

①

نظم درسه اول

# Transcendental Functions

یا قیادت  
فکره اشتیاق

## Inverse Functions and Their Derivatives:

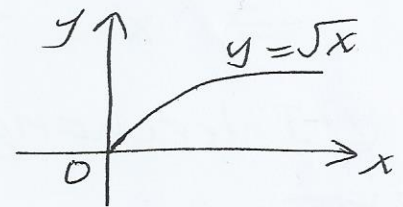
### Definition (1): (One-to-One Functions)

A function  $f(x)$  is one-to-one on a domain  $D$  if  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$  whenever  $x_1 \neq x_2$  in  $D$

$$f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \iff x_1 \neq x_2$$

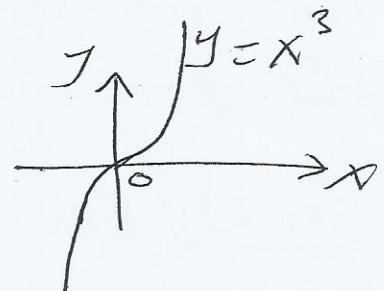
Ex(1):  $y = \sqrt{x}$

is one-to-one



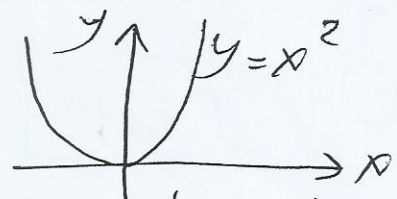
Ex(2):  $y = x^3$

is one-to-one



Ex(3):  $y = x^2$

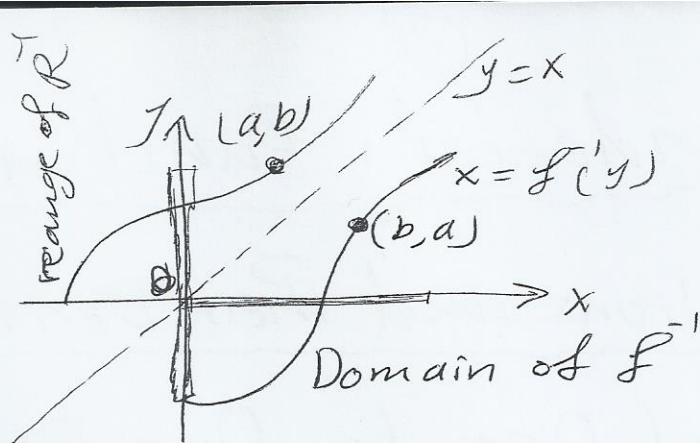
is not one-to-one



### Definition (2): (Inverse Functions)

Suppose that  $f$  is a one-to-one function on a domain  $D$  with range  $R$ . The inverse function  $f^{-1}$  is defined by  $f^{-1}(b) = a$  if  $f(a) = b$ .

The domain of  $f^{-1}$  is  $R$  and the range of  $f^{-1}$  is  $D$ .



Ex(1): Find the inverse of  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ , expressed as a function of  $x$ .

Sol: ① Solve for  $x$  in terms of  $y$ :

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

$$\Rightarrow 2y = x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2y - 2$$

② Interchange  $x$  and  $y$ :  $\boxed{y = 2x - 2}$

The inverse of function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$  is the function  $\boxed{f^{-1}(x) = 2x - 2}$

Ex(2): Find  $f^{-1}(x)$  of the function  $y = x^2, x \geq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{x^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = |x| = x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{y = \sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \therefore f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Derivatives of Inverses of Differentiable Functions.

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (2x - 2) = 2$$



### ③ Natural Logarithms

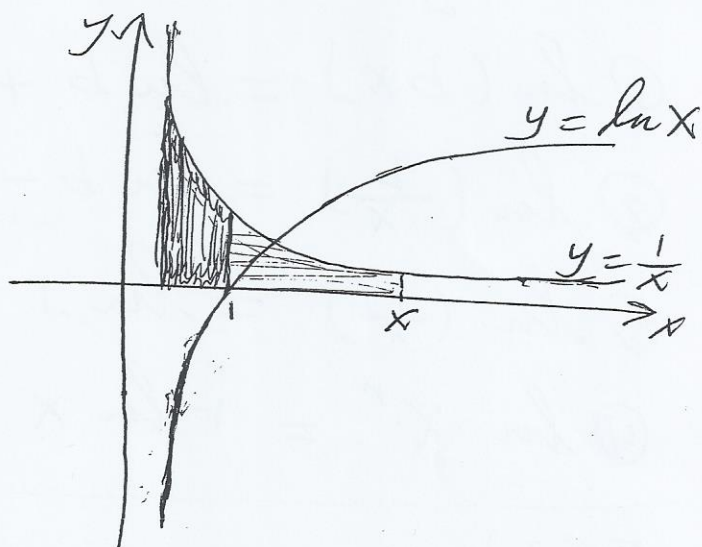
Definition (1): (Natural Logarithm)

The natural logarithm is the function given by

$$\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt, \quad x > 0$$

$x$	$\ln x$
0	undefined
0.05	-3.00
0.5	-0.69
1	0
2	0.69
3	1.10
4	1.39
10	2.30

$$\ln 1 = \int_1^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = 0$$



Definition (2):

The number e is that number in the domain of the natural logarithm satisfying

$$\ln e = 1$$

The Derivative of  $y = \ln x$ :

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad u > 0$$

Ex(1):

(4)

$$a) \frac{d}{dx} (\ln 2x) = \frac{1}{2x} (2) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$$

$$b) \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x^2+3)) = \frac{1}{x^2+3} \cdot (2x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+3}$$

Properties of Logarithms:

For any numbers  $b > 0$  &  $x > 0$ , then

$$① \ln(bx) = \ln b + \ln x$$

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

$$③ \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln 1 - \ln x = 0 - \ln x = -\ln x$$

$$④ \ln x^r = r \ln x, \text{ For } r \text{ rational}$$

Ex(2):

$$a) \ln(4) + \ln \sin x = \ln(4 \sin x)$$

$$b) \ln \frac{x+1}{2x-3} = \ln(x+1) - \ln(2x-3)$$

$$c) \ln \frac{1}{8} = -\ln 8 = \ln 2^3 = -3 \ln 2$$

The Integral  $\int \frac{1}{u} du$ :

$$\boxed{\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C}$$



(5)

EX(3): Evaluate

$$\int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2-5} dx =$$

Sol: Let  $u = x^2 - 5 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$   
 $\Rightarrow u(0) = 0^2 - 5 = -5$  &  $u(2) = 2^2 - 5 = -1$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{2x dx}{x^2-5} = \int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| \Big|_{-5}^{-1}$$

$$= \ln|-1| - \ln|-5| = \ln 1 - \ln 5 = -\ln 5$$

The Integral of  $\tan x$ :

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

Let  $u = \cos x \Rightarrow du = -\sin x dx$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$= \ln|\cos x|^{-1} + C = \ln \frac{1}{|\cos x|} + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec x| + C$$

The Integral of  $\sec x$ :

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \sec x \frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

## Logarithm Differentiation (6)

Ex(1): Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if

$$y = \frac{(x^2+1)(x+3)^{1/2}}{(x-1)}, \quad x > 1$$

Sol:  $\ln y = \ln \frac{(x^2+1)(x+3)^{1/2}}{(x-1)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \ln y &= \ln(x^2+1)(x+3)^{1/2} - \ln(x-1) \\ &= \ln(x^2+1) + \ln(x+3)^{1/2} - \ln(x-1) \\ &= \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+3) - \ln(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left[ \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+3)} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{x^2+1)(x+3)^{1/2}}{(x-1)} \right) \left( \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+3)} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

---

H.W: Exercises (7.2)