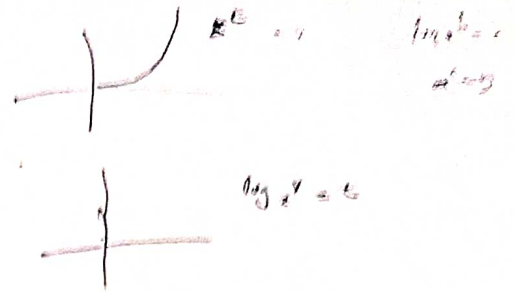


Derivadas funções trigonométricas

INVERSA!



As derivadas das funções trigonométricas inversas são dadas pelas seguintes fórmulas, no qual u é função derivável de x .

$$y = \arcsin u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$y = \arccos u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$y = \arctan u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$

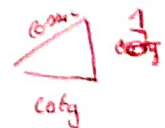
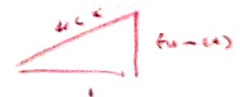
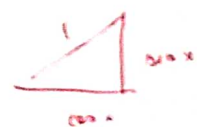
$$y = \operatorname{arccot} u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arcctg} u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$$

Obs: as funções $f: I \rightarrow J$ e inversável e $g: J \rightarrow I$

$$g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$



$$1^2 + \tan^2 = \sec^2$$

Diferenciais de funções dadas:

$$a) y = \arcsin 3x$$

$$y = \arcsin u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$$

$$\text{dom } y = \text{arcsin } 3x = [-1/3, 1/3]$$

Derivada da função tg

P: se $f(t) = \operatorname{tg} t$, t é derivável d.r.,

então $f'(t) = \sec^2 t = t'$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{tg} x) = \sec^2 x$$

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

cotangente

P: se $f(t) = \cot t$, t é função derivável d.r.,

então $f'(t) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 t = t'$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

Ex. Se $f(t) = (3 + 2 \cot t)^4$ determine $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\hookrightarrow f(t) = h(g(t))$$

$$f'(t) = 4(3 + 2 \cot t)^3 \cdot 2 \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 t$$

$$f'(t) = -8(3 + 2 \cot t)^3 \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 t$$

Derivada do cosseno

2: se $f(x) = \cos x$ então $f'(x) = -\sin x$

P: convergência de Cauchy

$f(t) = \cos t$ e t é função derivável então

$f'(t) = -\sin t$ e t'

Exemplos: seja $g(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$, determine $g'(x)$

$f(t) = \cos t$

$f(g(x)) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$

$g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

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

$f'(t) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cdot (0 - 1)$

$f'(t) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$

Ex: Seja $f(t) = \frac{\cos t}{1 - \sin t}$ determine sua derivada!

Depois da guerra

$$(f/g)'(p) = \frac{f'(p)g(p) - f(p)g'(p)}{(g(p))^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\sin t \cdot (1 - \sin t) - [\cos t \cdot (-\cos t)]}{(1 - \sin t)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-\sin t + \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{(1 - \sin t)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-\sin t + 1}{(1 - \sin t)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin t}$$

Derivada das funções secante

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sec x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

Ex: Se $y = \sec t$, t é uma função derivável de x ,

$$\text{então } f'(t) = \sec t \cdot \tan t \cdot t'$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos} \right)' = \frac{1 \cos' - 1(\cos' x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos}$$

$$\boxed{= \tan x \cdot \sec x}$$

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

Seja $y = \sec^{\frac{5}{3}} t$ determine $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sec t) = \sec t \cdot \tan t \quad \leadsto \quad f(t) = (\underbrace{\sec t}_{g(t)})^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$f'(t) = (\sec^{\frac{5}{3}} t) \cdot t'$$

$$\frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{5}{3} (\sec t)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (\sec t)'$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} (\sec t)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sec t \cdot \tan t$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \sqrt[3]{\sec^2 t} \sec t \cdot \tan t$$

Derivada do cossente

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\cos x \cdot \tan x$$

Ex: Se $f(t) = \cos t$, t é uma função derivável de x ,

$$\text{então } f'(t) = -\cos t \cdot \tan t \cdot t'$$

Ex:

$$\text{seja } f(t) = \cos^2 t$$

$$= 2 \cdot \cos t \cdot (-\cos t \cdot \tan t \cdot t')$$

Determine uma expressão para $g'(t)$

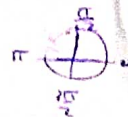
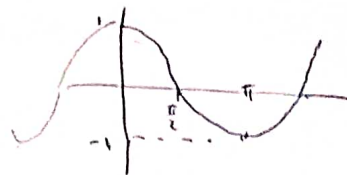
a) $g(t) = \arccos(t)$

seja que $f(t) = -\sin(t)$

$$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{f'(t)} = \frac{1}{-\sin(t)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-\cos^2(t)}}$$

$$f(t) = \cos(t)$$



$$\gamma: [0, \pi] \rightarrow [1, -1]$$

$$\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$\sin^2 t = 1 - \cos^2 t$$

$$-\sin t = -\sqrt{1-\cos^2(t)}$$

(i) mudança de variável

$$y = f(t) = \cos(t)$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow g'(t) = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-y^2}} \text{ ou } g'(t) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

b) $g(t) = \arctan(t)$

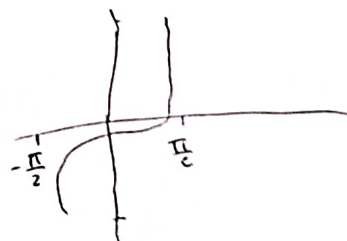
$$f(t) = \tan(t)$$

$$f'(t) = \sec^2 t$$

seja que

$$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{\sec^2(t)}$$

$$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(t)}$$



$$1 + \tan^2(t) = \sec^2(t) \quad t \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\rightarrow$$

(ii) novo $y = f(t) = \tan(t)$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \rightarrow g'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

c) $g(t) = \arccotg(t)$

$f(t) = \cotg t$

$f'(t) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 t$

$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{f'(t)}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{cosec}^2 t} = \frac{1}{-1 + \cotg^2(t)}$

$\tg t = \sqrt{\sec^2(t) - 1}$

$\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$

$1 + \tg^2(t) = \sec^2(t)$

$1 + \cotg^2(t) = \operatorname{cosec}^2(t)$

d) MAP $y = \cotg t = f(t)$

$g(y) = \frac{1}{-1 - y^2} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{1 - y^2}} \rightarrow g'(t) = \frac{1}{1 - t^2}$

e) $g(t) = \operatorname{arccsc}(t)$

$f(t) = \sec t$

$f'(t) = \sec t \cdot \tg t$

$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{f'(t)}$

$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{\sec t \cdot \tg t}$

$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{\sec t \sqrt{\sec^2(t) - 1}}$

MAP $y = f(t) = \sec t$

$g(y) = \frac{1}{|y| \sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$

e) $g(t) = \operatorname{arc cosec}(t)$

$f(t) = \sec t$

$f'(t) = -\operatorname{cosec} t \cdot \cotg t$

MAP

$y = f(t) = \operatorname{cosec} t$

$g'(f(t)) = \frac{1}{-\operatorname{cosec} t \cdot \cotg t}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{cosec} t \sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 t - 1}}$

$g'(y) = \frac{1}{|y| \sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$