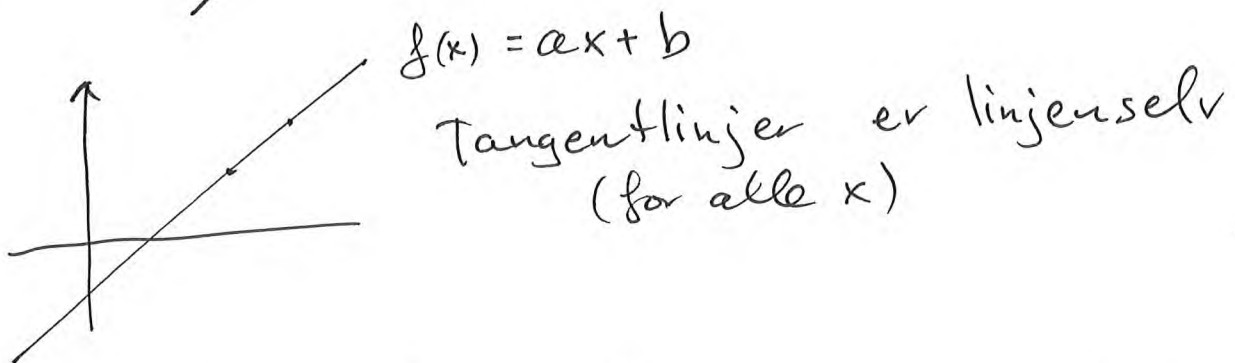
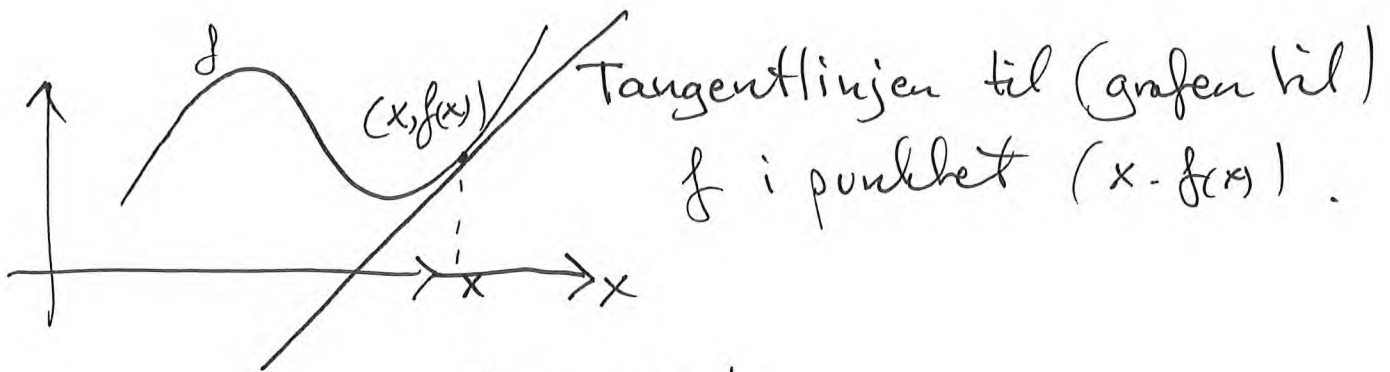


28.09.22

Derivasjon

(kap 6 og 7)

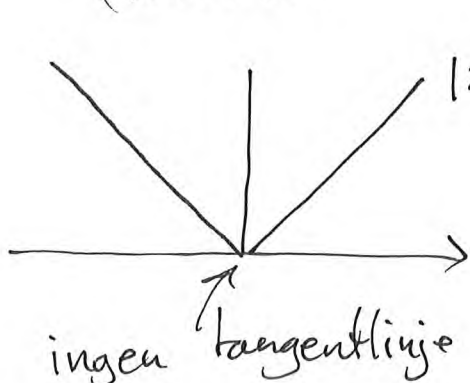


Den deriverke til $f(x)$ i x er slignings-tallet til tangentlinjen til f i $(x, f(x))$

Får en verdi for hver x i D_f .
hvor vi har en tangentlinje. Giv en funksjon

$f'(x)$ (alternative skrivemåter:
 $D_x f(x)$, $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$)

$$(2x+3)' = 2 \quad \text{alle } x$$

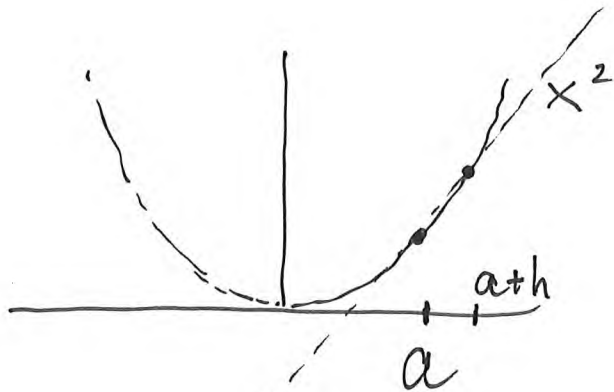


$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(|x|)' = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

ikke deriverbar i $x=0$.

$$f(x) = x^2$$



sekantlinje
linje gjennom to
punkt på grafen.

Stignings-tallet
til sekantlinjen

gjennom $(a, f(a))$ og $(a+h, f(a+h))$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{er } \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} &= \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{(a+h) - a} \\ &= \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \quad \Delta x = h \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{For } f(x) = x^2 : \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{(a+\Delta x)^2 - a^2}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + 2a \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - a^2}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{2a \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta x (2a + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \underline{2a + \Delta x}$$

Grensen når $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ er $2a$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2a + \Delta x) = 2a.$$

Definition

Den deriverte

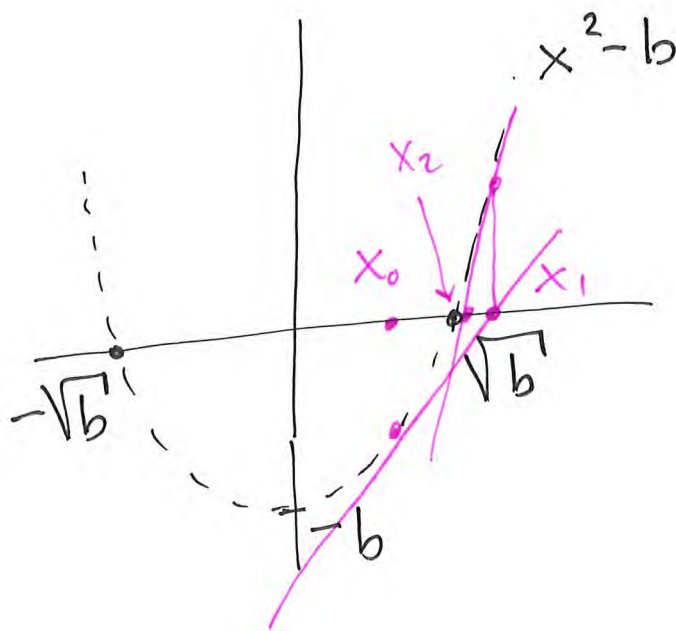
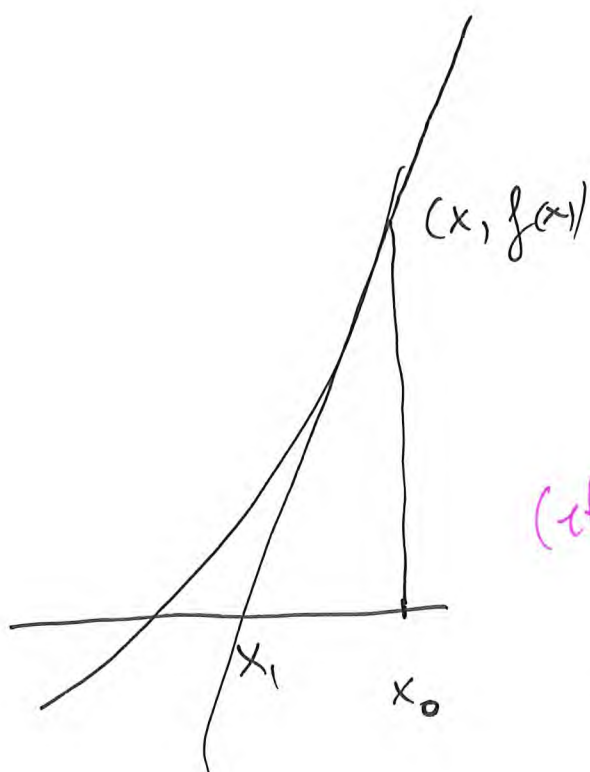
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

(hvis grensen ikke så sier vi at f ikke er deriverbar i punktet).

Vi sier at

$$\underline{(x^2)' = 2x}$$

Newton's metode



Tangentlinjen i $(x_0, f(x_0))$
(stpunktsformelen)

$$y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

treffer x-aksen når $y=0$

$$0 = f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) = -f(x_0)$$

$$x_1 - x_0 = \frac{-f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

Iterativ formel: $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$

For $f(x) = x^2 - b$ för vi:

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{x_0^2 - b}{2x_0} = \frac{x_0 \cdot 2x_0}{2x_0} - \frac{x_0^2 - b}{2x_0}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2x_0^2 - (x_0^2 - b)}{2x_0} = \frac{x_0^2 + b}{2x_0}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + b}{2x_n}$$

Benyttat til å regne ut
kvadratroter i en Python-øving.

Etthpunkts formelen

Stigningskall a

Punkt (x_0, y_0)

Linje med stigningskall a
gjennom (x_0, y_0)

er
$$y = a(x - x_0) + y_0$$

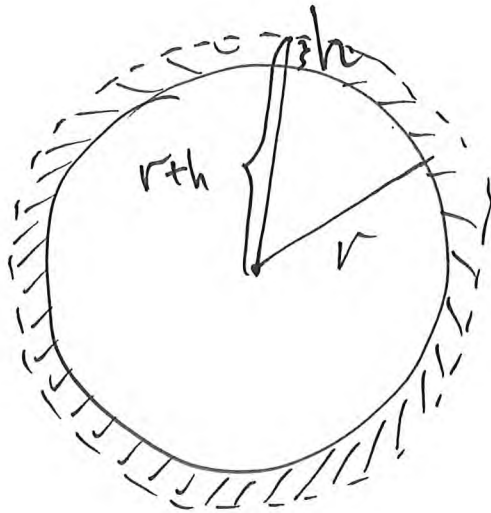
Hvis stigningskallet er $a = f'(x_0)$
og $y_0 = f(x_0)$ blir dette:

$$y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

Dette er tangentlinjen til $f(x)$
i $(x_0, f(x_0))$.



Areal $A(r) = \pi \cdot r^2$
Omkrets $O(r) = 2\pi \cdot r$
 $(A(r))' = O(r)$

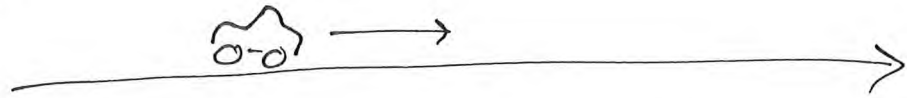


$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(r+h) - A(r)}{h} = O(r)$$

$$\boxed{A'(r) = O(r)}$$

$$(\pi r^2)' = \pi(2r) = 2\pi r.$$

$S(t)$



$$V(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(t + \Delta t) - S(t)}{\Delta t}$$

momentan
hastighet

gjennomsnittlig
hastighet i $[t, t + \Delta t]$.

$$S'(t) = V(t) \quad \text{hastighet}$$

$$V'(t) = a(t) \quad \text{akselerasjon.}$$

* hastighet

fart

størrelsen

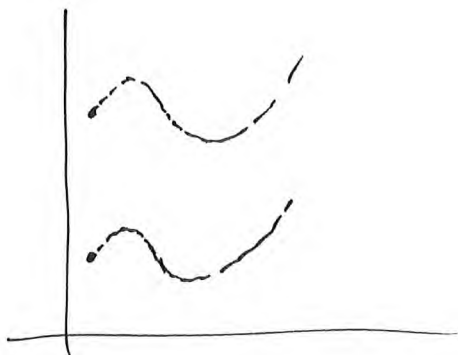
til hastigheten.

↑
størrelse
og retning

* Hvis $F'(x) = G'(x)$ alle x

Da er $F(x) = G(x) + C$

↑
konstant.



$$a(t) = a \text{ konstant.}$$

$$V'(t) = a$$

$$V(t) = at + V_0$$

hvor

$$V(0) = V_0$$

$$S'(t) = at + V_0$$

$$S(t) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot t^2 + V_0 \cdot t + S_0$$

hvor

$$S(0) = S_0$$

Bevegelseslikninger.

Hvis $a(t) = 2t - 3$

$$V(t) = t^2 - 3t + V_0$$

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + V_0t + S_0$$

⋮

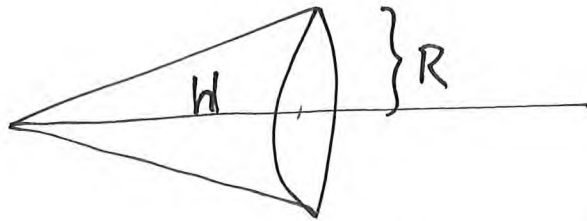
(Brukt: $(t^3)' = 3t^2$)

Bevis

$$(t^3)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t+h)^3 - t^3}{h}$$

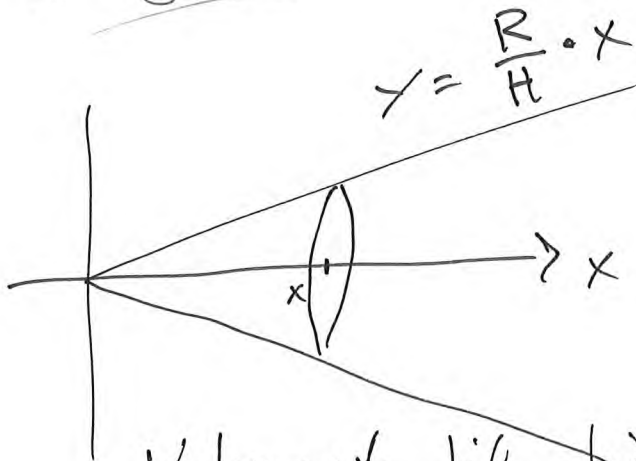
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 + 3t^2h + 3th^2 + h^3 - t^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3t^2 + 3t \cdot h + h^2) = \underline{\underline{3t^2}}$$



Volum
til kjegle

$$V = \frac{H}{3} (\pi R^2) = \frac{\pi R^2 H}{3}$$



når $x = H$
så er $y = R$.

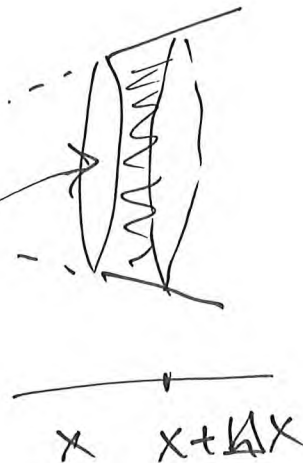
Volumet til kjeglen frem til x

$V(x)$

$$V'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$$

= tverrsnittsarealet

$$= \pi \left(\frac{R}{H} \cdot x \right)^2$$



$$V'(x) = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \cdot x^2$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \overset{0}{V(0)}$$

$$V(H) = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \cdot \frac{H^3}{3} = \frac{\pi R^2 H}{3}$$

Derivasyon e linear

$$\underline{(k \cdot f(x))' = k \cdot f'(x)}$$

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

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

$$k \cdot \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x}$$

o g

$$\underline{(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta g}{\Delta x}$$

Exempel

$$(4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x + 3)'$$
$$= 4(x^3)' - 2(x^2)' + 7(x)' + (3)'$$

$$4 \cdot 3x^2 - 2(2x) + 7(1) + 0 = \underline{12x^2 - 4x + 7}$$