

1. Odredite derivacije sljedećih realnih funkcija i pojednostavnite dobiveni izraz što više možete:

a)  $f_1(x) = (x^2 + 1)^{2021};$

*Rješenje:* Primjenjujemo pravilo za deriviranje složene funkcije.

$$f_1'(x) = 2021 \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{2021-1} \cdot (x^2 + 1)' = 2021 \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{2020} \cdot (2 \cdot x + 0) = 4042 \cdot x \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{2020};$$

b)  $f_2(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t + \varphi);$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rješenje: } f_2'(t) &= A \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t + \varphi) \cdot (\omega \cdot t + \varphi)' = A \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t + \varphi) \cdot (\omega \cdot 1 + 0) = \\ &= A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t + \varphi); \end{aligned}$$

c)  $f_3(u) = \sin^2(2 \cdot u);$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rješenje: I. } f_3'(u) &= 2 \cdot (\sin(2 \cdot u))^{2-1} \cdot (\sin(2 \cdot u))' = 2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot u) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot u) \cdot (2 \cdot u)' = \\ &= 2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot u) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot u) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot u) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot u) = 2 \cdot \sin(4 \cdot u); \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II. } f_3(u) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \cos(4 \cdot u)) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos(4 \cdot u) \Rightarrow$$

$$f_3'(u) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\sin(4 \cdot u)) \cdot (4 \cdot u)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(4 \cdot u) \cdot 4 = 2 \cdot \sin(4 \cdot u).$$

d)  $f_4(x) = \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x};$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rješenje: } f_4'(x) &= \left( (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot (\sin x)' + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}-1} \cdot (\cos x)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \sin x = \frac{\cos x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin x}} - \frac{2 \cdot \sin x}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}; \end{aligned}$$

e)  $f_5(t) = e^{1-t^2}.$

$$\text{Rješenje: } f_5'(t) = e^{1-t^2} \cdot (1-t^2)' = e^{1-t^2} \cdot (0 - 2 \cdot t) = -2 \cdot t \cdot e^{1-t^2}.$$

2. Odredite derivacije sljedećih implicitno zadanih funkcija i pojednostavite dobiveni izraz što više možete:

a)  $b^2 \cdot x^2 + a^2 \cdot y^2 - a^2 \cdot b^2 = 0;$

*Rješenje:* Primjenjujemo pravilo za deriviranje implicitno zadane funkcije.

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 \cdot 2 \cdot x + a^2 \cdot 2 \cdot y \cdot y' &= 0, \\ a^2 \cdot y \cdot y' &= -b^2 \cdot x, \\ y' &= -\frac{b^2 \cdot x}{a^2 \cdot y}. \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\operatorname{ctg} x = x \cdot y^2;$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rješenje: } \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} &= 1 \cdot y^2 + x \cdot 2 \cdot y \cdot y', \\ -2 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y' &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + y^2, \\ y' &= -\left( \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + y^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot y} \right) = -\frac{y^2 \cdot \sin^2 x + 1}{2 \cdot x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot y}; \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\ln x + e^{\frac{-y}{x}} = a, a \in \mathbb{R};$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rješenje: } \frac{1}{x} + e^{\frac{-y}{x}} \cdot \left( \frac{-y}{x} \right)' &= 0, \\ \frac{1}{x} + e^{\frac{-y}{x}} \cdot \left( \frac{-y' \cdot x - (-y) \cdot 1}{x^2} \right) &= 0, \\ x + e^{\frac{-y}{x}} \cdot (-y' \cdot x + y) &= 0, \\ -y' \cdot x + y &= \frac{-x}{e^{\frac{-y}{x}}}, \\ y' \cdot x &= y + x \cdot e^{\frac{y}{x}}, \\ y' &= \frac{y}{x} + e^{\frac{y}{x}}. \end{aligned}$$

**d)**  $\arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(x^2 + y^2).$

*Rješenje:*  $\frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (x^2+y^2)',$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y' \cdot x - y \cdot 1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot y'), \quad / (x^2+y^2)$$

$$y' \cdot x - y = x + y \cdot y',$$

$$y' \cdot x - y \cdot y' = x + y,$$

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

3. Pomoću logaritamskoga deriviranja odredite derivacije sljedećih realnih funkcija i pojednostavnite dobiveni izraz što više možete:

**a)**  $f(x) = x^x;$

*Rješenje:* Primjenjujemo pravilo za deriviranje logaritamski zadane funkcije.

$$\ln(f(x)) = x \cdot \ln x, \quad / \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x},$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot (\ln x + 1) = x^x \cdot (\ln x + 1);$$

**b)**  $g(t) = (\cos t)^{\sin t}.$

*Rješenje:*  $\ln(g(t)) = (\sin t) \cdot \ln(\cos t), \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$

$$\frac{g'(t)}{g(t)} = (\cos t) \cdot \ln(\cos t) + (\sin t) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot (-\sin t),$$

$$g'(t) = g(t) \cdot \left( (\cos t) \cdot \ln(\cos t) - \sin t \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \right) =$$

$$= (\cos t)^{\sin t} \cdot ((\cos t) \cdot \ln(\cos t) - (\sin t) \cdot \tan t).$$

4. Primjenom pravila za derivaciju složene funkcije i/ili formule za derivaciju inverza funkcije dokažite sljedeće jednakosti:

a)  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x;$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rješenje: (\cos x)' &= \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \right)' = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)' = \\
 &= \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \cos x - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin x \right) \cdot (0+1) = \\
 &= (0 \cdot \cos x - 1 \cdot \sin x) \cdot 1 = -\sin x;
 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$

$$Rješenje: f(x) = \sin x, f'(x) = \cos x, f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \left( \text{zbog } \cos x = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}, \forall x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2(\arcsin x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $(\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$

$$Rješenje: \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x,$$

$$(\arccos x)' = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x \right)' = 0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

d)  $(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$

$$Rješenje: f(x) = \tg x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}, f^{-1}(x) = \arctg x \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\arctg x)' &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(\arctg x)} = \left( \text{zbog } \cos^2 x = 1 + \tg^2 x, \forall x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \tg^2(\arctg x)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2};
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{e}) (\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2};$$

Rješenje:  $\operatorname{arctg} x + \operatorname{arcctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\operatorname{arcctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} x,$$

$$(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} x \right)' = 0 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{-1}{1+x^2};$$

$$\mathbf{f}) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

*Rješenje:*  $f(x) = f'(x) = e^x, f^{-1}(x) = \ln x$ ,

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}} = (\text{zbog } e^{\ln x} = x, \forall x > 0) = \frac{1}{x}.$$

5. Odredite derivacije sljedećih parametarski zadanih funkcija:

a)  $\begin{cases} x = 4 \cdot t - 1; \\ y = t^2; \end{cases}$

*Rješenje:* Primjenjujemo pravilo za deriviranje parametarski zadane funkcije.

$$y' = \frac{(t^2)'}{(4 \cdot t - 1)} = \frac{2 \cdot t}{4 - 0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot t;$$

b)  $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{t}; \\ y = \sqrt[3]{t^2}; \end{cases}$

$$\text{Rješenje: } y' = \frac{\left(t^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)'}{\left(t^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{2}{3}-1}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{-1}{3}-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \sqrt[6]{t}.$$

c)  $\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos^3 t; \\ y = b \cdot \sin^3 t; \end{cases}$

$$\text{Rješenje: } y' = \frac{(b \cdot \sin^3 t)'}{(a \cdot \cos^3 t)} = \frac{b \cdot 3 \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot (\sin t)'}{a \cdot 3 \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot (\cos t)} = \frac{b \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t}{a \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t)} = \frac{-b \cdot \sin t}{a \cdot \cos t} = \frac{-b}{a} \cdot \operatorname{tg} t;$$

d)  $\begin{cases} x = e^t \cdot \cos t; \\ y = e^t \cdot \sin t. \end{cases}$

$$\text{Rješenje: } y' = \frac{(e^t \cdot \sin t)'}{(e^t \cdot \cos t)} = \frac{e^t \cdot \sin t + e^t \cdot \cos t}{e^t \cdot \cos t - e^t \cdot \sin t} = \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\cos t - \sin t}.$$