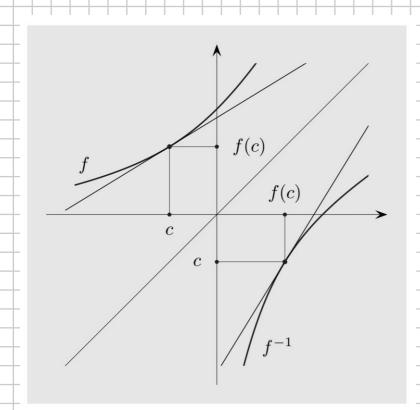


## DERIVATA BELLA FUNZIONE INVERSA

**3.3.15 Teorema** (sulla derivata di funzione inversa). Siano I un intervallo di  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $c \in I$ ,  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$  continua e invertibile. Se f è derivabile in c e  $f'(c) \neq 0$ , allora  $f^{-1}$  è derivabile in f(c) e

$$(f^{-1})'(f(c)) = \frac{1}{f'(c)}.$$



$$(f^{-1})'(d) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(d))}$$

In pretice role & formula 
$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

APPLICAZIONE

$$-1 < x \le 1$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2^{1}(x) = \cos x$$

$$\sqrt{1-\sin^2(a\sin x)} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

 $f(x) = \sin x$ 

auccos' (x) = 
$$\frac{1}{-\sin(\arccos(x))} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-\cos^2(\arccos(x))}} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

antan' (x) =  $\frac{1}{1+\tan^2(\arctan(x))} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

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