

Föreläsning 3. Sammansatta funktioner  
- Inverser!

Def Funktionerna  $f$  och  $g$   
Säges vara sammansatt om

$$h(x) = f[g(x)].$$

beteckning  $h = f \circ g$

Ex:  $f(x) = \ln(x)$ ,  $g(x) = \sin x$

$$f[g(x)] = \ln(\sin x)$$

Ex 2  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $D(f): x \geq 0$

$$g(x) = x+1, \quad D(g) = \mathbb{R}$$

bilda:  $(f \circ g)(x) = f[g(x)] =$

$$= [y = g(x)] = f[y] = \sqrt{y} =$$

$$[y = x+1] = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad D(f \circ g): x > -1$$

Bilda

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g[f(x)] = [t = f(x)] =$$

$$g(t) = t+1 = [t = f(x) = \sqrt{x}] =$$

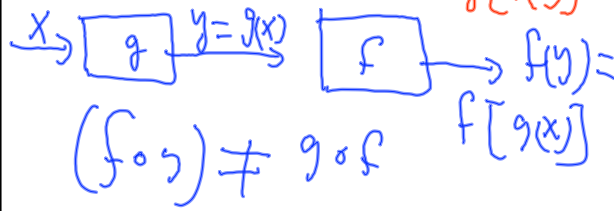
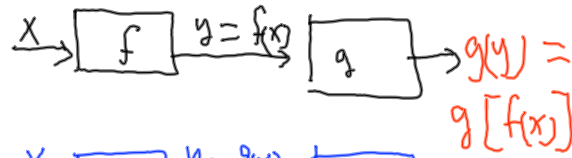
$$= 1 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x}, \quad D(g \circ f): x \geq 0$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad D(f \circ g): x > -1$$

slutsats  $(g \circ f) \neq f \circ g$

En bild ; svartalqda



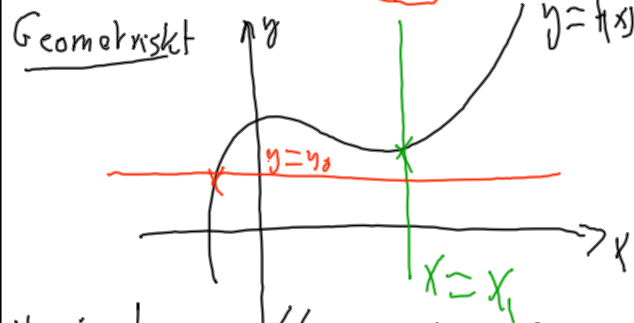
Om Inversen

Def  $f : \underbrace{D(f)}_{x\text{-axeln}} \rightarrow \underbrace{V(f)}_{y\text{-axeln}}$

f säges vara omvändbar (Injektiv, 1-1) om

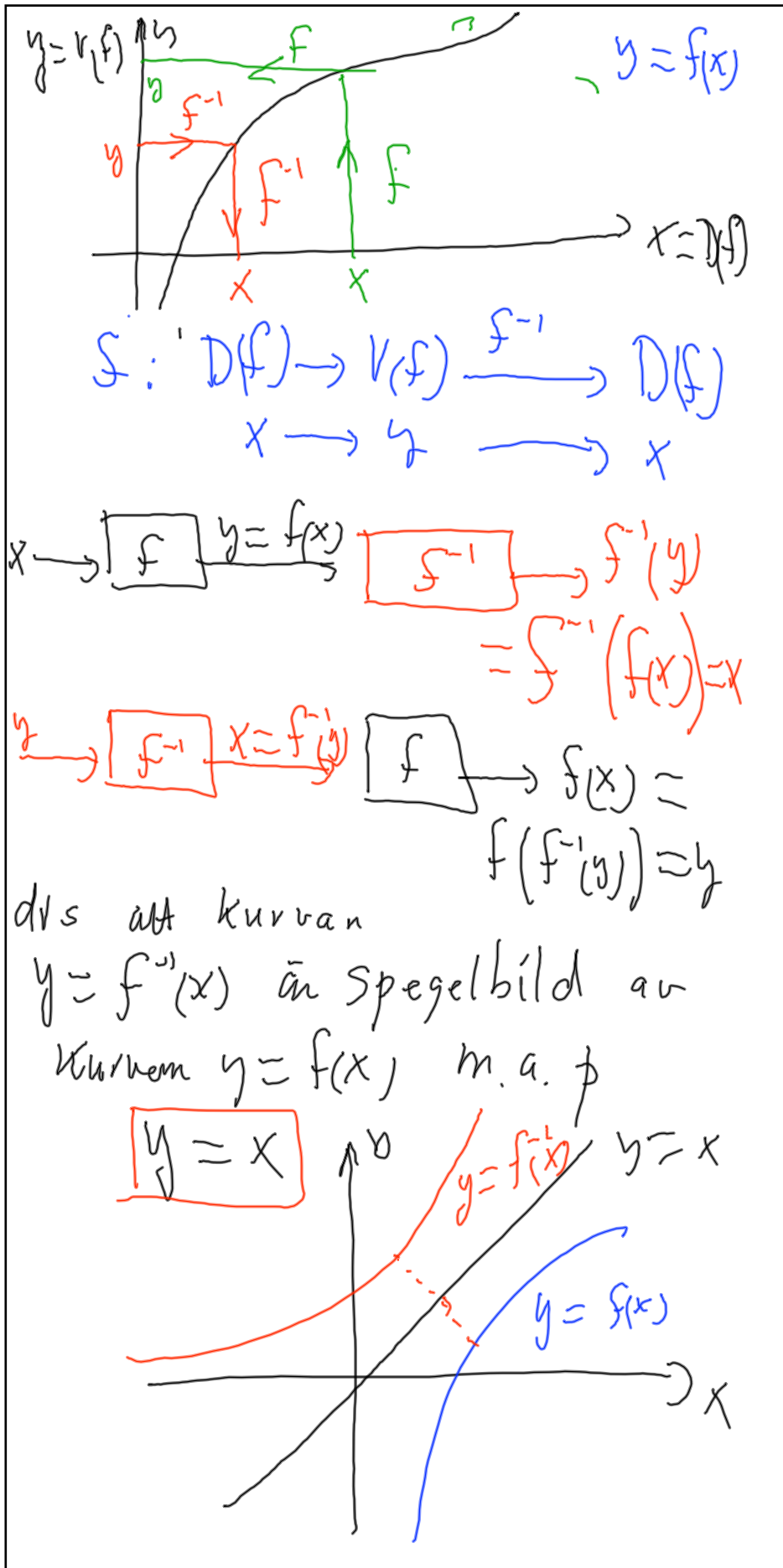
$\left. \begin{matrix} x_1 \in D(f) \\ x_2 \in D(f) \\ x_1 \neq x_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

dvs f har en invers  $\iff$  Varje element  $y \in V(f)$  är bilden av endast ett  $x \in D(f)$



Varje linje // x-axeln ( $y = y_0$ ) träffar kurvan till  $y = f(x)$  högst en gång

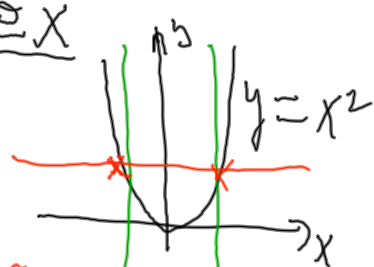
Inversen tecknas  $\boxed{f^{-1}(x)} \neq \frac{1}{f(x)}$



Problem Vilka funktioner  $f$   
har en invers?

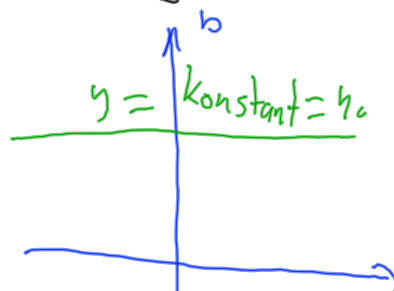
Svar  $f$  skall vara injektiv (1-1  
om  $f$  är "snäll" Då gäller  
att  $f'(x) > 0$  eller  $f'(x) < 0$   
så har  $f$  en invers

Ex



$f$  saknar invers

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



Saknar invers

$$f'(x) = 0$$

Hur gör man för att hitta inversen

Om vi vet att  $f$  har en invers

Så räknar vi inversen via

1) i ekv.  $y = f(x)$  lös ut  
 $x$  som en funktion av  $y$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$$

2) byt  $x$  mot  $y$  i  
 $x = f^{-1}(y)$  och får

$$y = f^{-1}(x)$$

BR 2 & X Funktionen  $y = \frac{2x+5}{x-1}$

har en invers.

Bestäm inversen på formen  $y = f^{-1}(x)$

Lösning

$$y = \frac{2x+5}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$y = \frac{2x+5}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow y(x-1) = 2x+5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$yx - y = 2x + 5 \Leftrightarrow yx - 2x = y + 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(y-2) = y+5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{y+5}{y-2} = f^{-1}(y)$$

Byt  $x$  mot  $y$  för att få  
 $y = f^{-1}(x)$

$$x = f^{-1}(y) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y+5}{y-2} \quad (x \leftrightarrow y)$$

$$y = \frac{x+5}{x-2} = f^{-1}(x)$$

Svar inversen på formen

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+5}{x-2}, \quad x \neq 2$$

Alt 2  $y = f(x)$ , byt  $x \rightarrow y$   
och sedan lös ut  $y = f^{-1}(x)$

$$y = \frac{2x+5}{x-1} \quad \text{byt } x \leftrightarrow y$$

$$x = \frac{2y+5}{y-1}, \quad \text{lös ut } y = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$x(y-1) = 2y+5 \Leftrightarrow xy - x = 2y+5$$

$$xy - x = 2y + 5 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \underbrace{xy - 2y}_{y(x-2)} = x + 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x-2) = x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x+5}{x-2} = f^{-1}(x)$$

Arcusfunktionerna är Inverser till  
trigonometriska grundfunktionerna  
(se boken sid 116-117)

1.  $y = \sin x, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, -1 \leq y \leq 1$   
 $y' = \cos x > 0 \quad \text{i} \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

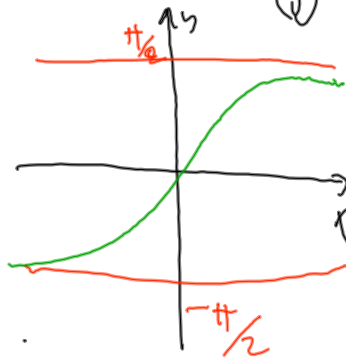
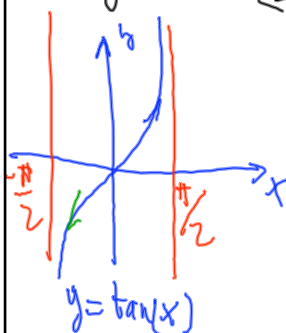
Inversen är  $f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin(x)$

$y = \sin x \iff x = \arcsin y$

2.  $y = \tan x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < y < \infty$

Inversen  $f^{-1}(x) = \arctan x$

$y = \tan x \iff x = \arctan(y)$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x = \infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^+} \tan x = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

3.  $y = \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi, -1 \leq y \leq 1$

Inversen  $f^{-1}(x) = \arccos x$

$y = \cos x \iff x = \arccos y$

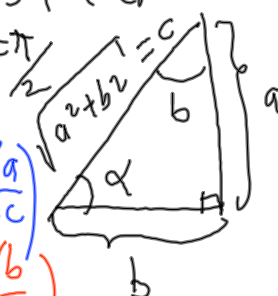
4.  $y = \cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$   
 $0 < x < \pi, -\infty < y < \infty$

Inversen  $f^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{arccot}(x)$

ATI Första: cyklometriska

funktioner = arcus funktions

$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$

$\cot \alpha = \frac{b}{a} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$

EX Finn  $\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\beta = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

svar  $\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

EX Finn  $\cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)$

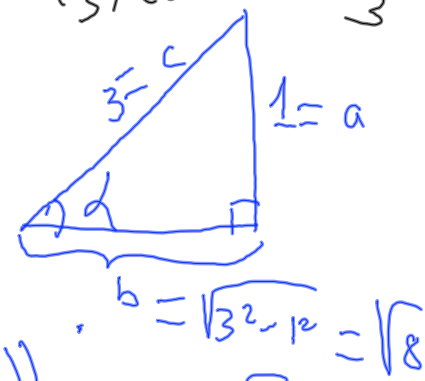
Lösning

Sätt  $\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{3}$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$\Leftrightarrow b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$



$\cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) = \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}$



Bra EX Finn

$$\sin \left( \underbrace{\arcsin \left( \frac{7}{8} \right)}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\arccos \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)}_{\beta} \right)$$

$$= \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

Steg 1 Jobba med  $\alpha$ .

$$\alpha = \arcsin \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{7}{8}$$

Finn  $\cos \alpha$ ! tex en  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left( \frac{7}{8} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{7^2}{8^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$

Här  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$ ,  $\sin \alpha = \frac{7}{8}$

Steg 2 Jobba med  $\beta$

$$\beta = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \cos\beta = \frac{1}{4}$$

Finns  $\sin\beta$  ur  $\sin^2\beta + \cos^2\beta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\beta} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{1}{4}, \sin\beta = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

Svar  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\beta \cos\alpha$

$$= \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} = \frac{11}{16}$$