

Torsdag
17 jan.

Definition av X^n

①

Repetisjon:

$$X^n = \overbrace{X \cdots X}^n$$

n nat. tall

$$X^1 = X, \quad X^3 = X \cdot X \cdot X$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} X^n \cdot X^m = X^{n+m} \\ (X^n)^m = X^{n \cdot m} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (X^2)^3 = X^2 \cdot X^2 \cdot X^2 \\ = (X \cdot X) \cdot (X \cdot X) \cdot (X \cdot X) \\ = X^{2 \cdot 3} = X^6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$X^{-1} \cdot X^1 = X^{-1+1} = X^0 = 1$$

$$(X^0 \cdot X = X^0 \cdot X^1 = X^{0+1} = X^1 = X \quad \text{så } X^0 = 1)$$

$$\text{så } X^{-1} = \frac{1}{X}$$

$$X^{-n} = \frac{1}{X^n} \quad n \text{ nat. tall.} \quad x \neq 0$$

Vi har nå definert X^n for n heltall.

$$(X^{1/n})^n = X^{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = X^1 = X$$

$$\text{Velger } X^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{X} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$X^{m/n} = (X^{1/n})^m = (\sqrt[n]{X})^m = \sqrt[n]{X^m}$$

$$X^{k \cdot m / k \cdot n} = X^{m/n} \quad x \geq 0$$

Detta definerer X^r for r rasjonalt tall

$$x > 0.$$

Ikke alle reelle tall er rasjonale tall.

$\sqrt{2}$, π , $\sqrt[3]{2}$ etc er irrasjonale tall.

②

$$\sqrt{2} = 1.4142135623\dots$$

$$1.4142 = \frac{14142}{10000}$$

$$\sqrt{2} - 1.4142 = 0.0000135\dots$$

Alle reelle tall kan tilnærmes så godt vi ønsker av rasjonale tall.

Grensen $\lim_{\frac{m}{n} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} x^{m/n}$ eksisterer

og kalles $x^{\sqrt{2}}$ $x > 0$

(Det er grensen til tallfølgen

$$\left\{ x^1, x^{14}, x^{141}, x^{1414}, \dots \right\}$$

Definisjon $x^r = \lim_{\frac{m}{n} \rightarrow r} x^{m/n}$ $x > 0$

$$x^r \cdot x^s = x^{r+s}$$

$$(x^r)^s = x^{r \cdot s}$$

r, s reelle tall

$x > 0$

③ Resultat

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} X^r = r X^{r-1}}$$

r reelt tall, hvor X^{r-1} er defineret

$$* \quad r = \frac{1}{2} \quad (X^{1/2})' = \frac{1}{2} X^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot X^{-1/2}$$

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

$x > 0$
(ikke defineret
for $x = 0$)

$$* \quad f(x) = X^{4.2} \quad (= X^{21/5} = \sqrt[5]{X^{21})}$$

$$f'(x) = 4.2 \cdot X^{4.2-1} = \underline{\underline{4.2 \cdot X^{3.2}}}$$

$$* \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x}} = \frac{1}{x^{1/5}} = (x^{1/5})^{-1} = x^{-1/5}$$

$$f'(x) = (x^{-1/5})' = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot x^{\frac{-1}{5}-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} x^{-6/5} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{6/5}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{5\sqrt[5]{x^6}}}}$$

$$* \quad f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x} = \sqrt{x^{1/4}} = (x^{1/4})^{1/2} = x^{1/8}$$

$$f'(x) = (x^{1/8})' = \frac{1}{8} x^{1/8-1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot x^{-7/8}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{8\sqrt[8]{x^7}}}}$$

$$* \quad f(x) = x^{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

④ 9.1 Derivasjon er en lineær operasjon

$$(f + g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) \quad k \text{ reelt tall}$$

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

alternativ notasjon: $\frac{d}{dx}(f+g) = \frac{d}{dx}f + \frac{d}{dx}g$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(k \cdot f) = k \cdot \frac{d}{dx}f$$

Eles * $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 8$

$$f'(x) = (3x^2)' + (2x)' + (-8)'$$

$$= 3(x^2)' + 2 \cdot (x)' + (-8)'$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$= \underline{6x + 2}$$

* $f(x) = \sqrt{2x} = (2x)^{1/2} = 2^{1/2} \cdot x^{1/2}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Så $f'(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$

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

* $f(x) = 5x^4 - \frac{2}{x^3}$

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

$$= 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^{4-1} - 2(-3) x^{-3-1}$$

$$= 20x^3 + 6x^{-4} = \underline{\underline{20x^3 + \frac{6}{x^4}}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} f'(x) &= (4x^{-2})' + (3x^{-1})' = 4(x^{-2})' + 3(x^{-1})' \\ &= 4(-2x^{-2-1}) + 3(-1 \cdot x^{-1-1}) \\ &= -8 \cdot x^{-3} - 3 \cdot x^{-2} = \frac{-8}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-8-3x}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * f(x) &= x^{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2x^3} = x^{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \overbrace{(x^3)^{1/4}}^{x^{3/4}} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot x^{\sqrt{2} + 3/4} \\ f'(x) &= \sqrt[4]{2} (x^{\sqrt{2} + 3/4})' = \underline{\underline{\sqrt[4]{2} (\sqrt{2} + \frac{3}{4}) x^{\sqrt{2} - 1/4}}} \end{aligned}$$

Se notatene fra våren 2012 for bevis av
linearitet.

⑥

Lineær substitusjon

a, b konstanter

$$u = ax + b$$

Resultat: $\frac{d}{dx} f(ax+b) = a \cdot f'(ax+b)$

$$= a \cdot \frac{df(u)}{du} \Big|_{u=ax+b}$$

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

vi kan gange ut og så derivere 5. grads-poly-nomet vi får. Tungvint

La $f(u) = u^5$, $f'(u) = \frac{df(u)}{du} = 5u^4$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(3x+1) = 3 \cdot f'(3x+1)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 5 (3x+1)^4$$

$$= \underline{\underline{15 (3x+1)^4}}$$

$u(x) = ax+b$ (lineær) kjerne

$g(u)$ "ytre funksjon"

$g(ax+b)$ sammensatte funksjon

Eksempler: $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$

$$\sqrt{u}$$

$$u = x-2$$

$$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{-1/2}$$

$$u' = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

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

$$* h(x) = (2x+3)^7$$

$$2x+3 = U$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad h'(x) = 7(2x+3)^6 \cdot 2 \\ = \underline{\underline{14(2x+3)^6}}$$

$$* g(x) = (3x+1)^{2,7}$$

$$U = 3x+1$$

$$U' = 3$$

$$g'(x) = 2,7(3x+1)^{1,7} \cdot 3$$

$$f(U) = U^{2,7}$$

$$f'(U) = 2,7 \cdot U^{1,7}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{8,1(3x+1)^{1,7}}}$$

Bevis

Anta $a \neq 0$

(oppsett når $a=0$)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ax+h+b) - f(ax+b)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((ax+b) + ah) - f(ax+b)}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$h \neq 0$ så er $a \cdot h \neq 0$ og $ah \rightarrow 0$ når $h \rightarrow 0$.

$$= \lim_{(ah) \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{f((ax+b) + ah) - f(ax+b)}{ah}}_{f'(ax+b)} \cdot a$$

$= a$

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