17/12/2020

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$$y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\tan x}$$

colclose la deinota

 $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\tan x}$
 $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cot^2 x}$
 $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cot^2$

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$$y = \sqrt[4]{\sin^3(x^2 - 3)} = \left[\sin^3(x^2 - 3) \right]^{\frac{4}{4}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4} \left[\sin^3(x^2 - 3) \right]^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \left[\sin^3(x^2 - 3) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^3(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot 3 \left[\sin(x^2 - 3) \right]^2 \cdot \left[\sin(x^2 - 3) \right]^2 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^3(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \sin^2(x^2 - 3) \cdot 2x = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \sin^2(x^2 - 3) \cdot 2x = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \sin^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\sin^2(x^2 - 3)}} \cdot \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \cos^2(x^2 - 3) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \cos^2(x^2 - 3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = 3t^2 \cdot \left[sin(x^2-3) \right] = 3 sin^2(x^2-3) \cdot cos(x^2-3) \cdot 2x$$

f: I -> J FUNZ. INVERSA 2 -1: J -> I tole che f -1 (f(x1)=x \forall x \in I

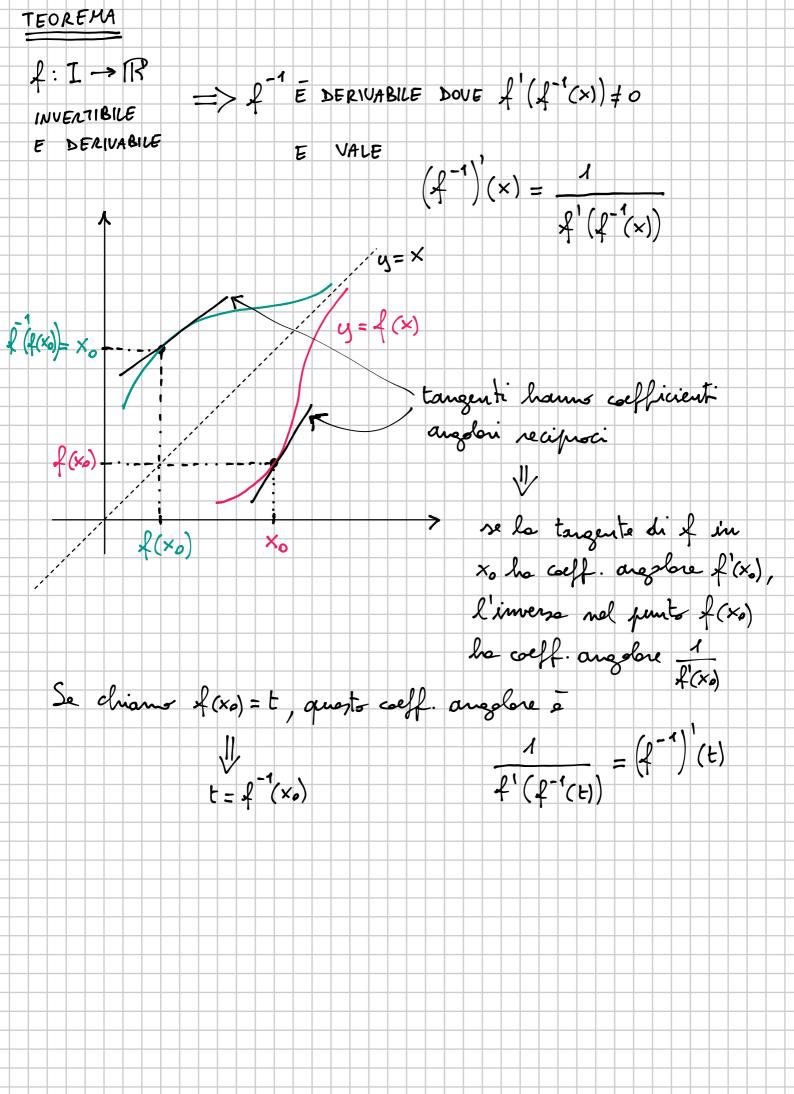
BIETTIVA

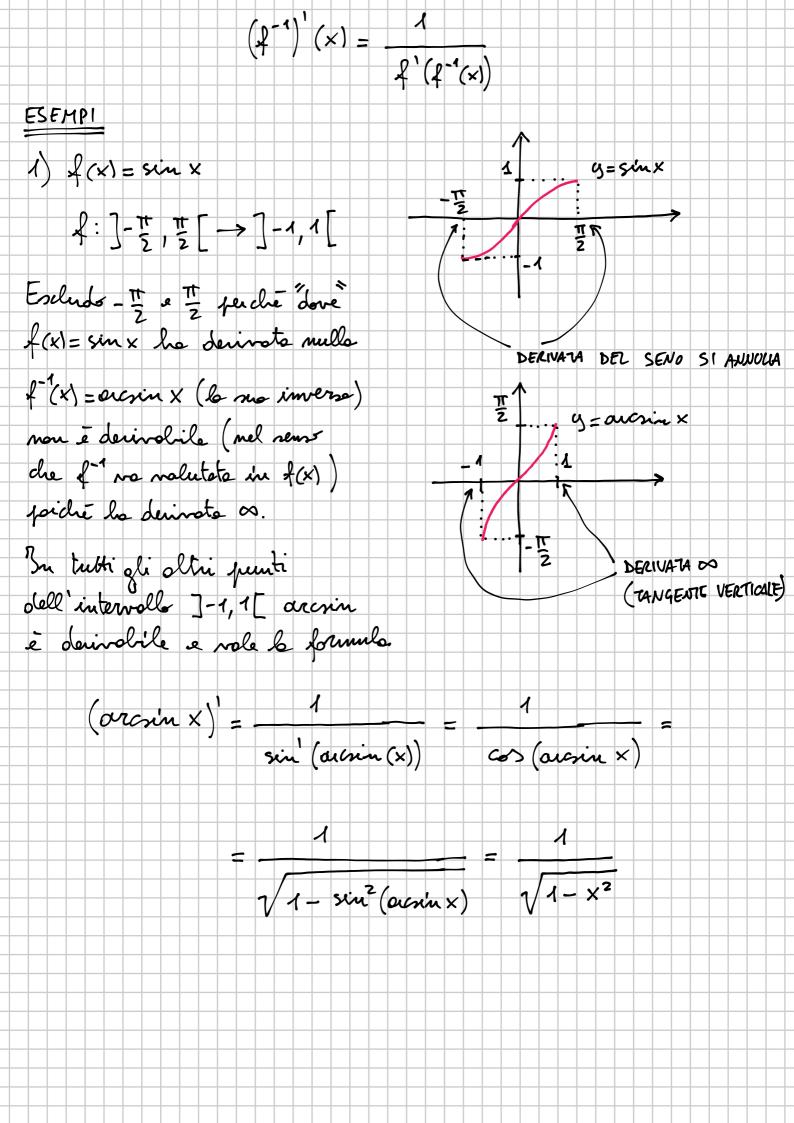
CONGETTURA

$$\left(\cancel{x}^{-1}\right)^{1}\left(\cancel{x}(x)\right) \cdot \cancel{x}^{1}(x) = 1$$

$$(x^{-1})^{1}(x^{2}(x)) = \frac{1}{x^{2}(x)} = \frac{1}{x^{2}(x)}$$

per definisione di fensione inversa





2) arccos:
$$]-1,1[\rightarrow]0,\pi[$$

(accos x)'= 1

cos'(accos x) - sin(accos x)

$$= 1$$

$$= \sqrt{1-cos^{2}(accos x)} = \sqrt{1-x^{2}}$$
5) arcton: $[R\rightarrow]-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}[$

(anton x)'= 1

ton'(acton x) = 1

ton'(acton x) = 1+ ton'(acton x) = 1+ x^{2}

4) Calcolore le olemeto di $y=lu \times come$ impreso di $y=e^{x}$

$$(lu x)'= \frac{1}{e^{lu x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

· FUNZIONE COMPOSTA

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

ESEMPIO

$$y = lu(x^3 + 1)$$
 $y = lut = > \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$
 $t = x^3 + 1$ $t = x^3 + 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = 3x^2$

$$t = x^{3} + 1$$
 $t = x^{3} + 1 \Rightarrow dt = 3x^{3}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot 3 \times^{2} = 3 \times^{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^{3}+1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{x}$$

· FUNZIONE INVERSA

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

ESEMPLO

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3y^2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x^2}}$$