

Envariabelanalys 2018-01-30 #8

Idag först: Vi söker $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n$ ränta på ränta

$$\ln(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{t})^t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{x}{t})^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{x}{t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{t}) - \ln 1}{\frac{x}{t}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h = \frac{x}{t} \\ t \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow h \rightarrow 0+ \end{array} \right\}$$

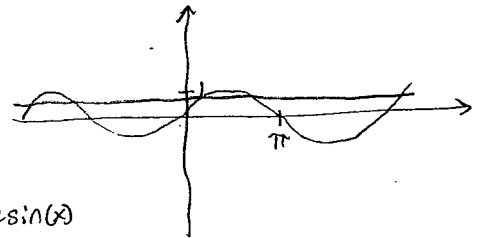
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln 1}{h} = x \cdot D \ln y \Big|_{y=1} = x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Big|_{y=1} = x, \text{ s\u00e5 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{t})^t = e^x$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$$

↑ Otta definitionen av e

Nu: Otta vill man finna alla α med $\sin \alpha = A$, A n\u00f6got g\u00e5tt\u00e4ckligt tal

$\sin x$ har ingen inversfunktion, ty m\u00e5nga x har samma x -v\u00e4rde. ($\sin x_1 = \sin x_2 \nRightarrow x_1 = x_2$)



Men \arcsin \u00e4r inversen till $f(x) = \sin x$, med

$$D(f) = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], R(f) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{s\u00e5 } D(\arcsin) = [-1, 1], R(\arcsin) = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\sin \alpha = A \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \begin{cases} \arcsin A \\ \pi - \arcsin A \end{cases} + k \cdot 2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

om $A \in D(\arcsin)$, dvs $-1 \leq A \leq 1$

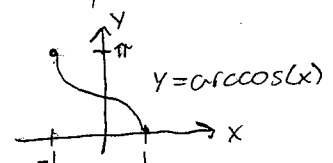
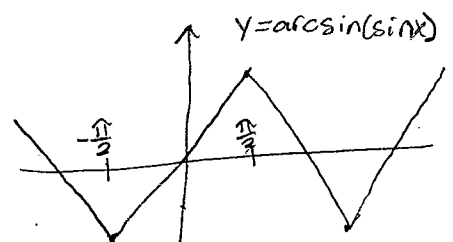
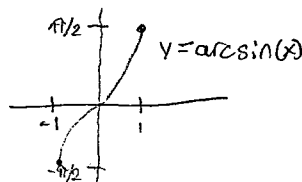
$$\text{ex } \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

" $\arcsin x$ \u00e4r den vinkel i $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ vars \sin -v\u00e4rde \u00e4r x "

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x \text{ f\u00f6r } x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\arcsin(\sin x) = x \text{ f\u00f6r } x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], \text{ men inte annars}$$

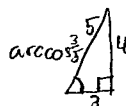
(def. f\u00f6r alla $x \in \mathbb{R}$)



J\u00e4mf\u00f6r: $\sqrt{x^2} = x$, alla $x \geq 0$, $\sqrt{x^2} = |x| \neq x$ d\u00e5 $x < 0$

P.s.s. $\arccos x$ \u00e4r den vinkel i $[0, \pi]$ vars \cos -v\u00e4rde \u00e4r x
 $\arctan x$ \u00e4r den vinkel i $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ vars \tan -v\u00e4rde \u00e4r x

Ex. Vad \u00e4r $\arctan 7 + \arccos \frac{3}{5}$?



$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{7 + \frac{4}{3}}{1 - 7 \cdot \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{21 + 4}{3 - 28} = -1$$

S\u00e5 $\alpha + \beta$ \u00e4r en vinkel med \tan -v\u00e4rde -1 . Vilken?

$$\alpha, \beta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \text{ s\u00e5 } \alpha + \beta \in [0, \pi] \quad \tan(\alpha + \beta) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

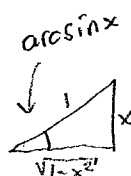
(ty $7 > 0$ ty $\frac{3}{5} > 0$)

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Derivator av arc-funktionerna:

$$D \arcsin x = \frac{1}{D \sin y} \Big|_{y=\arcsin x} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(x))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$\arcsin x$ deriverbar d\u00e5 $x \in]-1, 1[$



$$D f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{D f(y)} \Big|_{y=f^{-1}(x)} \\ f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

ty $\arcsin x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, s\u00e5 $\cos(\cdot) \geq 0$

p.s. $\text{D arccos } x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (alt. $\text{arccos } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{arcsin } x$)

$$\text{D arctan } x = \frac{1}{\text{D tan } y} \Big|_{y=\text{arctan } x} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} \Big|_{y=\text{arctan } x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

så $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \text{arcsin } x + C$ $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \text{arctan } x + C$

Hyperboliska funktionerna

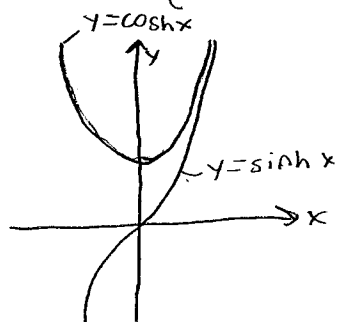
$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \text{ jämn}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \text{ udda}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^x = \cosh x + \sinh x \\ e^{-x} = \cosh x - \sinh x \end{cases}$$

(allmänt, om $D(f)$ är symmetrisk:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\underbrace{f(x)+f(-x)}_{\text{jämn}}) + \frac{1}{2}(\underbrace{f(x)-f(-x)}_{\text{udda}})$$

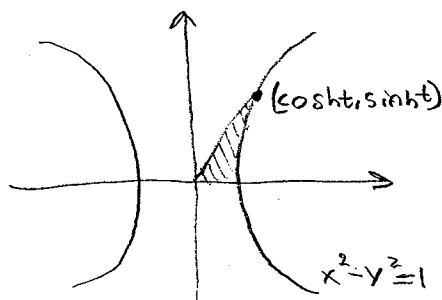


Samband liknande som för cos, sin $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ "hyperboliska ettan"

$$\begin{cases} D \cosh x = \sinh x \\ D \sinh x = \cosh x \end{cases}$$

ex. $\cosh x \cosh y = \frac{1}{4}(e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} + e^{-x+y} + e^{-x-y})$
 $\sinh x \sinh y = \frac{1}{4}(e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} + e^{-x+y} + e^{-x-y})$

$\cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y = \cosh(x+y)$
p.s. $\sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y = \sinh(x+y)$



Vad är inversen till $\sinh x$? $y = \text{arsinh } x \Leftrightarrow x = \sinh y = \frac{1}{2}(e^y - e^{-y}) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow e^{2y} - 2xe^y - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$
 \uparrow
 $e^y > 0$

så $\text{arsinh } x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

$$D \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x\right)}_{\text{i.d.}} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

eller $D \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \frac{1}{D \sinh y} \Big|_{y=\text{arsinh } x} = \frac{1}{\cosh(\text{arsinh } x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sinh^2(\text{arsinh } x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

Eulers formel: $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$, speciellt $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$

$$e^{ix} \cdot e^{iy} = (\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos y + i \sin y) = \underbrace{(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)}_{\cos(x+y)} + i \underbrace{(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)}_{\sin(x+y)} = e^{i(x+y)}$$

$$D e^{ix} = -\sin x + i \cos x = i \cdot e^{ix}$$

Euler: $\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$, $\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$

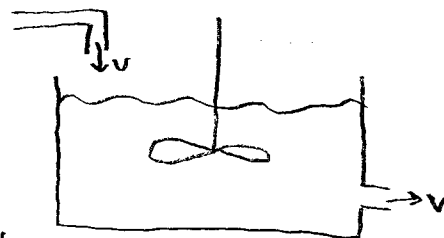
$$\cos(ix) = \cosh x, \sin(ix) = i \sinh x$$

Lite om ODE (ordinära differentialekvationer)

Ex. En bassäng, volym V , innehåller en förorening, mängd $y(t)$ vid tid t .

Det tillförs volymen v rent vatten/tidsenhet lika mycket blandat förs bort.

Vad blir $y(t)$ om $y(0) = y_0$



Tydligt $y(t+\Delta t) = y(t) - \underbrace{v \cdot \Delta t}_{\text{bortförd volym}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{y(t)}{V}}_{\text{conc. av förorening}} + \dots$ ← blir litet då Δt litet

$$\text{så } \frac{y(t+\Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t} = -\frac{v}{V} y(t) + \dots_{\text{litet}}$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \text{ ger } y' = -\frac{v}{V} y, \quad y' + \frac{v}{V} y = 0$$