

1)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sin x}$  on määritelty, kun  $x > 0$  ja  $x \neq n\pi$  (n€N). Se muodostuu rationaalisesta derivoituvista funktioista, joten se on derivoitava määritelty joka missä. Derivaatta on

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D(\sqrt{x} \sin x)^{-1} = (-1)(\sqrt{x} \sin x)^{-2} \cdot D(\sqrt{x} \sin x) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{x \sin^2 x} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin x + \sqrt{x} \cos x \right) \\ &= -\frac{\sin x + 2x \cos x}{2x \sqrt{x} \sin^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

2) Kun  $x \neq n\pi$  ( $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ), niin

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

VALUE  $]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$  on  $f'(x) < 0$ , joten  $f(x)$  on aidosti vähenevä tällä välillä ja siten injektiivinen.

Koska  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ , kun  $x \rightarrow 0^+$ , ja  $f(x) \rightarrow 1$ , kun  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-$ , min  $\mathcal{A}_f = ]1, \infty[$ . Sitten  $f$  on bijektiivinen

$$f: ]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[ \rightarrow ]1, \infty[.$$

Kun  $y = f(x) = 2$ , min  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$  eli  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$ . Edelleen  $f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{(1/2)^2} = -2\sqrt{3}$ . Sitten

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

Ruva

3)  $2xy + \pi \sin y = 2\pi$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x f'(x) + \pi \sin f(x) f'(x) = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow D[-\dots] = D(2\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f(x) + 2x f'(x) + \pi \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [2x + \pi \cos f(x)] f'(x) = -2f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2f(x)}{2x + \pi \cos f(x)}.$$

Jk.

Kurve

Key message: as this value is rather small for  $y$  to be 0!

$$y = \frac{1}{3}\pi x + 3\pi - \left(1-x\right)\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) = \frac{\pi}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{or } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{-x + \pi}{2} \quad \text{as } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{and } y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{as } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{or } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

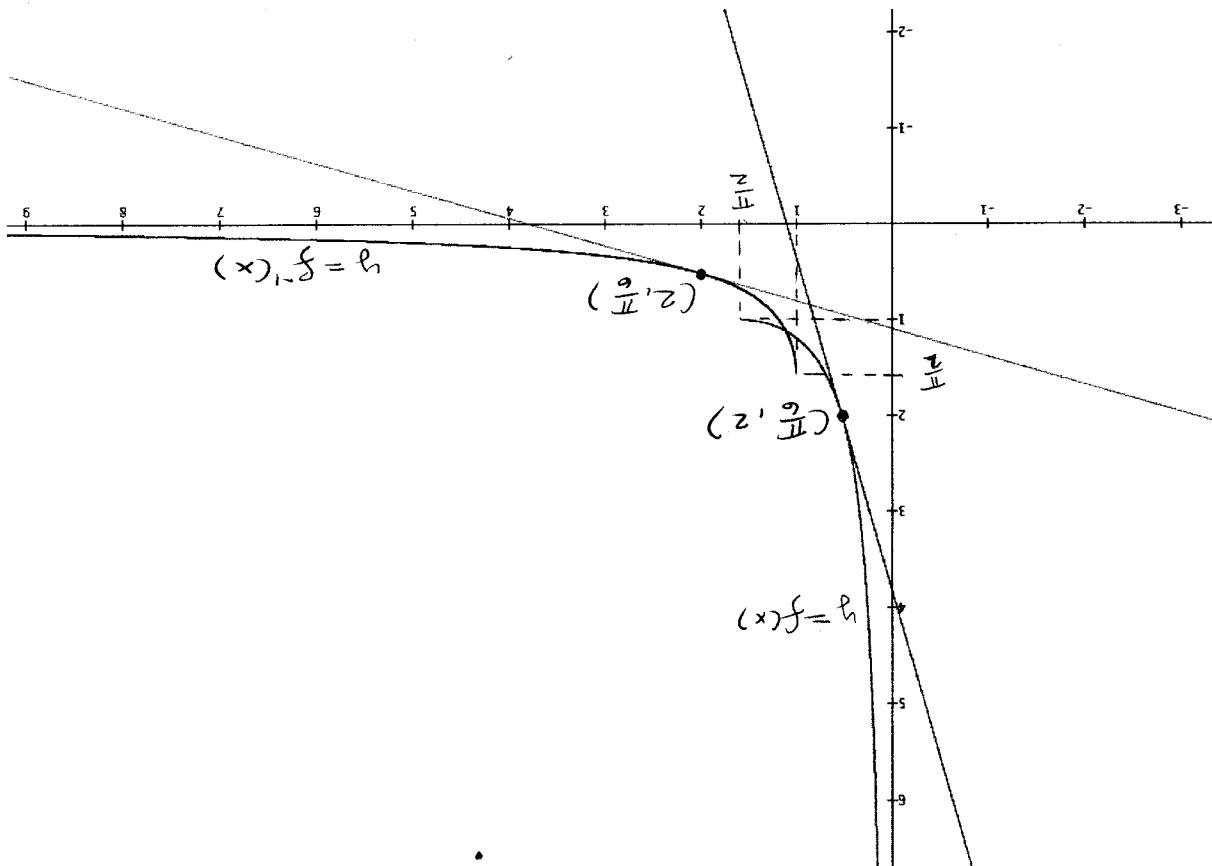
$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \left(1-x\right)\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

as this graph has some symmetry in

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

Therefore, take a look at our base case.  
 Thus for  $x=1$ , we have  $2y + \pi \sin y = 2\pi$ .

3) ok.



Z/2

Kurve

3)  $\mathcal{Z}_k$ .

Kuva

3/3

