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$$a, \sqrt{8} < 45^\circ$$

$$a+bi = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$r < \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{8} (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

DEG-Mod

$$= \sqrt{8} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 + 2i$$

38 $3 < \frac{\pi}{6}$

RAD-Mod

$$\Rightarrow 3 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{3}{2} \approx 2.6 + 1.5i$$

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$$a+bi + r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = re^{i\theta}$$

$$2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(0.5 + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 + i\sqrt{3} \approx 1 + 1.7i$$

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$$2+2i$$

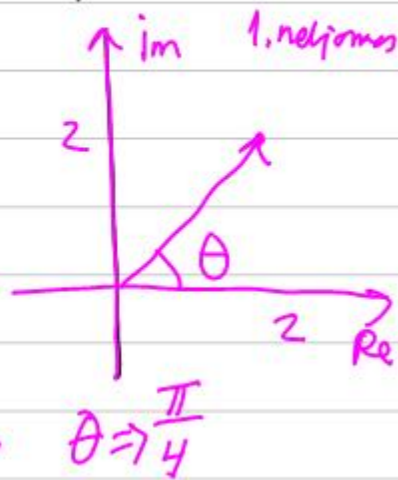
$$\sqrt{8} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



(41)

Vrt. teh. 38

$$c. z_1: 3 \angle \frac{\pi}{6} \quad z_2: 2 \angle \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r_1 < \theta_1 \quad r_2 < \theta_2 \quad z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 \angle \theta_1 + \theta_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= 3 \cdot 2 \angle \frac{2\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ &= 6 \angle \frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12} \\ &= 6 \angle \frac{5\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$d. \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \angle \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3}{2} \angle \frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ &= 1.5 \angle \frac{2\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12} \\ &= 1.5 \angle -\frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

(42)

$$z_1 = 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \quad z_2 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 6e^{i\frac{\pi}{6} + i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 6e^{i\frac{2\pi}{12} + i\frac{3\pi}{12}} = 6e^{i(\frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12})} \\ &= 6e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

(42)

d.

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{3e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = 1.5 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6} - i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

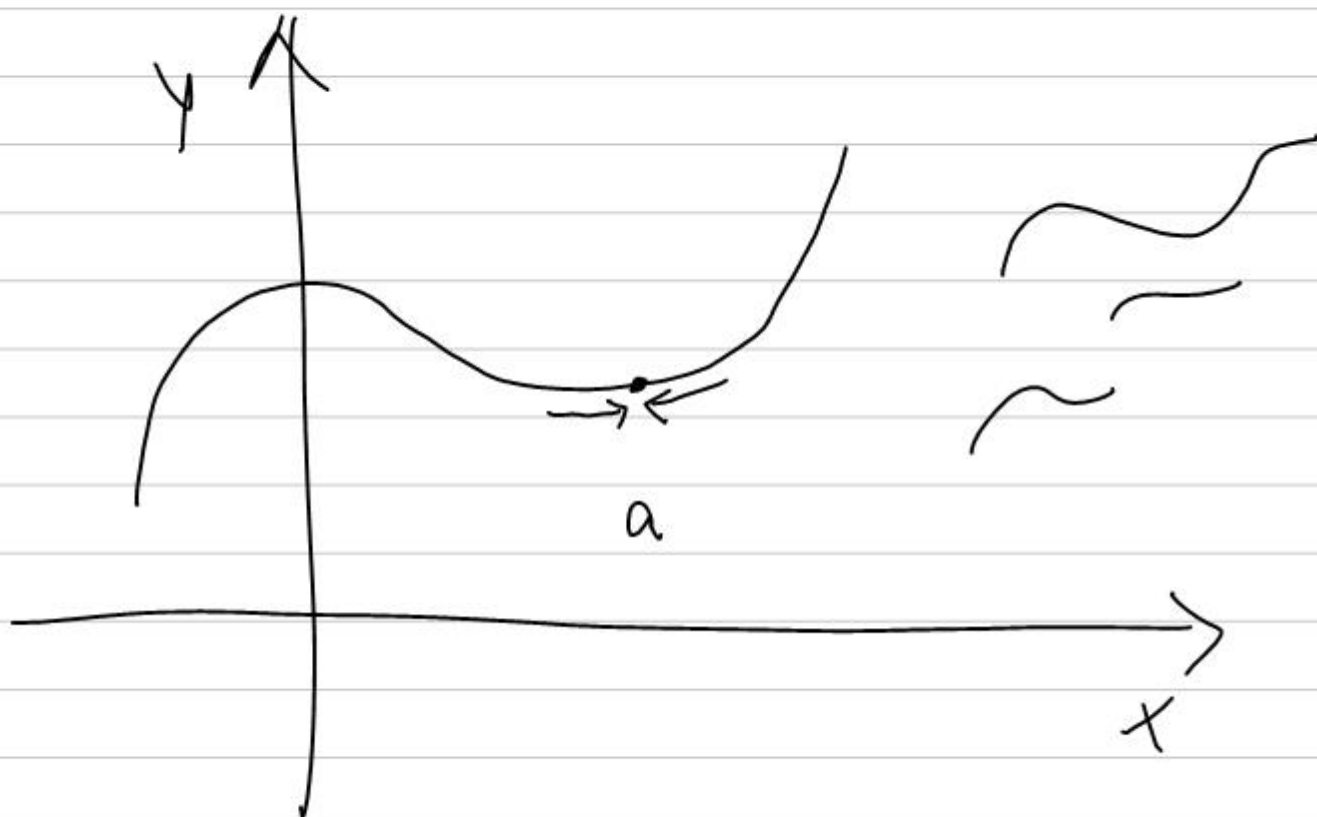
$$i\left(\frac{2\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$= 1.5 e$$

$$- \frac{\pi}{12} i$$

$$= 1.5 e$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}}$$



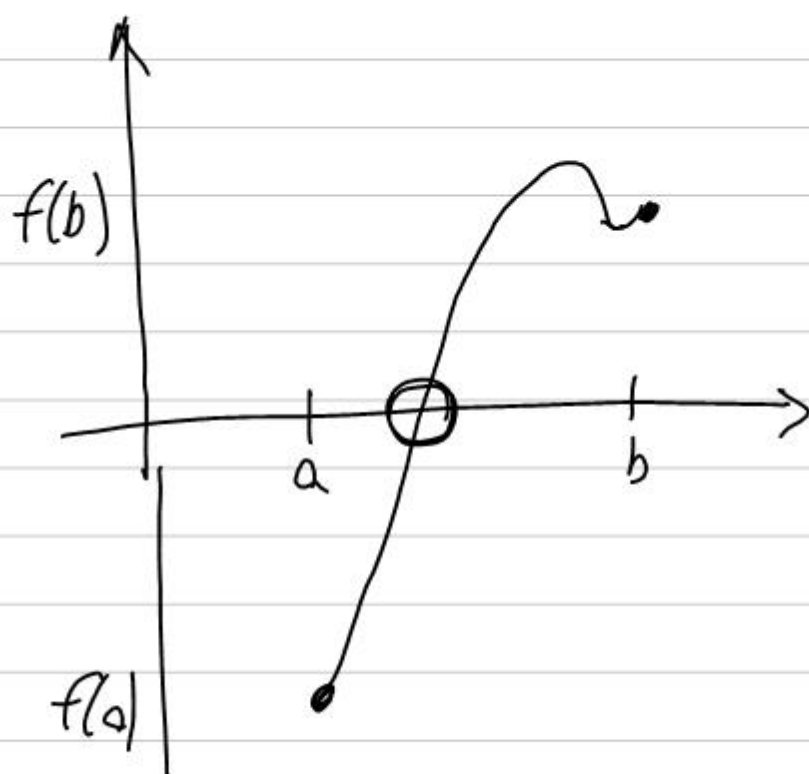
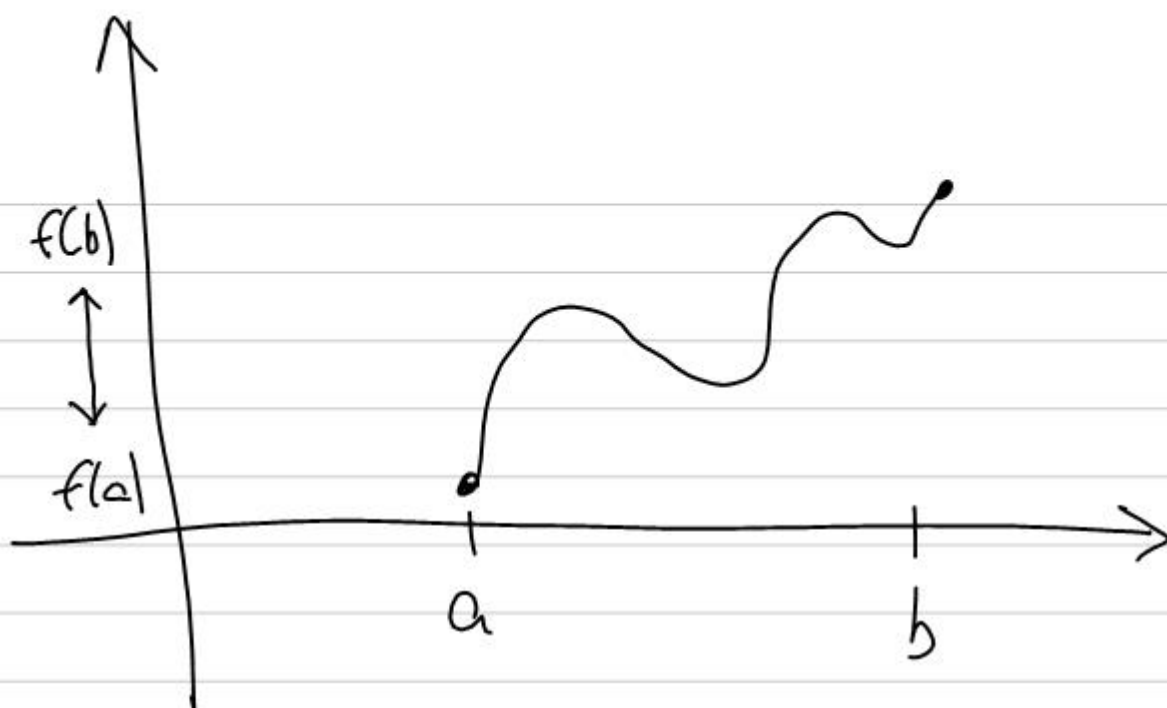
(46) $\begin{cases} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{cases}$ määrittelyjoukko \mathbb{R}
arvojoukko $[-1, 1]$
 $-1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$

(47) $\tan x$ ei määritelly kohdassa $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\tan x$ määrittelyjoukko
 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, \text{ kun } n \text{ on kok.luku} \right\}$

arvojoukko \mathbb{R}

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 0$$



(48) $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 11$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(4) &= 4^3 - 5 \cdot 4^2 + 11 = -5 \\ f(5) &= 5^3 - 5 \cdot 5^2 + 11 = 56 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{erimerkiset?}$$

\Rightarrow yksi 0-kohta välillä $]4,5[$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-2) &= -17 \\ f(0) &= 11 \\ f(2) &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{0-kohta }]-2,0[\\ &\text{0-kohta }]0,2[\end{aligned}$$

(49) tarkastele pisteet
 $(-2, 5)$ $(-1, 9)$

$$\text{Kasvunopeus} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

tangentin
kulmakaarin
on
4

$(1, 8)$ $(0, 10)$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

pisteeseen $(1, 8)$
 pörräyksen tangentin
 kulmakaarin on -2

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$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

tangentti pirsty kuvajan pöelle

eli

rivuaa kuvajac!

Kulmcherrin 2.

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= (a-b)(a+b) \\ (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ (a-b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

a.
$$\frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \frac{x^2 - 2^2}{x - 2} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

ratc-oro
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}} \stackrel{\text{f.i. } x=2}{=} 2+2 = 4$$

$$f'(2) = 4$$

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

erotusosamäärän kaava

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

erotusosamäärän raja-arvo kaava

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{(x-a)}$$

$$\text{siis } x=a$$

$$= a + a = 2a$$

≡

$$\boxed{f'(a) = 2a}$$

$$c. f'(0) = 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$f'(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

DESMOS!

52

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= -2(1)^2 + 1 + 2 \\ &= -2 + 1 + 2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2x^2 + x + 2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2x^2 + x + 1}{x - 1}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$-2x^2 + x + 1$ 0-löser $\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)}{(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -2x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{für } x=1 \\ &= -2 \cdot 1 - 1 = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = -3$$

$$(54) \quad f(x) = x^3$$

$$\boxed{D x^n = n x^{n-1}}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 x^{3-1} = 3 x^2$$

$$(55) \quad f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 5$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Summen d.} \\ D(f(x) + g(x)) = f'(x) + g'(x) \end{array}}$$

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 x^{2-1}}_{4x} + \underbrace{4}_{4} + \underbrace{0}_{0} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 2x^2 \\ 2 D x^2 \end{array}$$

$$= 4x + 4$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} D k f(x) \\ = k D f(x) \end{array}}$$

$$(56) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^4 - 5x^2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 x^3 - 5 \cdot 2 \cdot x = 2 x^3 - 10 x$$

$$(57) \quad f(x) = x^2$$

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

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$(58) \quad f(x) = -2x^2 + x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cdot 2x + 1 = -4x + 1$$

$$f'(1) = -4 \cdot 1 + 1 = -3$$

(Vrt.
test. 52)

$$(60) \quad a. 7x^6$$

$$b. 4$$

$$c. -2x$$

$$d. x^{-3} \Rightarrow -3x^{-3-1} = -3x^{-4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$e. \frac{5}{x^4} = 5x^{-4} \Rightarrow 5 \cdot (-4) \cdot x^{-4-1} = -20x^{-5} \\ = -\frac{20}{x^5}$$

f. Tulon derivattak?

$$(4x-3)(9-x^2)$$

$$f(x) = 4x-3$$

$$g(x) = 9-x^2$$

$$D(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(9-x^2) + (-2x)(4x-3)$$

$$= 36 - 4x^2 - 8x^2 + 6x = -12x^2 + 6x + 36$$

9. $\sqrt{x} \cdot (2-x)$

I step

$$2\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x}$$

II step : take derivative

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

KONTENT.

moments

test 1	a -k
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