

13/12 - 2006

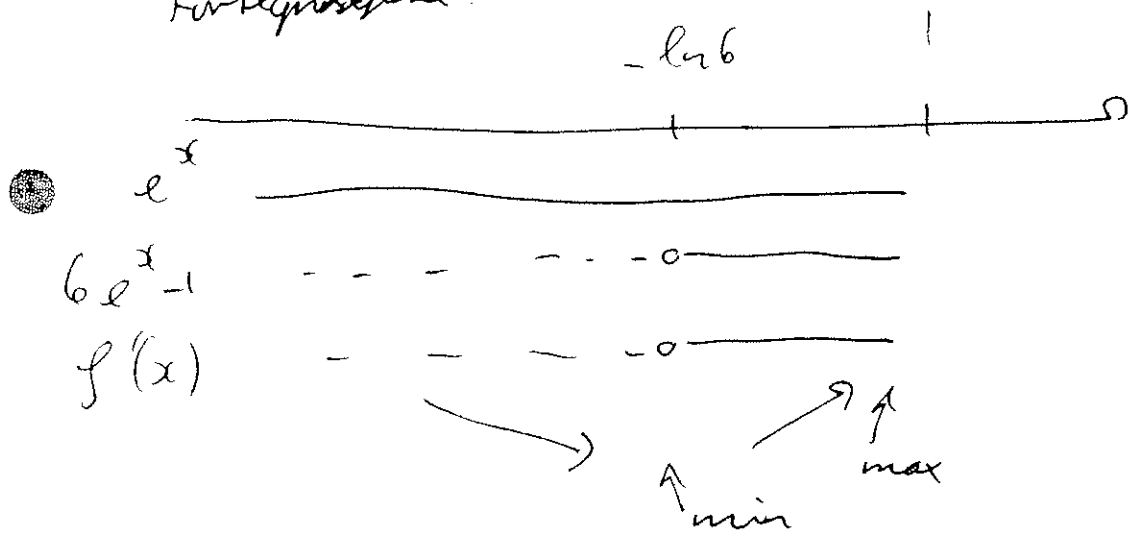
1 $f(x) = 3e^{2x} - e^x - 2, x \leq 1$

a) $f'(x) = 6e^{2x} - e^x$

För att finna extrempunkter måste vi sätta $f'(x) = 0$ och endepunkten $x = 1$.

$f'(x) = 0 \iff 0 = 6e^{2x} - e^x = e^x(6e^x - 1)$. $e^x > 0$ alltid, så $6e^x - 1 = 0 \iff e^x = \frac{1}{6}, x = \ln(\frac{1}{6}) = -\ln 6$.

Förteckning:



$f(1) = 3e^2 - e - 2$, og $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -2$ siden $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$

så 1 er globalt maksimum og $-\ln 6$ (som det eneste lokale minimum) er globalt minimum. f synker på $(-\infty, -\ln 6]$ og stiger på $[-\ln 6, 1]$.

$f(x) = 0: \quad 3(e^x)^2 - e^x - 2 = 0$
 $e^x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2)}}{2 \cdot 3}$
 $= \frac{1 \pm 5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$

$e^x = -\frac{2}{3}$ har ingen reel løsning, så i for \ln ett nullpunkt for $e^x = 1$ eller $x = \ln(1) = 0$

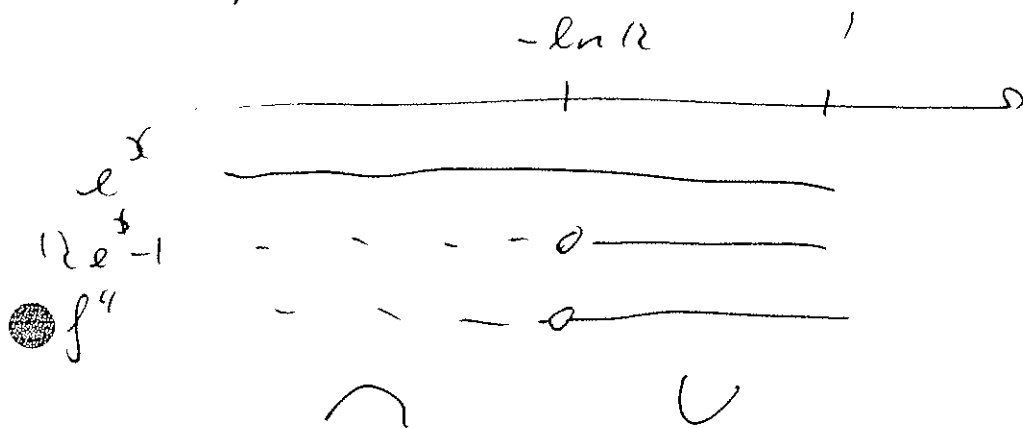
$$b) f''(x) = 12e^{2x} - e^x = e^x(12e^x - 1)$$

For å finne vendepunkt må i første runde der f'' skifter fortegn:

$$f''(x) = 0, \quad 0 = e^x(12e^x - 1) \quad \text{gir}$$

$$12e^x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad x = \ln \frac{1}{12} = -\ln 12.$$

Fortegnsskjema:



$-\ln 12$: vendepunkt

kurven opp: $(-\ln 12, 1)$

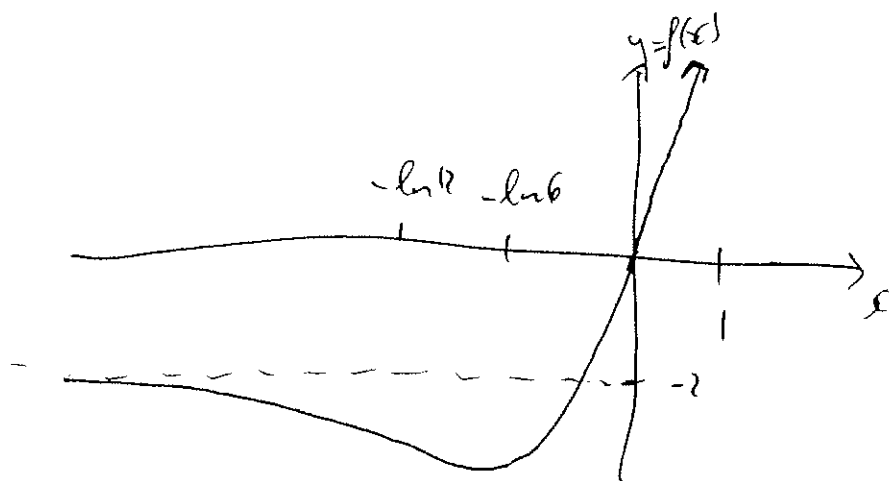
kurven ned: $(-\infty, -\ln 12)$

Er det mulige asymptot er når $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3e^{2x} - e^x - 2 = 0 - 0 - 2 = -2$$

Så $x = -2$ er horisontal asymptot.

c)



d) När $x > 0$ och $f(x) > 0$ (från tidigare), så ska det vara

$$A = \int_0^{\ln 2} (3e^{2x} - e^x - 2) dx = \left. \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} - e^x - 2x \right|_0^{\ln 2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} e^{2 \ln 2} - e^{\ln 2} - 2 \ln 2 - \left(\frac{3}{2} e^0 - e^0 - 2 \cdot 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} 4 - 2 - 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} (12 - 4 - 3 + 2) - 2 \ln 2 = \frac{7}{2} - 2 \ln 2$$

2 $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

$f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

$f'(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 0}{0^2 + 1} = 0$

$f''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$ $f''(0) = \frac{-2 \cdot 0^2 + 2}{(0^2 + 1)^2} = 2$

$P_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$\int_{-0,1}^{0,1} \ln(x^2 + 1) dx \approx \int_{-0,1}^{0,1} P_2(x) dx = \int_{-0,1}^{0,1} \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \left. \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right|_{-0,1}^{0,1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,001$

3 $y^2 + x \cos y = x^2$ (implisitt derivera gitt)

$2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos y + x(-\sin y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$ Sätt in $x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}$
 $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$2 \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\pi \frac{dy}{dx} + 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\pi$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\pi}{\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$L(x) = m(x - x_0) + y_0 = -\frac{2}{3} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{\pi}{6}$