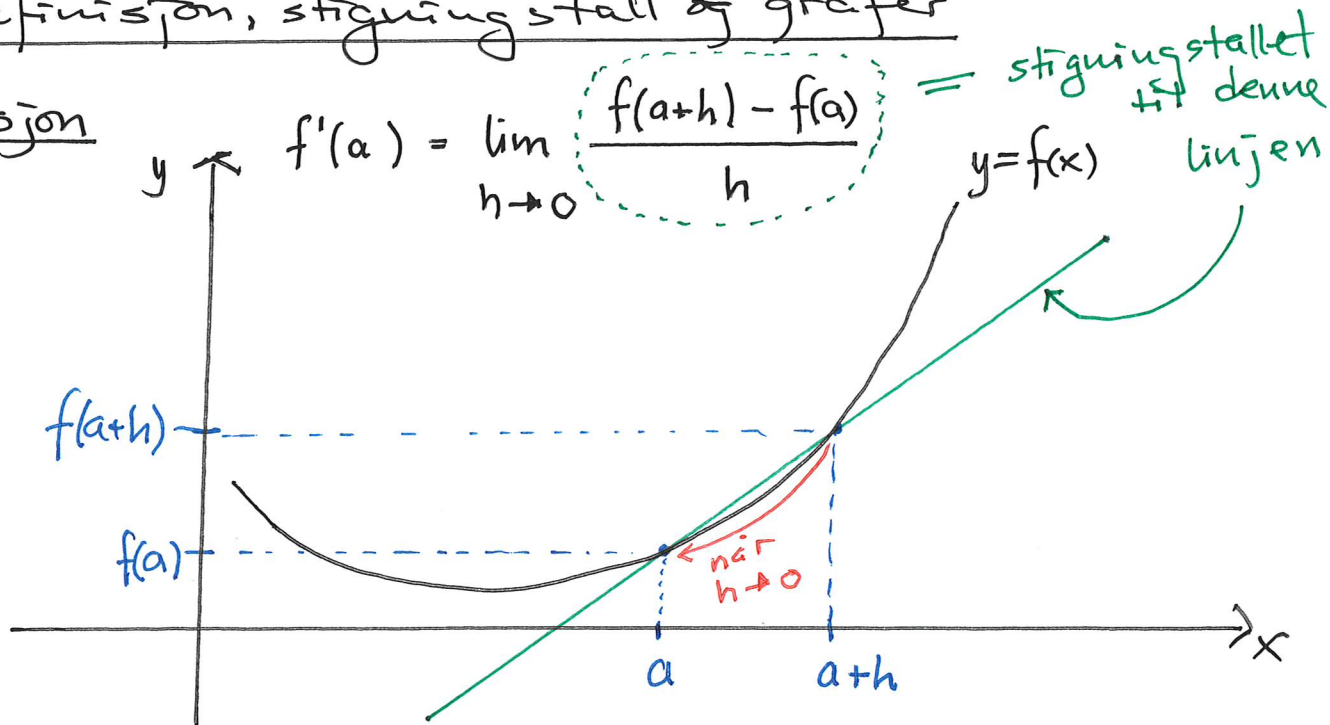


- Plan: Repetisjon av derivasjon
1. Definisjon, stigningsstall og grafer
 2. Den naturlige logaritmen
 3. Derivasjonsregler

1. Definisjon, stigningsstall og grafer

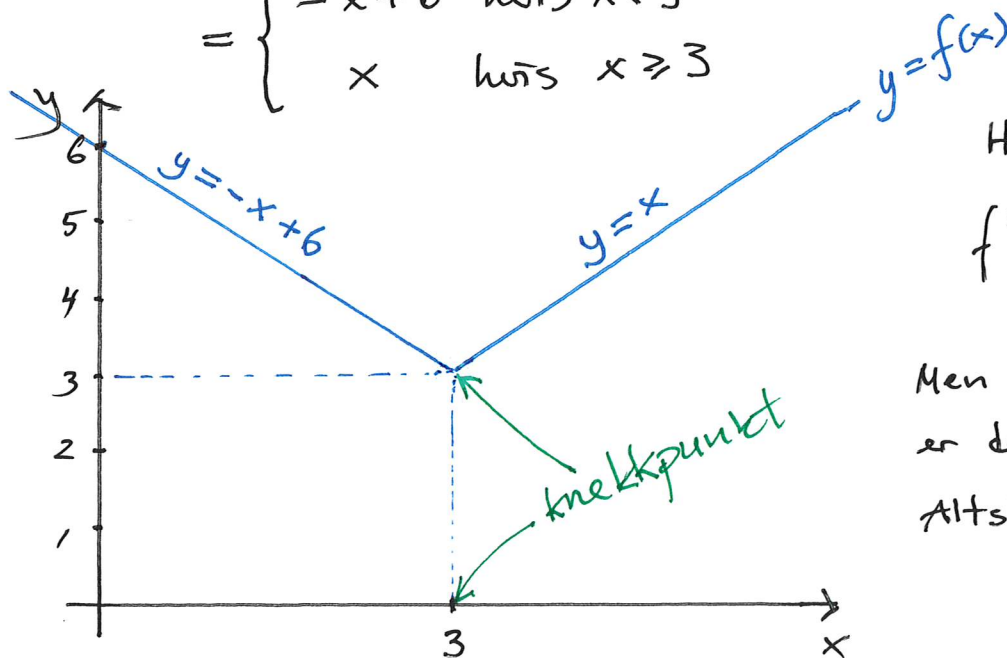
Definisjon



Merk Den deriverte finnes ikke alltid!

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

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



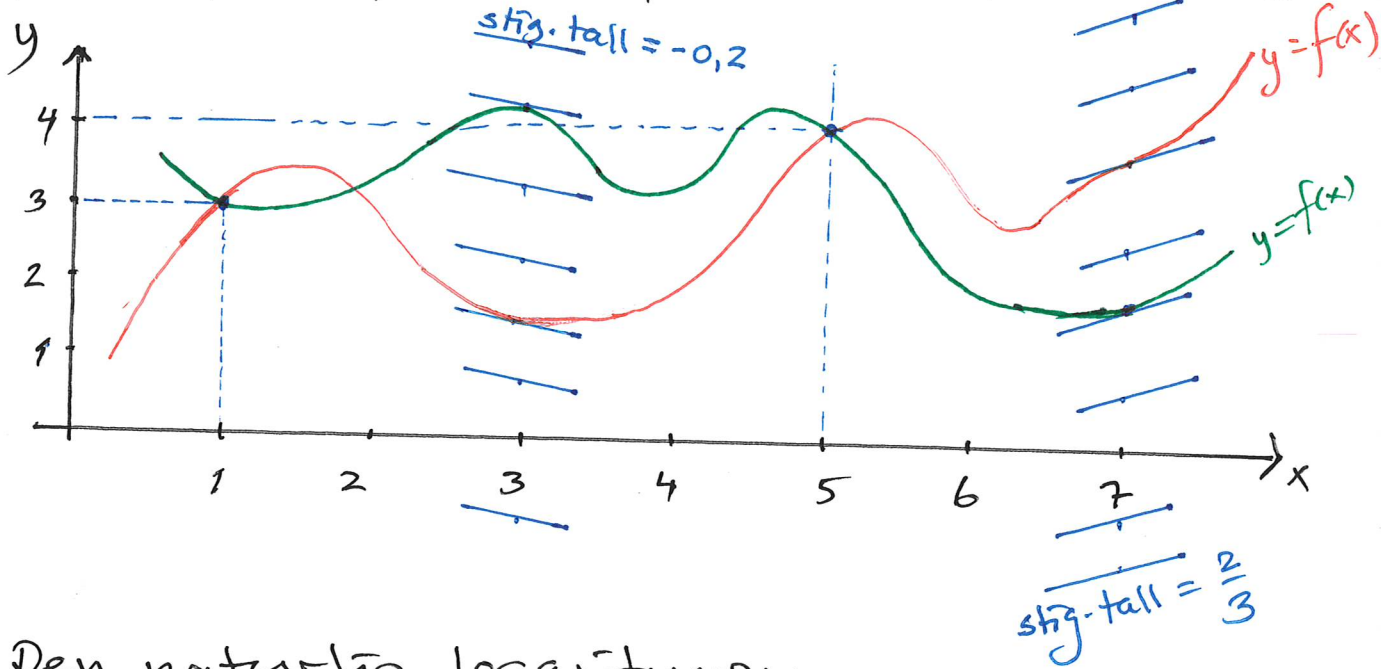
Her er

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

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

Oppg 1d Skisser to grafer.

$f(1) = 3$, $f'(3) = -0,2$, $f(5) = 4$, $f'(7) = \frac{2}{3}$

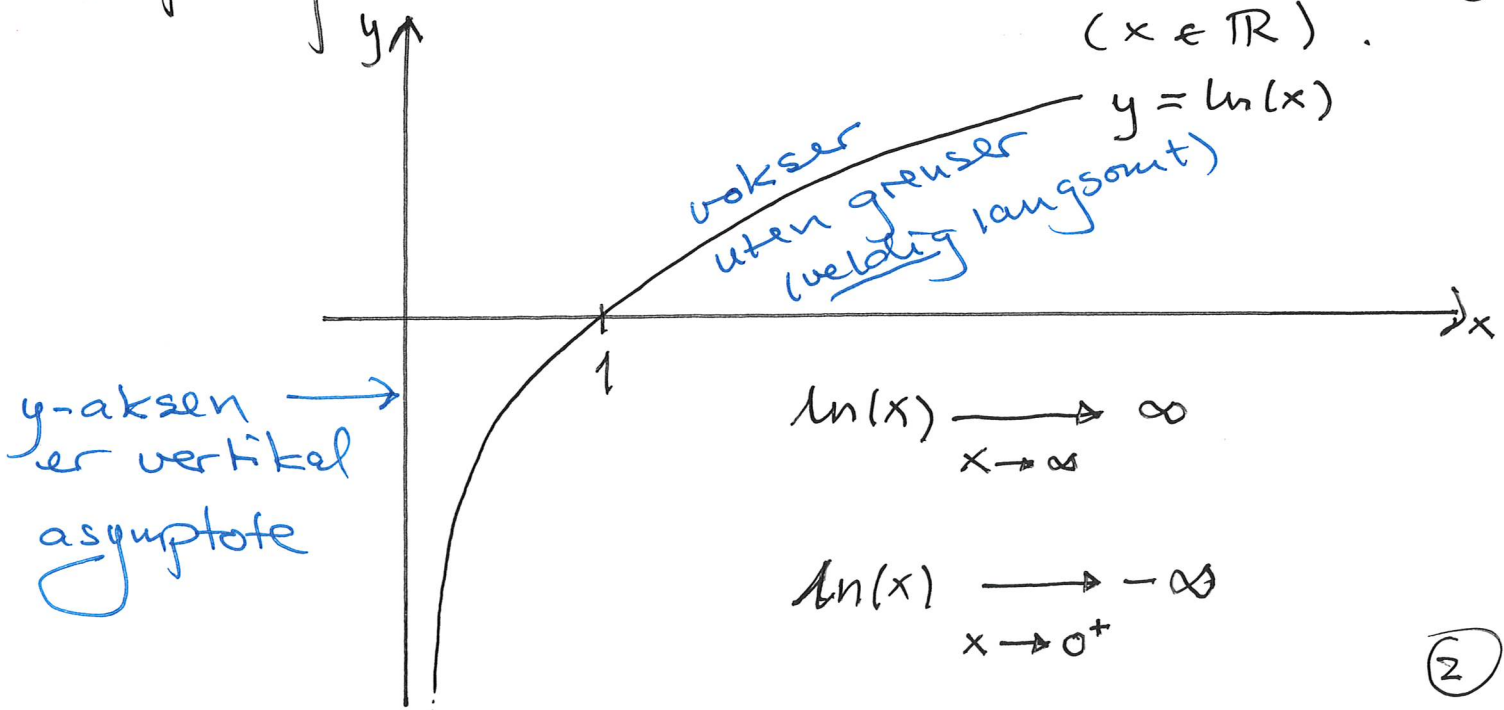


2. Den naturlige logaritmen

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



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

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

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

$$\text{"} (e^{\ln(5)})^2 = (5)^2 = 25$$

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

Start: 15.05

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(2+3) & \neq \ln(2) + \ln(3) \\ = \ln(5) & = 0,6931 + 1,0986 \\ = 1,6094 & = 1,7917 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

3. Derivasjonsregler

Produktregelen: $[g(x) \cdot h(x)]' = g'(x) \cdot h(x) + g(x) \cdot h'(x)$

Eks $[(x^2+1) \cdot e^x]' = (x^2+1)' \cdot e^x + (x^2+1) \cdot (e^x)'$
 $= 2x \cdot e^x + (x^2+1) \cdot e^x$ felles faktor
 $= \underline{\underline{(x^2+2x+1) \cdot e^x}}$ null? $x = -1$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \ln(x) + x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}$$
$$= \frac{\ln(x)}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\ln(x)+2}{2\sqrt{x}}}}$$

null? $x = e^{-2}$
pos? $x > e^{-2}$

Brøkregelen

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

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

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

null? $x=0, x=2$

pos? $x > 2$

el. $x < 0$

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

null? $x = e$

pos? $0 < x < e$

Kjerneregelen $\left[g(u(x)) \right]' = g'(u) \cdot u'(x)$

hvor $u = u(x)$

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

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

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

Setter $u = u(x) = x^2 + 3x$ og $g(u) = e^u$
 $u'(x) = 2x + 3$ $g'(u) = e^u$

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

$u = u(x) = x^2 + 5$ og $g(u) = \ln(u)$
 $u'(x) = 2x$ $g'(u) = \frac{1}{u}$

null? $x = 0$

pos? $x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Eks}} \quad \left[\ln\left(\frac{3x}{x-1}\right) \right]' &= \left[\ln(3x) - \ln(x-1) \right]' \\ &= \left[\ln(3) + \ln(x) - \ln(x-1) \right]' \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{x-1 - x}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x-1, \quad g(u) = \ln(u) \\ u' &= 1, \quad g' = \frac{1}{u} \end{aligned}$$

null? -aldri.

Oppg 5, siste $f(x) = \frac{2}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}}$

Setter $u = u(x) = 2x+1$ og $g(u) = \frac{2}{u \cdot \sqrt{u}} = 2 \cdot u^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
 $u'(x) = 2$ $g'(u) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot u^{-\frac{3}{2}-1}$
 $= -3 \cdot u^{-\frac{5}{2}}$
 $= \frac{-3}{u^2 \cdot \sqrt{u}}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= g'(u) \cdot u'(x) \\ &= \frac{-3}{u^2 \sqrt{u}} \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-6}{(2x+1)^2 \sqrt{2x+1}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-6 \cdot (2x+1)^{-2,5}}} \end{aligned}$$