

NALOGA:

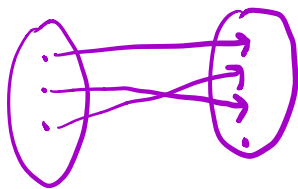
$$(a) f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{x+1}$$

$$(b) g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)$$

DOLOŽI D_f IN POKAŽI, DA JE FUNKCIJA INJEKTIVNA.
DOLOŽI NJEN INVERZ.

$$(a) D_f: x \neq -1 \text{ t.j. } D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

SPOMNIMO:



INJEKTIVNOST POMBU,
DA IMA VSAK ELEMENT
SVOJO SLIKO.

DVE EKVIVALENTNI DEFINICIJI:

$\sim f: A \rightarrow B$ JE INJEKTIVNA, ČE ZA $a \neq b$ VELJA $f(a) \neq f(b)$.

$\sim f: A \rightarrow B$ JE INJEKTIVNA, ČE IZ $f(a) = f(b)$
SLEDI $a = b$.

MI UPORABIMO DRUGO DEFINICIJO: NAJ VELJA

$$f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{x+1} = \frac{3y-2}{y+1}$$

$$\cancel{3xy} - 2y + \cancel{3x} - \cancel{2} = \cancel{3xy} - 2x + \cancel{3y} - \cancel{2}$$

$$5x = 5y$$

$$x = y$$

TO JE BIL ŽELENI SKLEP!

POBIZIMO INVERZ I ZAMENJAVO ULOG x I y :

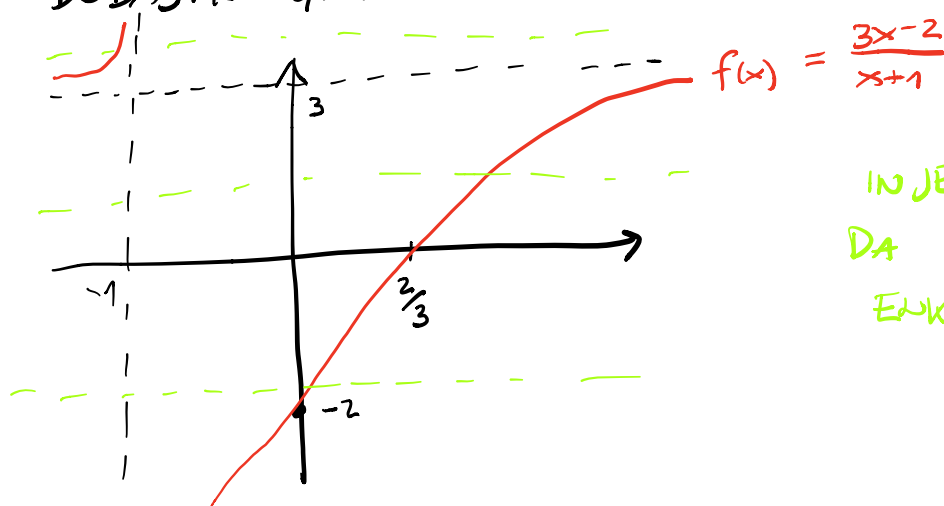
$$x = \frac{3y-2}{y+1} = f(y)$$

$$xy + x = 3y - 2$$

$$y(x-3) = -x-2$$

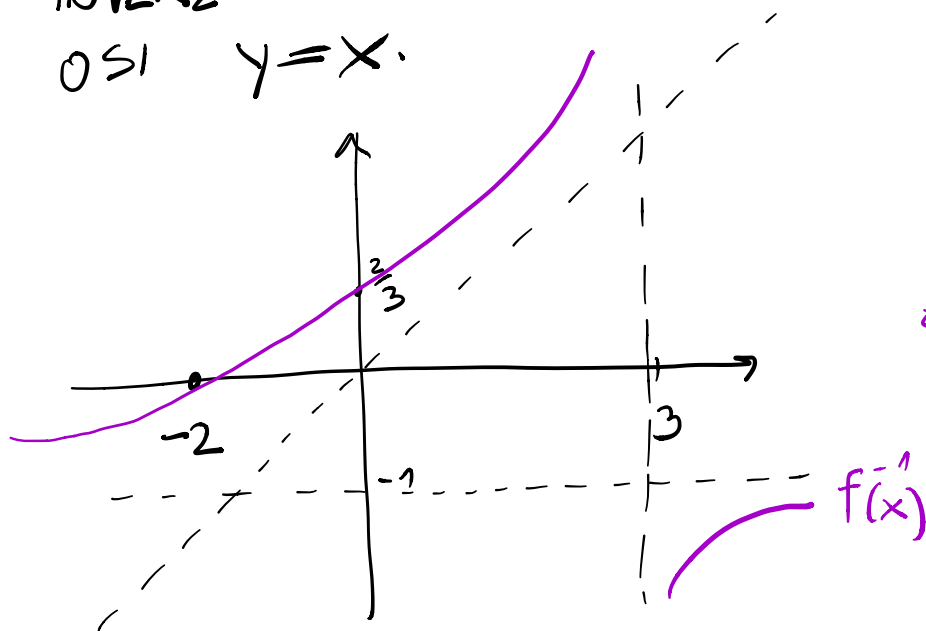
$$y = \frac{x+2}{3-x} = f^{-1}(x)$$

DODAJMO GRAFIČNO INTERPRETACIJU:



INJEKTIVOST POMENI,
DA VODORAVNICA NAJVEĆ
ENKRAT SEKA GRAF

INVERZ DOBIMO I ZRCALJENJEM PREKO
OSI $y=x$.



OPAZIMO ZVEZO:

$$D_{f^{-1}} = Z_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$$

$$Z_{f^{-1}} = D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$(b) \quad g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)$$

$$D_g: \quad \frac{x-3}{2} > 0 \quad \text{ZARADI LOGARITMA}$$

$$x \in (3, \infty).$$

INJEKTIVNOST:

$$g(x) = g(y)$$

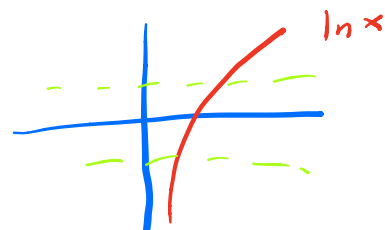
$$\ln\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{y-3}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-3}{2} \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$x-3 = y-3$$

$$x = y$$

LAHKO
ANTILOGARITMIRAMO,
KER JE $\ln$
INJEKTIVEN.

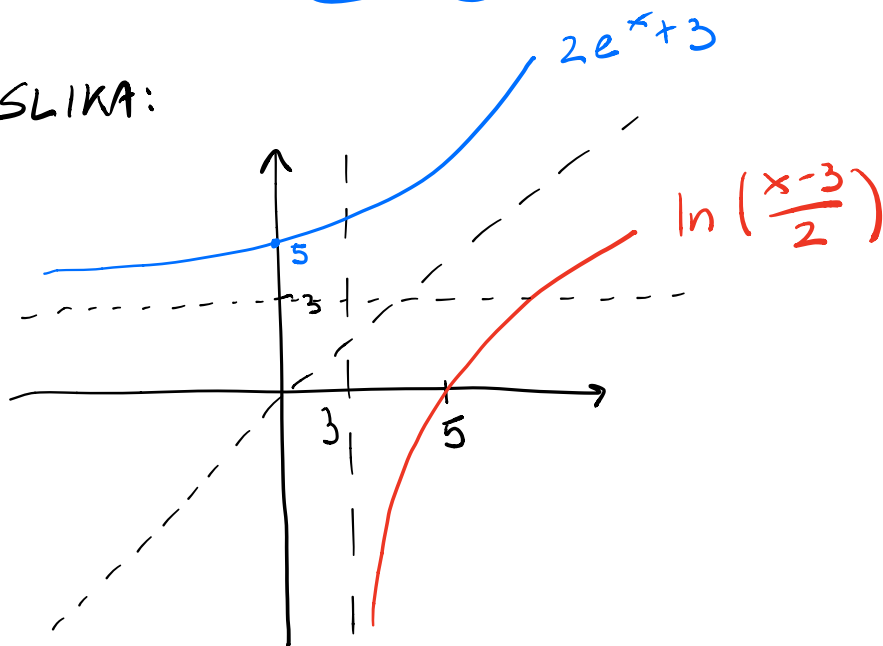


INVERZ: $x = \ln\left(\frac{y-3}{2}\right)$

$$e^x = \frac{y-3}{2}$$

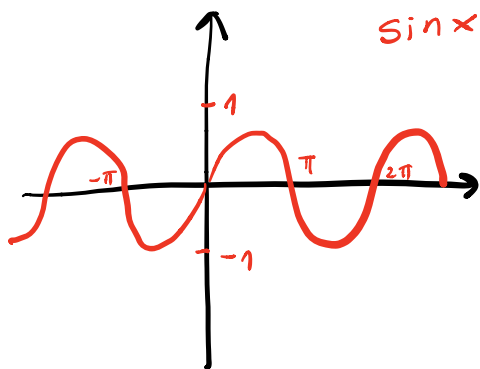
$$y = 2e^x + 3$$

SLIKA:

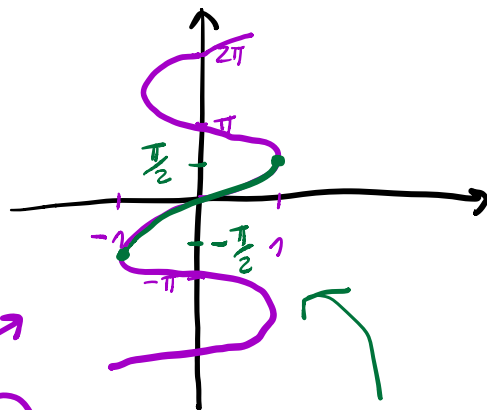


DEFINICIJA KROŽNIH FUNKCIJ

POD IMENOM 'KROŽNE FUNKCIJE' RAZUMIMO INVERZE KOTNIH FUNKCIJ, KI REALNEMU ŠTEVILU PRIREDIJO 'KOT' V RADIANTIH.



ZRCALIMO
ČEZ $y = x$

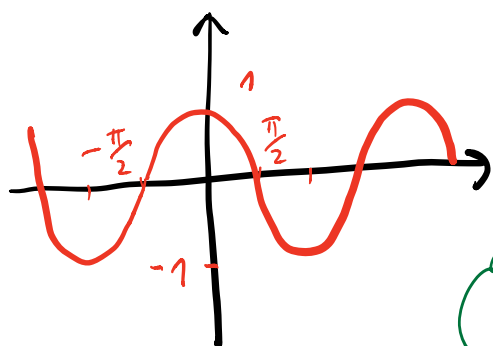


PROBLEM: TO NI DOBRO DEFINIRANA FUNKCIJA, SAJ VSAKEMU $x \in [-1, 1]$ PRIREDI ŠTE VNO MNOGO KOTOV.

REŠITEV: ZOŽIMO ZALOGO VREDNOSTI IN SE OMEJIMO NA $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

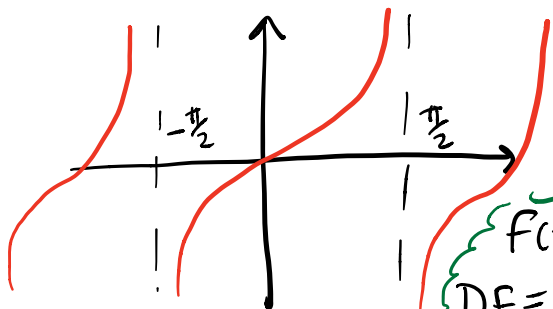
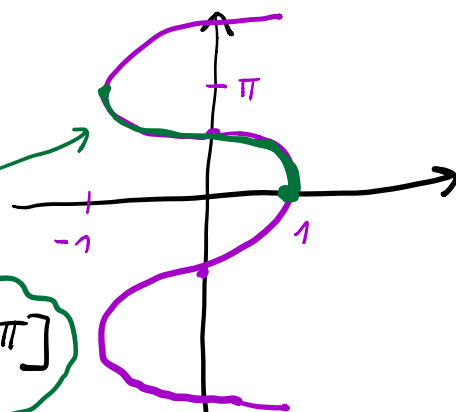
DOBIMO: $f(x) = \arcsin x$, $D_f = [-1, 1]$, $Z_f = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

PODOBEN POSTOPEK PONOVI MO ZA $\cos x$ IN $\tan x$.



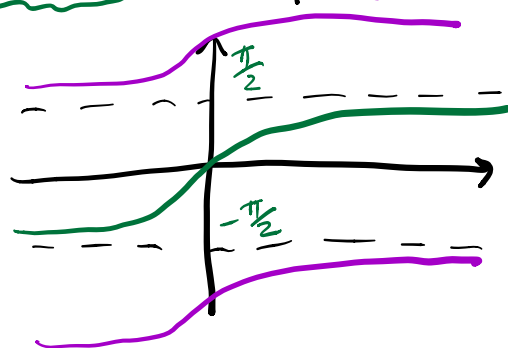
ZRCALIMO

$f(x) = \arccos x$
 $D_f = [-1, 1]$, $Z_f = [0, \pi]$



ZRCALIMO

$f(x) = \arctan x$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $Z_f = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



NALOGA: DOLOČI Df IN Zf TER SKICIRAJ GRAF:

(a) $f(x) = \sin(\arcsin x)$

(b) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$

(c) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)$

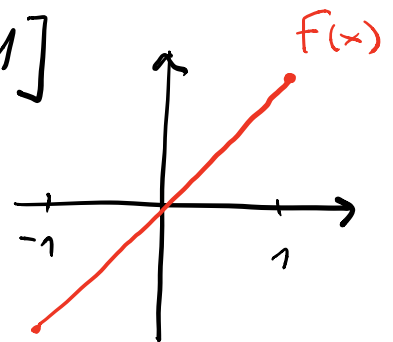
(d) $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x)$

(a) $f(x) = \sin(\arcsin x)$

V ARKUS SINUS LAHKO VSTAVIMO LE $x \in [-1, 1]$.
DOBIMO VREDNOSTI NA INTERVALU $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$,
ZA KATERE JE SINUS DEFINIRAN IN SLIKA NA $[-1, 1]$.

t.j. $D_f = [-1, 1]$, $Z_f = [-1, 1]$

$$f(x) = \sin(\arcsin x) = x$$

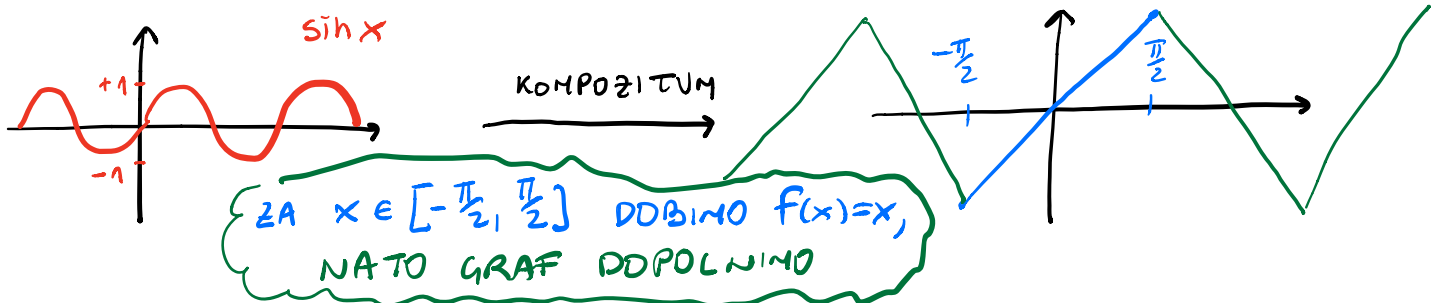


(b) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$

V SINUS LAHKO VSTAVIMO VSAK $x \in \mathbb{R}$ IN DOBIMO
VREDNOSTI MED $[-1, 1]$, ZA KATERE JE
TUDI ARKUS SINUS DEFINIRAN IN SLIKA V $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, \quad Z_f = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}].$$

KAKŠEN JE GRAF ZA F?



SKLEP: $\arcsin(\sin x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \pi - x, & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$

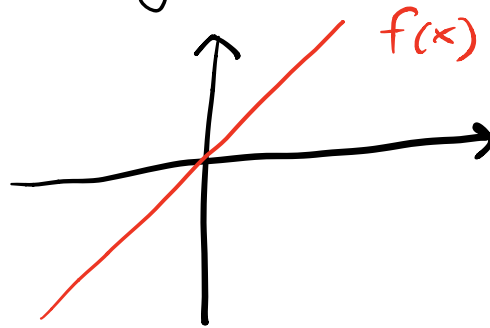
VSE OSTALE VREDNOSTI PA DDLOŽA PERIODIČNOST SINUSA.

(c) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)$

ARKUS TANGENS SPREJME $x \in \mathbb{R}$ IN VRNE $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.
TAM JE DEFINIRAN TUDI tg , KI SLIKA NA $\mathbb{R}$.

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} = Z_f$$

$$F(x) = x$$

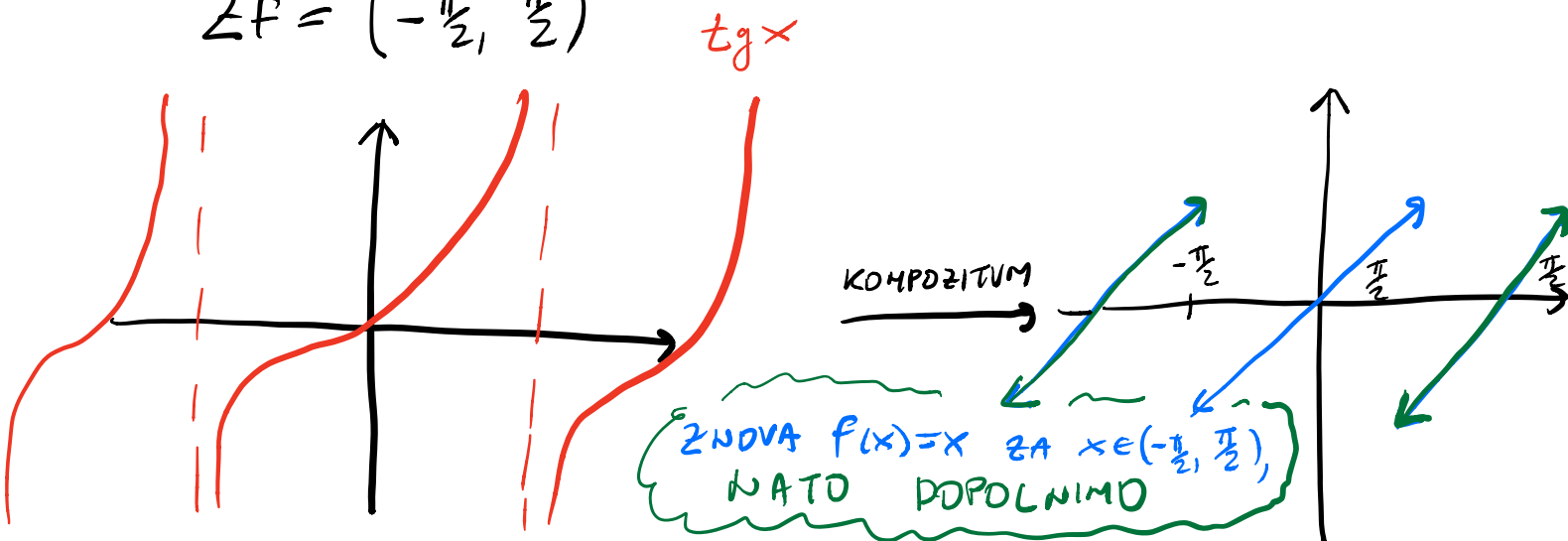


(d) $F(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x)$

TANGENS JE DEFINIRAN ZA $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$,
VRNE PA $\mathbb{R}$. ARKUS TANGENS GA SLIKA V $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$Z_f = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

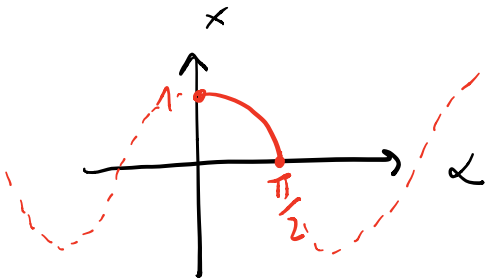


NALOŽA: DOKAŽI, DA VELJA:

$$\arccos x = \begin{cases} \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in [0, 1] \\ \pi - \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}, & x \in [-1, 0) \end{cases}$$

NASVET: UPORABI ZVEŽO $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$.

NAJ BO $x \in [0, 1]$. POTEM GA LAHKO ZAPIŠAMO
KOT $x = \cos \alpha$, $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. TEDAJ JE



$$\arccos x = \arccos(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$$

(PODOBNO KOT PRI (b) IN (d) IZ
PREJSNJE NALOŽE JE $\arccos(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$
ZA $\alpha \in [0, \pi] = \mathbb{Z}_{\arccos}$)

PO DRUGI STRANI IMAMO:

$$\begin{aligned} \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} &= \arcsin \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \arcsin \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha} = \arcsin(|\sin \alpha|) = \\ &= \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \alpha \end{aligned}$$

↑
KER $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
IN $\sin \alpha \geq 0$

↑
KER $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\arcsin}$

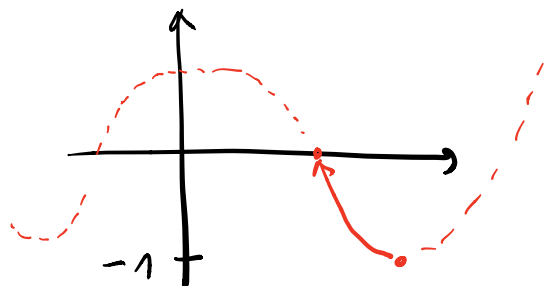
SKLEP:

$$\arccos x = \alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

ZA VSE $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ OZ. $x \in [0, 1]$.

SEDAJ NAJ BO $x \in [-1, 0)$. POTEM JE

$x = \cos \alpha$, $\alpha \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$. ZNOVA VELJA:



$$\arccos x = \arccos(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$$

ker $\alpha \in Z_{\arccos}$

VENDAJ PA TOKRAT DOBIMO:

$$\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} = \arcsin(|\sin \alpha|) =$$

$$= \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \pi - \alpha$$

↑
ZA $\alpha \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$
JE $\sin \alpha \geq 0$

↑
PREJŠNJA NALOHA (b)

SKLEP:

$$\arccos x = \alpha = \pi - \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

ZA VSE $\alpha \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ OZ $x \in [-1, 0)$.