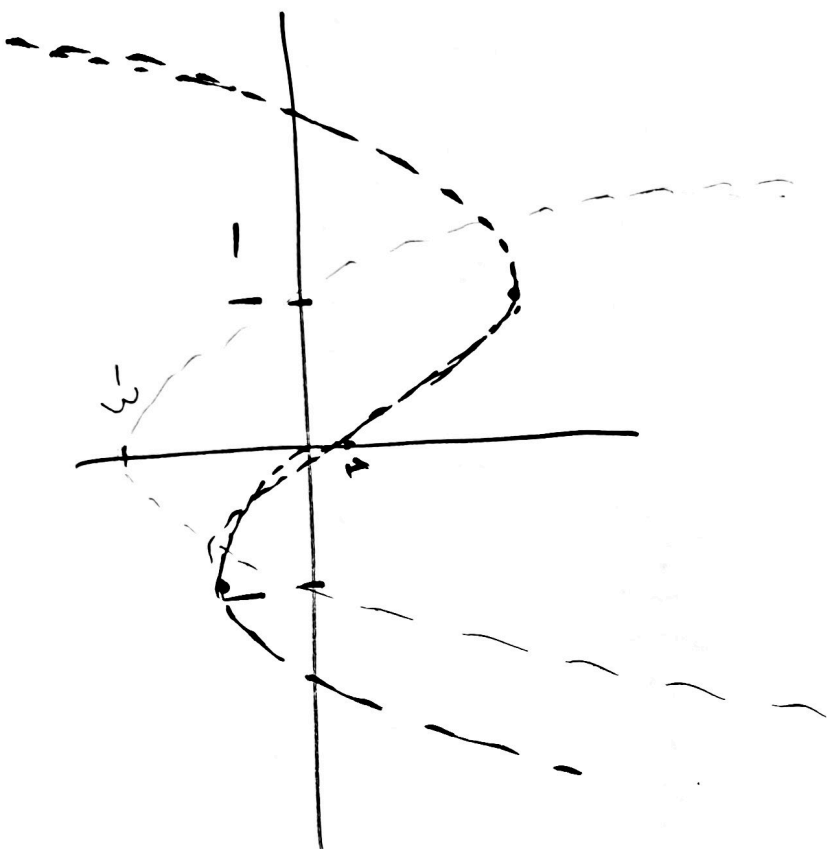
$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1.$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1) + 1$$
$$= -1 + 3 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = -1$$



Se på tangentlinjen til $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$.

i $(a, f(a))$
Svingningsstedet er $f'(a) = 3(a^2 - 1)$

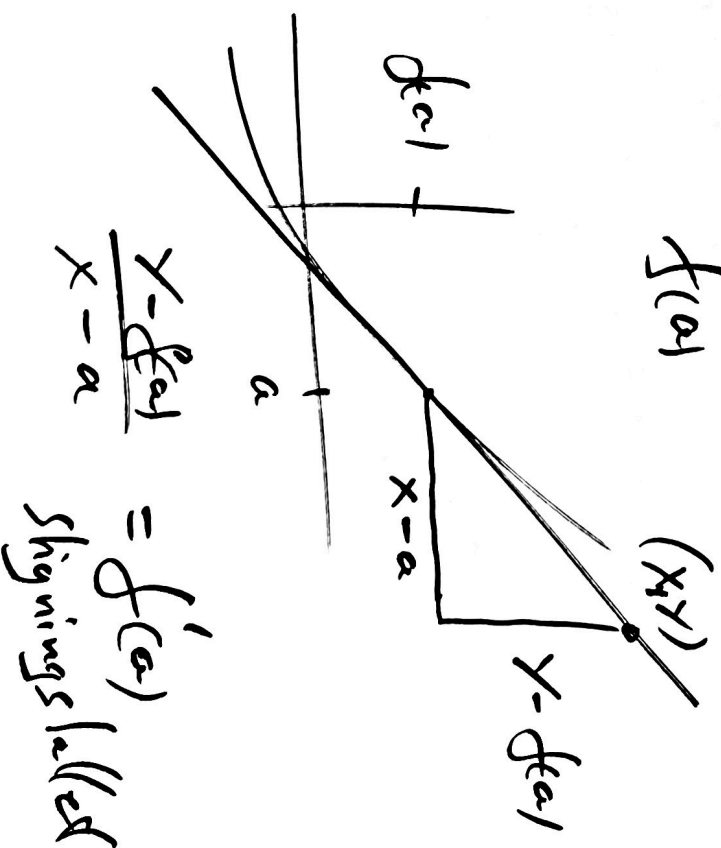
Tangentlinjen er linjen gennem

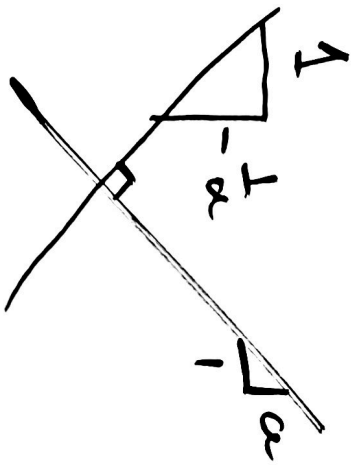
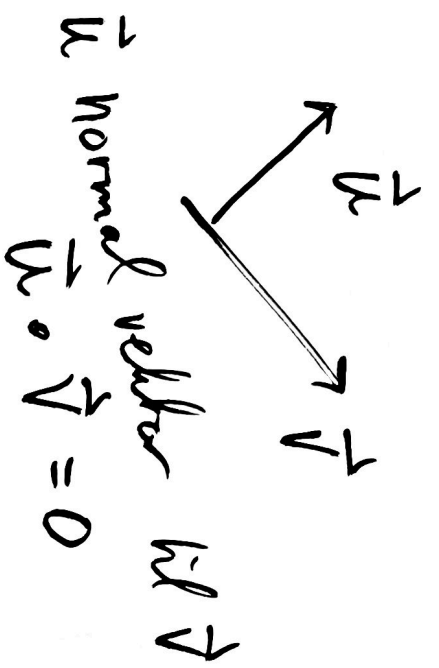
punktet $(a, f(a))$
med svingningssted

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

For $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$

$$y = 3(a^2 - 1)(x - a) + a^3 - 3a + 1$$





$$\vec{v} = [1, a]$$

a "stigningsligning"

$$\vec{u} = [-a, 1]$$

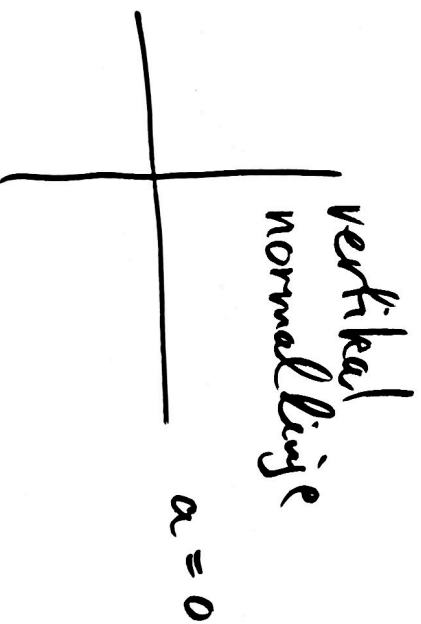
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1(-a) + a \cdot 1 = 0$$

alle a

Stigningsligning til en linje
 Parallel til $\vec{v} = [-a, 1]$

$$\text{er } \frac{1}{-a}$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad \underline{\underline{= -\frac{1}{a}}}$$



Normal linje til tangentlinjen til $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$
i $(a, f(a))$ er

$$y = \underbrace{\frac{-1}{3(a^2-1)}}_{a \neq \pm 1} (x-a) + f(a)$$

Find tangent og normal linje til $g(x) = -x^4 + 2x$
for ulike verdier a av x .

(omvendt i boken i 6.7)

$$g'(x) = -1(x^4)' + 2(x)' = \frac{-4x^3 + 2}{-a^4 + 2a}$$

$$y = \frac{-4a^3 + 2}{-a^4 + 2a} (x-a)$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{-4a^3 + 2} (x-a) - a^4 + 2a$$

Tangentlinjen
Normallinjen

Beviser formelen $(X^n)' = nX^{n-1}$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1}) = 1-x^n$$

$$(b-a)(b^{n-1} + b^{n-2}a + b^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + b \cdot a^{n-2} + a^{n-1})$$

$$= b^n - a^n$$

$n=2$ konjugatsbrøker.
Utdilla konjugatsbrøken

Fra det

$$(X^n)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(X+h)^n - X^n}{(X+h) - X}$$

Benyttes den utdilla konjugatsbrøken med $b = X+h$ og $a = X$

$$(X^n)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left((X+h)^{n-1} + (X+h)^{n-2} \cdot X + (X+h)^{n-3} X^2 + \dots + (X+h)X^{n-2} + X^{n-1} \right)$$

grenst setningene

$$= \underbrace{X^{n-1} + X^{n-1} + \dots + X^{n-1}}_n = \underline{\underline{nX^{n-1}}}$$