

25.01.2022

7.6 Kjerneregelen

Sammensatte funksjoner

Fysiske
undervisning
omsk. og tors.

$$(x^3+1)^5$$

Sammensatt funksjon

først $u(x) = x^3+1$

Så $f(x) = x^5$

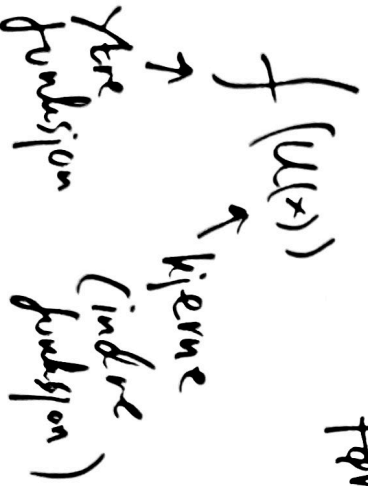
$$(x^3+1)^5 = f(u(x))$$

først u så f.

$$f(u(x)) = f \circ u(x)$$

for sammensatte funksjon

Alternativt skrive måte



$$\sqrt{1+3x} = f(u(x))$$

Yhre: $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

ligeme: $u(x) = 1+3x$

$$(1+\sqrt{x})^3$$

$$= f \circ u(x)$$

Yhre: $f(x) = x^3$

indere: $u(x) = 1+\sqrt{x}$

Sammensetning av 3 funksjoner

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

$$k(x) = 1+x$$

$$u(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\} k \circ u(x) = 1+\sqrt{x}$$

$$f(k(u(x)))$$

$$(1+\sqrt{x})^3 =$$

$$g(x) = \frac{4}{(2+5x)^3}$$

Opp. Skriv $g(x)$ som en

$$h(x) = 4 \cdot x^{-3}$$

$$u(x) = 2 + 5x$$

$$g(x) =$$

sammenstilling av en eller funksjon.
 the funksjon

kjeme.

$h(u(x))$

Leibniz notasjon

Kjeme regelen:

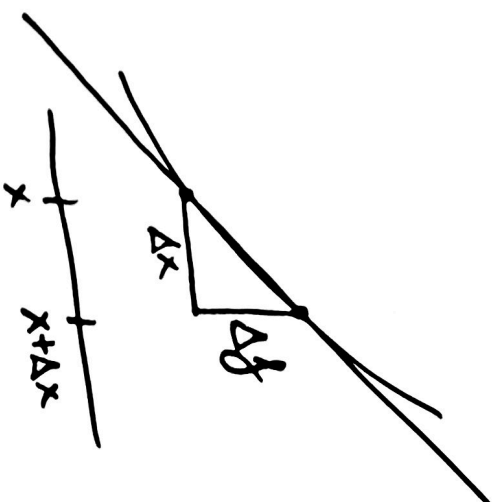
$$(f(u(x)))' = f'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$$

$$\frac{df(u)}{dx} = \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} & ((x^3+1)^5)' = 5(x^3+1)^4 \cdot (x^3+1)' \\ & = 5(x^3+1)^4 \cdot (3x^2+0) \\ & = 15x^2(x^3+1)^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{f'(u(x)) \cdot u'}$$

$$\frac{f'(u(x))}{f(u(x))}' = \frac{f'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)}{5(u(x))^4 \cdot (3x^2) \dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^5 \\ u(x) &= x^3+1 \\ f'(x) &= 5x^4 \\ u'(x) &= 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sqrt{1+3x} \right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+3x}} (1+3x)' \\ & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+3x}} \cdot 3 \\ & = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{1+3x}} \end{aligned}$$

Wiederholung
Mittelwertsatz

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (x^{1/2})^{-1} \\ & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{1+3x}}}$$

oeg $f(x) = (1 + \sqrt{x})^3$

Finna $f'(x) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x})'$

$$f(x) = 3(1 + \sqrt{x})^2 \cdot (0 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})$$

$$= 3(1 + \sqrt{x})^2 / (2\sqrt{x})$$

$$= 3(1 + \sqrt{x})^2 \cdot (2\sqrt{x})^{-1}$$

oeg $\left(\frac{4}{(2+5x)^3}\right)' = 4 \left((2+5x)^{-3}\right)'$

$$= 4 \cdot (-3) (2+5x)^{-4} \cdot (2+5x)'$$

$$= -4 \cdot 15 (2+5x)^{-4} = \frac{-60}{(2+5x)^4}$$

Generelt : Lineær kjente $(f(ax+b))'$

$$= f'(ax+b) \cdot (ax+b)' = \underline{a f'(ax+b)}$$

ppg $(\sqrt[4]{2-x})' = (2-x)^{1/4})'$

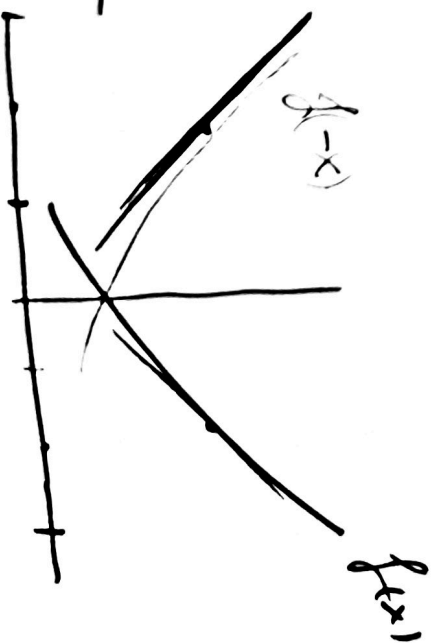
$$= \frac{1}{4^4 \sqrt{(2-x)^3}} \cdot \underbrace{(2-x)^{-1}}_{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^{1/4})' &= \frac{1}{4} x^{1/4-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} ((x^3)^{1/4})^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4^4 \sqrt{x^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4^4 \sqrt{(2-x)^3}}$$

$$(f(-x))' = f'(-x) \cdot \underbrace{(-x)'}_{-1}$$

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



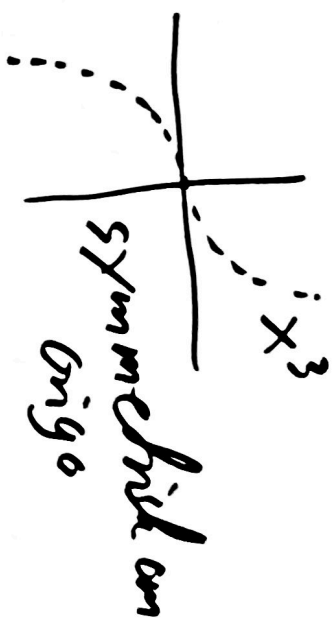
$f(x)$ er en odde funktion
hvis $f(-x) = -f(x)$

$f(x)$ er en jevn funktion
hvis $f(-x) = f(x)$

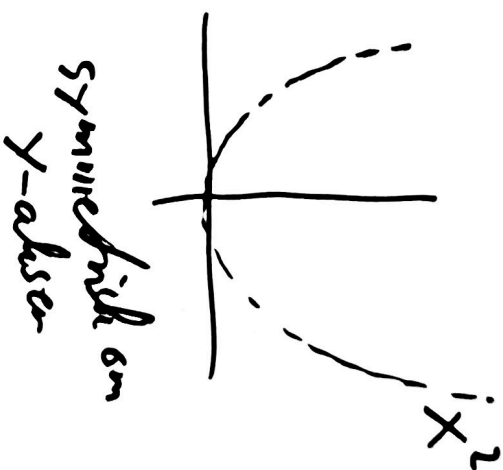
De symmetriske y -akser

Resultat: Den deriverte til en jevn funktion er odde jevn

$$(X^n)' = n X^{n-1} \quad \text{n jevn} \Leftrightarrow n-1 \text{ odd}$$



Eksempel
 x, x^3, x^5
 x^n n odde tall



$2, x^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x^4$
 x^n n jevn tall
 $\cos x$

$$f_{\text{odd}}(-x) + f_{\text{odd}}(x) = 0 \quad \text{for alle } x$$

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

Deriverer og benytter

$$(f_{\text{odd}}(-x) + f_{\text{odd}}(x))' = -f'_{\text{odd}}(-x) + f'_{\text{odd}}(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'_{\text{odd}}(x) = f'_{\text{odd}}(-x)$$

Så $f'_{\text{odd}}(x)$ er jævn.

Tilsvarende er $f'_{\text{even}}(x)$ odde.

$$(2x^3 - 4x)' = \underline{6x^2 - 4} \quad \text{jævn}$$

opg 9
Skriv en vilkårlig funktion $f(x)$ som en sum af en jævn og en odde funktion.

$$\left(\frac{1}{u(x)}\right)' = \left((u(x))^{-1}\right)'$$

$$= -1 \cdot u'(x)$$

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

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+x^3}\right)' = \frac{-1 \cdot (1+x^3)'}{(1+x^3)^2}$$

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

Mer komplisert eksempel

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

brukes
kjerneregelen
2 ganger.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}}{0 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}\right)'$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})'$$

$$= -1 \cdot x^{-2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x}}$$

ops

Deriver

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{-1/3} \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} \right)' = \left((1-x^2)^{-1/3} \right)' = \frac{-1}{3} (1-x^2)^{-1/3-1} (1-x^2)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{4/3}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^4}}$$