

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

$$\begin{aligned} (f^{-1})''(x) &= - (f'(f^{-1}(x)))^{-2} \cdot (f'(f^{-1}(x)))' = \\ &= - (f'(f^{-1}(x)))^{-2} \cdot (f''(f^{-1}(x)) \cdot (f^{-1})'(x))' = \\ &= - (f'(f^{-1}(x)))^{-2} \cdot (f''(f^{-1}(x))) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x - 4$$

(1) (3)

שני מסוימים יכולים להיות חתך בן אקס הוא אולי יורד מוקדמות
נמצא את המסות הליה וירידה א הפינ'

$$f'(x) = 2x - 3 \quad (f(x) = 0) \rightarrow 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 2x = 3 \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

מצינו קטעון יורד - $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ והפסן הוא $(\frac{3}{2}, \infty)$
אכן הוא חתך המסות $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$ כי יש היא יורד מוקדמות
(מצינו את הפסן ההפסיקה)

$$y = x^2 - 3x - 4 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 - y = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4 - y)}}{2}$$

$$\pm \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16 + 4y}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{25 + 4y}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{25 + 4y}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{25 + 4y}}{2} \quad \text{קטע 2 פסן}$$

אנו אסוקי מה קתח: $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$, בסוף שלו הפסוקציה ההפסיקה,
אז צרו המסות שלה, אכן קתח הוא

$$\boxed{x_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{25 + 4y}}{2}}$$

$$xy = \frac{1}{y'x} = x'y = \frac{1}{2x-3} \rightarrow x'y = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{25 + 4y}}{2}\right) - 3} = (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{x(3 - \sqrt{25 + 4y}) - 3} = \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{25 + 4y} - 3} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{25 + 4y}}$$

(3)

$$(f^{-1})'(-4) = \frac{1}{(f^{-1})'(-4)} = \frac{1}{\frac{3 - \sqrt{25+4y}}{2}} \rightarrow (f^{-1})' = \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{25+4y}}{2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3 - \sqrt{25+4y}}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{25+4y}} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x}{4} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{25+4y}}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(-4) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{25+4 \cdot (-4)}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

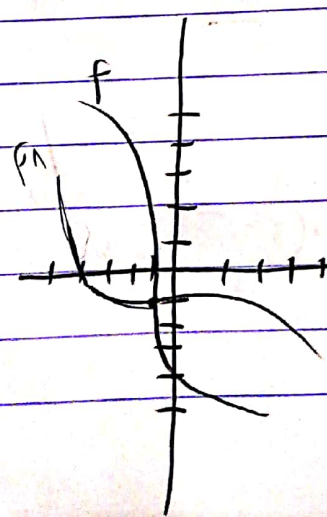
$f^{-1}(-4) = f(x) = -4$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 = -4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3$
 $3 \notin [-3, 1]$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1}(x)) = 0 \rightarrow (f^{-1})'(-4) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(-4))} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0 - 3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(-4) = (f^{-1})''(x) = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{25+4y}} \right)' = \frac{2}{(25+4y)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{(25+4 \cdot (-4))^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$\frac{2}{(25+4y)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{(25+4 \cdot (-4))^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(-4) = \frac{-f''(f^{-1}(-4))}{(f'(f^{-1}(-4)))^3} = \frac{-2}{(2 \cdot 0 - 3)^3} = \frac{-2}{-27} = \frac{2}{27}$$



(4) $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 4, x_2 = -1$
 $(-1, 0) \notin [-3, 1]$
 $(0, -4)$ y -axis x -axis $(-1, 0)$ $(4, 0)$
 $x^2 - 3x - 4 = x \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+16}}{2} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$
 $2+2\sqrt{2} \notin [-3, 1] \rightarrow (2-2\sqrt{2}, 2-2\sqrt{2})$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 1$$

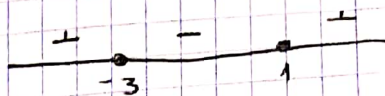
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0$$

$$3(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$3(x-1)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -3$$



$[1, \infty)$ f' is positive f is increasing

$[-3, 1]$ f' is negative f is decreasing

$(-\infty, -3]$ f' is positive f is increasing

$x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ if: $x_1 < x_2$ then $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ if f' is positive

$f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ if f' is positive

don't know if out of H.W

if f is increasing on $[a, b]$ then $f(a) \leq f(b)$

if f is decreasing on $[a, b]$ then $f(a) \geq f(b)$

$$f: [-3, 1] \rightarrow [-4, 28]$$

$$f(-3) = 28$$

$$f(1) = -4$$

$[-4, 28]$ is the range of f

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

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

$$(f^{-1})''(b) = -\frac{f''(f^{-1}(b))}{(f'(f^{-1}(b)))^3}$$

$$(f^{-1})''(b) = -\frac{f''(a)}{(f'(a))^3}$$

$f(a) = 1$ $a \in [-3, 1]$ $f(a) = 1$ $a = 0$

$$(f^{-1})'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$f'(0) = -9$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 6$$

$$(f^{-1})''(1) = -\frac{6}{(-9)^3}$$

$$f(a) = b$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = a$$

$$f''(a) = 6$$

$$f'(a) = 9 \quad (f^{-1})''(1) = -\frac{6}{(-9)^3}$$

5

$$f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) - \arctan\frac{1}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

$(0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ f.p.

$$f(1) = 7$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

⑤ f פונקציה $(-\infty, 0)$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^{2n+1}}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{(x^{2n+1})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} + \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} = \frac{2}{x^{2n+1}}$$

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

$-1 < x < 1$ or $-1 < \sin x < 1$ then
 $\arctan(\tan(\arcsin x)) = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $\arcsin x = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ p.f.

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) = \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} =$$

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

$$\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \arctan \frac{1}{-x}$$

p.f. $\arcsin(-\frac{1}{x}) = -\arcsin(\frac{1}{x})$
 $\arctan(-\frac{1}{x}) = -\arctan(\frac{1}{x})$

$$f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) - \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -2\arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

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

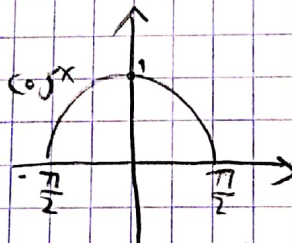
$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{x^2+1}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{\sin(\arcsin x)}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{x}{\cos(\arcsin x)}$$

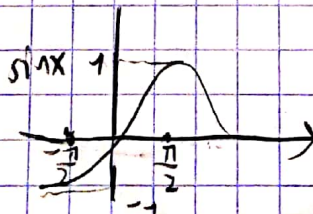
$$-1 < x < 1 \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \arcsin x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or}$$



$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or}$$

$$\cos x > 0$$



(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 y + \sin^2 y &= 1 \\ \cos^2 y &= 1 - \sin^2 y \\ \cos y &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} \text{ p.f.} \end{aligned}$$

307

$$\tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \arctan\left(\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right) = -\frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{11\pi}{5} = X \quad (R)$$

$$\star \sin(\alpha) = \sin(\alpha + 2\pi k)$$

$k = -1, 2\pi$

$$\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{5} - 2\pi\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) =$$

$$\star \cos(\alpha) = \cos(\alpha + 2\pi k) = \quad k = -1, 2\pi$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{5} - 2\pi\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) =$$

$$\star \tan \alpha = -\tan(-\alpha), \quad \tan \alpha = -\tan(2\pi k - \alpha) \quad k = -1, 2\pi$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right) = -\tan\left(-\frac{11\pi}{5}\right) = -\left(-\tan\left(-2\pi + \frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) =$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{5}$$