3.16. Turunanfungsiinversi

Padabab II telahdibahastentangfungsiinversi. Fungsi yang mempunyaifungsiinversi, tentumempunyaiturunan. Karenatidaksemuafungsimempunyaifungsiturunan, berikutdisajikanteorema yang berkaitandenganfungsiinversitersebut.

Teorema :Misalkan f adalahfungsisatu-satu yang terdefinisipada interval buka I danterdeferensialkanpada $x \in I$ dengan $f'(x) \neq 0$. Misal $g = f^{-1}$, danmisal y = f(x). Maka g terdeferensialkanpada y, dan $g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$.

Bukti: Pilih h, sehingga $(x+h) \in I$, danmisalkanf(x+h) - f(x) = k; $k \neq 0$ dan $h \neq 0$, karena f fungsisatu-satu, makadiperoleh

$$f(x+h) = f(x)+ k = y + k dan g(y+k) = g((x+h)) = x + h$$

karena $g = f^{-1}$, dan

$$h = g(y+k) - x = g(y+k) - g(y)$$

Karena g kontinupada y, untuk $k \to 0$ mengakibatkan $h \to 0$.

Dengandemikian

$$g'(y) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{g(y+k) - g(y)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h}{(f(x+h) - f(x))}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{(f(x+h) - f(x))}{h}}$$
 [::pembilangdanpenyebutdibagidengan h]
$$= \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

Contoh 1: Tentukanturunanfungsiinversidarif(x) = 3x - 5

Penyelesaian: Misal f(x) = y, maka y = 3x - 5 atau

$$3x = y + 5 \implies x = g(y) = 1/3 y + 5/3$$

$$dx/dy = g'(y) = 1/3$$
 (1)

$$f(x) = 3x - 5 \implies f'(x) = dy/dx = 3$$
 (2)

dari (1) dan (2) terbuktibahwa
$$dx/dy = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

Contoh 2: Tentukanturunanfungsiinversidari $f(x) = x^2 - 9$

Penyelesaian: Misal f(x) = y, maka $y = x^2 - 9$ atau

$$x^2 = y + 9 \implies x = g(y) = \pm \sqrt{y + 9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
g(y) = \pm (y + 9)^{1/2}, didapat

$$g'(y) = \pm \frac{1}{2} (y+9)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dy} (y+9)$$

$$g'(y) = \pm \frac{1}{2}(y+9)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$
 1

$$g'(y) = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y+9}}$$
 berart

$$g'(y) = dx/dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y+9}}ataug'(y) = dx/dy = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y+9}}$$

Pilihg'(y) = $dx/dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y+9}}$ dansubstitusikandengan y = $x^2 - 9$

diperolehg'(y) =
$$dx/dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(x^2-9)+9}} = \frac{1}{2x}$$
 (1)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 9 \implies f'(x) = dy/dx = 2x$$
 (2)

dari (1) dan (2) terbuktibahwa
$$dx/dy = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

3.17. Turunaninversifungsitrigonometri

Fungsi-fungsiinversidarifungsiTrigonometriadalah:

- 1. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \sin x$ adalah $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$
- 2. Fungsiinversidarif(x) = $\cos x$ adalah $\cos^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \cos x$
- 3. Fungsiinversidarif(x) = $\tan x$ adalah $\tan^{-1}x$ = $\arctan x$
- 4. Fungsiinversidarif(x) = ctg x adalahctg⁻¹ x= arc ctg x
- 5. Fungsiinversidarif(x) = $\sec x$ adalah $\sec^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \sec x$
- 6. Fungsiinversidarif(x) = $\csc x$ adalah $\csc^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \csc x$

3.17.1. TURUNAN FUNGSI INVERSI DARI FUNGSI SINUS

Jika
$$f(x) = \arcsin x$$
, maka $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Bukti: $f(x) = arc \sin x$ atau $y = arc \sin x$

 $y = arc \sin xidentikdengan x = \sin y$

$$x = \sin y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \cos y$$
 1)

$$x = \sin y \implies x^2 = \sin^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y$$
atau $\cos^2 y = 1 - x^2$.

$$\cos^2 y = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow \cos y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

sehinggapersamaan 1) menjadi

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \cos y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

Pilihcos
$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
, didapat

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

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \arcsin g(x) \implies f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - (g(x))^2}}$$

Bukti: Misal f(x) = y dan g(x) = u, sehingga

 $f(x) = arc \sin g(x)$ menjadi $y = arc \sin u$

$$g(x) = u \text{ didapat} \frac{du}{dx} = g'(x)$$

 $y = arc \sin u identikdengan u = \sin y$

$$u = \sin y \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} = \cos y$$
 1)

$$u = \sin y \implies u^2 = \sin^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y \iff \cos^2 y = 1 - u^2$$

$$\cos^2 y = 1 - u^2 \Rightarrow \cos y = \pm \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

Pilihcos
$$y = \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

sehinggapersamaan 1) menjadi

$$\frac{du}{dv} = \cos y = \sqrt{1 - u^2} dan \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

denganaturanrantaidiperoleh

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \quad . g'(x) \text{ atau}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{\mathrm{g'(x)}}{\sqrt{1-\mathrm{u}^2}}$$

Contoh 1: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = \arcsin 5x^2$

Penyelesaian: Misal $u = g(x) = 5x^2$ diperoleh

$$\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x) = 10 x$$

 $y = arc \sin 5x^2 menjadi y = arc \sin u$

 $y = arc sin u identikdengan u = sin y dan u^2 = sin^2 y$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
cos² y = 1 -u²ataucos y = $\pm\sqrt{1 - u^2}$

Pilih cos y =
$$\sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = cos \; y = \sqrt{1 - \; u^2} \;$$
 , didapat $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} .10 \text{ x} = \frac{10 x}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$
 atau

$$= \frac{10 x}{\sqrt{1 - (5x^2)^2}}$$

Contoh 2: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = \arcsin x/a$

Penyelsaian: Misal u = g(x) = x/a, maka

$$du/dx = g'(x) = 1/a$$

 $y = arc \sin u identikdengan u = \sin y$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = cos \; y = \sqrt{1 - \; u^2} \;$$
 , didapat $\frac{dy}{du} \; = \; \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$
. 1/aatau

$$= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{1-u^2}}atau$$

$$= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}}atau$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

3.17.2. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsicosinus

Jika
$$f(x) = arc \cos x$$
, maka $f'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Bukti: $f(x) = arc \cos x$ atauy = arc cos x

 $y = arc \cos x identikdengan x = \cos y$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\sin y \quad 1)$$

$$x = \cos y \implies x^2 = \cos^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y \iff \sin y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

Pilih sin y =
$$\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

sehinggapersamaan 1) menjadi

$$\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}} = -\sin y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \blacksquare$$

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc\ cos\ } g(x) \implies f'(x) = \frac{-g'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - (g(x))^2}}$$
 (Buktikan!)

Contoh 1: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = arc cosx^2$.

Penyelesaian. Misal $u = g(x) = x^2$ diperoleh

$$\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x) = 2 x$$

 $y = arc \cos x$ menjadi $y = arc \cos u$

 $y = arc \cos u identikdengan u = \cos y$

$$u = \cos y \Rightarrow u^2 = \cos^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 y = 1 - u^2$$

diperolehsin
$$y = \pm \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

Pilih sin
$$y = \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dy}$$
 = - sin y = - $\sqrt{1 - u^2}$ diperoleh $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot 2x$$
 atau

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

Contoh 2. Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = arc \cos (4x - 5)$

Penyelesaian. Misal u = g(x) = (4x - 5) diperoleh

$$\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x) = 4$$

$$y = arc cos (4x - 5) menjadi y = arc cos u$$

$$y = arc \cos u identikdengan u = \cos y$$

$$u = \cos y \Rightarrow u^2 = \cos^2 y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \implies \sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 y = 1 - u^2$$

diperolehsin y =
$$\pm\sqrt{1-u^2}$$

Pilih sin
$$y = \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} \text{= - sin } y = \text{- } \sqrt{1 - \ u^2} diperoleh \\ \frac{dy}{du} \ = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$
. 4 atau

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{1 - (4x - 5)^2}}$$

3.17.3. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsitangen

Jika
$$f(x) = arc tan x$$
, maka $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$

Bukti:
$$f(x) = arc tan xatau y = arc tan x$$

$$y = arc tan xidentikdengan x = tan y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \sec^2 y = 1 + \tan^2 y = 1 + x^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}}} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \blacksquare$$

Perluasannya

Jika
$$f(x) = arc tan g(x)$$
, maka $f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{1 + [g(x)]^2}$

Bukti: Misal u = g(x) dan f(x) = y, maka

f(x) = arc tan g(x) menjadi y = arc tan u

y = arc tan u identikdengan u = tan y

Dari
$$u = g(x)$$
 diperoleh $\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x)$

Dari $u = \tan y$ diperoleh $\frac{du}{dy} = \sec^2 y = 1 + \tan^2 y = 1 + u^2$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = 1 + u^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1 + u^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + u^2}$$
. g'(x), [aturanrantai]

$$=\frac{g'(x)}{1+u^2}$$
.atau

$$=\frac{g'(x)}{1+(g(x))^2}\blacksquare$$

Contoh: Tentukanturunan pertamadari

a.
$$f(x) = arc tan (3x - 5)$$

b.
$$f(x) = arc tan 5 x^2$$

Penyelesaian:

Denganmenerapkanrumus di atasdiperoleh

a.
$$f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{1 + (g(x))^2} = \frac{3}{1 + (3x - 5)^2}$$
atau

$$=\frac{3}{9x^2-30\ x+26}$$

b.
$$f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{1 + (g(x))^2} = \frac{10 x}{1 + (5x^2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{10 x}{1 + 25 x^4}$$

3.17.4. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsicotangen

Jika
$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc cot} x$$
, maka $f'(x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$ (Buktikan!)

Perluasannya:

Jika
$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc\ ctg}(x)$$
,maka $f'(x) = \frac{-g'(x)}{1 + (g(x))^2}$
(Buktikan!)

3.17.5. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsi secant

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \sec x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

(Buktikan!)

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \text{arc sec } g(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)\sqrt{(g(x))^2 - 1}}$$
 (Buktikan!)

3.17.6. TurunanFungsiinversidarifungsi cosecant

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{csc} x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$
 (Buktikan !)

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cscg}(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-\operatorname{g}'(x)}{\operatorname{g}(x)\sqrt{(\operatorname{g}(x))^2 - 1}}$$
(Buktikan!)

3.18. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsihiperbolik

Fungsi-fungsiinversidarifungsiHiperbolikadalah:

- 1. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \sinh x$ adalah $\sinh^{-1} x = \arcsin x$
- 2. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \cosh x$ adalah $\cosh^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \cosh x$
- 3. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \tanh x$ adalah $\tanh^{-1}x = \arctan x$
- 4. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \operatorname{ctgh} x$ adalah $\operatorname{ctgh}^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{ctgh} x$
- 5. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \operatorname{sech} x$ adalah $\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sech} x$
- 6. Fungsiinversidari $f(x) = \operatorname{csch} x$ adalah $\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{csch} x$

3.18.1. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsisinus hiperbolik

$$f(x) = \arcsin x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

Bukti: $f(x) = arc \sinh x$ atauy = arc sinh x

y = arc sinh x identikdengan x = sinh y

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \cosh y$$
 1)

$$x = \sinh y \implies x^2 = \sinh^2 y$$

$$\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y = 1 \implies \cosh^2 y = 1 + x^2$$

$$\cosh^2 y = 1 + x^2 \Rightarrow \cosh y = \pm \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

Pilihcosh y=
$$\sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

sehinggapersamaan 1) menjadi

$$\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}} = \cosh y = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \text{arc sinh } g(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{\sqrt{1 + (g(x))^2}}$$

(Buktikan!).

Contoh 1: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = \arcsin(ax + b)$

Penyelesaian

Misal g(x) = ax + b, maka g'(x) = a, sehingga

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 + (ax+b)^2}}$$

Contoh 2: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = \arcsin(ax^2 + bx + c)$

Penyelesaian

Misal $g(x)=(ax^2 + bx + c)$, maka g'(x) = 2 ax + b, sehingga

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 ax + b}{\sqrt{1 + (ax^2 + bx + c)^2}}$$

3.18.2. TurunanFungsiinversidarifungsicosinushiperbolik

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc \ cosh} x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

Bukti: $f(x) = arc \cosh x$ atauy = arc $\cosh x$

 $y = arc \cosh x identikdengan x = \cosh y$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \sinh y$$
 1)

$$x = \cosh y \implies x^2 = \cosh^2 y$$

$$\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y = 1 \implies \sinh^2 y = x^2 - 1$$

$$sinh^2y = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow sinh y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

Pilihsinh
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

sehinggapersamaan 1) menjadi

$$\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}} = \sinh y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dy}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad \blacksquare$$

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \text{arch cosh } g(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g^{'}(x)1}{\sqrt{(g(x))^2 - 1}}$$

(Buktikan!)

Contoh 1: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = \operatorname{arc cosh } 3x^2$.

Penyelesaian. Misal $g(x) = 3x^2$, maka g'(x) = 6x

$$f'(x) = \frac{6 x}{\sqrt{(3x^2)^2 - 1}}$$

Contoh 2: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = arc \cosh (sech x)$.

Penyelesaian. Misal $g(x) = \operatorname{sech} x$, maka $g'(x) = \operatorname{sec} xh$. tanh x

$$f'(x) = \frac{\text{sech } x \cdot \text{tanh } x}{\sqrt{(\text{sech } x)^2 - 1}} = \frac{\text{sech } x \cdot \text{tanh } x}{\text{tanh } x}$$
$$= \text{sech } x$$

3.18.3. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsitangent hiperbolik

$$f(x) = arc \tanh x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

Bukti: $f(x) = arc \tanh x atau y = arc \tanh x$

y = arc tanh x identikdengan x = tanh y

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \operatorname{sech}^2 y = 1 - \tanh^2 y = 1 - x^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y}} = \frac{1}{1 - X^2} \blacksquare$$

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc tanh} g(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{1 - (g(x))^2}$$

Bukti: Misal u = g(x) dan f(x) = y, maka

f(x) = arc tanh g(x) menjadi y = arc tanh u

y = arc tanh u identikdengan u = tanh y

Dari
$$u = g(x)$$
 diperoleh $\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x)$

Dari
$$u = \tan y$$
 diperoleh $\frac{du}{dy} = \operatorname{sech}^2 y = 1 - \tan^2 y = 1 - u^2$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2}$$
, dengan aturan rantai diperoleh

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2} \cdot g'(x) \qquad \text{atau}$$

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

Contoh 1: Tentukan f'(x), jika $f(x) = arc \tanh 3 x^2$

Penyelesaian.
$$f'(x) = \frac{6x}{1 - (3x^2)^2}$$

Contoh 2: Tentukan f'(x), jikaf(x) = 2 arc tanh (tan 1/2 x)

Penyelesaian. Misal g(x) = tanh (1/2 x), maka g '(x) = ½ . $sech^2$ (1/2 x)

$$f'(x) = 2\frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{sech}^{2}(\frac{1}{2}x)}{1 - (\tan h(\frac{1}{2}x))^{2}}$$

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

3.18.4. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsicotangenthiperbolik

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc coth} x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{1-x^2}$$
 (Buktikan!)

Perluasannya:

$$f(x) = \text{arc coth } g(x) \Longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-g'(x)}{1 - [g(x)]^2}$$

(Buktikan!)

3.18.5. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsi secant hiperbolik

$$f(x) = \text{arc sech } x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} \qquad \quad . \text{ (Buktikan!)}$$

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = \text{arc sech } g(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-g'(x)}{g(x)\sqrt{1} - [g(x)]^2}$$
(Buktikan!)

3.18.6. Turunanfungsiinversidarifungsi cosecant hiperbolik

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{csch} x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 (Buktikan!)

Perluasannya

$$f(x) = arc \ cschg(x) \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-g'(x)}{g(x)\sqrt{1+[g(x)]^2}}$$

(Buktikan!)